

Greater Nottingham

Broxtowe Borough Council
Erewash Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Nottingham City Council

Sustainability Appraisal

Publication Version June 2012

Appendices



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Appendix 1: The Sustainability Appraisal Frameworks

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework has been fine-tuned and finalised, taking into account the comments received by the consultees at the Scoping and Option for Consultation stages.

Original Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Table 1 shows the original Sustainability Appraisal Framework which was used to appraise the options/policies at Workshops 1 and 2. Where a policy has not gone through a major change it was not considered necessary to continue to re-appraise that policy at Workshop 3. The appraisal findings from Workshops 1 and 2 included in this document are shown in tables with yellow header.

Table 1: Original Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates
3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham's heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums • No. of visits to historic sites
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Greater Nottingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduced crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Noise complaints

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Leisure centres • Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation involuntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities
<p>6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINC) • SSSIs • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space
<p>7. Environment Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? • Will it minimise Flood Risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on PDL • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating SUDS • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste per head? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arising composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy
<p>10. Energy</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use – renewables and petroleum products • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user • Renewable energy capacity installed by type
<p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate
13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent • Working age population qualifications
14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed business development floorspace • Land developed for employment • Employment land lost • Employment land allocated • Profile of employment by sector

Refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Table 2 shows the refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework which was used to appraise the revised and new policies and sites at Workshop 3. In this document, the appraisal findings from Workshop 3 are shown in tables with blue header.

Table 2: Refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the plan areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	Affordable housing House prices; housing affordability Homelessness Housing completions (type and size) Housing tenure LA stock declared non decent Sheltered accommodation Vacant dwellings by tenure
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	Adults taking part in sport Health inequalities Life expectancy at birth New/enhanced health facilities People killed/seriously injured in road accidents Teenage conception rates

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the plan areas heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect historic sites • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural heritage activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? • Will it protect and enhance the historical, geological and archaeological environment? 	<p>Open spaced managed to green flag award standard New and enhanced open space Satisfaction with open space Museums</p>
<p>4. Crime</p> <p>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the plan areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime? 	<p>Crimes – by category and total Fear of crime Noise complaints</p>
<p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the plan areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents satisfaction in community activities? • Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations? 	<p>Community centres Gains/losses of community facilities Leisure centres Libraries/mobile library stops Participation involuntary and community activities A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together Satisfaction with leisure facilities</p>
<p>6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the plan areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities? 	<p>Local/National nature reserves Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCS) SSSIs</p>
<p>7. Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan areas, including heritage and its setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it respect identified landscape character? 	<p>Ancient woodland Conservation Areas Historic Parks and Gardens Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings Scheduled ancient monuments Woodland areas/new woodland</p>

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise Flood Risk? • Will it prevent the loss of high quality soils to development? 	<p>Greenfield land lost Carbon dioxide emissions Contaminated land Flood risk Households in Air Quality Management Areas Number of days moderate/high air pollution Employment and housing developed on PDL Density of dwellings Developments incorporating SUDS Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates</p>
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household and commercial waste per head? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<p>Controlled waste produced Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy</p>
<p>10. Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate 	<p>Energy use – renewables and petroleum products Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user Renewable energy capacity installed by type</p>
<p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities? 	<p>Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres Change in road traffic mileage Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction Levels of bus and light rail patronage New major non-residential development with travel plans People using car and non-car modes of travel to work Railway station usage Road traffic levels</p>

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>12. Employment</p> <p>To create high quality employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<p>Average annual income Benefit claimants VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations Businesses per 1000 population Employment rate Jobs New floor space Shops, vacant shops Unemployment rate</p>
<p>13. Innovation</p> <p>To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan areas? 	<p>15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent Working age population qualifications</p>
<p>14. Economic Structure</p> <p>To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? • Will it provide the required infrastructure? • Will it provide business/university clusters 	<p>Completed business development floorspace Land developed for employment Employment land lost Employment land allocated Profile of employment by sector</p>

Appendix 2: Development of Core Strategies Policies

This appendix describes the process of the Sustainability Appraisal to refine the policies and how the results from the workshops were used to inform the Publication stage of the Aligned Core Strategies.

Key Issues Raised by the Sustainability Appraisal of Options from the Issues & Options Report

The key issues raised by the SA process at this stage were as follows:-

- Urban concentration is a more sustainable model for growth, but one should not discount large opportunity sites on the periphery of the Nottingham Principal Urban Area.
- The integration of jobs and services with housing, through mixed use development, gives a positive SA outcome.
- Growth in villages has significant benefits in relation to housing, health, heritage and social objectives.
- Encouraging the joint use of community facilities and locating them close together has the most positive impacts.
- Adopting an approach to housing type mix based on the housing sub-markets within Greater Nottingham makes the best positive sustainability contribution.
- A flexible approach to the development of employment land has more sustainability benefits than inflexibly maintaining land or premises in employment use that are no longer suited to this purpose.
- Supporting the expansion and development of a knowledge-based economy using the role of the universities and the hospital has major benefits for sustainability.
- Maximising opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce has major economic sustainability benefits
- Enhancing retail in Nottingham as a Core City would maximise transport benefits.
- For the proposed climate change policy to have higher than national standards in the short term has major environmental objectives benefits but may impact on development viability.
- Prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment may have major effects on the environmental objectives.
- The Green Infrastructure requirement has major positive effects on most sustainability objectives.
- Identifying specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensuring that all development proposals identify positive

measures to protect and enhance biodiversity will have major environmental objectives benefits.

Commentary on how the SA informed the choice of Option is included in the background sections in the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document. Table 3 shows where options in the Option for Consultation drew on issues from the Issues and Options. Where policy numbers are given, these relate to the Issues and Option Report numbering (which is now slightly different).

Table 3: Transition of the Issues and Options into Option for Consultation

Issues in the 'Issues and Options'	Options in the 'Option for Consultation'
3.1 Accommodating Growth	
Should 40,800 of all new homes be provided in or next to the Principal Urban Area in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy? (AG2a)	Policy 2.1 – minimum of 52,050 new homes
Which large urban extensions are the most appropriate? (AG3a)	Policy 2.1b – Sustainable Urban Extensions
What other development needs to be provided alongside major new housing sites? To what extent should land for jobs be integrated with major housing sites? Should we plan for commuting rather than providing local jobs? (AG4a)	Policy 2.2 – new employment development Policy 2.3 – retail, social, leisure and cultural development
What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing local distinctiveness? (AG5a)	Policy 2.1e – settlements
3.2 The Nottingham – Derby Green Belt	
Should the protection of urban open spaces be given priority over encroachment into the Green Belt. Which type of urban open spaces should this refer to? (GB2b)	Policy 15.4 – protection of parks and open space
3.3 Regeneration	
Cotgrave (RG3a)	Policy 7.4 – Cotgrave Colliery Policy 6.4c – centres underperforming or in need of enhancement
Eastside Regeneration Zone (RG3a)	Policy 7.1 – Eastside Regeneration Zone
Southside Regeneration Zone (RG3a)	Policy 7.2 – Southside Regeneration Zone
Waterside Regeneration Zone (RG3a)	Policy 7.3 – Waterside Regeneration Zone
Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land (RG3a)	Policy 7.5 – Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land
Stanton Tip (RG3a)	Policy 2.1a and Policy 7.9 – Stanton Tip
Strategic Regeneration Zone North West (RG3a)	Policy 7.10
Stanton Ironworks (RG3a)	Policy 7.7 – Stanton Ironworks
3.4 Economy and Employment Land	
Use the Employment Land Study to meet the identified undersupply of deliverable office space across Greater Nottingham by planning for additional office space requirements to meet the projected job growth (EE1a)	Policy 4 – employment provision and economic development

Issues in the 'Issues and Options'	Options in the 'Option for Consultation'
Adopt an approach to Employment land and premises based on policy recommendations from the Employment Land Study (EE2b)	Policy 4.9 – releasing poor quality, underused and poorly located employment sites for other purposes
Provide a sufficient level of new sustainable employment sites that are attractive to the market, in terms of size, environmental quality and accessibility for example. Where might these sites be located? (EE3a)	Policy 4.5 – providing a range of suitable sites for new employment or relocating businesses elsewhere
Concentrate new office and commercial development in and around Nottingham city centre, particularly in the Regeneration Zones (EE4a). Allow a more dispersed pattern of office and commercial development around Greater Nottingham (EE4b)	Policy 4.1 – promoting Nottingham City Centre as primary location for new offices Policy 4.2 – providing for office development of lesser scale in town centres Policy 4.3 – promoting new economic development as part of Sustainable Urban Extensions
Support the expansion and development of a knowledge-based economy utilising the role of the Universities and the Hospitals (EE6a)	Policy 4.4 – encouraging economic development associated with universities, higher education establishments and hospital campuses
Develop the role that East Midlands Airport has in the local economy (EE6b)	Policy 4.5 – providing a range of suitable sites for new employment or relocating businesses elsewhere
Maximise opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce (EE6d)	Policy 4.7 – working with partners and using planning obligations to provide appropriate training opportunities
3.5 The Role of Nottingham and its City and Town Centres	
Support the protection of and development of sporting, leisure, tourism and cultural facilities (TC2a). Focus development of strategic sport, leisure, tourism or cultural developments in particular areas (TC2b)	Policy 12 – Culture, Tourism and Sport
Consider improving the quality and range of opportunities for retail in the city centre (TC3a)	Policy 5.1 – maintaining a prosperous compact and accessible retail centre
3.6 Neighbourhoods and Place Shaping	
Set overall target for affordable houses to be developed in Greater Nottingham, based on viability (NP3a). Set affordable housing targets based on housing sub-markets or local authority areas, based on viability (NP3b)	Policy 8.2 – approach to affordable housing
Develop an approach to enable the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas (NP4a)	Policy 8.3 – approach to rural affordable housing
Encourage the joint use of community facilities and for them to be located close together (NP6c)	Policy 11c – community facilities located alongside or shared with other local community facilities

Issues in the 'Issues and Options'	Options in the 'Option for Consultation'
3.7 Transport and Accessibility	
Focus on the promotion and development of public transport facilities and priority, developing further the NET tram network and rail links, and improve cycling and walking links (TA2a). Introduce very intensive demand management to encourage the use of public transport (TA2b)	Policy 13 – Managing Travel Demand Policy 3.7 – modal shift away from private car
Should the priorities for investment in major transport schemes focus on both public transport and highway capacity (TA3c)	Policy 14 – Transport Infrastructure Priorities
3.9 Green Infrastructure and Landscaper Character	
Require new developments to provide for enhanced green networks? (GI1a)	Policy 15.2a – existing Green Infrastructure corridors and assets Policy 15.2c – major new developments
Identify specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensure that all development proposals, wherever they are, identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity (GI2b)	Policy 16 - Biodiversity
Target opportunities for improvements on identified routes and routeways from urban areas where access is currently poor and set out a clear and sustainable approach to creating and enhancing access to the countryside, recreational management areas, river valleys and facilities to serve towns and villages and to support local tourism opportunities (GI3a)	Policy 15.2a – existing Green Infrastructure corridors and assets Policy 15.2d – links to and between Green Infrastructure network will be promoted corridors and assets
3.10 Climate Change	
Require a percentage of energy in new developments to be derived from renewable sources (CC1a). Require all new housing development to comply with a high level of the Code for Sustainable Homes standards as a minimum (CC1b)	Policy 1a-c – all development proposals Policy 1.1 and 1.2 – residential and non-residential development
Adopt an approach which requires large scale development and/or sustainable urban extensions to meet enhanced levels of reduction in Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) emissions (CC1c)	Policy 3.6 – all buildings to be resilient to climate change
Allow development on Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3 on previously developed land where it is shown to be adequately defended or the sequential test has been applied (CC2b)	Policy 1.3 – flood risk

Sustainability Appraisal Recommendations on the Option for Consultation Options

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Aligned Core Strategies informed the chosen policies for consultation in the following ways:

- **Policy 1: Climate Change** has been developed and refined, as doing nothing has no major sustainability positives.
- **Policy 2: Spatial Strategy** proposes a limited distribution of housing outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area, development around Sub Regional Centres, Sustainable Urban Extensions together with named settlements. This strategy has no significant negative effects and positively supports the housing objective across most of the appraised area. Development in the Principal Urban Area of Nottingham has major benefits, and therefore an urban concentration with regeneration policy is still preferred.

- **Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extensions** (now adequately covered by other policies) which sets out mixed use development on selected Sustainable Urban Extensions sites is significantly better than single use housing development in terms of reduced commuting, improved air quality, reduced energy use and social benefits.
- **Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development** proposing significant new employment development in Nottingham City would have complementary significant economic and transport benefits, although growth has major environmental effects. A flexible approach to employment land has more sustainability benefits than a strong defence of existing sites. Providing training opportunities will have significant economic benefits.
- **Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre** promotes the city as the primary location for office development has strong locational advantages in terms of its accessibility but these are counterbalanced by flood risk and air quality issues. The strategy of centralising retail, leisure and culture in Nottingham City and Town Centres in Policy 5: Nottingham City and Policy 6: The Role of Town and Local Centres have major transport benefits. Encouraging economic development associated with the universities and the hospital campuses has major economic, transport and health benefits with no significant negatives.
- **Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix & Choice** has no negative impacts.
- **Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople** has no negative Impacts.
- **Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity** has no negative Impacts.
- **Policy 11: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles** which promotes local facilities across Greater Nottingham would reduce the need to travel.
- **Policy 12: Culture, Sport and Tourism** (now 13) leads strategic culture, tourism and sport development to strategic locations and this may mitigate the negative transport effect of promoting travel from most locations to dispersed facilities and has employment benefits of major development.
- **Policy 13: Managing Travel Demand** (now 14) maximises sustainable transport and has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.
- **Policy 14: Transport Infrastructure Priorities** (now 15) share the sustainability of the spatial strategy set out in Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy and the positive strategic environmental assessment of the Local Transport Plan.
- **Policy 15: Green Infrastructure** (now 16) to extend and enhance strategic GI was shown to be sustainable.
- **Policy 16: Biodiversity** (now 17) referring to Green Infrastructure within the policy in will provide major environmental gains.
- **Policy 18: Infrastructure** has no negative impacts.
- **Policy 19: Developer Contributions** has no negative impacts.

Table 4 shows revisions to the policies from the Option for Consultation to the Publication Draft version.

Table 4: Policies from Option for Consultation to Publication Draft

Option for Consultation	Publication Draft
Policy 1 Climate Change	Policy 1 Climate Change
Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy	Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy
Policy 3 The Sustainable Urban Extensions	Adequately covered by other policies
	Policy 3 The Green Belt (new policy)
Policy 4 Employment Provision and Economic Development	Policy 4 Employment Provision and Economic Development
Policy 5 Nottingham City Centre	Policy 5 Nottingham City Centre
Policy 6 The Role of Town and Local Centres	Policy 6 The Role of Town and Local Centres
Policy 7 Regeneration	Policy 7 Regeneration
Policy 8 Housing Size, Mix and Choice	Policy 8 Housing Size, Mix and Choice
Policy 9 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Policy 9 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Policy 10 Design, the Historic Environment and Enhancing Local Identity	Policy 10 Design and Enhancing Local Identity (re-worded)
	Policy 11 The Historic Environment (new policy)
Policy 11 Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	Policy 12 Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles (re-numbered)
Policy 12 Culture, Sport and Tourism	Policy 13 Culture, Sport and Tourism (re-numbered)
Policy 13 Managing Travel Demand	Policy 14 Managing Travel Demand (re-numbered)
Policy 14 Transport Infrastructure Priorities	Policy 15 Transport Infrastructure Priorities (re-numbered)
Policy 15 Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	Policy 16 Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space (re-numbered)
Policy 16 Biodiversity	Policy 17 Biodiversity (re-numbered)
Policy 17 Landscape Character (removed)	
Policy 18 Infrastructure	Policy 18 Infrastructure
Policy 19 Developer Contributions	Policy 19 Developer Contributions

The detailed appraisal findings that make up the 19 policies are presented at Appendix 10 (on page 274).

Sustainability Appraisal Summaries of Publication Draft Policies

The SA summaries provide description of the development for each of the 19 policies. This follows the appraisal of the sites through the development of the Aligned Core Strategies. At each stage of the plan (Issues and Options, Options for Consultation and Publication draft), a workshop has been undertaken to assess policy development. The summaries below incorporate the outcomes of the workshops where the policy or site was assessed. In some cases, the policy was appraised several times. Where the policy has not gone through major change it was not considered necessary to continue to reappraise the policy however the cumulative impact of all the policies and sites have been assessed and detailed later within this report.

Policy 1: Climate Change

The subject of Climate Change and the policy has been appraised on four occasions, including at workshop 1, 2 and 3. In workshop 1 several scenarios were examined with the conclusion that the policy should include going beyond the building regulations in terms of CO₂ reduction and that it would be better to go for a higher level from the Code for Sustainable Homes. Given the level of development that is required, development within the floodplain is unavoidable, however where this is the case, mitigation will be introduced including flood protection measure, ensuring that sites with high biodiversity and protected species are protected and that innovative design and sensitive master-planning is used to overcome flooding issues. Although it was also noted that this would have an impact on viability.

In workshop 2, the policy was appraised relatively positively apart from the impact on viability (that could restrict number of homes built), Heritage and Economic Structure.

Further amendments were made to the policy after workshop 3 as a result of the consultation that was carried out on the policy in the summer of 2011, therefore it was considered appropriate to do a final appraisal of the revised wording prior to publication. Although this final appraisal affected some of the commentary, it was not considered that the amendments to the policy would have any effect on the visual tables, hence the tables from the appraisal from workshop 3 and the subsequent appraisal on the final policy are the same.

The major change to the policy wording was to remove the 'Merton rule' so that the policy is expressed in terms of overall carbon reduction rather than targets for low carbon/zero carbon energy sources. In addition, the 'energy hierarchy' concept has been introduced to the policy. This looks at ensuring a) good design is used to minimise the development's energy needs b) make the most use of efficient energy, heating and cooling systems and finally c) use renewable energy sources to provide the residual energy needs. The policy leaves each of the councils to set their own limits in subsequent Development Plan Documents.

The policy should result in the development of more energy efficient dwellings and a consequent reduction in reliance of fossil fuels, having a major impact in respect of the Energy objective. The sustainable design of new buildings alongside the renewable energy generation should also result in a moderately positive outcome for the Natural Resources and Flooding objective. Improvements in building design and efficiency are also expected to have a minor positive effect on Health objectives, given the identified link between housing and health. A similar impact is envisaged for the Economic Structure objective through the knock on effect of development in low/zero carbon technology industries.

The requirement on developers to adhere to low/zero carbon in new building design is likely to increase costs and affect the viability of schemes, resulting in a minor negative effect on the Housing objective. It was considered that the introduction of renewable energy technologies, for example solar panelling, could have a minor negative impact on the Heritage and Landscape objectives. This effect could be mitigated by specific heritage and environment focussed development management policies for sensitive areas/sites. A neutral impact is also identified in respect of the crime objective. Sufficient and appropriate mitigation against minor negative effects arising from the policy can be made.

Overall, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy

Due to some locally distinct factors within each of the Council areas, the detailed implementation of the broad spatial strategy has some variations across the plan areas. More details are in Sections 9 – 12 of the main report.

Policy 3: The Green Belt

The Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2009 included Green Belt questions but a separate Green Belt policy was not being considered at that time, only a recasting to accommodate growth; therefore, Green Belt as a policy was not appraised. With the proposed abolition of the Regional Plan through the Localism Act, it was considered that the Aligned Core Strategies should replace the loss of the Regional Plan Green Belt policy. This replacement policy was considered in the Further Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report.

This policy scenario would allow for Green Belt boundaries to be recast in order to accommodate Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). Old policy refers to whether or not there is to be a Green Belt review. This is similar to the dispersed pattern of development appraisal.

Policy 3 is considered to be sustainable with positive overall effects. Moderate to major positive effects are envisaged for the Housing and Transport objectives. If the Green Belt was not recast then it would be necessary to look for new sites outside of the Green Belt. There would not be enough of these in accessible locations to meet local needs. The achievement of the transport objective is the only significant effect of the policy and is sustainable so long as modal shift from cars is prioritised.

The only potentially negative effect is on heritage, as SUE sites abut the urban area where built heritage is more likely. There is potentially a minor positive social benefit as the policy allows new development to make the most of existing facilities. SUEs are based nearer to cultural facilities allowing for social interaction.

There would be a neutral effect on Green Infrastructure as the adoption of an alternative non Green Belt land development policy would still require the use of “green” land elsewhere. The employment objective is met in a minor way by mixed use proposals for the SUEs subject to masterplanning employment uses in the SUEs as mitigation for residential development causing commuting. It is considered that sufficient and appropriate mitigation against minor negative effects arising from the policy can be made.

Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development

The Employment Provision and Economic Development policy sets out a range of guidance which will help to create sufficient employment opportunities and strengthen economic development. The policy emerged from the key issues raised in the Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2009 report.

Appraisals undertaken in workshop 1 focussing on the issues and options identified that significant new employment development in the City (and to a lesser extent elsewhere) would have complementary significant economic and transport benefits,

although growth has major environmental effects. The concentration on regeneration sites has greater economic benefits than dispersed growth.

This policy was appraised at workshop 2 and saw very positive outcomes in relation to employment, economic structure and developing a strong culture of enterprise and innovation. The policy also performed well against the criteria relating to health, crime reduction and growing social capital. There was a possible minor negative in relation to the provision of new housing, reflecting the situation where the policy could inhibit the redevelopment of some employment land for housing purposes. However the recognition in clause (i) that certain type of land release would be appropriate should help to minimise such an effect. Focussing development on the most accessible locations meant that the policy was generally seen as having positive impacts on transport infrastructure and helps by supporting the use of sustainable transport modes. The policy showed some negative attributes in relation to biodiversity, landscape, natural resources, waste and energy reduction. These are more pronounced in locations on the urban fringe. However given the likely scale of strategic employment sites it was felt that significant mitigation measures could be implemented to minimise negative consequences. Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

In workshop 3; three housing growth scenarios were tested for their implications on office jobs and employment land provision (equating approximately to the housing provision proposed by the Regional Strategy, high growth and low growth scenarios). The appraisals were very similar apart from their effects on the employment SA objective (the high growth scenario was the most positive) and their effects on the Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy SA objectives (the high growth scenario was the most negative). The Regional Strategy housing provision approach (appraisal 15) was therefore chosen as it was found to be more positive in terms of employment than the low growth scenario but has less negative impacts than the high growth scenario. There were no moderate to major negative impacts (and above) identified through the Regional Strategy housing provision approach which would need mitigation.

The SA process following workshop 3 required no change to the policy.

Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre

The City Centre policy, a strategy of centralising retail, leisure and culture in Nottingham, emerged from key issues raised in the Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2009 report. Appraisals undertaken in a workshop focussed on the issues and options identified that urban concentration formed a more sustainable model for growth, alongside a view that enhancing retail in Nottingham as a Core City would bring sustainability benefits, capitalising on significant transport/employment benefits for employment uses.

Employment development in the City Centre was then appraised at a second workshop, scoring significantly positively. In particular, the Employment objective was considered likely to result a very major positive impact. Major knock-on positive impacts were also identified in relation to the innovation and economic structure objectives, where it was considered that new employment development in the City would be likely to support employment land opportunities and training opportunities.

The strong transport conditions and heritage facilities in the City suggested a moderate to major positive outcome.

Other minor to moderate positive impacts were identified for housing, crime, social, environment and energy objectives.

Both minor positive and negative impacts were considered possible for the natural resources and flooding objective, with positive impact arising as a result of the significant infrastructure in place alongside a ready availability to strong public transport network. The minor negative impact related to identified areas of flood risk in the city. However, in this regard it is considered that sufficient mitigation can be provided through other policies of the plan, alongside the flood risk assessment process.

A further appraisal of policy 5 as a whole was undertaken that suggested that the policy would have a significantly positive impact against the SA objectives as a whole. The development of an economically prosperous city centre is likely to have a very important positive impact for the Employment objective, with major associated positive impact for innovation and economic structure objectives. The very strong focus on public and sustainable transport modes should also provide a major positive impact for the transport objective. Other significant positive impacts would be anticipated in regard to the Health and Social objectives. Minor negative impact may arise as a consequence of the scale of development likely to arise from the policy and given flood risk area within the City. However, it is considered that application of other policies of the plan, as well as the Waste Local Plan and the flood risk assessment process would provide sufficient mitigation against negative impact arising.

No amendment to policy 5 was required as a result of the SA process.

Policy 6: The Role of Town and Local Centres

The Role of Town and Local Centres policy develops a network and hierarchy for all centres based on evidence on the retail performance of centres across the plan area. Identifying centres on this basis will ensure that any 'town centre' related development is of a suitable scale for the centre in which it is proposed and its vitality and viability is not harmed. The policy emerged from the key issues raised in the Aligned Core Strategies Issues and Options June 2009 report.

Appraisals undertaken in workshop 1 focussing on the issues and options identified that the strategy of centralising 'town centre' development in Nottingham and Town Centres has major transport benefits, particularly public transport accessibility. Some employment will be provided but it may not support the knowledge based economy objective because these 'town centre uses' may not require such skill.

This policy was also appraised at workshop 2 and performed very well against the majority of SA objectives. In particular the concentration of shops and services in a range of established centres maximises transport accessibility and helps to reduce the need to travel by car. Thriving commercial centres will also contribute very significantly to the economic health of the conurbation and help to create and retain jobs, although it should be noted that some of the jobs will be comparatively low paid and/or part time. The policy scores modest positives in relation to health, social capital and community safety objectives. This is because of the encouragement

given to the collocation of health and community service outlets and the increased levels of pedestrian activity likely as a result of trips made for multiple purposes. Any possible negative impacts on existing centres from the creation of new centres should be controlled by the insurance written into the policy to help safeguard the established network of existing centres and prevent out of centre retailing. There would be minor positive benefits in relation to housing and townscape due to the policy's call for environmental improvement and the opportunities presented through initiative such as "living over the shop". Impacts on heritage and resources are neutral or unclear and whilst there may be minor negative impacts on energy and waste issues – these are likely to be exacerbated if alternative forms of development were to be promoted. Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

The SA process requires no change to the policy; therefore the policy was not re-appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 7: Regeneration

Workshop assessments associated with the Aligned Core Strategies Issues and Options June 2009 report supported a concentration, rather than dispersal approach to regeneration, considering this approach likely to result in greater economic benefits. The Option for Consultation document identified areas for concentrated regeneration at Eastside, Southside and Waterside Regeneration Zones, Cotgrave colliery, the Boots campus and adjacent Severn Trent land, the Rolls Royce site at Hucknall, Stanton Regeneration Site, Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Stanton Tip. The sites were appraised individually at workshop 2 stage. The sum result of the appraisals of the regeneration sites gives an indication of the overall positive impact that the regeneration of brownfield sites in sustainable locations would have. The overall quality and quantity of new build housing anticipated at the regeneration sites is considered likely to bring a moderate to major positive impact. The strong correlation between good housing, employment opportunities and health suggests there would also be moderate positive impact on the health objective. Smaller positive effects are anticipated in respect of heritage, crime, social energy, transport, innovation, and economic structure objectives. For the policy as a whole, a minor negative impact was predicted against the waste objective, perhaps an inevitable consequence of the significant scale of development associated with regeneration, though this could be mitigated by implementation of other policies within the plan, and through more detailed design and location assessment when detailed proposals come forward in the Development Management process.

With regard to the individual sites, it is acknowledged that some of the district regeneration sites scored as being less sustainable than city sites, however this is understandable given the existing infrastructure and very strong transport network that the city regeneration sites would benefit from directly. Mitigation for negative impact could be provided through application of other policies in the plan.

Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice

The Issues and Options considered different options under the issues of housing mix and affordable housing. For the appraisals undertaken at workshop 1, adopting a sub-market approach to housing mix was considered to be the option that performed

strongest in terms of the sustainability criteria. This option was not however carried forward to the Option for Consultation stage of the Core Strategy. This was because firstly, there was not enough information available at the sub-market level to support the approach, and secondly, it was felt that setting such a target for a 15 year period would be too inflexible. In terms of affordable housing, workshop 1 looked at potential options of either including an overall target or alternatively a target based on housing sub-markets or local authority areas. In terms of the sustainability criteria, both options performed similarly. As above, it was felt that setting a target at the Core Strategy level was not appropriate and should instead be looked at in subsequent DPDs developed at local authority level. Two alternative approaches to rural affordable housing were also considered at workshop 1. The first appraisal considered an approach that generally enabled the delivery of affordable housing and the second appraisal considered an approach that involved the allocation of sites. Both options performed similarly in terms of the sustainability criteria.

The option that was carried forward to the Option for Consultation document was tested through appraisals carried out at workshop 2. The appraisal for policy 8 demonstrated major positive effects in relation to meeting housing needs and improving health. As the policy promotes new building there will inevitably be negative impacts caused by the increased use of natural resources, additional energy requirements and additional waste generation, though the extent of these impacts can be substantially reduced through careful mitigation. Environmental impacts can be difficult to predict at this stage as apart from strategic allocations, specific sites have yet to be identified. No changes to the policy were proposed through the SA at this stage.

As policy 8 was not changed significantly following the Option for Consultation stage, this policy was not appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The issues considered under this policy were first looked at under the options for housing size, mix and choice which were considered at workshop 1. As is described above in relation to policy 8, although an approach to housing mix based on housing sub-markets was considered to be the approach that performed strongest against the sustainability criteria, this approach was not carried forward to the Option for Consultation stage as it was felt this was inappropriate given the 15 year time period for the Core Strategy which would result in a more inflexible approach. Policy 9 was appraised at workshop 2. The appraisal demonstrated positive benefits across the board in terms of the criteria, in particular, housing, health and social. The main positive sustainability outcome of this policy was in terms of contributing to meeting the housing needs of the conurbation and in helping to reduce the health inequalities. No changes to the policy were proposed.

As policy 9 was not changed significantly following the Option for Consultation stage, this policy was not appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity

The policy was appraised in workshop 2. Since then some changes have been made to the policy including removing the heritage element (which is now within its

own policy). However, the changes to wording were more for clarity purposes and to respond to consultation responses and did not change the direction of the policy. As such, it was not necessary to reappraise the policy in workshop 3.

The policy only has positive impacts on the SA objectives. The Heritage objective scores as moderate to major positive outcome on the basis of the protection afforded in the policy to historic sites and heritage areas, whilst the resulting quality design and provision and access to the historic environment, together with the fostering of strong local identities were identified as being likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact on the Crime objective.

The policy should encourage 'place making' and foster engagement with and by the local community, having a moderately positive impact on the Social objective. A similar moderate positive outcome is envisaged for the Landscape objective on the basis that the policy would retain and enhance the distinctive built environment and provide attractive and well designed environments.

The policy is considered likely to have a minor positive impact on the Transport objective through the opportunities given to integrate well-linked, new street patterns within the existing transport infrastructure. It is also considered that the policy will have an effect on the Energy objective.

Overall, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 11: The Historic Environment

The new policy on historic environment policy emerged as a result from the consultation response from English Heritage on the Option for Consultation. This also followed the findings from workshop 2 due to the subject's sustainability significance and also to improve the environmental criteria. In terms of SA Housing objective, the new policy will not cause an impact on the delivery of housing requirement. There should be a positive health and social benefits for the residents of the plan area. The historic environment policy should have a very major/important positive outcome for the SA Heritage objective as the new policy seeks to protect heritage. The policy scores major positive against SA Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective as well as SA Landscape objective. Historic parks, gardens and waterways should help to protect biodiversity and protected species and the policy seeks to protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan area.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

This policy was appraised at workshop 2 and the SA process requires no change to the policy, therefore the policy was not re-appraised at workshop 3.

The policy should result in major positive health and social benefits for the residents of the plan area in relation to the growth and development of community facilities. The provision of new and improved community facilities should provide the opportunity to develop social cohesion. The policy scores major positive against the SA Transport objective because new community facilities (as well as existing community facilities) should be provided in close proximity to new housing

preventing the need for residents to travel further. The policy scores moderate positive against the SA Crime objective because the new and improved community facilities should contribute to prevent crime in particular anti-social behaviour. The economic factors score minor/moderate positive because there should be opportunities for employment.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 13: Culture, Sport and Tourism

In workshop 1 two appraisals were examined namely, general support to the protection and development of sporting, leisure and cultural facilities and focusing development of strategic sport, leisure, tourism and cultural development in particular areas. It was concluded that a concentration, could have a negative impact on the SA Transport Objective as such locations may not be as sustainable as the city centre or town centre.

There have since been some minor changes to the wording but these have not changed the policy direction as such it was not necessary to reappraise the policy in workshop 3.

The policy only has positive impacts on the SA objectives. Any enhanced cultural and sport facilities built will assist the planned housing/population and associated community well-being. However it will not directly improve the range and number of homes and as such, the impact on the Housing SA objective is neutral. Clearly improved sporting facilities will have a positive impact on the Health SA objective as participation in healthier lifestyles should result. The policy should also lead to an increase in the accessibility of cultural activities and a positive impact on the Heritage SA objective. There is a minor positive impact on the Crime SA objective as improved facilities should result in a diversionary tactic and help to prevent crime, particularly combating anti-social behaviour and giving young people alternative opportunities to participate in something constructive. It will be important that suitable facilities are provided in appropriate locations. There should be a positive to moderate impact on the Social SA objective with the policy fostering cultural identity and encourage greater community spirit. The policy should result in a neutral impact on SA Objectives Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, Landscape, Natural Resources and Flooding, Waste and Energy. Although, the SA process found that mitigation should be introduced including waste management facilities will need to be made available, and better recycling facilities are provided on sites.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report required objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.

The SA Interim Report on the Option for Consultation found that prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent

negative impacts but highways investment can have major negative effects on the environmental objectives.

The policy of managing travel demand maximises sustainable transport, has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.

Both incentives and disincentives are needed to achieve sustainable transport objectives.

The preferred option was that public transport should be prioritised and highway improvement schemes only implemented for residual demand to support new housing development and to support the economy. Public transport should be enhanced and promoted alongside this to encourage as many people as possible to use public transport to ensure environmental improvements.

The Further Interim Report 2011 recommended that policy should enhance public transport, especially orbital links between settlements and to higher order centres, and include 'infill' services.

The Aligned Core Strategies transport policies support the associated Local Transport Plans for Derby, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. For example, the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the current third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) for Nottinghamshire states that the local plans and the LTP are produced to complement one another. As such the LTP3 reflects the allocations of land for development in locating new public transport services and investment. The transport strategy preferred by the County Councils for delivery during the period 2011-2026 for LTP3 has been assessed as being likely to give rise to numerous positive significant effects. Some significant negative effects have been identified in relation to SA objectives for: Biodiversity, Geological Sites and Soils; Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment; Water; and Material Assets. In most cases the potential for negative impacts should be determined by the design and delivery of schemes and measures and there should be opportunities to mitigate these through assessment and consideration of design and implementation procedures.

Managing travel demand maximises sustainable transport and has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.

The revised policy improves and increases emphasis on public and sustainable transport.

The only significant benefit, as expected, is to the transport objective although there are a range of minor social and environmental benefits; but neutral economic benefits.

There is health benefit from this policy in terms of promoting active travel modes rather than physically passive motoring. The plan should mitigate against the temptation to use a car by promoting accessibility. There are other moderate social benefits from promoting public transport; which also reduces the social disbenefit of increased risk of exposure to increasing environmental pollution if car use increases.

There are also environmental benefits from reducing carbon emissions by cars.

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report required objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.

The SA objective is to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.

The Sustainability and Environmental issues identified include development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction.

The Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report 2010 SA key issues included prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment has up to major effects on the environmental objectives.

The initial SA of the Core Strategy document led to the chosen policy for consultation because the Spatial Strategy includes transport. The LTPs reflect the allocations of land for development in locating new public transport services and investment. Overall, it was found that the plan would have a significant positive impact on the environment of the LTP area. The authorities have also been able to identify the mitigation measures which should accompany the LTP implementation, through the SA process. The mitigation measures will minimise or eliminate potential negative impacts of the plan on the environment. No significant negative impacts have been identified as a result of the LTP. However, a number of areas of uncertainty were acknowledged, leading to possible negative effects, which in turn might together lead to cumulative and or synergistic impacts. The ACS transport infrastructure priorities will sustainably support LTP implementation.

The transport infrastructure priorities share the sustainability of the spatial strategy and the positive strategic environmental assessment of the local transport plan.

The preferred option was that both public transport should be prioritised over highway improvement schemes. Public transport should be enhanced and promoted alongside this to encourage as many people as possible to use public transport to ensure environmental improvements.

A SA appraisal of policy 15 as a whole suggests that the policy is sustainable, with transport infrastructure development likely to result in moderate to major positive benefit for Employment and Economic Structure objectives, moderate positive impact for Social and Transport objectives and a smaller, minor impact projected for health. The appraisal did also highlight the potential for minor to moderate negative impact as a result of the transport Infrastructure proposed, in relation to Biodiversity/GI, Landscape, Natural resources & Flooding and Energy & Climate Change, although sufficient mitigation, including through the careful assessment of site specific and design issues during the Development Management process, could mitigate against this potential impact.

Most of the transport infrastructure priorities are covered in other environmental appraisals covered by the LTP process but Ilkeston Station and the Gedling Access

Road were considered at workshop 3 as they are key priorities for the Core Strategy. A summary of the appraisals for each are listed below:

Ilkeston Station

The provision of a new railway station for Ilkeston has been assessed as positive in terms of Health, Social, Energy, Transport, Employment and Economic Structure as this scheme policy should potentially increase access to health services in Nottingham, should attract inward investment into Ilkeston and should provide a modal shift away from the private car. In terms of Transport, as you would expect, this scenario has been assessed as a major positive for Ilkeston as it should increase accessibility for residents and non-residents of Ilkeston, and help to provide a modal shift. Ilkeston station should also provide an economic catalyst for the town and would provide access to other employment opportunities, as well as helping to diversify the economy of Ilkeston. There are no negative impacts assessed through the provision of Ilkeston Station and therefore no mitigation offered.

Gedling Access Road

The Gedling Access Road was not appraised at earlier workshops because it was not included within the previous Local Transport Plan (2006-2011) and the current Local Transport Plan (2011-2026). The provision of a new Gedling Access Road would be required in order for both housing and employment developments to come forward at Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site. Due to this, the Gedling Access Road was appraised at workshop 3. In terms of Housing, Health, Social, Energy, Employment and Economic Structure, the new road should help to deliver housing and employment at Gedling Colliery site; address areas of congestion and improves air quality elsewhere; improve access to cultural assets and improve accessibility to employment provided. In terms of Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, Landscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy and Transport objectives, the new Access Road would cut through the greenfield land with biodiversity assets and affect the landscape character. Although the new road will improve accessibility in transport, it will not encourage a modal shift as there will more vehicles and therefore more emissions on the roads. Mitigation includes providing public transport and cycling measurements.

Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space

The Green Infrastructure policy was appraised at workshop 2 and the SA process has found the policy displays a very positive impact on health, biodiversity, Green Infrastructure, landscape and natural resources and a negative impact on the provision of new housing. The Landscape policy was deleted and a new criterion (e) on landscape has been added to the policy. The landscape criterion was appraised at workshop 3 and the sustainability conclusion remains the same.

Overall, the revised policy scores a minor negative against the SA Housing objective because it can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area. Additional development has an impact on the Green Infrastructure and landscape character of the plan area. There should be positive health and heritage benefits because the policy should improve access to Green Infrastructure and also protect heritage assets in the plan area. The policy scores very major/important positive against the SA Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective as well as the

SA Landscape objective because it should help to protect Green Infrastructure, parks and open space and seeks to protect landscape character of the plan area.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives, except for housing. The policy can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area however this constraint is balanced by very positive impact on quality of life factors.

Policy 17: Biodiversity

This policy was appraised at workshop 2. Initially it was considered appropriate to reappraise the policy following wording changes. However, in workshop 3 it was agreed that the changes did not change the policy direction so no further appraisal was carried out. Overall the SA process required no change to the policy.

The SA process has found the policy displays a very positive impact on health, biodiversity, Green Infrastructure, landscape and natural resources and a negative impact on the provision of new housing. The policy scores a minor negative against the SA Housing objective because it can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area. Additional development has an impact on the biodiversity in the plan area. There should be positive health benefits because the policy should improve access to Green Infrastructure. The policy scores very major/important positive against the SA Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective as well as the SA Landscape objective because it should help to protect, restore, expand and enhance existing areas of biodiversity interest, including areas and networks of habitats and species.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives, except for housing. The policy can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area however this constraint is balanced by very positive impact on quality of life factors.

Policy 18: Infrastructure

The Issues and Options considered two options in relation to infrastructure. The first option was whether it would be appropriate to introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy and the second option of whether it would be more appropriate to continue to use Planning Obligations in the same way as the councils do at present. The option of introducing a CIL was found to have greater sustainability benefits than the option of continuing to use Planning Obligations. This option was not carried forward to the Option for Consultation due to uncertainties surrounding national guidance on CIL. This element has been reinstated for the publication draft.

Policy 18 of the Option for Consultation was tested at workshop 2. This was found to have significant positive in terms of meeting housing, employment and other related development needs. This would have consequential benefits for health and social capital. The appraisal did not identify any significant adverse effects with the policy. The appraisal recommended that the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) should be part of the Core Strategy especially for strategic sites. This recommendation has not been incorporated into the Core Strategy as the IDP has to remain separate. However, relevant information from it, particularly for strategic sites, will be fully

incorporated into the final draft Core Strategy. This is considered sufficient to satisfy the concerns that led to the SA recommendation.

As policy 18 of the publication draft has not changed significantly following the Option for Consultation stage, this policy was not appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 19: Developer Contributions

The issues concerned with developer contributions are closely related to the infrastructure policy. As detailed above, at workshop 1 the option of introducing a CIL was found to have greater sustainability benefits than the option of continuing to use Planning Obligations. This option was not carried forward to the Option for Consultation due to uncertainties surrounding national guidance on CIL. This element has been reinstated for the Publication draft.

Policy 19 of the Option for Consultation was tested at the workshop 2. There were found to be significant positive benefits in terms of delivery of affordable housing, and other infrastructure requirements, particularly transport. There were not found to be any significant negative sustainability impacts. No changes to the policy were suggested through the SA as policy 19 of the publication draft has not changed significantly since the publication of the Option for Consultation stage. As such this policy has not been re-appraised.

Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Matrix (Updated 2012)

(Please see Erewash Addendum for Erewash Core Strategy Objectives which are the same as the 12 spatial objectives listed below but have slightly different explanation text)

1. Housing: To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the plan areas

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	+ compatible	Good housing design should be environmentally responsible but all new housing is not likely to be carbon neutral during the plan period.
ii. Housing	++ strongly compatible	The objectives are designed to meet each other.
iii. Prosperity	+ compatible	The plan could aid growth in the economy without housing, as in-commuting labour could contribute, and policy cannot force people in new housing to work within the area.
iv. Town Centres	+ compatible	Housing could be part of a mix which leads to flourishing and vibrant town centres.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration does not need to involve housing as it could be commercially led but most regeneration is housing led.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	? uncertain	Housing's contribution depends on the quality of the planning application and on the sites selected.
vii. Communities	+ compatible	Good design can aid community safety and is significant but community safety is not definitively linked to housing needs.
viii. Health	++ strongly compatible	Meeting housing needs is seen as very significant to health and well-being.
ix. Opportunities	++ strongly compatible	Meeting housing needs is also linked to life opportunities with housing a base for accessing other needs.
x. Transport	+ compatible	The plan cannot force people in the new housing to work or commute in a prescribed way and they may not necessarily use public transport.
xi. Green Infrastructure	? uncertain	Depending on the sites selected, housing may be built on natural habitat and open spaces but additions may also arise, through planning contributions to green infrastructure, and to biodiversity, through variety in gardens for example.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	An infrastructure delivery Strategies will be designed to match housing needs but there may be issues on timeliness because of investment and other delivery issues.
<p>Summary: The Core Strategies plans spatially for timely and viable infrastructure to support housing but delivery is dependent on implementation of the plans of the Councils' development partners. Good housing is known to be significant to health and access to other opportunities in life. The Councils acknowledge the uncertain impacts on natural assets and existing heritage of new housing (which will depend on the specific sites selected) and will mitigate harm where reasonable.</p>		

2. Health: To improve health and reduce health inequalities

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	+ compatible	An improved environment is known to contribute to health and may be proportionately greater for socially excluded people in poorer circumstances, but achievement of this core Strategies objective would still be a success even if overridden by negative other health factors.
ii. Housing	++ strongly compatible	Meeting housing needs is seen as very significant to health and improved housing conditions are a means to reducing inequalities.
iii. Prosperity	+ compatible	Economic status has a relationship with health inequalities but natural and lifestyle choices make this less certain.
iv. Town Centres	? uncertain	A healthy population able to access town centres can contribute to them, and health infrastructure in town centres can make a direct contribution, for instance linked trips. The compatibility of objectives is not interdependent, as people or town centres can be healthy one without the other.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Improving health and reducing health inequalities is frequently an objective of regeneration but some regeneration projects may not aim for or achieve such outcomes.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	- no relationship	These objectives can be achieved mutually exclusively, although the character of an area can contribute to mental health through the sense of wellbeing.
vii. Communities	+ compatible	Community safety contributes to health, especially mental health and wellbeing, and improving it in disadvantaged communities may reduce corresponding health inequalities.
viii. Health	++ strongly compatible	These objectives are meant to be mutual.
ix. Opportunities	+ compatible	This core Strategies objective may have improved health outcomes but indirectly through provision of better other services.
x. Transport	+ compatible	Access to health is a significant aim of transport and improving transport for all may reduce health inequalities.
xi. Green Infrastructure	++ strongly compatible	An improved green environment will be designed to improve health through recreation and may be proportionately greater for communities with less access to other healthy opportunities.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	The infrastructure delivery Strategies will include health but is dependent on joint investment through partners' plans.
Summary: The appraisal shows that the Core Strategies is able to support the health objective, particularly through the enhancement of natural assets including green infrastructure for recreation, and providing high quality new housing.		

3. Heritage: To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the plan areas heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	+ compatible	Achieving this objective may conserve heritage, which is known to be impacted by climate change but the impact of any development, even if environmentally responsible, may be detrimental to the protection of defined heritage.
ii. Housing	- no relationship	By definition, the addition of the new is not the focus of this core Strategies objective but in relevant locations it should be integrated with existing heritage through good design.
iii. Prosperity	+ compatible	Increased prosperity should lead to better access opportunity to heritage and investment in heritage unless development is not integrated or there is pressure from over-use.
iv. Town Centres	? uncertain	Achieving these objectives together is dependent on the presence of valued heritage in the town centre and some see conservation as a constraint on economic development.
v. Regeneration	? uncertain	Regeneration projects may have objectives incompatible with access to heritage unless it is heritage-led regeneration.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	++ strongly compatible	These objectives are meant to be compatible.
vii. Communities	? uncertain	An appreciation of heritage could lead to more respect and less heritage crime. A shared heritage may also be an aid to cohesion. Achievement of these objectives can though be mutually exclusive.
viii. Health	? uncertain	Achievement of this objective has no direct link to access to heritage but an appreciation of your environment can lead to positive attitude and well being.
ix. Opportunities	+ compatible	Access to heritage is an opportunity for a connection to your local environment.
x. Transport	? uncertain	Transport infrastructure can improve access to heritage but could be negative if implemented for other objectives. Access to heritage could also increase travel against the Sustainability Appraisal objective.
xi. Green Infrastructure	+ compatible	Natural assets should contribute to the landscape of heritage.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	Infrastructure should contribute to access to and be integrated with heritage but it may be detrimental if implemented for alternative objectives.
<p>Summary: The Core Strategies is shown to have an uncertain effect on the sustainable heritage objective with respect to any development as it depends whether the development is heritage led or integrated with the existing heritage, or other objectives are given priority on site; although policy will be prepared to mitigate the impact of development on heritage specifically.</p>		

4. Crime: To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
ii. Housing	++ strongly compatible	A high quality design incorporating crime prevention features would contribute to a safe secure built environment. If the new housing development is not well designed, this could lead to 'pockets' of crime and anti-social behaviour.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to tackle anti-social behaviour, improve community safety and contribute to a safe environment. The design and layout of the new facilities will be important.
iii. Prosperity	+ compatible	High quality new business development would contribute to community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This would provide new jobs and training opportunities for the people.
x. Transport	+ compatible	Excellent transport systems would encourage people to make use of non-car modes of transport and increase surveillance through the design of facilities. The increased use of non-car modes of transport would contribute to a safe environment and reduce crime or the fear of crime.
vii. Communities	++ strongly compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new community facilities which could contribute to a safe environment.
iv. Town Centres	+ compatible	Incorporating crime prevention features in schemes such as town centre regeneration measures, accessibility improvements and environmental improvements would help to contribute to a safe environment and improve community safety in town centres.
v. Regeneration	++ compatible	Regeneration schemes improve social characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration schemes incorporating crime prevention features would help to tackle anti-social behaviour, improve community safety and contribute to a safe environment.
viii. Health	+ compatible	Addressing environmental factors by incorporating crime prevention features would contribute to a safe environment.
ix. Opportunities	++ compatible	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to tackle anti-social behaviour.
i. Climate Change	- no relationship	Reducing the causes of climate change would cause no impact on community safety and crime prevention.
xi. Green Infrastructure	+ compatible	Developing a network of multi functional green spaces would encourage local people to make use of green spaces and increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities. This would contribute to a safe environment and reduce crime or the fear of crime.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	- no relationship	Protecting and enhancing historic environment would bear no relationship to community safety and crime prevention.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 4 seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident such as high quality housing incorporating crime prevention features to provide a safe secure built environment, inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community to tackle anti-social behaviour and a network of multi functional green spaces to increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities.</p>		

5. Social: To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the plan areas

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	+ compatible	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to reduce the causes of climate change and minimise its impacts.
ii. Housing	- no relationship	High quality new housing would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital.
iii. Prosperity	+ compatible	New business development would provide new jobs and training opportunities for the local community and contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
iv. Town Centres	++ strongly compatible	Creating conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and local centres would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
v. Regeneration	++ strongly compatible	Regeneration schemes improve economic characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration opportunities would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	- no relationship	Protecting and enhancing historic environment would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital.
vii. Communities	++ strongly compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new educational, community and leisure facilities which could contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
viii. Health	++ strongly compatible	Working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
ix. Opportunities	++ strongly compatible	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would support and promote the development and growth of social capital.
x. Transport	- no relationship	Excellent transport systems would cause no impact on the development and growth of social capital.
xi. Green Infrastructure	- no relationship	Protecting and improving natural assets would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 5 seeks to promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the area. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive, town centre improvements or regeneration schemes would secure investment into an area and provide highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for the local community.</p>		

6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure: To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the plan areas

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++ strongly compatible	A high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
ii. Housing	? uncertain	Effects of high quality new housing upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain, until specific sites are selected.
iii. Prosperity	? uncertain	Effects of economic growth upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain.
iv. Town Centres	- no relationship	Providing conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and local centres would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration schemes improve environmental characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration opportunities would protect and enhance Green Infrastructure.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	- no relationship	Preserving and enhancing historic character and local distinctiveness would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
vii. Communities	- no relationship	Providing conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
viii. Health	+ compatible	Creating conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors would protect and enhance Green Infrastructure.
ix. Opportunities	- no relationship	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
x. Transport	? uncertain	Effects of reliable transport systems upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain.
xi. Green Infrastructure	++ strongly compatible	Developing network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to protect and enhance Green Infrastructure.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 6 seeks to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across the area. This sustainability objective is covered by some of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a level of compatibility evident. It is uncertain what impacts new housing, economic growth and transport systems will have upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. However a high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design and a network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure and the threat of new housing, economic growth and transport systems could be minimised and turned into a 'positive implication'.</p>		

7. Landscape: To protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan areas, including heritage and its setting

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++ strongly compatible	Development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally responsible design would substantially minimise the impact of developments on the natural and built environment
ii. Housing	+ compatible	A high quality of design in new housing, delivered in appropriate locations, should ensure compatibility with the objective of protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment and landscape.
iii. Prosperity	? uncertain	Effects of economic prosperity on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain.
iv. Town Centres	+ compatible	Creating flourishing and vibrant town centres would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area.
v. Regeneration	? uncertain	The effects of regeneration on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	++ strongly compatible	These objectives are meant to be compatible. The protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape would significantly contribute towards the preservation of the historic character and local distinctiveness of the area.
vii. Communities	- no relationship	Creating strong, safe and cohesive communities would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area.
viii. Health	+ compatible	Access to culture is identified as being important for creating the conditions for a healthier population. The enhancement of the natural and built environment could result in similar health gains.
ix. Opportunities	- no relationship	Creating opportunities for all would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area.
x. Transport	+ compatible	Creating excellent transport systems, appropriately designed to their surroundings, would enhance movement within and through the built environment. A reduction in the need to travel, minimising the need for new road building, could serve to protect archaeological and geological assets and the landscape character of the area.
xi. Green Infrastructure	++ strongly compatible	The protection of natural assets is entirely compatible with the objective of protecting/enhancing the natural environment, archaeological/geological assets and the landscape character of the area.
xii. Infrastructure	? uncertain	Effects of timely and viable infrastructure on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain
<p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 7 seeks the protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape of the area. There is a high degree of synergy between Sustainability Objective 7 and draft Core Strategies objectives relating to the protection of natural assets, the individual/historic character and local distinctiveness of the area. The objective is also strongly compatible with the principles of environmentally responsible developments addressing climate change.</p>		

8. Natural Resources and Flooding: To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++ strongly compatible	Development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally responsible design and in the right locations for access by sustainable transport will help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area.
ii. Housing	? uncertain	Building high quality housing and ensuring brownfield opportunities are maximised will help to prudently manage the natural resources of the area, however not all of the housing to be delivered will be on such sites so the effects will be uncertain.
iii. Prosperity	? uncertain	Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy will not necessarily deplete the natural resources of the area through the protection of existing local employment opportunities, education and training opportunities. However, the creation of new employment opportunities could potentially have a negative effect but this is uncertain.
iv. Town Centres	? uncertain	Directing development such as retail and cultural uses to town centres will not necessarily help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area, however if these are combined with environmental/accessibility improvements the effects might be positive. The effects are uncertain.
v. Regeneration	? uncertain	The focus of regeneration schemes will be on brownfield land, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	+ compatible	Using and encouraging locally sourced materials and crafts will help to preserve and enhance local distinctiveness/historic character and in-turn will help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area.
vii. Communities	- no relationship	Creating strong, safe and cohesive communities would have no impact on managing prudently the natural resources of the area.
viii. Health	++ strongly compatible	Addressing environmental factors that underpin health and wellbeing will help to prudently manage the natural resources of the area.
ix. Opportunities	- no relationship	Creating opportunities for all through high quality education for instance will have no impact on managing prudently the natural resources of the area.
x. Transport	+ compatible	Excellent transport systems will encourage people to make use of non-car modes and by directing development to locations with services and facilities this will reduce the need to travel; this in turn will help to manage the natural resources of the area prudently.
xi. Green Infrastructure	++ strongly compatible	Protecting existing natural assets, creating new natural assets and improving the linkages between these existing and new areas will help to ensure an increase in biodiversity while helping to protect and manage the natural resources of the area.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	Making the best use of existing physical infrastructure and ensuring that new infrastructure is provided on time and in the right locations will help to manage natural resources prudently.

Summary:

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 which seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area is generally compatible with the Core Strategies Objectives. Reducing the causes of climate change and providing new Green Infrastructure (Core Strategies Objectives 10 & 11) directly relate to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective and are therefore highly compatible. By addressing these environmental factors a high degree of compatibility is also evident between Core Strategies Objective 8 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. However, there are some areas of contention identified through the process for instance Core Strategies Objective 7 tries to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources and the effects of this objective are therefore deemed to be uncertain. But overall there is a good degree of compatibility between the Core Strategies Objectives and this Sustainability Appraisal Objective.

9. Waste: To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	+ compatible	Reducing the causes of climate change through environmentally sensitive design for instance will help to minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials. However, there could be some negative impacts if environmentally sensitive development and strategies lead to an increase in incineration for instance.
ii. Housing	+ compatible	High quality housing and building techniques will help to minimise waste during the construction process and the re-use and recycling of materials. This new housing should be located in close proximity to recycling facilities.
iii. Prosperity	? uncertain	It is uncertain how the effects of providing new employment opportunities, protecting existing local employment opportunities, training and education will have on the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste in general.
iv. Town Centres	? uncertain	There is a relationship but it depends on the waste management policies that are in place in town centres.
v. Regeneration	? uncertain	It is uncertain how the maximisation of brownfield regeneration opportunities will effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	+ compatible	Preserving and enhancing the distinctive natural and built heritage by finding new uses for buildings and by promoting high quality locally distinct design and construction will help the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials.
vii. Communities	- no relationship	Creating the conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive bears no relationship to the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
viii. Health	? uncertain	It is uncertain how creating the conditions for a healthier population by addressing the environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
ix. Opportunities	- no relationship	Creating opportunities for all through high quality education for instance will have no effect on the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
x. Transport	? uncertain	It is uncertain how reducing the need to travel especially by private car, encouraging reliable transport systems and encouraging new working practices will effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste in general.
xi. Green Infrastructure	- no relationship	Providing new green infrastructure or ensuring an increase in biodiversity for instance bears no relationship to the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
xii. Infrastructure	? uncertain	Site Waste Management Plans should be produced for larger infrastructure projects to identify waste materials in the earliest stage of the project so that reuse and recovery of waste materials can be built into the design of the project. However, any physical infrastructure project will still produce waste to a certain degree.

Summary:

Assessing the Core Strategies Objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances, for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategies Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.

10. Energy and Climate Change: To minimise energy usage and to develop the area’s renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++strongly compatible	This objective which seeks to combat climate change by encourages environmental responsible development undoubtedly has a particularly strong relationship to minimising energy usage and promoting renewable energy resources. The link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective is self evident.
ii. Housing	+ compatible	Although new housing will drain energy supply, quality construction techniques and the design of new dwellings which incorporates energy efficiency and renewable energy, would make a valuable contribution to minimising energy usage.
iii. Prosperity	+ compatible	The drive towards a knowledge based economy allows for increased levels of modern and high quality new office development. Such contemporary premises should be built to high energy standards.
iv. Town Centres	+ compatible	Links between levels of energy usage and town centre prosperity are evident when you consider that unless you have a performing town centre which possesses a range of uses, people are likely to travel further, perhaps to nearby centres or cities, to meet their needs. The added journeys and associated emissions could be considered as unsustainable.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Large scale high quality regeneration schemes which incorporate a mix of uses will have a large impact and requirement on energy usage. However, such new developments, which would be built to high design standards, allow for renewable energy forms to be developed whilst extremely efficient communal systems could be created
vi. Local Distinctiveness	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that preserving and improving historic character and local distinctiveness will have any meaningful effect on energy usage
vii. Communities	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that the creation of such inclusive communities will have any meaningful effect on energy usage.
viii. Health	+ compatible	A drive towards progressive and energy efficient design as well as the promotion of sustainable modes of transport could have a significant effect on health and well being particularly in terms of pollution levels.
ix. Opportunities	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that the creation of opportunities for all will have any meaningful effect on energy usage
x. Transport	++ strongly compatible	Accessible and integrated transport systems encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport and reduce the reliance on the motor car which contribute significantly to carbon emissions. This objective is directly linked.
xi. Green Infrastructure	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that the enhancement of natural assets such as open space networks will have any meaningful effect on energy usage
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	The enhancement of existing physical and social infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure represents a particular opportunity to facilitate sustainable design and construction. This is particularly the case if you consider that such infrastructure may be led/constructed by public organisations who could insist on higher standards.

Summary:

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 10 which seeks to minimise energy usage is comprehensively covered by the Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Not only does Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, but the drive towards high quality design and progressive transportation systems supports the energy agenda. One area of contention which was identified through the process was the acknowledgement that due to the amount of new development particularly housing which is planned through the Core Strategies, there will be corresponding and inevitable impact/ drain on energy supply. Having said this, with housing numbers already identified in the RSS and a belief in low to zero carbon development which incorporates renewable energy supply, this threat could be adequately minimised and even turned into a positive connotation.

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

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++strongly compatible	This objective undoubtedly has a particularly strong relationship to encouraging more sustainable modes of transport and hence alleviating carbon emissions generated from private car uses. As such there is a direct link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective.
ii. Housing	+ compatible	Providing new housing in accessible locations and near to public transportation nodes whilst ensuring it is not provided too far away from facilities and service will assist in meeting such transport aims. This is particularly the case for making the most efficient use out of existing transport infrastructure. Designing and linking recreation trails and cycle paths into new housing development is another important aspect
iii. Prosperity	? uncertain	Realistically, the economy to a large extent relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles to provide businesses and organisations labour and materials/goods to operate. With the amount of new employment generation development which is planned through the Core Strategies to meet needs, transport systems could put under further strain. Nevertheless, developments in strategic rail freight and the provision of new office development in accessible locations could help this threat by taking HGV off the road and allowing people to live closer to their employment
iv. Town Centres	++ strongly compatible	Punctual and affordable access to town centres created by effective transport systems is crucial to encouraging people to shop, work and visit the centres. Town centre success and access to and from them are intrinsically linked
v. Regeneration	++ strongly compatible	Effective transport systems will be crucial in supporting regeneration schemes to ensure that the developments are well connected to, and do not put undue pressure on the existing infrastructure.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	+ compatible	By utilising existing transport infrastructure efficiently, the pressure generated from an increasing population will be reduced which therefore minimises the need for new roads and limits the associated effects of pollution.
vii. Communities	+ compatible	Effective transport systems are a key component of enabling strong and cohesive community as they allow for the access of employment, facilities and services.
viii. Health	++ Strongly compatible	A drive towards sustainable modes of transport could have a significant effect on health and well being particularly in terms of pollution levels.
ix. Opportunities	+ compatible	Accessible and effective transport systems are required to allow for opportunities to be available for a range of people including younger people particularly in terms of walking and cycling
x. Transport	++ strongly compatible	This objective has a particularly strong relationship and intrinsic link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, being directly related to one another. Affordable, accessible, punctual and integrated transport systems will encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport reducing the reliance on the motor car.
xi. Green Infrastructure	+ compatible	Links are evident when you consider that the enhancement of greenways/green infrastructure could allow for more sustainable modes of transport, namely walking and cycling, to develop.

xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	The enhancement of existing physical infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure undoubtedly has positive implications for this Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Mechanisms such as cycle paths/stands, improvements to bus stations/services and pedestrian schemes will be needed to support growth and ensuring journeys are taken by the most sustainable modes available
<p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 11 which seeks to encourage the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport are sufficiently compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Core Strategies Objective 4 (which promotes excellent transport system) and CS Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Furthermore, the process revealed just how important transport is to the range of objectives, notably the links with flourishing town centres and successful regeneration initiatives, with compatibility evident on all but one of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Indeed, the one area of contention which was identified was the acknowledgement that the economy relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles for labour, materials and goods. Nevertheless, effects of this could be minimised with the Core Strategies giving careful consideration to providing employment generating development in accessible and sustainable locations, and to promoting of more sustainable modes of transport including strategic rail freight distribution.</p>		

12. Employment: To create high quality employment opportunities

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	? uncertain	Environmentally responsible development can be characteristic of new employment (e.g. those incorporating energy efficiency measures/renewable energy). However, the requirements for these measures may deter new business from locating in an area (because of cost implications etc).
ii. Housing	+ compatible	High quality new housing would be needed in new mixed use schemes in order to attract new high quality business development to locate there. An increase in housing supply is needed if the workforce is to remain living in the local area. Not interdependent, as workers can commute and employment can be developed in isolation from new housing.
iii. Prosperity	++ Strongly compatible	Options are directly equivalent.
iv. Town Centres	++ Strongly compatible	The development of new high quality employment is an integral part of ensuring the viability and vitality of town centres.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration often involves the development of employment opportunities. However, regeneration also involves other forms so perhaps not strongly compatible.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	+ compatible	Ensuring that new employment is sensitively sited and is built using appropriate design can ensure that the objectives are compatible. New employment can be developed on existing employment strengths which can enhance local economic distinctiveness.
vii. Communities	+ compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would be needed to attract inward investment and encourage new employment to locate in an area.
viii. Health	+ compatible	A healthy workforce is needed in order to attract and develop high quality employment to the area. New social care facilities would help reduce demands on workers that may result from having to care for young children or elderly relatives.
ix. Opportunities	++ Strongly compatible	Improvements to educational, community and leisure facilities can help lead to a better skilled workforce which will be required if an area wants to secure high quality employment.
x. Transport	? uncertain	Excellent transport systems would be needed to attract new businesses to locate in the local area. Congestion would potentially deter new employers. New working practices such as car sharing and working from home can be encouraged but some businesses would not be able to function without their employees being able to use the car.
xi. Green Infrastructure	? uncertain	Protection of natural assets and the development of GI would not necessarily be compromised by new employment if such development was located sensitively.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	Investment in new educational and community facilities is needed in order to help develop the educational needs of the local population. This in turn will help create a more highly skilled workforce which will be needed in order to attract high quality employers to locate in the local area.

Summary:

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. High quality employment opportunities would result from the delivery of physical infrastructure, development of social infrastructure (e.g. training and education), regeneration, improved health and well being. All of these are Core Strategies objectives. Although new working practices such as use of IT and home working can reduce the need to travel to work, there is an uncertain relationship between this objective and the creation of new employment as some businesses will always have to use cars as part of their operation and function.

13. Innovation: To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++ strongly compatible	Designing development in the most sustainable way will require innovation. This will create jobs in such high knowledge sectors.
ii. Housing	+ compatible	Well designed new homes would incorporate innovative design features and would harness new technologies.
iii. Prosperity	++ strongly compatible	Creating new employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities and supporting educational developments will enable enterprise and innovation.
iv. Town Centres	+ compatible	Flourishing and vibrant town centres are needed to stimulate a culture of enterprise and innovation.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration schemes improve the economic characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration schemes will provide new employment opportunities and scope for innovation.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	? uncertain	Promoting locally distinctive design and ensuring landscape character is maintained and enhanced may have some impact upon enterprise and innovation though the extent is uncertain.
vii. Communities	+ compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new educational facilities. This will develop the potential for raising the levels of attainment and so lead to innovation.
viii. Health	+ compatible	Creating conditions for a healthier population and encouraging lifelong learning activities will improve attainment both educational and within industry. A workforce with more diverse skills will be needed to create industries of culture and innovation.
ix. Opportunities	+ compatible	Providing high quality, inclusive education for the local community would support the development of a well qualified population and a high skills pool.
x. Transport	+ compatible	Encouraging reliable transport systems and working practices such as use of IT and home working will help ease access of the workforce to place of work. These new working practices are characteristic of the flexibility required to foster a culture of enterprise and innovation.
xi. Green Infrastructure	- no relationship	Improving access to open spaces and improving environmental quality would cause no impact upon developing enterprise and innovation.
xii. Infrastructure	+ compatible	Investment into the locality will provide an improved education provision for people of all ages.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. This is because many of the objectives will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.</p>		

14. Economic Structure: To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

Core Strategies Objective	Matrix	Commentary
i. Climate Change	++ strongly compatible	Environmentally responsible development would complement a modern economic approach where environmentally responsible development is often a characteristic feature.
ii. Housing	+ compatible	New housing will be an important component of the physical conditions that are needed for a modern economic structure.
iii. Prosperity	++ strongly compatible	A knowledge based economy would be based around the use and development of new technologies. The two objectives are inextricably linked.
iv. Town Centres	+ compatible	Vibrant town centres would be needed to support a modern economic structure.
v. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration of an area can involve the development of infrastructure and also develop local employment opportunities. Such employment could supply a modern economic structure.
vi. Local Distinctiveness	? uncertain	Historic character and local distinctiveness could potentially be compromised by the development of new physical infrastructure.
vii. Communities	+ compatible	Strong, safe and cohesive communities would be needed in order to support a modern economic structure.
viii. Health	- no relationship	There is no clear link between the two objectives.
ix. Opportunities	+ compatible	Physical improvements such as developing educational and training facilities would be needed to improve educational attainment. An improved local skill base would be needed to develop a modern economic structure.
x. Transport	++ strongly compatible	Less congestion and excellent transport systems would be typical of the physical conditions required for a modern economic structure.
xi. Green Infrastructure	? uncertain	Developing green infrastructure may have an effect on developing the physical conditions for a modern economic approach. For example, the siting of new infrastructure could potentially compromise a natural green space.
xii. Infrastructure	++ strongly compatible	Timely and viable social and physical infrastructure will need to be delivered to support the use of new technologies. Options are mutually compatible.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. It directly complements the Core Strategies objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.</p>		

Summary of Sustainable Appraisal and Core Strategies Objectives Compatibility

1. Housing

The Core Strategies plans spatially for timely and viable infrastructure to support housing but delivery is dependent on implementation of the plans of the Council's development partners. Good housing is known to be significant to health and access to other opportunities in life but the Councils acknowledges the uncertain impacts on natural assets and existing heritage of new housing and will mitigate harm where reasonable.

2. Health

The appraisal shows that the Core Strategies is able to support the health objective, particularly through the enhancement of natural assets including green infrastructure for recreation, by providing high quality new housing.

3. Heritage

The Core Strategies are shown to have an uncertain effect on the sustainable heritage objective with respect to any development as it depends whether the development is heritage led or integrated with the existing heritage, or other objectives are given priority on site; although policy will be prepared to mitigate the impact of development on heritage specifically.

4. Crime

Sustainability Objective 4 seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident such as high quality housing incorporating crime prevention features to provide a safe secure built environment, inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community to tackle anti-social behaviour and a network of multi functional green spaces to increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities.

5. Social

Sustainability Objective 5 seeks to promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the area. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive, town centre improvements or regeneration schemes would secure investment into an area and provide highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for the local community.

6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Sustainability Objective 6 seeks to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across the area. This sustainability objective is covered by some of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a level of compatibility evident. It is uncertain what impacts new housing, economic growth and transport systems will have upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. However a high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design and a network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure and the threat of new housing, economic growth and transport systems could be minimised and turned into a 'positive implication'.

7. Landscape

Sustainability Objective 7 seeks the protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape of the area. There is a high degree of synergy between Sustainability Objective 7 and draft Core Strategies objectives relating to the protection of natural assets, the individual/historic character and local distinctiveness of the area. The objective is also strongly compatible with the principles of environmentally responsible developments addressing climate change.

8. Natural Resources and Flooding

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 which seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area is generally compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Reducing the causes of climate change and providing new Green Infrastructure (Core Strategies Objectives 10 and 11) directly relate to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective and are therefore highly compatible. By addressing these environmental factors a high degree of compatibility is also evident between Core Strategies Objective 8 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. However, there are some areas of contention identified through the process for instance Core Strategies Objective 7 tries to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources and the effects of this objective are therefore deemed to be uncertain. But overall there is a good degree of compatibility between the Core Strategies objectives and this Sustainability Appraisal Objective.

9. Waste

Assessing the Core Strategies objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategies Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.

10. Energy and Climate Change

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 10 which seeks to minimise energy usage is comprehensively covered by the Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Not only does Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, but the drive towards high quality design and progressive transportation systems supports the energy agenda. One area of contention which was identified through the process was the acknowledgement that due to the amount of new development particularly housing which is planned through the Core Strategies, there will be corresponding and inevitable impact/ drain on energy supply. Having said this, with housing numbers already identified in the Regional Plan and a belief that low to zero carbon development which incorporates renewable energy supply, this threat could be adequately minimised and even turned into a positive connotation.

11. Transport

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 11 which seeks to encourage the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport are sufficiently compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Core Strategies Objective 4 (which promotes excellent transport system) and Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Furthermore, the process revealed just how important transport is to the range of objectives notably the links flourishing town centres and successful regeneration initiatives, with compatibility evident on all but one the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Indeed, the one area of contention which was identified was the acknowledgement that the economy relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles for labour, materials and goods. Nevertheless, effects of this could be minimised with the Core Strategies giving careful consideration to providing employment generating development in accessible and sustainable locations, and to promoting of more sustainable modes of transport including strategic rail freight distribution.

12. Employment

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. High quality employment opportunities would result from the delivery of physical infrastructure, development of social infrastructure (e.g. training and education), regeneration, improved health and well being. All of these are Core Strategies objectives. Although new working practices such as use of IT and home working can reduce the need to travel to work, there is an uncertain relationship between this objective and the creation of new employment as some businesses will always have to use cars as part of their operation and function.

13. Innovation

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. This is because many of the objectives

will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered they. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.

14. Economic Structure

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. It directly compliments the Core Strategies objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.

Appendix 4: Schedules for Workshops 1, 2 and 3

Workshop 1: Sustainability Appraisal of Issues and Options (November 2009)

Each of the Options from the Issues and Options was considered in turn, to ascertain whether it was appropriate to appraise it, and if not setting out the reasons why not. The detailed appraisals findings can be found in the Interim Report (February 2010).

Table 5: Schedule for Workshop 1

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
AG1(a)	Higher housing figures	The RSS figures are a minimum, some representations suggested higher figures would be appropriate. Agreed a need to appraise a higher figure was required. A 10% higher figure to be appraised against the RSS figure, on a Greater Nottingham basis.	Y
AG1(b)	Redistribution of housing between councils	GOEM confirmed that redistributing on the basis of aligned Core Strategies was not in line with RSS policy which stipulates joint Core Strategies, and therefore this option is not considered to be reasonable.	N
AG2(a)	Varying the PUA ¹ /Non PUA split	Agreed appraisal required. Appraise increase in non PUA figure of 10% (and therefore subtracting same number from PUA figure).	Y
AG2(b)	More flexibility as to where to build housing	See AG2 (a).	*
AG3(a)	Which SUEs are appropriate	SA of this option must be in the context of re-distribution of housing between council areas not being considered a reasonable option. The options for appraisal of SUEs is therefore to be undertaken on a council by council basis.	Y
AG3(b)	Growth emphasis to the west	Given that re-distribution of housing between council areas not being considered a reasonable option, separate SA for this option is not considered appropriate. Will be covered under AG3.	N
AG4(a)	Integration of other uses with major housing development.	This was an issue raised in consultation. SA of mixed use within major development against a base case of no mixed use (i.e. housing only). Commuting aspect considered under AG3 (a).	Y
AG4(b)	Importance of public transport to location of development	Considered to be covered by AG3 (a) and by RG1(a)	N
AG5(a)	Growth of villages	It is considered the most appropriate way to consider appropriate and sustainable growth levels in villages is to base it on accessibility, i.e. provision of and access to services. Where a village has regeneration needs that may dictate another approach, these will be considered individually under RG1 (a). However, if settlements selected for growth do not accord with this principle (e.g. for regeneration aims) they will be appraised on an individual basis.	Y

¹ Principal Urban Area, the built up area of the Nottingham conurbation.

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
AG6(a)	Growth beyond plan period.	Required by RSS. RSS Partial Review Options consultation important factor, presented 4 options. Suggest appraisal against option, 1 continuation of current Strategies, option 3, development at accessible nodes, and option 4 development in new settlements. Option 2, even more concentration on the PUA is not considered realistic.	Y
AG6(b)	Role of SRCs ² in longer term.	See AG6 (a).	*
AG6(c)	Role of expanded or new towns.	See AG6 (a).	*
GB1(a)	Minimal Green Belt revisions	RSS clear that principle of GB remains. Locations for major development in the GB would be appraised through AG3 (a) and AG6 (a), therefore separate appraisal not required	N
GB1(b)	Safeguarded land	See GB1 (a)	N
GB1(c)	Additions to the Green Belt	RSS removed proposed additions to the Green Belt, and no additions have been proposed through the Issues and Options.	N
GB2(a)	Green Belt more important	Clear choice between GB2 (a) and GB2 (b), therefore appraise against each other.	Y
GB2(b)	Urban green spaces more important	Covered in GB2 (a)	*
GB3(a)	Use Green Wedges instead of Green Belt	A Green Wedge is a policy tool very similar to Green Belt, but used on a smaller geographic scale. As the policy aims are very similar, there is little value in appraising them against each other, as they will be assessed in the same way.	N
GB3(b)	No use of Green Wedges	See GB3 (a)	N
GB4(a)	Remove Green Belt in some villages	Linked to settlement hierarchy AG5 (a). It is considered the most appropriate and sustainable way to consider appropriate growth levels in villages is to base it on accessibility, i.e. provision of and access to services. Therefore Green Belt revision will only be an issue in those settlements which are deemed the most sustainable locations for development. Under these circumstances, no other option is deemed reasonable.	N
RG1(a)	Other regeneration priorities	Where regeneration priorities are identified in locations which could potentially have sustainability implications (largely outside the PUA), e.g. Cotgrave, or Newton Airfield, they will be subject to SA.	Y
RG2(a)	Enhance existing facilities	Strong link/similarity to AG4 (a) – Appraised in that option.	N
RG2(b)	Provide new facilities	Strong link/similarity to AG4 (a) – Appraised in that option.	N
EE1(a)	Use evidence base to determine job levels	Clear choice between EE1 (a) and EE1 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
EE1(b)	Plan for higher growth	See EE1 (b)	*
EE1(c)	Set no job targets	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N

² Sub Regional Centres, in Greater Nottingham these are Hucknall and Ilkeston.

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Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
EE2(a)	Blanket employment land protection	Clear choice between EE2 (a) and EE2 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
EE2(b)	Considered approach to employment land	See EE2 (a).	*
EE2(c)	No controls over employment land	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
EE3(a)	Provide for employment land needs.	EE3 (a) is considered the only reasonable option.	Y
EE3(b)	Let the market decide locations	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
EE3(c)	Support the rural economy	No realistic or policy compliant other option, therefore no need for SA.	N
EE4(a)	Concentrate office development	Clear choice between EE4 (a) and EE4 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
EE4(b)	Disperse office development	See EE4 (a).	*
EE5(a)	Office development in town centres.	Should be covered under appraising EE4 (a)	N
EE6(a)	Support knowledge based economies	Will be very similar to EE6 (d).	Y
EE6(b)	Develop the role of EMA.	EMA is not in the plan area, but RSS policy clear that airport related development should be provided for.	*
EE6(c)	Provide for a Strategic Rail Freight facility	If a specific site emerges, it will be appraised. However, Toton is smaller than criteria allows, and no other options currently identified in Greater Nottingham. To be kept under review.	N
EE6(d)	Maximise training initiatives.	Will support options EE6 (a) and EE6 (b)	Y
TC1	Core City	Refers to TC2, TC3, TC4, EE4, EE5.	N
TC2(a)	Support existing cultural facilities and locations	Clear choice between EE4 (a) and EE4 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
TC2(b)	Focus cultural facilities in areas	See TC2 (a).	*
TC3(a)	Improve retail in city centre	Appraise where known potential to enhance.	Y
TC3(b)	Adopt recommended hierarchy	No reasonable alternative to the hierarchy exists, however variations appraised under TC3 (c) and TC3 (d).	N
TC3(c)	Enhance centres	Agreed not to appraise as depends on individual town centres.	N
TC3(d)	Support less successful centres	Agreed not to appraise as depends on individual town centres.	N
NP1(a)	No influence on housing mix	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
NP1(b)	Site by site approach	Clear alternatives between NP1 (b), NP1 (c) and NP1 (d), therefore appraise against each other.	Y
NP1(c)	Greater Nottingham approach.	See NP1 (b).	*
NP1(d)	Sub Market approach	See NP1 (b).	*

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Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
NP2	Protect existing patterns (garden land)	Combine with GB2.	N
NP3(a)	Greater Nottingham target	Agreed to appraise.	Y
NP3(b)	Sub Market or District target	No appropriate alternative identified.	N
NP3(d)	Different targets for different types	All are defined as affordable, and option is in context of other options, therefore cannot appraise separately.	N
NP4(a)	Rural exceptions policy	NP4 (a) and (b) likely to have very similar outcomes, appraise rural affordable housing provision against a 'not provision' scenario.	Y
NP4(b)	Rural allocations policy	See NP4 (a).	*
NP5(a)	Greater Nottingham design policy	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP5(b)	Require BfL and MfS standards.	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP5(c)	Require all housing to be Lifetime Homes	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP5(d)	Require a proportion to be Lifetime Homes	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP6(a)	Protect community facilities	NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes.	Y
NP6(b)	Support new facilities	NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes.	*
NP6(c)	Encourage joint use	NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes.	*
NP7	Health issues	Covered under other options.	N
TA1(a)	Development in accessible corridors	Should be appraised under AG3 (a) and AG4 (b).	N
TA1(b)	Development only with major new infrastructure	See TA1 (a).	N
TA2(a)	Focus on public transport/sustainable travel	Appraise TA2 (a) and (b).	Y
TA2(b)	Focus on intensive demand management	See TA2 (a).	*
TA2(c)	Less priority if impacts on road capacity	Not considered a reasonable option – GOEM comments refer.	N
TA3(a)	Prioritise public transport	No reasonable alternative options identified, this accords with government and regional policy.	Y
TA3(b)	Prioritise highway capacity	Not a reasonable alternative – doesn't accord with national/regional policy.	N
TA3(c)	Prioritise both.	Agreed to appraise.	Y
NI1(a)	Where does infrastructure capacity exist?	NI1 (a) and (b) should both be tested through AG3 (a)	N
NI1(b)	Where is there no infrastructure capacity?	See NI1 (a).	N
NI2(a)	Introduce a CIL	Appraise NI2 (a) alongside (b).	Y
NI2(b)	Continue with current S106 practice	See NI2 (a).	*

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
NI2(c)	S106 with more standard formulae, and pooling	Not considered a reasonable option, now that draft CIL guidance rules this approach out.	N
GI1(a)	New development to provide GI	Agreed to appraise.	Y
GI1(b)	Where are existing deficiencies?	This is a factual question, not appropriate for SA testing.	N
GI1(c)	Equal priority to urban and rural GI.	Not considered strategic alternatives, therefore don't appraise.	N
GI1(d)	Protect all open space .	Not considered a realistic alternative, some open space will have to be developed, but SA will take place on a site specific level at a later stage.	N
GI2(a)	Identify sites and corridors.	Have to identify assets to comply with govt policy – therefore no reasonable alternative (recognised that much will happen at a more local site specific level, therefore appraised in later LDF process).	N
GI2(b)	Positive measures to enhance.	Enhancement of biodiversity key aim of RSS.	Y
GI2(c)	Use criteria approach.	Not considered a realistic alternative, GOEM comments refer.	N
GI3(a)	Concentrate on identified routes	Appraise GI3 (a) and GI3 (b).	Y
GI3(b)	General approach to countryside access.	See GI3 (a).	*
CC1(a)	Merton rule.	Appraise approaches in CC1 (a) to (d) in the context of each other.	Y
CC1(b)	High level CfSH.	See CC1 (a).	*
CC1(c)	More stringent approach in SUEs	See CC1 (a).	*
CC1(d)	No intervention.	See CC1 (a).	*
CC2(a)	No development in FRZ 2 & 3	Agreed to appraise CC2 (a) and CC2 (b) will have similar outcomes.	Y
CC2(b)	Development in FRZ 2 & 3 if SA followed	Agreed to appraise.	*

Workshop 2: Sustainability Appraisal of Option for Consultation policies and sites (May 2010)

The Option for Consultation policies were clustered for appraisal purposes. The workshop was split into two sessions; the morning session concentrated on locationally specific issues and the afternoon on generic appraisals. The numbers listed are appraisal numbers which are taken from the schedule (see Table 6) and are not policy numbers. The detailed appraisals findings can be found in the Further Interim Report (May 2011). For policies that have not been changed and re-appraised at workshop 3, the appraised findings are also in this document (Appendix 10).

Table 6: Schedule for Workshop 2

Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal)	Option for Consultation policies to be appraised	Comments
1 Climate change (whole policy)	1. Climate change	

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Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal)	Option for Consultation policies to be appraised	Comments
2 3,000 homes, employment devel and retail development at Waterside Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft	2. Spatial Strategy 4. Employment 6. Centres 7.3 Regeneration 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
3 1,120 homes and retail development Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm	2. Spatial Strategy 6.3 Centres 7.8 Regeneration 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
4 City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site	2. Spatial Strategy 4.3 Employment 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	Need to coordinate between the groups.
5 500 homes Stanton Tip	2. Spatial Strategy 7.9 Regeneration? 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
6 4,200 homes, employment and retail development East of Gamston	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 6.3 Centres 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
7 4,200 homes, employment and retail development South of Clifton	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.4 Employment 6.3 Centres 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
8 1480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s)	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	May not be worth appraising if location is not specified yet.
800 homes and employment development at Rolls Royce	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 7.6 Regeneration 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	Appraisal as part of ADC SA.
9 600 homes North of Papplewick Lane	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 9. Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
10 500 homes and employment development at Top Wighay Farm	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 9. Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
11 Approx 2,000 homes and employment development at sustainable urban extension at Stanton	2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 6.3 centres 7.7 Regeneration 9. Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure	
12 Approx 2,000 additional homes in/adjoining Ilkeston	2. Spatial Strategy	May not be worth appraising if location is not specified yet.

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Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal)	Option for Consultation policies to be appraised	Comments
13 Minimum of 52,050 homes overall, incl. up to 8340 homes in sites not listed above (see key settlements below)	2. Spatial Strategy	
14 Awsworth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall	2. Spatial Strategy	
15 Breaston, Borrowwash, Draycott, West Hallam	2. Spatial Strategy	
16 Bestwood Village, Calverton, Ravenshead	2. Spatial Strategy	
17 Bingham, Cotgrave, East Leak, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent, Ruddington	2. Spatial Strategy	
18 Employment development in city centre	2. Spatial Strategy 4.1 Employment 5. Nottingham	
19 Employment, retail, social, leisure and cultural development in city centre, Arnold, Beeston, Hucknall, Ilkeston and Long Eaton. Bulwell to become town centre	2. Spatial Strategy Employment	
20 Nottingham Express Transit Phase 12	2. Spatial Strategy 14. Transport infrastructure	If these are not within the remit of the Core Strategies, don't include in the Core Strategies and don't appraise.
21 Nottingham Midland Station Hub		
22 Nottingham to Lincoln rail improvements		
23 A46 improvements – Newark to Widmerpool		
24 A453 widening – M1 to Nottingham		
25 Hucknall Town Centre improvements		
26 Nottingham Ring Road improvement scheme		
27 Turning Point East		
28 Electrification of Midland Main Line		
29 Green Belt review	2. Spatial Strategy	
30 Sections 5 – 9 of Employment policy	– 4.9 Employment	
31 Town and Local Centres policy: all except section 3	6. Centres	
32 Eastside regeneration	Regeneration	
33 Southside regeneration	Regeneration	
34 Cotgrave colliery	Regeneration	
35 Housing mix (whole policy)	8. Housing mix etc	
36 Gypsies and travellers (whole policy)	9. Gypsies and travellers	
37 Design (whole policy)	10. Design	
38 Local service (whole policy)	11. Local services	
39 Culture (whole policy)	12. Culture	
40 Managing travel demand (whole policy)	13 Managing travel demand	
41 Other schemes identified but not currently funded (should be project by project appraisal)	14.3 Transport infrastructure	If these are not within the remit of the Core Strategies, don't include in the Strategies and don't appraise.
42 Green Infrastructure (whole policy)	15. Green Infrastructure	

Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal)	Option for Consultation policies to be appraised	Comments
43 Biodiversity (whole policy)	16. Biodiversity	Be more specific about location of green infrastructure: current and planned future?
44 Landscape character (whole policy)	17. Landscape character	Could be merged with 16.
45 Infrastructure (whole policy)	18. Infrastructure	Feels quite fluffy. Should Core Strategies include findings of capacity study and delivery plan, rather than pointing to the fact that these will be prepared?
46 Developer contributions (whole policy)	19. Developer contributions	As above: Can/should this be more specific?

Workshop 3: Sustainability Appraisal of new / significantly changed policies and new sites (October 2011)

A schedule of policies was established for Sustainability Appraisal of new/significantly changed policies. Where a policy has not gone through a major change it was not considered necessary to continue to re-appraise that policy. The detailed appraisals findings that make up the 19 policies are included in Appendix 10.

Table 7: Action Plan

Policy	Changed and require reappraisal?	Reasoning for appraisal/non appraisal
Policy 1 – Climate Change	Yes – all of policy	Some major changes to the policy (Merton rule) which need to be reconsidered.
Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy	Yes – split by allocations (but only new or significantly altered sites to be assessed)	Some of the allocations have changed (numbers and the sites).
Policy 3 – The Green Belt	Yes – new policy	New policy therefore needs to be assessed.
Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development	Yes – Section 4(2) only	The policy <u>now</u> under section 4(2) of the Publication policy contains the number of office jobs to be provided per authority and section 4(3) <u>will</u> contain the amount of industrial and warehouse floor space per authority. This is a change from the OfC version that had office job distribution figures per authority placed in the justification (the overall figure was also around 5000 fewer in the OfC version) and did not mention a floorspace figure for industrial and warehousing uses.
Policy 5 – Nottingham City Centre	No	Changes to wording for clarity purposes and minor changes not thought significant.

Policy	Changed and require reappraisal?	Reasoning for appraisal/non appraisal
Policy 6 – The Role of Town and Local Centres	No	Seven new centres added as local centres in the hierarchy (Section 6(1)) and addition of three centres to section 6(4) - centres considered to be underperforming/in need of enhancement. Each centre was not SA'd last time around. So even though new centres have been identified (and in some cases re-positioned within the hierarchy) it was decided that the Interim Report did not need to SA test the retail hierarchy as there was no credible alternative.
Policy 7 – Regeneration	No	Changes to wording for clarity purposes and minor changes not thought significant.
Policy 8 – Housing Size, Mix and Choice	No	Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/ clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy.
Policy 9 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	No	Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy.
Policy 10 – Design & Enhancing Local Identity	No	Changes to wording for clarity purposes. Not thought significant so no need to be appraised again.
Policy 11 – The Historic Environment	Yes – new policy	New policy therefore needs to be assessed.
Policy 12 – Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	No	Changes to wording for clarity purposes. Not thought significant.
Policy 13 – Culture, Sport and Tourism	No	Very minor changes made to policy for clarification only, no need to reassess.
Policy 14 – Managing Travel Demand	Yes (in part) – elements highlighted	These are significant changes which in combination give significantly greater priority to sustainable travel.
Policy 15 – Transport Infrastructure Priorities	Yes (in part) – elements highlighted	Agreed at HMA meeting that it is only necessary to SA those schemes which are not subject to EIA, SEA or other environmental assessment, therefore, only do Ilkeston Station & Gedling Access Road.
Policy 16 – Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	Yes (in part) – 2(e) Landscape	Other than the inclusion of the landscape policy (due to deletion of a specific landscape policy) changes have been for clarity and EqIA purposes and are not thought significant.
Policy 17 – Biodiversity	No	Changes to wording for clarity purposes. Not thought significant (decision made at workshop).
Policy 18 – Infrastructure	No	Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy.
Policy 19 – Developer Contributions	No	Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy.

Table 8: Schedule for Workshop 3

Appraisal Number	New / significantly changed policies and new sites (number in bracket refers to previous policy in Option for Consultation)
1	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 'High growth' Scenario using 2008 household projections (71,700) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of 'going for growth']
2	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: ACS Option for Consultation/RS figures (52,050)
3	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 'Low growth' Scenario using Continuing Past House Building rates (41,888) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of 'Limiting Growth (below trend)']
4	Policy 1 ⁽¹⁾ Climate Change: Revised wording
5	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth (36,773)
6	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) total (44,273)
7	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) and SUE at Clifton (2,000) total (46,733)
8	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Alternative housing growth distribution – more dispersed pattern of development rather than principle urban area, based on local need - 'Growth based on Localism'
9	Policy 3 ^(new) Green Belt: New policy to appraise
10	Policy 10 ⁽¹⁰⁾ - Design & Enhancing Local Identity: Revised wording
11	Policy 14 ⁽¹³⁾ Managing Travel Demand: Revised wording (particularly criteria 4)
12	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth
13	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe - Land between Toton & Stapleford (800)
14	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe - Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450)
15	Policy 4 ⁽⁴⁾ Employment Provision and Economic Development: Section 4(2) Inclusion within the policy of the number of office jobs
16	Policy 4 ⁽⁴⁾ Employment Provision and Economic Development: High growth housing scenario (71,700) and implications for office and employment land provision
17	Policy 4 ⁽⁴⁾ Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario (41,888) and implications for office and employment land provision
18	Policy 11 ^(new) The Historic Environment: New policy to appraise
19	Policy 16 ⁽¹⁵⁾ Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space: Revised wording - criteria 2 e) only
20	Policy 17 ⁽¹⁶⁾ Biodiversity: Revised wording (No SA carried out)
21	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Gedling – Increase in numbers for Gedling Colliery including the addition of Mapperley Golf Course (1,120 to 1,900)
22	Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – 4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx 2,000 dwellings at Stanton) and other sites within the SHLAA. Approx 1,700 dwellings have been identified for Long Eaton through the SHLAA and Approx 300 dwellings have been identified within the settlement boundaries of rural settlements through the SHLAA. This results in 6,250 dwellings overall.
23	Policy 15 ⁽¹⁴⁾ Transport Infrastructure Priorities: Ilkeston Station
24	Policy 15 ⁽¹⁴⁾ Transport Infrastructure Priorities: Gedling Access Road

Appendix 5: Appraisals for Strategic Options

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘High growth’ Scenario using 2008 household projections (71,700) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of ‘going for growth’]

Appraisal No 1 from Workshop 3.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
			?												Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
			~												Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘High growth’ Scenario	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Major positive – will meet housing needs. The scenario also allows for in-migration. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing.	It may not be possible to actually deliver high growth.
2. Health	A greater number of houses would require a greater use of sites which may take more open space. More houses = greater provision of new affordable housing, with associated health benefits.	Ensure that adequate infrastructure (open space) is requested through S106 to enable people to have more active lifestyles
3. Heritage	More limited site selection under this scenario as more sites will be required. May require more sensitive sites to be developed.	
4. Crime	?	
5. Social	?	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	As scenario would require a greater size/number of sites, increased pressure may be placed on valuable green spaces in and around the urban area	
7. Landscape	As above for objective 6 Biodiversity and GI.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As above, increased risk of having to release more sensitive sites due to more limited site selection. Greater use of raw materials, increased risk of having to build in the floodplain. Less ability to control water quality.	
9. Waste	More people=more waste, more new homes = more construction waste.	Reducing overall levels of waste more related to changing lifestyle habits of people.
10. Energy and Climate Change	Higher growth scenario = More people = more energy demand. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic.	Building regulations, Merton rule. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions.
11. Transport	Higher growth scenario = More people = more cars and more trip generation. Under higher growth scenario there would be greater scope for in-migration. New public transport schemes more viable on larger housing developments.	Good public transport, number of car spaces, provision for electric car points, well designed housing developments. Social change – due to higher petrol prices, higher costs for car ownership.
12. Employment	?? Scenario may lead to higher unemployment if there aren't enough employment opportunities provided to meet the increase in population. Too many people for too few jobs. Positives = More homes = more jobs in construction. More homes= more money being spent on economy. Slight positive.	Need to provide new employment alongside new housing.
13. Innovation	???	
14. Economic Structure	Will allow the economy in the plan areas to expand.	

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ACS Option for Consultation/RS figures	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Major positive – will meet housing needs. However, the scenario doesn't allow for in-migration. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing.	
2. Health	More new affordable homes = more people in lower income in better homes.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	Ensure rigorous site selection process.
4. Crime	? High growth scenario would lead to a wider catchment for police to cover. But greater potential for larger schemes that would have designing out crime opportunities.	Ensure Designing out Crime principles are adhered to.
5. Social	? Negligible impact.	Requirement for new / improved community facilities through S106.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	As a substantial number of sites would be required there would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites.	Develop new GI links on new sites where possible.
7. Landscape	As above for Biodiversity and GI, would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites due to a more limited site selection under a higher growth scenario.	Adhere to guidelines recommended through the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As above for objectives 6 and 7. More limited site selection.	Avoid flood risk where possible, mitigate against the risk if not.
9. Waste	Increase in number of new homes would inevitably lead to an overall increase in household waste. The actual construction of the new homes, roads etc would also contribute to increased waste levels (construction waste contributes significantly to overall waste generated in the UK)	Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc.
10. Energy and Climate Change	New development would lead to overall increase in energy use. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic.	Adhere to Merton style rule for new buildings. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions.
11. Transport	Additional new development would likely lead to an increase in overall traffic levels.	Prioritise public transport to encourage modal shift
12. Employment	Impact would depend on wider economic situation (whether still in recession etc). New employment likely to be provided on SUE sites and other larger new sites. May lead to higher unemployment if there aren't enough employment opportunities to meet the increase in population.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘Low growth’ Scenario using Continuing Past House Building rates (41,888) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of ‘Limiting Growth (below trend)’]

Appraisal No 3 from Workshop 3.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
			?												Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
			?												Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

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SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘Low growth’ Scenario	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Would lead to an increase in new homes. Constraining supply, might not lead to a large increase in affordable homes. More focus may be put on improving unfit homes.	
2. Health	Exacerbate existing overcrowding issues if fewer houses are built in the future → negative health impacts.	
3. Heritage	Lower growth scenario would require smaller land take and enable greater choice on those sites to be developed which would reduce risk of sensitive heritage sites having to be released.	
4. Crime	?	
5. Social	? Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Less pressure on releasing more sensitive sites.	
7. Landscape	As above, less pressure on releasing more sensitive sites.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As above, less pressure on releasing more sensitive sites e.g. those at risk of flooding.	
9. Waste	Even lower growth scenario would lead to increased waste.	Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc.
10. Energy and Climate Change	Would lead to an increase in energy consumption and use of raw materials. Low growth would still put extra pressure on the road network.	
11. Transport	Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Nottingham = longer commuting times.	
12. Employment	Lower levels of growth would constrain labour force.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Would not contribute a significant positive to the wider economy as would not provide to meet needs of existing population.	

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth (36,773)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Major positive – will meet housing needs. However, the scenario doesn't allow for in-migration. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing.	
2. Health	More new affordable homes = more people in lower income in better homes.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	Ensure rigorous site selection process.
4. Crime	? High growth scenario would lead to a wider catchment for police to cover. But greater potential for larger schemes that would have designing out crime opportunities.	Ensure Designing out Crime principles are adhered to.
5. Social	? Negligible impact.	Requirement for new / improved community facilities through S106.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	As a substantial number of sites would be required there would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites.	Develop new GI links on new sites where possible.
7. Landscape	As above for Biodiversity and GI, would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites due to a more limited site selection under a higher growth scenario.	Adhere to guidelines recommended through the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As above for objectives 6 and 7. More limited site choice due to a higher target.	Avoid flood risk where possible, mitigate against the risk if not.
9. Waste	Increase in number of new homes would inevitably lead to an overall increase in household waste. The actual construction of the new homes, roads etc would also contribute to increased waste levels (construction waste contributes significantly to overall waste generated in the UK)	Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc.
10. Energy and Climate Change	New development would lead to overall increase in energy use. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic.	Adhere to Merton style rule for new buildings. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions.
11. Transport	Additional new development would likely lead to an increase in overall traffic levels.	If proceeding with a plan without Rushcliffe than need to ensure strategic infrastructure is still co-ordinated. Prioritise public transport to encourage modal shift.
12. Employment	Impact would depend on wider economic situation (whether still in recession etc.). New employment likely to be provided on SUE sites and other larger new sites. May lead to higher unemployment if there aren't enough employment opportunities to meet the increase in population.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Would lead to an overall increase in housing stock, but not as substantial an increase as with other scenarios. Would lead to an increase in affordable housing.	
2. Health	Health benefits associated through provision of affordable housing. Fewer positives than with higher growth scenarios.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	A significant number of greenfields that would likely be needed to be released under this scenario. Negative impacts on ecology etc. Potential to develop wider GI networks on new sites.	
7. Landscape	As above, for objective 6. Would require release of greenfield sites.	Adhere to measures
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As above for objective 6,7. Higher growth strategy may require use of more sensitive sites.	If sites at flood risk are to be developed, ensure that adequate mitigation is proposed.
9. Waste	Any new development would inevitably lead to an increase in overall waste levels. Increased construction waste through the building of new homes and associated infrastructure.	Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc.
10. Energy and Climate Change	New development would lead to overall increase in energy use. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic.	Adhere to Merton style rule for new buildings. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions.
11. Transport	Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Nottingham = longer commuting times. However, lower level of growth = fewer extra cars.	
12. Employment	Positive impact if new employment is provided on the larger new sites.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact. Would not provide for in-migration.	

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) and SUE at Clifton (2,500) total (46,733)

Appraisal No 7 from Workshop 3.

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
			?											Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
			?											Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC and SUE at Clifton	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Scenario would provide additional housing, including affordable housing. Scenario would provide additional housing, including a significant proportion of affordable housing	Ensure affordable housing policy is adhered to in S106 negotiations.
2. Health	Minor negative.	
3. Heritage	Land south of Clifton has historical field patterns. Land south	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Would require release of significant areas of greenfield land, including a large site on the edge of the urban area.	
7. Landscape	Would require development of a significant scale on the edge of urban area, sensitive in terms of landscape.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Parts of site to the area to the south of Clifton are at risk of flooding. Inevitable loss of soils and use of natural resources given the level of planned growth.	
9. Waste	Any additional growth would have led to an increase in overall waste levels.	Behavioural change will be needed to reduce household waste generation and encourage greater recycling.
10. Energy and Climate Change	In between appraisal RSS and low growth	
11. Transport	Development at Clifton would have an impact on the A453 which is a congested route.	Improvements to the A453
12. Employment	A mixed use development would provide new employment. But in the context of the plan areas impact would be negligible.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	n/a	

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Alternative housing growth distribution – more dispersed pattern of development rather than principle urban area, based on local need ‘Growth based on Localism’

Appraisal No 8 from Workshop 3.

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
		?	?	?							?			
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
		?	?	?							?			Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Alternative housing growth distribution – more dispersed pattern of development rather than principle urban area, based on local need ‘Growth based on Localism’	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Same as previous appraisal. Would provide more housing in the rural area but less housing in the area adjacent to the urban centre.	
2. Health	Dispersed strategy may lead to poorer access to hospitals in the more isolated locations. Impact would depend on where development is concentrated. But positive benefits in terms of the delivery of new housing.	
3. Heritage	? With a more dispersed strategy there will be a greater choice of potential development sites. More scope to avoid those more sensitive sites.	
4. Crime	? Negligible impact.	
5. Social	?? Some villages may need more development to support services, other settlements where facilities/services already over stretched where no further development would be preferred.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	More dispersed pattern of new development would lead to an overall greater number of greenfield sites having to be released. But dispersal strategy should ensure greater site selection and mean those more sensitive sites are avoided.	
7. Landscape	As above for objective 6, Biodiversity and GI. Less impact on a local scale in terms of scale. Impacts would depend on sites and locations chosen for development. Less of a global impact but more local impact on those settlements/sites chosen.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As for above objectives (6 and 7), development would be more dispersed so would enable greater site selection.	
9. Waste	Dispersed pattern of development unlikely to have any substantially different impact than urban area focussed growth if overall quantum of development remains the same.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	With a more dispersed pattern of development might not get the scale of development to support community energy generation. (-2)	
11. Transport	? Depends on where new development is located. Longer commuting journeys (-3)	Focus dispersal strategy on those larger settlements which will be more sustainable in terms of access to existing public transport corridors.
12. Employment	Dispersed pattern of development unlikely to have significantly different impact on employment than urban area focussed growth if overall quantum of development remains the same.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Unlikely to be a significant impact	

SA Objectives	Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Section 4(2) Inclusion within the policy of the number of office jobs	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Equates to balanced migration scenario (circa. 52,000 dwellings). Neutral impact as it itself will not increase the range and affordability of housing, homelessness and will not reduce number of unfit homes.	
2. Health	Minor Positive. Improvement to health. People with employment are generally more active and will improve mental health.	
3. Heritage	The provision of office floorspace could help find uses for redundant historic buildings. Minor positive.	
4. Crime	Unknown impacts	
5. Social	No relationship	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Land take to provide for the amount of office jobs required on sensitive biodiversity would have an impact.	New employment land should be located away from areas of high biodiversity and should not affect GI assets.
7. Landscape	Land take to provide for the amount of office jobs will have an impact on the landscape.	New employment land should be located away from areas of high landscape importance.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Land take to provide for the amount of office jobs will have an impact on natural resources and flooding.	New employment land should be located away from areas of high flood risk/the functional flood plain.
9. Waste	New office development will generate an increase in business-related waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	The creation of more employment land will result in more employment land. So more energy demand and resultant effects on climate change (i.e. carbon creation.)	
11. Transport	The number of jobs required equates to the number of homes that have already been assessed through the RSS so we are not going above this figure.	
12. Employment	Meeting the job requirements of our population with some economic headroom so therefore moderately positive.	
13. Innovation	Positive as the Core Strategy is trying to encourage growth in the science/high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Positive as it will improve the economic structure and help to rebalance the economy.	

SA Objectives	Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: High growth housing scenario and implications for office and employment land provision	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral.	
2. Health	Moderate Positive. Improvement to health. People with employment are generally more active and will improve mental health and purposefulness.	
3. Heritage	Minor Positive. Could help find uses for redundant historic buildings.	
4. Crime	Unknown impacts.	
5. Social	No relationship.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Developing new employment land will impact on biodiversity.	Existing employment land could be used given assessed oversupply.
7. Landscape	Land take will have an impact on the landscape.	New employment land should be located away from areas of high landscape importance
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Land take will have an impact on natural resources and flooding.	New employment land should be located away from areas of high flood risk/the functional flood plain.
9. Waste	New office development will create an increase in business and general waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	More employment land will be required. So there will be more energy demand and resultant effects on climate change.	
11. Transport	The number of jobs equates to the number of homes that have already been assessed through the RSS so we are not going above this figure.	
12. Employment	Meeting the jobs of our population and above.	
13. Innovation	Positive as the Core Strategy is trying to encourage growth in the science/high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Positive as it will improve the economic structure and help to rebalance the economy in line with initiatives such as Science City etc.	

Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario (41,888) and implications for office and employment land provision

Appraisal No 17 from Workshop 3.

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
			?											Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage		5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario and implications for office and employment land provision	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral	
2. Health	Minor negative. Would see the economy shrink from position in late 2000's. We would not be providing enough jobs for the population.	
3. Heritage	Could help find uses for redundant historic buildings with employment uses installed. Minor positive.	
4. Crime	Unknown impact.	
5. Social	No relationship	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Less negative than appraisals 15 &16	
7. Landscape	Less negative than appraisals 15 &16	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Less negative than appraisals 15 &16	
9. Waste	Less negative than appraisals 15 &16	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Less negative than appraisals 15 &16	
11. Transport	Positive because will not have the same impact on the transport infrastructure as appraisals 15 &16.	
12. Employment	Minor positive as will not provide for the jobs of our population but will provide jobs.	
13. Innovation	Less scope for innovation	
14. Economic Structure	Less positive than appraisals 15 &16	

Appendix 6A: Sustainability Schedules for Broxtowe’s Sites and Settlements


Severn Trent and Boots site

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Severn Trent and Boots site	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(a)(i) and Policy 2.4(a) (Policy 2.3(a)(iii) and Policy 2.4(c))	
Location:	The Boots Company Beeston , Seventh Avenue, Boots Campus; and Land at Lilac Grove, Beeston	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council (and Nottingham City Council)	
Direction for Growth:	Not within Direction for Growth area, in main built up area of Nottingham	
SA Map Site ref:	B1 (and C1)	
Assumed Capacity:	550 dwellings in Broxtowe (and 600 dwellings in Nottingham City)	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	>50 % From SFRA
Open Space network:	0% of area covered by existing open space
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINCS:	0% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	0% of area covered by Local nature reserves
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	0% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	0% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	There are four listed buildings within the site- Grade I listed buildings, D6 and D10, were both designed by architect Owen Williams and are considered to be outstanding examples of industrial buildings. Boots the Chemists’ head office building, D90, is Grade II* listed and D34, the old fire station, is Grade II listed.
Conservation Areas:	0% of area covered by Conservation Area
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient

monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop; Will be within a 15 minute walk of a tram stop. Bus routes 18 (connecting Stapleford, Chilwell, Beeston, Beeston Rylands, Queens Medical Centre and Nottingham city centre) and 228 (runs from Beeston to Hucknall, via Bulwell) at least half hourly.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Trent Vale Infant and Nursery ½ mile to west, next to Rylands Junior School, its partner school. Bramcote Park Business & Enterprise School, Bramcote Hills sport and Community College, and Chilwell School to the west of the site, and Fernwood Comprehensive to the north west of the site.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	The Manor Surgery lies approximately 1 km to the west.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	PO on Trent Road 1 km. Small shopping parade within 10-15 minute walk. Beeston Town Centre is 1 km to the west.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Beeston Rylands Community Centre adjacent to site; Chilwell Olympia Leisure Centre 2km to west; Beeston library over 1km to north west.

Field Farm, North of Stapleford

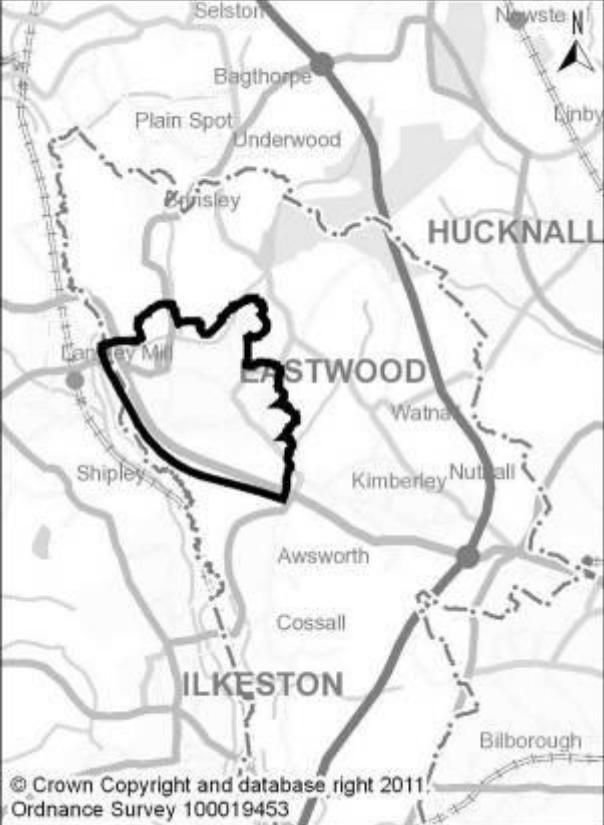
Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Field Farm, North of Stapleford	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(a)(ii)	
Location:	Ilkeston Road, Stapleford	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	<i>Southern part of H2</i> (“North of Stapleford”) Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (June 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	B2	
Proposed Use:	Housing	
Assumed Capacity:	27.57Ha	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	Localised risk (SFRA) from Boundary Brook, about 6.3ha, 20+% of site
Formal Open Space network:	0% of area covered by existing formal open space but GI adjacent
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINC:	0% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	0% of area covered by Local nature reserves
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	100% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	0% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	None
Conservation Areas:	None
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 15, 18, 20, 21 to west of site with a frequency of 30 mins
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Wadsworth Fields Primary lies approximately 1 mile to the south; Bramcote Park Business & Enterprise School is ½ mile to the south and Alderman White School is a mile to the south. Planning contributions

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	expected for all if additional capacity needed.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Hickings Lane Medical Centre 0.36 miles to south west, ALI AR 0.65 miles to south west, and two options at Stapleford Care Centre 0.88 miles to south west.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Shops in Stapleford District Centre 1 mile to south.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Carnegie Civic and Community Centre, Warren Avenue, Stapleford 1 mile to south; Bramcote Leisure Centre ½ mile to the south east; and Stapleford library 1 mile to south.

Eastwood

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Eastwood	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(iii)	
Location:	North Broxtowe; outside the Greater Nottingham Urban Area	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	South (as far as A610) North ("away from Brinsley") Northeast Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth study (February 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	B3	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 1,400 homes	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	There is a narrow band of land within Flood Zone 3 to the west of the area following a river which flows from north to south along the boundary of the area. There are also two tributaries that flow into the main river to the north and south of Eastwood with land within Flood Zone 3.
Open Space network:	Green Infrastructure: Eastwood sits within the Greenwood Community Forest boundary and also benefits from proximity to the Erewash Valley Corridor. The disused Nottingham Canal, which is now a public nature reserve, is also in the vicinity. Gilt Brook, which runs between Eastwood and Kimberley to the River Erewash, and Nether Green Brook / Moorgreen Reservoir are further GI resources.
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINC:	There is a large SINC to the southwest of Eastwood. There are other smaller linear SINCS to the south and east of Eastwood.
Local Nature Reserves:	There is a large SINC to the southwest of Eastwood. There are other smaller linear SINCS to the south and east of Eastwood.
Ancient Woodland:	
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	10% of area covered by Green Belt

Greenwood Community Forest:	100% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	11
Conservation Areas:	5% of area covered by Conservation Area –
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus route Rainbow 1 about every 10m minutes; the “2” to Hucknall half hourly (EU funded); the 101 Eastwood area circular every hour; the 102 Eastwood circular to New Eastwood hourly; the roughly hourly 229 to the QMC; the hourly Amberline between Hucknall and Derby; T3 daily bus to Ilkeston Tesco. The “2” stops at Hucknall Railway Station and could connect Eastwood to the tram.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Eastwood has three primary schools- Lynncroft, Brookhill Leys and Priory Catholic .There is Eastwood Junior School and Eastwood Infant & Nursery School. Secondary Schools include Eastwood Comprehensive and the Eastwood and Kimberley Community College
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	There is The Surgery on Church Walk, Sparrow NJ & Partners on Chewton Street, Church Street Medical Centre and Giltbrook Surgery
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Eastwood is a District Centre.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	There is an Eastwood Community Centre on Mansfield Road and an Eastwood Community Sports Centre. Eastwood library is at Wellington Place.


Kimberley (including the built up areas of Nuthall and Watnall west of the M1 motorway)

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Kimberley (including the built up areas of Nuthall and Watnall west of the M1 motorway)	<p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019453</p>
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(iv)	
Location:	North Broxtowe; outside the Greater Nottingham Urban Area	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	South with A610 as defensible boundary, and limited opportunity to northwest. SUE report suggested avoiding growth to north and north east, although Broxtowe Borough Council believes there may be some growth potential to the North East side of Watnall, northeast of Kimberley. Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth study (February 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	B4	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 600 homes	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	There is a narrow band of land within Flood Zone 3 to the west of Kimberley.
Open Space network:	There are some small areas of Public Open Space scattered along the edge of Kimberley.
SSSI:	The linear corridor of Kimberley Railway Cutting SSSI is located through the centre of Kimberley and out to the east. Sledder Wood Meadows SSSI is located on the northern edge of the area.
Bio SINC:	The southern and northern edges of Kimberley are located adjacent to several SINC.
Local Nature Reserves:	Hallom Wong Park LNR is located within Kimberley. Sellars Wood LNR and Ancient Woodland is located to the east of the area.
Ancient Woodland:	Sellars Wood LNR and Ancient Woodland is located

	to the east of the area. Other small pockets of Ancient Woodland are located to the east of the area.
Air quality:	Local Air Quality Management Area 4 (This area encompasses Nottingham Road and Back Lane, Nuthall, Nottingham)
Green Belt:	5% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	5% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	13
Conservation Areas:	10% of area covered by Conservation Area – There are two Conservation Areas within “Kimberley”- Kimberley and Nuthall.
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0% of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	27 to Ilkeston half hourly. 229 to Eastwood and QMC at least hourly. Rainbow 1 through Nuthall for Nottingham about quarter hourly; Phoenix Flyer (to NET) half hourly; 228 hourly to Hucknall and Beeston; 331 hourly to Nottingham.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Kimberley Primary, Swingate; Hollywell Primary, Hardy Street; Gilthill Primary, Gilt Hill; Larkfields Infant, Coronation Road, Nuthall. Kimberley Comprehensive, Newdigate Street.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Hama Medical Centre, 11 Nottingham Road; Assarts Farm Medical Centre, Upminster Drive, Nuthall.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Kimberley District Centre.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	No community centre. Kimberley Leisure Centre. Kimberley Library.

Brinsley

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Brinsley	 <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100019453</p>
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(ii)	
Location:	North Broxtowe; outside the Greater Nottingham Urban Area	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	West, southwest, east. Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth study (February 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	B5	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 200 homes	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	There is a narrow band of land within Flood Zone 3 to the west of the area following a river which flows from north to south along the boundary of the area.
Open Space network:	The area is located within the Greenwood Community Forest. There are areas of Public Open Space to the east and south of Brinsley.
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINC:	There is a large SINC to the west of the area with some smaller SINC to the west and east of Brinsley.
Local Nature Reserves:	Brinsley Headstocks LNR is located to the south of Brinsley.
Ancient Woodland:	There is a small area of Ancient Woodland to the east.
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	80% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	100% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	6
Conservation Areas:	2% of area covered by Conservation Area
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	

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Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	The “2”, part sponsored by the EU and the ERDF, at least hourly to Hucknall (plus NET) and Eastwood.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Brinsley Primary and Nursery School. Eastwood Comprehensive School 1 mile to south.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Medical Centre at 1 Hankin Avenue Underwood Nottingham Notts NG165FU 0.26 miles to north.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Brinsley Sub Post Office; Eastwood District Centre 1 mile to south.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Kimberley Leisure Centre/ Eastwood Library 1 mile to south.

Awsorth

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Awsorth	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(i)	
Location:	North Broxtowe; outside the Greater Nottingham Urban Area	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	South, southeast, east. Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth study (February 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	B6	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 350 homes	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	River Erewash floodplain to west, floodplain to north There is a narrow band of land within Flood Zone 3 to the west of the area following River Erewash which flows from north to south along the boundary of the area. There is a tributary surrounded by a narrow band of land within Flood Zone 3 to the north of Awsorth.
Open Space network:	23% of area covered by existing open space. There are Public Open Spaces to the west and east of Awsorth.
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINCs:	Glasshouse Yard Grassland and Kimberley Dismantled Railway to north. There are several SINCs scattered throughout the area generally associated with water courses.
Local Nature Reserves:	Nottingham Canal to west.
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	75% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	The area to the east of railway line is located within Greenwood Community Forest apart from a field south of Awsorth.
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	Three, scattered
Conservation Areas:	None

Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Not located on a Nottingham radial road or public transport route. <i>Bus Route 27 between Kimberley-Ilkeston every half hour to east of village along Awsworth Lane.</i>
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	secondary capacity at Kimberly Secondary for about 406 dwellings and primary capacity of 381 dwellings. <i>Awsworth Primary School, and The Kimberley School 2km to the east.</i>
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Hamilton DM over a mile to the west in Ilkeston; Hama Medical Centre over a mile to the east in Kimberley.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Awsworth Post Office; Kimberley District Centre 2 miles to the east and Ilkeston Town Centre 2 miles to the west.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Awsworth Village Hall; Kimberley Leisure Centre 2 miles to the east; Kimberley Library 2 miles to the east.

Rejected site – Toton Sidings, as part of the site with Land between Toton and Stapleford (which is also rejected)

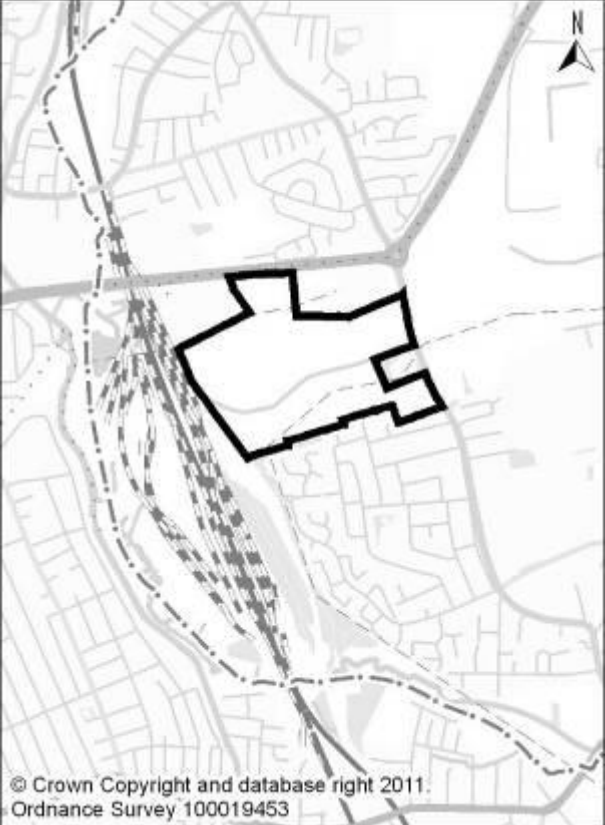
Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Land between Toton and Stapleford, to include Toton Sidings	
ACS Reference:	Not applicable	
Location:	Rail sidings land to the far west of a total site to the west of Toton Lane, Toton	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Site G3 Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (June 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	B7	
Assumed Capacity:	75.61 ha of which 19.8 hectares is the Toton Sidings land which was excluded	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	Small amount of southern, northern and western part of site in floodplain
Formal Open Space network:	0% of area covered by existing formal open space
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINCS:	Small part of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	100% of area of Toton Sidings covered by Local nature reserves
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	100% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	0% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	0
Conservation Areas:	none
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus Route 17 runs to the east of the site hourly. The NET Phase 2 extension to Bardills Island constitutes, as noted by the Inspector, a very strong argument for development that can be linked to sustainable transport.

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Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Toton Bispham Drive Junior School on estate to the south; Chetwynd Road Primary School 1 km to the south east; George Spencer Foundation School and Technology College adjacent to the site.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Long Eaton Health Centre ½ mile to south west.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Toton Sub Post Office to south; local shopping centre at Woodstock Road on estate to south, Tesco Extra to south east; Chilwell Retail Park ½ mile to south; Stapleford District Centre 1 mile to north.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Greenwood Community Centre at Chester Green 1 km to south; Chilwell Olympia Sports Centre 2km to south east; Toton Library 1km to south east.

Rejected site - Land between Toton and Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings

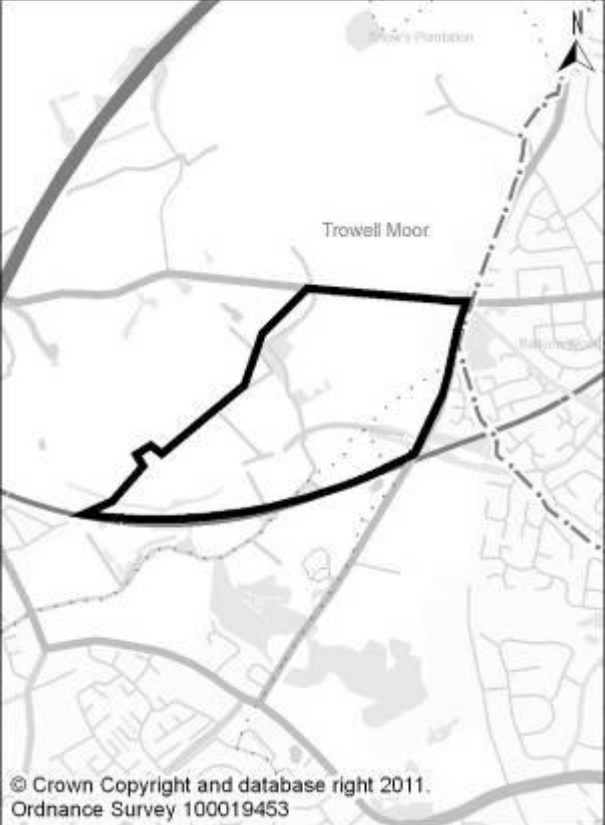
Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Land between Toton and Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings	 <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100019453</p>
ACS Reference:	Not applicable	
Location:	To west of Toton Lane, Toton	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Site G2 Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (June 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	B7	
Assumed Capacity:	42.05 ha	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	Fractional part of the western part of the site, unlikely to be developed, is within a flood risk area
Formal Open Space network:	The area covering and directly west of George Spencer School is designated as Open Space.
SSSI:	0%
Bio SINC:	0%
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
TPOs:	
Ancient Woodland:	
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	100%
Greenwood Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	0
Conservation Areas:	0%
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus Route 17 runs to the east of the site hourly. The NET Phase 2 extension to Bardills Island constitutes, as noted by the Inspector, a very strong argument for development that can be linked to sustainable transport.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Toton Bispham Drive Junior School on estate to the south; Chetwynd Road Primary School 1 km to the south east; George Spencer Foundation School and

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	Technology College adjacent to the site.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Long Eaton Health Centre ½ mile to south west.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Toton Sub Post Office to south; local shopping centre at Woodstock Road on estate to south, Tesco Extra to south east; Chilwell Retail Park ½ mile to south; Stapleford District Centre 1 mile to north.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Greenwood Community Centre at Chester Green 1 km to south; Chilwell Olympia Sports Centre 2km to south east; Toton Library 1km to south east.

Rejected site – West of Coventry Lane

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	West of Coventry Lane	
ACS Reference:	Not applicable	
Location:	West of Coventry Lane, Trowell	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Part of H2 (North of Stapleford) Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (June 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	B9	
Assumed Capacity:	103 hectares	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	0%
Formal Open Space network:	0% of area covered by existing formal open space
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINCS:	2% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	2% of area covered by Local nature reserves
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	100% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	100% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	1 within the site, Swancar Bridge on the canal
Conservation Areas:	none
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus Route two runs to the north of the site about quarter hourly but no service along Coventry Lane.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Trowell CofE Primary lies approx 3 km to the west of the site; Bramcote Park Business & Enterprise School lies approx 1km to the south of the site or Alderman White School & Language College 2km to the south.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Bramcote Surgery 1 mile to south east;

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Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Trowell Post Office 2km to the west; Shops in Stapleford District Centre 3km to south.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Stapleford library 2 miles to the south west; Bramcote Leisure Centre 1 mile to the south east.

Rejected site – West of Bilborough Road

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	West of Bilborough Road	
ACS Reference:	Not applicable	
Location:	West of Bilborough Road, Trowell	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Part of site H2 (North of Stapleford) Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (June 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	B10	
Assumed Capacity:	111 hectares	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	0 %
Formal Open Space network:	0% of area covered by existing formal open space
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINC:	0% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	0% of area covered by Local nature reserves
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	100% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	100% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	0
Conservation Areas:	none
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0 % of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens but Trowell Hall listed as a historic park or garden on the Nottinghamshire HER, is located adjacent to the west
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus Route two runs to the south of the site every 12 minutes; L11 to the east of the site on Bilborough Road hourly;
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Kimberley Primary and Nursery 7km to the northwest; The Kimberley School 8km to the northwest.

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Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Hickings Lane Medical Centre 11/4 miles to the south.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Trowell Post Office 2km to the west; Shops in Stapleford District Centre 3km to south.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Stapleford library 2 miles to the southwest; Bramcote Leisure Centre 1 mile to the south.

Rejected site – West of Woodhouse Way

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	West of Woodhouse Way	
ACS Reference:	Not applicable	
Location:	West of Woodhouse Way, Nuthall	
Local Authority:	Broxtowe Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Site H1 Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (June 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	B11	
Assumed Capacity:	32 hectares	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	0 %
Formal Open Space network:	0% of area covered by existing formal open space
SSSI:	0% of area covered by SSSI
Bio SINCS:	10% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	0% of area covered by Local nature reserves
Ancient Woodland:	0% of area covered by Ancient woodland
Air quality:	0% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	100% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	100% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	0
Conservation Areas:	none
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0% of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0% of area covered by Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus Route 228 runs on Woodhouse Way to the east of the site hourly – link to Phoenix Park Interchange.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Mornington Primary School, Nuthall lies approximately 500m. to the east of the site; The Kimberley School 4km. to the north west.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Assarts Farm Medical Centre 400m. to the east of the site.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post	Temple Nuthall PO 2km to the north west of the site;

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Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Kimberley District Centre lies 5km. to the north west.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Kimberley Library 1.3 miles to the north west; Kimberley Leisure Centre lies 5km. to the north west;

SA Objectives	Broxtowe – ACS proposed growth (6,150 dwellings)
1. Housing	Major positive. Housing provision meeting our needs plus allowing for limited population growth. Includes significant affordable housing.
2. Health	Provision of new, and affordable, housing with associated health benefits.
3. Heritage	Proposed sites outside most sensitive areas.
4. Crime	
5. Social	Housing as urban concentration with regeneration will integrate residents into existing communities.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	The supporting policies on these issues will give negligible impact on this objective.
7. Landscape	Any housing development will change the existing landscape.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Some of the land proposed for housing is in flood risk areas, significantly the Boots and Severn Trent site, and will affect water resources, and some is good quality agricultural land.
9. Waste	Waste management should ensure negligible impact.
10. Energy and Climate Change	Through relevant policies, new housing will be required to be more energy efficient and adapted to climate change than previous housing standards.
11. Transport	Proposed locations are selected to be appropriate for sustainable transport, tested through modelling. Some are in the best locations, such as accessibility to NET2.
12. Employment	Sustainable extensions will support the local economies; and regeneration sites will support local employment in particular.
13. Innovation	
14. Economic Structure	

Broxtowe Borough Council – Low growth (4,150 dwellings) = -2,000 less dwellings

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
					?													Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant				
				?														Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Broxtowe – high growth (8,150 dwellings)	low growth (4,150 dwellings)
1. Housing	Major positive. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing.	Will lead to an overall increase of housing but less affordable homes.
2. Health	Greater provision of new affordable housing with associated health benefits.	Fewer houses are built in the future = negative health impacts.
3. Heritage	More sites will be required so may require more sensitive sites to be developed.	Low growth scenario would enable greater choice on sites to be developed.
4. Crime		
5. Social		Undetermined effect of not meeting housing need.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	As scenario would require a greater number/size of sites, increased pressure may be placed in and around urban area as well as Green Belt and rural areas, especially the villages.	Less impact (compared to high growth scenario) on releasing sites in Green Belt and rural area, especially the villages.
7. Landscape	More housing=greater landscape effect.	Any housing development will change the existing landscape.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Increased risk and less ability to control water quality. Possible use of good soil.	Likely locations still involve some risk.
9. Waste	More people = more waste, more new homes = more construction waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	High growth scenario = more people = more energy demand. Other aspects of development would impact on climate change, e.g. extra traffic.	
11. Transport	High growth scenario = more people = more cars and more trip generation. New public transport schemes more viable on larger housing developments.	Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Broxtowe = longer commuting times.
12. Employment	Negatives = may lead to higher unemployment if not enough employment opportunities provided to meet the increase in population. Positives = more homes = more jobs in construction.	Lower levels of growth would constrain labour force.
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Will allow economy to expand in Broxtowe. More homes = more money being spent in local economy.	Restriction on growth of local economy.

Broxtowe Borough Council – Severn Trent and Boots site

Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site														
City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site														
														Effect significance result
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Significant site for providing for housing need. The development would provide an element of affordable housing on site.	
2. Health	The site is probably not big enough to warrant a new health centre so would result in an increase in demand on existing services in the area. The development of the site would result in greater leisure access to river which would bring health benefits.	Access to river. S.106 contribution
3. Heritage	Grade 1 listed buildings on site. Finding an alternative use of the listed buildings is difficult. The development provides investment and opportunities to preserve the listed buildings.	Possible site specific issues - Restoration issues to be addressed in SPD.
4. Crime	New development would provide new opportunities for crime. However, incorporation of designing out crime principles in the new layout could serve to make the area safer.	
5. Social	The site is well placed to the city to capture the potential of social capital opportunities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Master planning of the area would enable the creation of new green corridors.	Protection of watercourses is important. Need to ensure integration of nature reserve to address concern about isolation of nature reserve and impact of increased leisure access on habitat.
7. Landscape	Subject to implementation of the development.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Presentation modified from Interim Report to display as neutral, to show balance between SA Framework criteria. The site is within an identified flood zone but flood defences being built; and this is counterbalanced by the consequential reduced need for Greenfield development elsewhere.	Flood protection measures required. Consideration of Supplementary Planning Document by local authorities
9. Waste	Neutral.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	New development brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design.	Needs reference to adaptation of buildings for future
11. Transport	Accessibility recently seen to be significantly improved because of potential enterprise zone funding for transport infrastructure and NET2 funding. EZ status and funding for tram and rail improvements. The sites have relatively weak existing accesses with the highway, and suffer from congestion. Public transport improvement measures, including direct bus access would improve access.	Prioritisation of Public Transport. Traffic impact assessment Smarter choices. Robust travel plan
12. Employment	A gross loss of existing employment land is proposed but a net gain of employment would result, with high quality buildings provided.	

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SA Objectives	Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site	Ideas for mitigation
13. Innovation	Proposals for high quality employment land facilities. EZ status support now but uncertainty about delivery.	
14. Economic Structure	Proposals for high quality employment land facilities. EZ status support now but uncertainty about delivery.	

Broxtowe Borough Council – Field Farm, North of Stapleford

WORKSHOP 3 = Appraisal No. 14														
Policy appraisal of 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+3 Still providing new housing, including element of affordable housing. Deliverability of site is a significant positive and has been tested with developer since last appraisal, and boundary could possibly be extended but still smaller than other options. Supporting infrastructure good.	
2. Health	+1	
3. Heritage	No historic sites.	
4. Crime	Neutral	
5. Social	? May be more regeneration links to adjacent developments.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	+1 No sites of nature conservation directly affected. Limited opportunities to extend routes of GI, and for biodiversity. Opencasting history of site but this hasn't flagged up any significant constraints in terms of biodiversity. Development of hedgerows Significant open space to be provided	Retain footpaths to Hemlockstone.
7. Landscape	Possibility to extend to the back of Stapleford Hill but naturally sits in a bowl and very well contained Least impact on the landscape of the potential SUEs	Ensure LCA actions are adhered to.
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	(-2) Some investigation required from Boundary Brook potential flooding. Flood risk in Zone 3 but small part of site. FRA shows interventions such as improved drainage and balancing ponds may lead to decreased risk off site. Site boundaries more certain than for previous appraisal. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but Greenfield land take is a negative. Lower quality soils.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change		
11. Transport	+2 Reasonable bus links to Nottingham, in quite close proximity to Stapleford.	
12. Employment	Employment on site unlikely.	
13. Innovation	Neutral no employment planned.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral no employment planned.	

Broxtowe Borough Council – Land between Toton & Stapleford

1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: Broxtowe Land between Toton & Stapleford														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s).	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Significant housing may be provided but not at Sidings.	Toton – not adjacent railway because noise.
2. Health	Toton may be the only site that need not require new health facilities; n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities.	New if existing facilities oversubscribed.
3. Heritage	Poor links to PUA. Neutral.	
4. Crime	New possibilities for crime	
5. Social	New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents- Toton slightly better accessibility	Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	SINC present Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites	
7. Landscape		
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Noise issue Less than a regeneration site Flood Zone 2 in small part of site; information clarified by EA. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp.	Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations.
11. Transport	West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Tram more certain. P+R available Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop	
12. Employment	Mixed use including employment better than single use	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Depends on residents attracted	

Broxtowe Borough Council – North of Stapleford

1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: North of Stapleford														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environmental Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

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SA Objectives	1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s).	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Significant housing may be provided but site constraints outlined below.	
2. Health	requires new health facilities; n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities.	New if existing facilities oversubscribed.
3. Heritage	Poor links to PUA. Neutral.	
4. Crime	New possibilities for crime	
5. Social	New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents.	Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites	
7. Landscape	Some protection from Trowell Moor ridge in comparison to Nottingham suburbs. The site sits in a bowl with a lack of intrusion.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly higher, than other SUEs, here at Field Farm. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp.	Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations.
11. Transport	West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop	
12. Employment	Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Depends on residents attracted	

Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Coventry Lane

1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: West of Coventry Lane														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s).	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Significant housing may be provided.	
2. Health	Requires new health facilities. n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities.	New if existing facilities oversubscribed.
3. Heritage	Poor links to PUA. Neutral.	
4. Crime	New possibilities for crime	
5. Social	New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents-	Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites	
7. Landscape	Some protection from Trowell Moor ridge in comparison to Nottingham suburbs.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly less than other SUEs, at Toton/North of Stapleford. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp.	Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations.
11. Transport	West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop	
12. Employment	Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Depends on residents attracted	

Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Bilborough Road

1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: West of Bilborough Road														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

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SA Objectives	1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s).	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Significant housing may be provided.	
2. Health	requires new health facilities. n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities.	New if existing facilities oversubscribed.
3. Heritage	Poor links to PUA. Neutral.	
4. Crime	New possibilities for crime	
5. Social	New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents-	Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites	
7. Landscape	Some protection from Trowell Moor ridge in comparison to Nottingham suburbs.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly less than other SUEs, at Toton/North of Stapleford. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp.	Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations.
11. Transport	West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop	
12. Employment	Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Depends on residents attracted	

Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Woodhouse Way

1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: West of Woodhouse Way														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s).	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Multiple landowners may affect delivery; Less housing than other SUEs; therefore, number and timing issues.	
2. Health	Requires new health facilities. n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities.	New if existing facilities oversubscribed.
3. Heritage	Poor links to PUA. Neutral.	
4. Crime	New possibilities for crime	
5. Social	New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents-	Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. SINC within the site	Needs design – corridors.
7. Environment and Landscape		
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly less than other SUEs, at Toton/North of Stapleford. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but agricultural land quality is a negative. No apparent flood risk issues; and scale of land take less.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy	Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp.	Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations.
11. Transport	West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop Has good bus routes, NET1 access; and A road-M1 access.	
12. Employment	Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Depends on residents attracted	

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SA Objectives	Appraisal No. 14. New homes : Awworth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+4	
2. Health	Fewer opportunities for integration with existing health facilities etc.	
3. Heritage	Access to heritage of towns, with heritage assets including conservation areas.	
4. Crime	New opportunities.	
5. Social	Linked to existing social networks.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure		
7. Landscape	Any development would negatively affect environment and Landscape quality.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Any development will abuse natural resources but better than non urban alternatives.	
9. Waste		
10. Energy & Climate Change		
11. Transport	West side of Nottingham has relatively poor public transport connectivity- no major infrastructure.	
12. Employment		
13. Innovation	Newer higher tech employment replacing old industry accessible.	
14. Economic Structure		

Broxtowe Borough Council – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth

Appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal 12: Appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+1	
2. Health	Fewer opportunities for integration with existing health facilities etc. Close to M1 and potential air quality issue.	
3. Heritage	Nuthall Conservation Area in vicinity.	
4. Crime		
5. Social		
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	SINC adjacent to the motorway.	Protection or enhancement of the SINC and GI in general on retained areas of green space.
7. Landscape	Landscape quality is variable and urbanised by settlements to the west and east with a gap of only a few kilometres; and the M1. But wooded landscape features and Nuthall has a conservation area.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Motorway - air quality issue? Grade 2 Agricultural land	
9. Waste		
10. Energy & Climate Change		
11. Transport		
12. Employment	Potential connectivity to Nottingham Business Park	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure		

Broxtowe Borough Council – Eastwood

Eastwood														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
			?											Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
			?											Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

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SA Objectives	Appraisal of Eastwood	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Named settlement in Regional Plan but still outside main urban areas. Less affordable housing potentially than elsewhere according to viability study.	
2. Health	May not generate new facilities because of scale of development but some existing facilities. Possible CIL contributions.	
3. Heritage	DH Lawrence country; and heritage town with conservation area. More so than others and SUE areas.	High standard of design in accordance with Policy 10
4. Crime		Design out crime under Policy 10
5. Social	Regenerative potential. New development creating more mixed community.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact. Few nature conservation sites. Little opportunity for planning contributions.	Avoid allocated sites.
7. Landscape	Little allocated landscape designation.	Design policy implementation and consider new landscape designations (under NPPF?)
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	More development = more waste.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	More development = more energy use. Too limited development for alternatives viability.	
11. Transport	Good bus service but no major public transport infrastructure. Planning contributions likely to be low.	
12. Employment	Town with existing employment and good access locally.	
13. Innovation	Limited to residential development therefore not relevant	
14. Economic Structure	Limited to residential development	

Broxtowe Borough Council – Kimberley (including the contiguous settlements of Watnall and Nuthall west of the M1)

Kimberley (including the contiguous settlements of Watnall and Nuthall west of the M1)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
			?											Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
			?											Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

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SA Objectives	Appraisal of Kimberley	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Relatively smaller scale of housing to SUEs. Regional Plan recommendation. But outside main urban areas. Possibly more viable for affordable housing than Eastwood and others, but overall amount smaller.	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Conservation area town, especially 'gateway'.	High standard of design.
4. Crime	?	Design out crime under Policy 10.
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Few nature conservation areas affected.	Avoid protected areas.
7. Landscape	Little landscape designation.	Design Policy 10 and allocating landscapes.
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	
9. Waste	More development = more waste.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	More development = more energy use. Too limited development for alternatives viability.	
11. Transport	Good bus service but no major public transport infrastructure. Planning contributions likely to be low.	
12. Employment	Little local employment opportunities.	
13. Innovation	Limited to residential development therefore not relevant	
14. Economic Structure	Limited to residential development	

Broxtowe Borough Council – Brinsley

Brinsley														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
			?											Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
			?											Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

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SA Objectives	Appraisal of Brinsley	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Relatively smaller scale than other proposals.	
2. Health	Lack of local facilities.	
3. Heritage	Conservation Area and Brinsley Headstocks.	
4. Crime	?	Design out crime under Policy 10.
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Large SINCC to northwest of village.	Avoid protected site.
7. Landscape	Mature Landscape Area to west.	Design Policy 10
8. Natural Resources & Flooding		
9. Waste	More development = more waste.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	More development = more energy use. Too limited development for alternatives viability.	
11. Transport	Negligible benefits. Minor bus support.	
12. Employment	Residential only proposal.	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure		

Broxtowe Borough Council – Awsworth

appraisal of Awsworth														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
			?											Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
			?											Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
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SA Objectives	Appraisal of	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Relatively smaller scale than other proposals.	
2. Health	Lack of local facilities.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	?	Design out crime under Policy 10.
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape	Mature Landscape Area to east.	Design Policy 10
8. Natural Resources & Flooding		
9. Waste	More development = more waste.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	More development = more energy use. Too limited development for alternatives viability.	
11. Transport	Negligible benefits. Minor bus support.	Depends upon Ilkeston station development.
12. Employment	Residential only proposal.	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure		

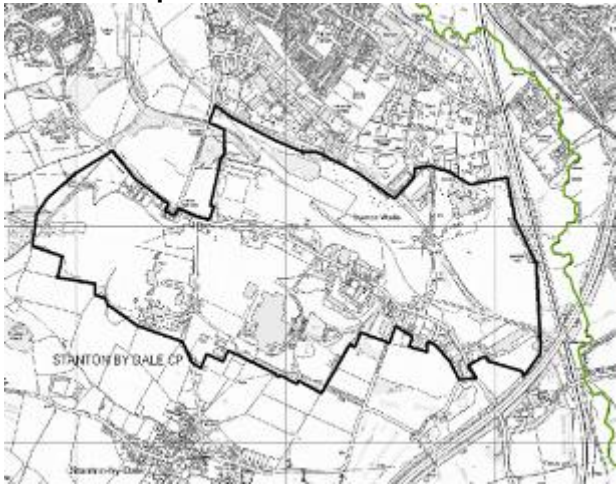
Broxtowe Borough Council – Land between Toton & Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings

Policy appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Land between Toton & Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings (800)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
									?					Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
									?					Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal 13: Policy appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Land between Toton & Stapleford (800)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+3 = Fewer homes proposed than previous appraisal but still providing new housing, including affordable housing; the 800 proposed is still significant. The removal of the Sidings part of the site proposal increases the likelihood of delivery when combined with new infrastructure proposals, especially the tram.	
2. Health	Minor positive – Sidings not proposed to be developed so better walking opportunities / access.	
3. Heritage		
4. Crime		
5. Social	School's new community facilities will be available	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	No designated biodiversity sites without Sidings. Would encourage GI network without Sidings.	Woodland adjacent needs to be restored.
7. Landscape	(-1) The site is not clearly visible in the landscape other than from the east. Well contained landscape.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	(-1) Use of agricultural land, a small area of site adjacent to Toton Sidings at flood risk which will no longer be developed. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative. Overall smaller area.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Smaller scale scheme may mean community energy system less viable	
11. Transport	(4+) Major positive – in close proximity to tram terminal. Greater certainty now over tram happening.	
12. Employment	(+1)Not proposed to have significant employment development on site.	
13. Innovation	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Appendix 7A: Sustainability Schedules for Erewash’s Sites and Settlements

Stanton Regeneration Site

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Stanton Regeneration Site	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2	
Location:	South of Ilkeston, Low's Lane.	
Local Authority:	Erewash Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Part of site J3 (Stanton Ironworks and Ilkeston South) in the Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008	
SA Map Site ref:	E1	
Assumed Capacity:	185.37 Ha – 2000dwgs	© Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019826.

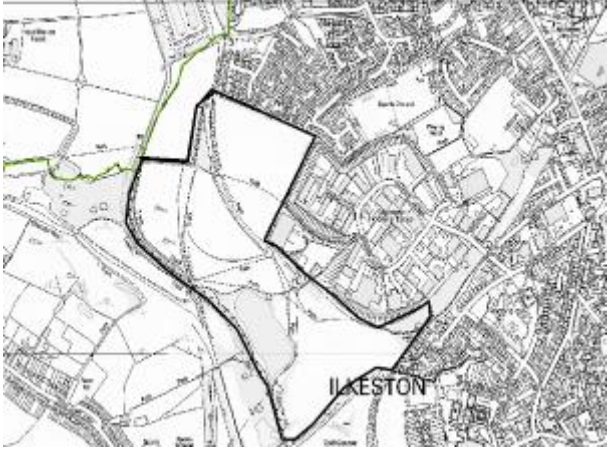
Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	17.56 Ha (or 9.47%) within EA Flood Zones 2&3
Open Space network:	0%
SSSI:	0%
Local Wildlife Sites :	0.75 Ha (or 0.4%)
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
Ancient Woodland:	0%
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	0%
Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	1 to 12 New Stanton Cottages – Grade II Listed row of Cottages
Conservation Areas:	0 %
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Around 800m from centre of the site to a bus stop on Route 14 operated by Notts and Derby (Shipleigh View - Ilkeston - Stanton-by-Dale – Sandiacre route) which is mainly an hourly service. There is an expectation that this site will be served by new bus routes/improved services once the development has been progressed/completed.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	New Primary School to be built as part of the sites redevelopment. Nearest existing primary school (Dallimore Primary School) is 1.8km away from the centre of the site. Two Secondary Schools (Kirk Hallam Community College & Ilkeston School) located around 3km and 4km respectively from the centre of the site.

Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP Surgery at Queen Elizabeth Way , Kirk Hallam around 2km from the centre of the site and Ilkeston Health Centre around 3km from the centre of the site.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Post Office – Around 2.5km from centre of the site (Little Hallam Lane) Public House – Around 1.5km from centre of the site (Stanhope Arms, Stanton by Dale) Ilkeston Shopping Centre Boundary – Around 3km from the site with the Albion Centre, Ilkeston (heart of the shopping centre) around 3.5 km from centre of the site. Sandiacre Shopping Centre around 3 km from centre of the site. Tesco Extra Store, Ilkeston around 4.5km from centre of the site and planned Tesco Store at Sandiacre (with planning permission) around 3km from centre of the site.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Community Centre Kirk Hallam around 2.5km from centre of the site & Village Hall Stanton by Dale less than 2km from the centre of the site. Ilkeston and Sandiacre Libraries around 3km away from the centre of the site. Victoria Leisure Centre, Ilkeston around 4.5km away from the centre of the site & Sandiacre Freisland Leisure Centre around 4km away from the centre of the site.

Quarry Hill

Note: A site schedule has not been produced for the Quarry Hill site as it is not proposed to formally allocate this land as a Strategic Site through the Core Strategy due to its size (350 dwellings). Instead it is identified in the SHLAA along with numerous other sites that collectively will help meet Erewash’s housing requirement (these sites will be delivered through the planning process). If a site schedule was to be produced for land at Quarry Hill then it would look much the same as the schedule above for the Stanton Regeneration site. This is because it is located in the vicinity of this site and for the purposes of the Tribal Sustainable Urban Extension study (2008), was considered to form part of a wider area of development potential to the south and south-west of Ilkeston.

Manners Flood/Ilkeston West – Rejected Site

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Manners Flood/Ilkeston West	
ACS Reference:	N/A	
Location:	West of Ilkeston (north of West End Drive)	
Local Authority:	Erewash Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Part of site J1 (West of Ilkeston) in the Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008	
SA Map Site ref:	E2	
Assumed Capacity:	38.92 Ha – 500dwgs	


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Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	4.76 Ha (or 12%) within EA Flood Zones 2&3
Open Space network:	0%
SSSI:	0%
Local Wildlife Sites :	0%
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
Ancient Woodland:	0%
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	0%
Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	None present
Conservation Areas:	0 %
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	1.5km away from accessing the following bus services, including: Route 15 (Trent Barton) Ilkeston - Sandiacre - Long Eaton - Old Sawley (mainly half hourly service). Route 20 (Trent Barton) Heanor - Ilkeston - Kirk Hallam - Beeston – Nottingham (mainly hourly service). Route 21 (Tent Barton) Ilkeston - Kirk Hallam - Trowell – Nottingham (mainly hourly service) Route 59 (Doyles) Derby - Smalley - Stanley Common – Ilkeston (mainly hourly service).
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Around 1km from Ilkeston School (secondary School) and around 2.5km away from Chaucer Infants and Junior Schools.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Around 1.5km from Ilkeston Health Centre and Gladstone House Surgery
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Around 1.5km from Co-op Department Store and Post office Around 1.5km from numerous Public Houses. Around 1.5km to Ilkeston Shopping Centre and around 2km to Albion Centre (heart of shopping

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	centre Around 2km to Tesco Extra Store, Ilkeston.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Ilkeston Library around 1.5km from the site. Numerous Church Halls and Christian Centres and other community halls within 2km of the site. Victoria Leisure Centre around 1.5km from the site.

Breaston – Rejected Key Settlement

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Breaston	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	1.5 km to the west of Long Eaton	
Local Authority:	Erewash Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Sustainable Locations for Growth Study – Direction G covers land south of Long Eaton (functional floodplain and Green Belt) and around Breaston, Risley and Draycott (Green Belt). Development adjacent to the PUA is not suitable in any location.	
SA Map Site ref:	E3	
Assumed Capacity:	0 – Just limited windfall opportunities within the settlement boundary	


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Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	3.5%
Open Space network:	4%
SSSI:	0%
Local Wildlife Sites :	0.5%
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
Ancient Woodland:	0%
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	0%
Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	6 Grade I and II Listed Buildings
Conservation Areas:	7.5%
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Approx every 20 minute bus service between Derby and Nottingham (Trent Barton Indigo Service).
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Primary School in the village and Secondary Schools within Long Eaton within 3-4km
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP Surgery in the village and Long Eaton Medical Centre 3km away.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Post Office within Breaston Public House in Breaston Co-op Late Stop Shop within Breaston Tesco Extra Store and Asda Store 3km away in Long Eaton

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Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Church Hall within Breaston. Long Eaton Library 3/4km away. West Park Leisure Centre, Long Eaton 2km away.
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Borrowwash – Rejected Key Settlement

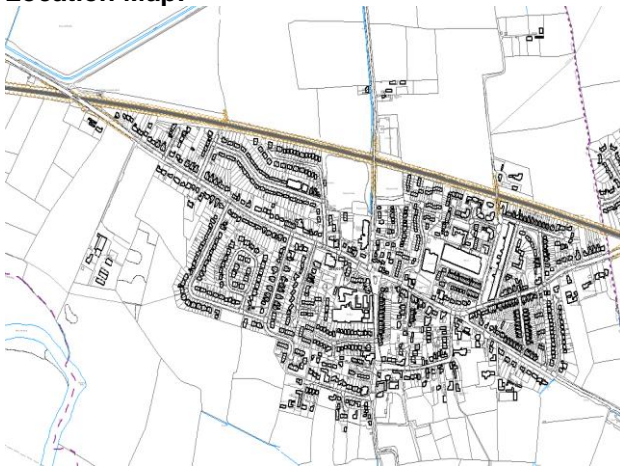
Details		Location Map:  <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019826.</p>
Site Name:	Borrowwash	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	1km east of Derby City boundary	
Local Authority:	Erewash Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Not considered in Sustainable Locations for Growth Study. Sustainable Locations for Growth Study states that north, northwest are potential areas of growth (but in Green Belt). Growth to northeast, east, southeast, west risks coalescence. Flood constraints to south and southwest. All directions Green Belt.	
SA Map Site ref:	E4	
Assumed Capacity:	0 – Just limited windfall opportunities within the settlement boundary	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	4% within EA Flood Zones 2&3
Open Space network:	4%
SSSI:	0%
Local Wildlife Sites :	0%
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
Ancient Woodland:	0%
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	0%
Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	2 Grade II Listed Buildings
Conservation Areas:	0%
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Approx every 20 minute bus service between Derby and Nottingham (Trent Barton Indigo Service) & Spondon Train Station (1.5 miles)
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Ashbrook Infant and Nursery Community School in Borrowwash. Secondary School West Park at Spondon around 1-2km away
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Overdale Medical Practice, Draycott (1-2km away). Dentist in Borrowwash. Royal Derby Hospital 10km away.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post	Post Office in Borrowwash.

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Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Public House in Borrowash Co-op foodstore in Borrowash & large Morrisons Supermarket in Derby 9km away. Derby City Centre 7km away.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Ockbrook and Borrowash Parish Hall (1-2km away). Library in Borrowash. Leisure Centre at Sandiacre Friesland 5 km away & Derby Queen's Leisure Centre 8km away.

Draycott – Rejected Key Settlement

Details		Location Map:  © Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019826.
Site Name:	Draycott	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2	
Location:	3 km to the west of Long Eaton	
Local Authority:	Erewash Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Sustainable Locations for Growth Study – Direction G covers land south of Long Eaton (functional floodplain and Green Belt) and around Breaston, Risley and Draycott (Green Belt). Development adjacent to the PUA is not suitable in any location.	
SA Map Site ref:	E5	
Assumed Capacity:	0 – Just limited windfall opportunities within the settlement boundary	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	9.5% within EA Flood Zones 2&3
Open Space network:	3.5%
SSSI:	0%
Local Wildlife Sites :	0%
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
Ancient Woodland:	0%
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	0%
Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	7 Grade II Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas:	9%
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Approx every 20 minute bus service between Derby and Nottingham (Trent Barton Indigo Service).
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Draycott has a primary school and secondary schools in close proximities at Willsthorpe, Long Eaton or Friesland, Sandiacre.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP Surgery at Borrowash 3-4km away & Long Eaton Medical Centee 4-5km away.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Post Office in Draycott. 3 Public Houses within Draycott. Co-op store in Draycott. Asda and Tesco Superstores in Long Eaton 4-5km away. Long Eaton Town Centre 4-5km away and Derby City Centre 10-11km away.

Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Draycott Community Centre. Ilkeston and Sandiacre Libraries around 3km away from the centre of the site. Borrowash Library 3km away. West Park Leisure Centre, Long Eaton 3-4km away.
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West Hallam – Rejected Key Settlement

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	West Hallam	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	Approx 4km west of Ilkeston	
Local Authority:	Erewash Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Not considered in Sustainable Locations for Growth Study. Sustainable Locations for Growth Study states that northwest, north, northeast are potential areas of growth (but in Green Belt). Avoid east, southeast, south, southwest and west due to coalescence risk. All directions Greenbelt.	
SA Map Site ref:	E6	
Assumed Capacity:	0 – Just limited windfall opportunities within the settlement boundary	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	0%
Open Space network:	7%
SSSI:	0%
Local Wildlife Sites :	0%
Local Nature Reserves:	0%
Ancient Woodland:	0%
Air quality:	0%
Green Belt:	0%
Community Forest:	0%
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	6 Grade II & II* Listed Buildings/Structures
Conservation Areas:	5%
Registered Parks & Gardens:	0%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	0%
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	A half hourly service to both Ilkeston and Derby is operated by the 'Black Cat', run jointly by Felix Bus Services of Stanley and Trent Buses.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Primary school within West Hallam and Secondary School at Kirk Hallam approx 2km to the east.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Two doctors practices within West Hallam. Ilkeston Hospital approx 4km to the east.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Post Office – Within West Hallam Public House – 3 public houses within West Hallam or just outside the settlement boundary. The Dales Shopping Centre - within West Hallam

	which includes a Tesco Express Store. Ilkeston Town Centre Boundary - approx 4km from West Hallam. Tesco Extra Store - approx 5km from West Hallam.
Distance to nearest community facilities (e.g. community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	There is a Village Hall and a Community Centre within West Hallam. Ilkeston Library approx 4km away from West Hallam & Victoria Leisure Centre, Ilkeston around 4km away from West Hallam.

Appendix 7B: Appraisals for Erewash’s Spatial Strategy, Sites and Settlements

Erewash Borough Council – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Majorly positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing. This growth will be distributed through a range of different sites (mainly brownfield) across the Borough. Although for the most part the two towns of Ilkeston and Long Eaton will accommodate the vast majority of these housing figures as they have the services and facilities to cope with this growth. The planned growth for Ilkeston will also have very positive regeneration benefits.	
2. Health	Strong correlation between housing and health. New homes will be built to a better specification so the housing stock of Erewash will be improved alongside enhancements in peoples quality of life especially their mental health.	
3. Heritage	Non-statutory heritage assets (mainly industrial heritage) for the most part on brownfield sites could potentially be lost or affected by this planned growth. However, there are opportunities to enhance heritage assets on certain sites through residential uses and improved accessibility on other sites following their redevelopment (for instance to Listed Buildings on the Stanton Regeneration Site).	
4. Crime	Neutral. More people so there could be more crime but there will also be more natural surveillance and busier towns.	
5. Social	Developments on mainly brownfield sites across the two towns will put extra pressures on existing facilities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Overall only a minor negative because the planned growth will largely be located on brownfield sites. Development to be located away from areas of high biodiversity importance and ensure that development does not impinge on GI assets.	
7. Landscape	The vast majority of growth will be located on brownfield sites within the urban framework of Ilkeston and Long Eaton so the affect on the wider landscape will be minimal. The landscape will be preserved outside of the current built footprints of settlements across Erewash.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Development within the urban framework of Ilkeston (and Stanton), Long Eaton and the villages will be located away from areas of high flood risk. Air quality in the areas where high growth is planned will need to be monitored.	
9. Waste	This extra growth will lead to an overall increase in the amount of waste generated. Re-use and recycling of waste materials will help to minimise this increase.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Extra houses in these locations and employment will increase energy demand.	

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	In terms of transport the highway network on the ground you see now will have to support circa 6250 dwellings and associated cars. So a moderate to major negative. The planned growth for Ilkeston and to a lesser degree Long Eaton will have to be carefully managed in terms of transport impacts.	Comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston which will result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.
12. Employment	Employment land will be provided so a minor positive overall as it will be able to contribute and help boost Erewash's economy. Only poor quality employment sites will be targeted for re-development/housing purposes.	
13. Innovation	Employment land provided will generally support the current economic base of Erewash which is manufacturing/industrial based but some potential exists to provide for more modern business needs.	
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant as it will not change the economic structure of Erewash.	
<p>Summary: Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)</p> <p>The spatial strategy for Erewash obviously has positive effects in terms of new Housing as it will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing in the two towns of Long Eaton and Ilkeston which have the services and facilities to cope with this growth. It is also positive in terms of Health due to the strong correlation between health and housing. This scenario is also positive in terms of employment and innovation as new employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site with potential to provide premises for more modern business needs.</p> <p>The strategy has minor negative effects in terms of social capital, biodiversity, Landscape, Waste and Energy. In terms of Transport this has been assessed as a moderate to major negative as over 6000 new dwellings (and associated cars) will place a strain on the transport network especially in Ilkeston. In terms of mitigation a comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston could be developed which would result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Option 2: Below ACS Growth Level (4,250 Homes) Low

Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Erewash with below ACS Growth Level (4,250 Homes) - Lower growth option														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Erewash with below ACS Growth Level (4,250 Homes) - Lower growth option	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	This lower growth housing provision option would be less able to meet the housing needs of Erewash than the Erewash Core Strategy growth option or higher growth option.	
2. Health	Strong correlation between housing and health. New homes will be built to a better specification so the housing stock of Erewash will be improved alongside enhancements in peoples quality of life especially their mental health. Shortfall in dwellings would require reuse of older housing stock in poor condition and would be more detrimental to Health than the Erewash Core Strategy growth option or higher growth option.	
3. Heritage	Neutral. The smaller housing provision may result in reduced incentive to reuse heritage assets, although the lower resulting development would place less pressure on existing heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Neutral. More people so there could be more crime but there will also be more natural surveillance and busier towns.	
5. Social	Neutral. Developments on mainly brownfield sites across the two towns will put extra pressures on existing facilities but to a lesser extent than the Erewash Core Strategy growth option or higher growth option.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral: Lower growth and the planned growth will largely be located on brownfield sites. Development to be located away from areas of high biodiversity importance and ensure that development does not impinge on GI assets.	
7. Landscape	Neutral: Lower growth and the vast majority of growth will be located on brownfield sites within the urban framework of Ilkeston and Long Eaton so the affect on the wider landscape will be minimal. The landscape will be preserved outside of the current built footprints of settlements across Erewash.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Neutral: Development within the urban framework of Ilkeston (and Stanton), Long Eaton and the villages will be located away from areas of high flood risk. Air quality in the areas where high growth is planned will need to be monitored.	
9. Waste	This level of growth will lead to an overall increase in the amount of waste generated (it cannot be a neutral impact). Re-use and recycling of waste materials will help to minimise this increase.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Extra houses in these locations and employment will increase energy demand. This smaller housing provision figure would generate less energy overall than higher growth options but with fewer opportunities to link into district combined heat & power schemes. Therefore it this level of growth will have a negative not a neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Erewash with below ACS Growth Level (4,250 Homes) - Lower growth option	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	In terms of transport the highway network on the ground you see now will have to support circa 4,250 dwellings and associated cars. So a moderate negative. The planned growth for Ilkeston and to a lesser degree Long Eaton will have to be carefully managed in terms of transport impacts.	Comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston which will result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.
12. Employment	Employment land will be provided so a minor positive overall as it will be able to contribute and help boost Erewash's economy. Only poor quality employment sites will be targeted for re-development/housing purposes.	
13. Innovation	Employment land provided will generally support the current economic base of Erewash which is manufacturing/industrial based but some potential exists to provide for more modern business needs.	
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant as it will not change the economic structure of Erewash.	
<p>Summary: Erewash Growth (4,250 dwellings) This level of growth obviously has positive effects in terms of new Housing as it will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing in the two towns of Long Eaton and Ilkeston which have the services and facilities to cope with this growth (but not as positive an impact as the spatial strategy for Erewash – 6,250 dwellings). It is also positive in terms of Health due to the strong correlation between health and housing. This scenario is also positive in terms of employment and innovation as new employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site with potential to provide premises for more modern business needs.</p> <p>This scenario has minor negative effects in terms of Waste and Energy. In terms of Transport this has been assessed as a moderate negative as over 4,000 new dwellings (and associated cars) will place a strain on the transport network especially in Ilkeston (but not as negative an impact as the spatial strategy for Erewash – 6,250 dwellings). In terms of mitigation a comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston could be developed which would result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Option 3: Above ACS Growth Level (8,250 Homes) High

Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Erewash with above ACS Growth Level (8,250 Homes) - Higher growth option														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal – Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with above ACS Growth Level (8,250 Homes) – Higher growth option	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	This theoretical option (viability of this scale of provision over the plan period would be questionable owing to the nature of sites required to provide this higher target – Green Belt land), if attained would contribute towards the overall housing provision over the plan period and reduce homelessness. This is reflected in the predicted outcome of a very major positive impact.	
2. Health	Strong correlation between housing and health. New homes will be built to a better specification so the housing stock of Erewash will be improved alongside enhancements in peoples quality of life especially their mental health.	
3. Heritage	Non-statutory heritage assets (mainly industrial heritage) for the most part on brownfield sites could potentially be lost or affected by this planned growth. However, there are opportunities to enhance heritage assets on certain sites through residential uses and improved accessibility on other sites following their redevelopment (for instance to Listed Buildings on the Stanton Regeneration Site).	
4. Crime	Neutral. More people so there could be more crime but there will also be more natural surveillance and busier towns.	
5. Social	Developments on mainly brownfield sites across the two towns will put extra pressures on existing facilities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Overall only a minor negative because the planned growth will largely be located on brownfield sites. Development to be located away from areas of high biodiversity importance and ensure that development does not impinge on GI assets. If development is needed on green belt land this would largely be on agricultural land of low biodiversity importance.	
7. Landscape	The vast majority of growth will be located on brownfield sites within the urban framework of Ilkeston and Long Eaton. However, some green belt land might be needed to accommodate this level of growth.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Development within the urban framework of Ilkeston (and Stanton), Long Eaton and the villages will be located away from areas of high flood risk (if sites are needed in the green belt to accommodate this level of growth these will also be located away from areas of high flood risk). Air quality in the areas where high growth is planned will need to be monitored.	
9. Waste	This extra growth will lead to an overall increase in the amount of waste generated.	Re-use and recycling of waste materials will help to minimise this increase.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Extra houses in these locations and employment will increase energy demand.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal – Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with above ACS Growth Level (8,250 Homes) – Higher growth option	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	In terms of transport the highway network on the ground you see now will have to support circa 8,250 dwellings and associated cars. So a moderate to major negative. The planned growth for Ilkeston and to a lesser degree Long Eaton will have to be carefully managed in terms of transport impacts.	Comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston which will result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.
12. Employment	Employment land will be provided so a minor positive overall as it will be able to contribute and help boost Erewash's economy. Only poor quality employment sites will be targeted for re-development/housing purposes.	
13. Innovation	Employment land provided will generally support the current economic base of Erewash which is manufacturing/industrial based but some potential exists to provide for more modern business needs.	
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant as it will not change the economic structure of Erewash.	
<p>Summary: Erewash Growth (8,250 dwellings) This level of growth obviously has very positive effects in terms of new Housing as it will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing in the two towns of Long Eaton and Ilkeston which have the services and facilities to cope with this growth (a more positive impact than the proposed spatial strategy for Erewash – 6,250 dwellings). It is also positive in terms of Health due to the strong correlation between health and housing. This scenario is also positive in terms of employment and innovation as new employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site with potential to provide premises for more modern business needs.</p> <p>This scenario has minor negative effects in terms of Social and Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure; it also has moderate negative effects in terms of Landscape, Waste and Energy. In terms of Transport this has been assessed as a major negative as over 8,000 new dwellings (and associated cars) will place a strain on the transport network especially in Ilkeston (a more negative impact than the spatial strategy for Erewash – 6,250 dwellings). In terms of mitigation a comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston could be developed which would result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Ilkeston Growth

4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx 2,000 dwellings at Stanton) and other sites within the SHLAA.

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range and affordability of housing.	
2. Health	Strong correlation between housing and health.	
3. Heritage	Positive. Listed buildings on the Stanton site could become more accessible and the other sites have negligible heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Neutral	
5. Social	Neutral. Keeping the situation the same as the Stanton Regeneration site will provide new facilities but the other sites will put an extra strain on existing facilities (however the Derbyshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan shows there is spare capacity over a range of infrastructure in the Ilkeston area).	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Overall only a minor negative because the planned growth will largely be located on brownfield sites. Development to be located away from areas of high biodiversity importance and ensure that development does not impinge on GI assets.	
7. Landscape	The vast majority of growth will be located on brownfield sites within the urban framework of Ilkeston and so the affect on the wider landscape will be minimal. Development located away from areas of high importance.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Stanton has relatively minor flood risk issues but development will be located away from areas of high flood risk.	
9. Waste	This extra growth will lead to an overall increase in the amount of waste generated. Re-use and recycling of waste materials will help to minimise this increase.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Extra houses in these locations and employment will increase energy demand	
11. Transport	In terms of transport the highway network on the ground you see now will have to support circa 4000 new dwellings and associated cars. So a negative.	Comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston which will result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.
12. Employment	Employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site so a minor positive overall as it will be able to contribute and help boost the town's economy. Only poor quality employment sites will be targeted for re-development/housing purposes.	
13. Innovation	Employment land provided will generally support the current economic base of Ilkeston which is manufacturing/industrial based but some potential exists to provide for more modern business needs on the Stanton Regeneration Site.	
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant as it will not change the economic structure.	

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
<p>Summary: Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings)</p> <p>This amount of growth for Ilkeston has obviously positive effects in terms of Housing as it will increase the range and affordability of housing. It is also positive in terms of Health due to the strong correlation between health and housing. This scenario is also positive in terms of Heritage as there are negligible heritage assets on the sites identified (and where there are assets it might improve access to them). This scenario is also positive in terms of employment and innovation as new employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site with potential to provide premises for more modern business needs.</p> <p>The strategy has minor negative effects in terms of biodiversity, Landscape, natural resources & flooding, Waste and Energy. In terms of Transport this has been assessed as a moderate to major negative as over 4000 new dwellings (and associated cars) will place a strain on the transport network in Ilkeston. In terms of mitigation a comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston could be developed which would result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Long Eaton Growth

Housing development to be provided within the urban framework incorporating Long Eaton, Sandiacre and Sawley.

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Long Eaton Growth (approx 1,700 dwellings)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Long Eaton Growth (approx 1,700 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range and affordability of housing. However, due to planning constraints and with no new strategic sites are proposed in this location, the overall amount of new homes is significantly less than the amount promoted in Ilkeston.	
2. Health	Correlation between housing and health.	
3. Heritage	The inherent urban concentration approach means some buildings with heritage importance (mills for example) may be targeted for re-development due to their Brownfield credentials. Although this could threaten these buildings, the investment could prevent dereliction and ensure they are maintained (through appropriate conversion for example). Overall, neutral impact.	
4. Crime	Neutral	
5. Social	Neutral.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	No Greenfield sites promoted through this strategy, although some brownfield sites can have wildlife importance. There will be opportunities to link new development to Green Infrastructure routes.	
7. Landscape	No Greenfield sites promoted through this strategy,	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Negative impact envisaged with regard to the Flood risk which effects the Sawley area but the risk has been reduced following the Nottingham Left Bank Flood Alleviation scheme and appropriate planning should promote flood mitigation measures	
9. Waste	The additional number of houses will generate extra waste	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Extra houses in this location will increase energy demand.	
11. Transport	Additional homes will increase pressure on the local highway network. However, the inherent urban concentration approach means development will be occurring on/near existing access points and be accessible by public transport. Indeed, Long Eaton has very positive levels of cycling largely owing to its generally flat topography.	
12. Employment	The inherent urban concentration approach could place pressure on existing Employment sites.	Only target poor quality employment sites for re-development/housing purposes
13. Innovation	Neutral impact envisaged.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral impact envisaged.	

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Long Eaton Growth (approx 1,700 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
<p>Summary: Long Eaton Growth (approx 1700 dwellings) Promoting growth within Long Eaton clearly has positive effects in terms of Housing as it will increase the range and affordability of housing. It is also positive in terms of Health due to the correlation between health and housing.</p> <p>This scenario has minor negative effects in terms of Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy, Transport and Employment as this number of additional homes will place a strain on the transport system and will require the use of more energy and will generate extra waste. There will also be an envisaged negative impact in terms of Flood Risk (however the Long Eaton and Sawley Areas are now protected with modern flood defences) and the inherent urban concentration approach could place pressure on existing employment sites. However, the use of evidence (through the use of the Borough’s Employment Land Study) will help us to determine poor quality employment sites which in principle are thought to be appropriate for re-development/housing purposes.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Rural Growth

New housing development to be provided within the rural settlements of Erewash.

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Rural Growth (approx 300 dwellings)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Rural Growth (approx 300 dwellings)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	This small level of housing will only provide a minor positive in terms of increasing the range and affordability of housing.	
2. Health	Correlation between housing and health.	
3. Heritage	Neutral	
4. Crime	Neutral	
5. Social	Neutral as this level of housing in the rural area of Erewash will not help promote the development of social capital.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral as this small level of growth will be located within the settlement boundaries of settlements and will have minimal affects on biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	
7. Landscape	Minor positive as this small level of growth will help to preserve the openness and character of the rural environment. The low scale of growth has minimal affects on the environment and landscape with new development limited to within the existing settlement boundaries.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral - Minimal Flood Risk within most of these settlements boundaries and development will be located away from areas of high flood risk.	
9. Waste	Will create extra waste but quite minimal.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Extra houses in these locations will increase energy demand but will be a minimal strain.	
11. Transport	Extra houses will increase traffic on the network but will be a minimal amount. Most of these rural settlements are also served by good bus services.	
12. Employment	No employment land will be provided as part of this proposed housing growth.	
13. Innovation	Not relevant as no employment land will be provided as part of this proposed growth.	
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant as this level of growth will not change the economic structure (and no employment land being provided as part of this growth).	
Summary: Rural Growth (approx 300 dwellings) Promoting this small level of growth within the settlement boundaries of several settlements within the rural area of Erewash will have minor positive affects in terms of housing, health and landscape objectives and will have minor negative affects in terms of waste energy and transport objectives.		

Erewash Borough Council – Stanton Regeneration Site (Stanton Regeneration Site)

This Brownfield site is located to the south-west of Ilkeston on the former Stanton Ironworks site and is thought capable of accommodating approximately 2,000 dwellings with the provision of around 38 hectares of employment land.

Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Potential to supply a good amount and range of new housing which will help to meet varied needs, including a sizeable proportion of affordable homes. Current information suggests the delivery of c.2000 new homes.	
2. Health	Regeneration of this site could deliver new or enhanced specialised healthcare facilities and open space as well as developing opportunities for greater access to enhanced Green Infrastructure	
3. Heritage	Site has Industrial past evident but is not thought to be of great heritage significance with some areas of the site already cleared. Some opportunities for recreation trails which could link local heritage assets e.g. the Erewash Canal. Listed buildings on site will be protected and become more accessible through enabling development.	Regeneration could make regard to the Stanton's industrial past through progressive and respectful design. Listed buildings to be protected from development
4. Crime	Added population so there is potential for more crime but 'design out crime' opportunities and new employment opportunities may reduce the necessity/causes of crime. Overall, perceived to have a neutral impact.	'Design out crime' opportunities to be pursued to enable safer communities
5. Social	Regeneration could produce specialised opportunities for social and cultural facilities	S.106 agreements to ensure community facilities are provided
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Although brownfield in nature there is known biodiversity and wildlife present on site which would be affected and need to be protected. However, there are many opportunities for developing Green Infrastructure through the site but this may also have negative impact with increased footfall.	Biodiversity and habitats needs to be respected and potentially re located. Encourage opportunities for Green Infrastructure
7. Landscape	As the site is brownfield in nature including a degraded landscape, there is much less of an impact on landscape than would occur on a greenfield site. It is considered that new homes, associated gardens and green infrastructure improvements will have a positive impact and improve the landscape quality. Geological and archaeological issues are also known.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	No identified issues highlighted which indicates that the availability of water supply will be adversely impacted by development in this location. However, air quality could be affected by associated transport and employment operations. Minerals (coal reserves) are in existence under the site. Only a very small part of the site is at risk of flooding.	Any areas at risk of flooding could be used for applicable land uses e.g. GI Explore any mineral extraction opportunities as part of remediation work.

SA Objectives	Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston	Ideas for mitigation
9. Waste	With approx 1700 new homes, household waste will obviously be increased whilst similar employment/industrial waste issues will be generated. However, evidence suggests that local waste water treatment work have no perceived constraints in terms of capacity to accommodate growth from this site. Development could lead to potential for clearing up contaminated land.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought
10. Energy and Climate Change	The new homes and employment development will have a large drain on energy supply. However, modern building techniques can produce energy efficient buildings and the site's large size allows for viable and progressive design which should incorporate renewable energy. Overall, negative impacts will be limited only if energy efficiency and renewables are sought.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought. Efficient communal systems and renewable energy forms to be targeted
11. Transport	<p>This large development will inevitably put a strain on the existing transport network. Identified access and highways problems also present cost and viability implications. The site's proximity to Ilkeston Town Centre and its associated services and facilities means there could be a reliance on private car usage.</p> <p>Concentrating development at large sites as opposed to spreading development around the Borough encourages sustainable patterns of development e.g. access to jobs and services. Furthermore the development will target public transport and encourage access by cycling and foot. The site is also likely to accommodate a sizeable amount of new employment land which is also likely to improve its sustainability credentials.</p>	<p>Sustainable transport solution for Stanton to be found.</p> <p>Public transport to be enhanced as well cycling/pedestrian routes and GI networks</p>
12. Employment	A series of good employment opportunities will accompany the development. This could entail the creation of a Business Park development towards the East of the site. Although, the site is currently designated for Employment use, mixed development will bring about new opportunities which would not exist otherwise due to the current commercial constraint.	
13. Innovation	No specialist innovation link is envisaged at this stage but associated opportunities are possible. Nevertheless, current uncertainty in this area dictates that a neutral impact is concluded.	
14. Economic Structure	A range of employment uses will be provided on site and the new premises will allow existing businesses in the area an opportunity to re-locate and modernise. Inward investment at a reasonable scale envisaged.	S.106 agreements encouraged to ensure training is provided to equip local people with the required skill set to access jobs which will be created.

SA Objectives	Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston	Ideas for mitigation
<p>Summary: Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston As a mainly poor-quality brownfield site of significant scale, its redevelopment offers a logical location to deliver regeneration through new housing and employment growth which will help to meet a variety of community needs. Focusing development at brownfield locations generally may help safeguard other areas from development (e.g. Green Belt land) whilst simultaneously offering a number of further opportunities including the enhancement of local Green Infrastructure networks. Despite its brownfield status, there are recognised access problems which offer poor connectivity to surrounding areas, but importantly to Ilkeston Town Centre and its associated services and facilities. This coupled with the need to remediate the land means there are uncertainties relating to when and how quickly development will start to be delivered on this site. However, it is thought likely that these constraints can be overcome with development predicted to start on the site in 2018.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Rejected Site (Manners Flood/Ilkeston West)

This greenfield site is located to the west of the urban area of Ilkeston and is located outside the allocated Green Belt. The site is thought to be capable of accommodating approximately 500 dwellings and at least 6 hectares of employment land.

Manners Flood/Ilkeston West														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No Fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Rejected Site –Manners Flood/Ilkeston West	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Potential to produce a sizeable amount and good range of new housing with c.500 new homes being developed. The development will provide a reasonable quantity of much needed affordable units and meet a range of housing needs generally.	
2. Health	Neutral - Whilst the development might displace existing recreational routes, development could provide improved open space and recreational facilities and tap into existing facilities in Ilkeston (e.g. the nearby Victoria Leisure Centre & Rutland Sports Park)	Green Infrastructure to be enhanced where possible
3. Heritage	Neutral - No heritage assets identified	
4. Crime	Development would enlarge population and extend area of police coverage. This increases potential for crime but 'designing out crime' opportunities and new employment opportunities may reduce the necessity/causes of crime. Overall, perceived to have a neutral impact.	'Design out crime' opportunities to be pursued with police and safety partners to create safer communities
5. Social	Development offers potential for the creation of new social and cultural facilities and increased usage of existing facilities (e.g. the nearby Victoria Leisure Centre & Rutland Sports Park) as more people will access/support them.	Ensure good access to existing community facilities
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Existing recreational routes across the site will be affected but opportunities to preserve and enhance these routes through progressive design which also benefits its general levels of accessibility to surrounding areas. The site has been 'set aside' for a possible extension to the existing Pewit Golf Course (adjoining to the south) and as such, this land has been left to grow wild over the last few years and it is expected to be quite rich in biodiversity terms.	Biodiversity and habitats needs to be respected and potentially re located. Encourage opportunities for Green Infrastructure
7. Landscape	Although the environment and landscape would inevitably be affected by development, this set aside land has few rural features and as such it is not the most valuable of sites in terms of the landscape/environment. This is further confirmed by its categorisation as Coalfield Estatelands in the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	No identified issues highlighted which indicates that the availability of water supply will be adversely impacted by development in this location. However, air quality could be affected by additional vehicular journeys and the creation of new employment.	Positive environmental design
9. Waste	With c. 500 new homes, household waste will obviously be increased whilst similar employment/industrial waste issues will be generated. However, evidence suggests that local waste water treatment works may have no perceived constraints in terms of capacity to accommodate growth from this site.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought

SA Objectives	Rejected Site –Manners Flood/Ilkeston West	Ideas for mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change	The new homes and employment development will have a drain on energy supply. However, concentrating development on large sites allows for efficient and enhanced design (e.g. incorporation of renewables), but due its size this site is unlikely to produce efficient renewable/ communal heating systems due to viability.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought.
11. Transport	Although an inevitable strain on the existing road network, the site is close to Ilkeston town centre which allows for walking/cycling opportunities to access all local facilities and services. The site is also likely to accommodate a sizeable extension to the existing Manners Industrial estate allowing for further sustainable access to employment.	Prioritisation of cycling/pedestrian routes which connect the site to the town centre
12. Employment	Employment opportunities will accompany the development through a possible integration and expansion of the Manners Industrial Estate. This general area of employment performs a useful role in the local economy.	
13. Innovation	Local authority interest in the land could help overcome market failure to deliver 'grow on' units for successful start ups and expansion sites for growing local businesses, boosting local enterprise.	
14. Economic Structure	A broad range and mix of employment will be sought which helps build upon the availability of skills of the local workforce.	
<p>Summary: Rejected Site - Manners Flood/Ilkeston West This site offers opportunities to provide a mix of houses and employment growth in a relatively sustainable location being within walking distance of Ilkeston Town Centre and its associated services and facilities. This provides an urban extension with a number of sustainability credentials which would help to offset the loss of a Greenfield site whilst mitigation measures including progressive design and the integration of recreational routes linking in to the wider rights of way network, will further assist in this respect.</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – West of Quarry Hill Road (Quarry Hill), Ilkeston (identified in SHLAA not the Core Strategy)

This greenfield site is located to the West of Ilkeston and to the South East of Kirk Hallam and it should be noted that the development of this site would not result in building on the Green Belt. The site is thought capable of accommodating approximately 350 dwellings and as such it is not proposed to allocate this site in the Core Strategy. The site is identified in the SHLAA and will be delivered through the planning process.

West of Quarry Hill Road (Quarry Hill), Ilkeston (not a Core Strategy Site)														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No Fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative

SA Objectives	West of Quarry Hill Road (Quarry Hill), Ilkeston (not a Core Strategy Site)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Potential to produce a reasonable amount and range of new housing c.350 new homes.	
2. Health	Any development may displace existing recreational routes. However, opportunities exist to create open space in the southern part of the site which is at risk of flooding,	Maximise potential for GI routes and improved open space.
3. Heritage	The Nutbrook Canal and associated structures border the site to the west. Presently the Canal and associated structures are in a poor condition, but development offers the potential for these structures to be sympathetically restored.	These assets need to be integrated into the SUE and s.106 agreements could be used to enhance/promote the assets
4. Crime	Increased urban footprint and enlarged population points to potential for more crime, but due the site's relatively small size and the incorporation of 'designing out crime' opportunities, this issue is limited. Overall, perceived to have a neutral impact.	'Designing out crime' opportunities to be pursued to enable safer communities
5. Social	Due to the site's size it is unlikely that any new social and cultural facilities will be facilitated by the development. However, existing nearby facilities may be better utilised.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	As the development would be on Greenfield land, there could be a displacement of biodiversity. The area at risk of flooding and the Local Wildlife Site which exists in the south of this site could be protected from development and enhanced to maximise recreational use, flood water storage and biodiversity.	Areas at flood risk and Local Wildlife Site designation could be protected and enhanced.
7. Landscape	Greenfield site which possesses a prominent landscape that would inevitably be affected.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	No identified issues highlighted which indicates that the availability of water supply will be adversely impacted by development in this location. Air quality could be affected by associated transport and employment. Part of the site is subject to flood risk.	Enhanced environmental design
9. Waste	New homes will obviously increase household waste. However, evidence suggests that local waste water treatment facilities have no perceived constraints in terms of capacity to accommodate growth from this site.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought
10. Energy and Climate Change	New homes will impact on energy supply. Although the site is only generating c.350 new homes, which limits this drain, the development will be unlikely to produce efficient renewable/ communal heating systems due to viability.	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought.
11. Transport	An inevitable strain will be placed on the existing transport network as the site is not within walking distance of the services and facilities of Ilkeston Town Centre.	Public transport to be enhanced as well as cycling/pedestrian route

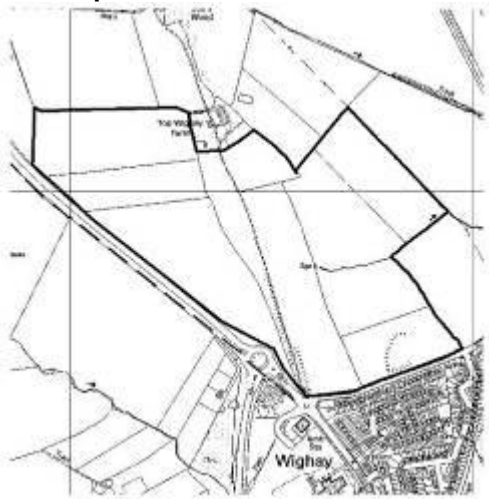
SA Objectives	West of Quarry Hill Road (Quarry Hill), Ilkeston (not a Core Strategy Site)	Ideas for mitigation
12. Employment	Due to the site's relatively small size and the possible need to keep development away from the areas affected by flood risk and covered by the Local Wildlife Site designation, it is envisaged that no employment opportunities will be facilitated through the development.	
13. Innovation	For the reasons outlined above under objective no.12, no employment opportunities are expected to be created.	
14. Economic Structure	For the reasons outlined above under objective no.12, no employment opportunities are expected to be created.	
<p>Summary: Sustainable Urban Extension – West of Quarry Hill Road (Quarry Hill), Ilkeston (not a Core Strategy Site) This Greenfield site is outside the range of what would typically considered as within walking distance of Ilkeston Town Centre and all available services and facilities. Furthermore, due to its size, it will provide a smaller amount of housing than other identified possible strategic sites. This restricts the site's potential to provide for employment opportunities or additional community facilities and also to deliver a comprehensive scale of efficient energy generation. However, it must be recognised that the site is not located within green belt land and through its possible development, safeguarding and enhancement opportunities exist for a Local Wildlife Site and also heritage features associated with the Nutbrook Canal. The creation of formal open space as part of the wider site's development may also be possible</p>		

Erewash Borough Council – Rejected Key Settlements

Note: These settlements were appraised in the Interim SA Report. These four settlements were identified within Policy 2 of the Option for Consultation Core Strategy document as locations where growth would be concentrated (below the level of Towns and Sustainable Urban Extensions). Following consultation at the Issues and Options stage and positive evidence for growth in these settlements contained in the Sustainable Locations for Growth Study February 2010. However, Erewash Borough Council have found enough land to meet our housing requirements in non-green belt locations through the 2012 SLHAA and therefore do not need to develop green belt sites in these four locations.

Appendix 8A: Sustainability Schedules for Gedling’s Individual Sites and Settlements


Top Wighay Farm

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Top Wighay Farm	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(b)(ii) and Policy 2.4(b)	
Location:	North of Hucknall	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Direction A (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	G1	
Assumed Capacity:	1,000 dwellings and employment uses 43 ha	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	No existing open space	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINCs:	2 Bio SINCs on site; 5/977 'Wighay Road Grassland' and 2/81 'Top Wighay Farm Drive'	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Outside the Green Belt due to land allocated for housing and employment development and part of site identified as safeguarded land in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005)	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings on site	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	<u>Integrated transport/walking and cycling package required (including links to Hucknall station).</u> Near bus routes 141, 3, 3A, 3B, 3C and S43. Railway stations in Newstead and Hucknall (approx 1.5 miles).	
Distance to nearest schools:	<u>New primary school required.</u> Linby-cum-Papplewick CE Primary School in Linby (approx 1.2 mile). Secondary schools in Hucknall:- National CofE Technology College (within 1 mile) Holgate School (approx 1.8 miles)	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP surgeries in Hucknall within 1.5 miles Whyburn Practice Health Centre (Curtis Street) The Om Surgery (Watnall Road)	

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices


Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Hucknall is nearest Town Centre (within 1.5 miles). Annesley Road Local Centre in Hucknall within 1 mile.
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Community facilities close to Hucknall Town Centre within 1.5 miles:- Peveril Street Community Centre Hucknall Leisure Centre Hucknall Library

North of Papplewick Lane

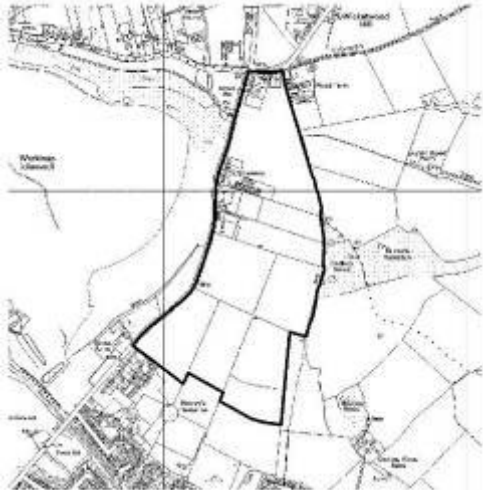
Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	North of Papplewick Lane	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(b)(i)	
Location:	North East of Hucknall	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Direction A (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	G2	
Assumed Capacity:	600 dwellings 16 ha	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	No existing open space	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	No Bio SINC	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Outside the Green Belt due to site identified as safeguarded land in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005)	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings on site	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	<u>Integrated transport/walking and cycling package required (including links to Hucknall station).</u> Near bus routes 141 and 228. Railway station in Hucknall (approx 1 mile).	
Distance to nearest schools:	<u>New primary school will be required.</u> Leen Mills Primary School in Hucknall (approx 1 mile). Secondary schools in Hucknall:- National CofE Technology College in Hucknall (within 1 mile) Holgate School in Hucknall (approx 2 miles)	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP surgeries in Hucknall within 1.5 miles:- Oakenhall Medical Practice (Bolsover Street) The Om Surgery (Watnall Road)	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Hucknall is nearest Town Centre (within 1.2 miles). Annesley Road Local Centre in Hucknall within 1.2 miles.	

Distance to nearest community facilities:	Community facilities close to Hucknall Town Centre within 1.2 mile:- Hucknall Community Centre Hucknall Leisure Centre Hucknall Library
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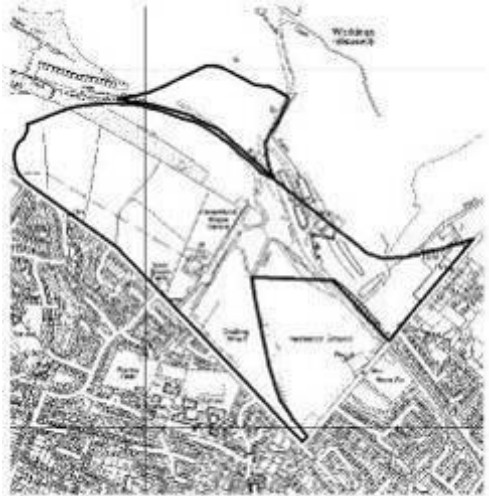
North of Redhill (rejected site)

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	North of Redhill	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	North of Arnold	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Direction B (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	G3	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	No existing open space	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	No Bio SINC	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Site falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings on site	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Near bus routes 6, 7, 73, 73A and CC.	
Distance to nearest schools:	Several primary schools in Arnold/Daybrook area:- Arnbrook Primary (approx 0.5 mile) St Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary School (approx 0.5 mile) Redhill Academy in Arnold (approx 0.6 mile).	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Several GP surgeries in Arnold/Daybrook area (within 1 mile):- Stenhouse Medical Centre (Furlong Street) Highcroft Surgery (High Street) Daybrook Health Centre (Salop Street)	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Arnold is nearest Town Centre (within 1 mile). Beckampton Road Local Centre within 0.8 mile.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Community facilities close to Arnold Town Centre within 1 mile:- Pond Hills Lane Community Centre in Arnold Redhill Leisure Centre Arnold Leisure Centre Arnold Library	

East of Lambley Lane (rejected site)


Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	East of Lambley Lane	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	East of disused Gedling Colliery site	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Direction B (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	G4	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	No existing open space	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	No Bio SINC	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Site falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings on site	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Near bus route 7. Railway station in Carlton = approx 1.8 miles	
Distance to nearest schools:	Willow Farm Primary School in Gedling (approx 0.8 mile) and Lambley Primary School in Lambley (approx 1 mile). The Gedling School and Science College in Gedling (approx 1.5 miles).	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Several GP surgeries in Gedling/Mapperley area within 1.5 miles:- Cross Bw & Partners (Westdale Lane, Gedling) Dr A Khan and Partners (Westdale Lane, Mapperley)	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Carlton Square is nearest District Centre (approx 2 miles). Gedling Local Centre within 1.3 miles.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Community facilities in Gedling/Carlton area within 2 miles:- Burton Road Community Centre in Gedling Carlton Forum Leisure Centre in Carlton Gedling Library in Gedling	

Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(a)(i), Policy 2.4(g) and Policy 5	
Location:	East of Mapperley	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Direction B (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	G5	
Assumed Capacity:	1,120 dwellings, employment and retail development 46 ha	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	No existing open space	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	1 Bio SINC on site; 5/211 'Gedling Colliery Site and Dismantled Railway'	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Site outside Green Belt due to site allocated for housing and employment development in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005)	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings on site	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Near bus route S8. Railway station in Carlton (approx 2 miles).	
Distance to nearest schools:	<u>New primary school will be required.</u> Stanhope Primary and Nursery (Keyworth Road) within 0.5 mile. The Gedling School and Science College in Gedling (approx 0.5 mile).	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP surgeries in Mapperley area within 1 mile: West Oak Surgery (Westdale Lane) Plains View Surgery (Plains Road)	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	<u>New retail development will be required.</u> Mapperley Plains and Carlton Square are nearest District Centres (approx 1.6 miles). Gedling Local Centre within 1.3 miles.	


Distance to nearest community facilities:	Community facilities in Mapperley/Carlton area within 1.3 miles:- Westdale Lane Community Centre in Mapperley Carlton Forum Leisure Centre in Carlton Gedling Library in Gedling
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Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course (rejected site)

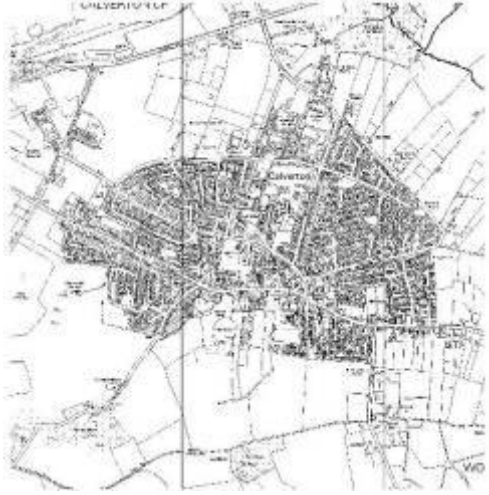
Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	East of Mapperley	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Direction B (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008)	
SA Map Site ref:	G6	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space on site	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	1 Bio SINC on site; 5/211 'Gedling Colliery Site and Dismantled Railway'	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Site outside Green Belt due to site allocated for housing and employment development and part of site identified as safeguarded land in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005)	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Part of site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings on site	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Near bus routes 7, 7.1, 73, 73A and S8. Railway station in Carlton (approx 2 miles).	
Distance to nearest schools:	Several Primary Schools in Mapperley/Carlton area within 0.5 mile (e.g. Stanhope Primary and Nursery on Keyworth Road and Mapperley Plains Primary School on Central Avenue). The Gedling School and Science College in Gedling (approx 0.5 mile).	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	NHS GP surgeries in Mapperley area within 1 mile: West Oak Surgery (Westdale Lane) Plains View Surgery (Plains Road)	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Mapperley Plains is nearest District Centre (within 1 mile).	

Distance to nearest community facilities:	Community facilities within 1 mile:- Westdale Lane Community Centre in Mapperley Carlton Forum Leisure Centre in Carlton Mapperley Library (Westdale Lane West)
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Bestwood Village

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Bestwood Village	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(i)	
Location:	West of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	North, Northeast and East (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G7	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 600 dwellings	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	Bio SINC within 50M of the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Green Belt outside the village	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	1 Listed Building within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area within the village	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 141 and 228.	
Distance to nearest schools:	1 primary school (Hawthorne Primary School) in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Post Office (Park Road) in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Bestwood Social Club (Park Road) in the village.	

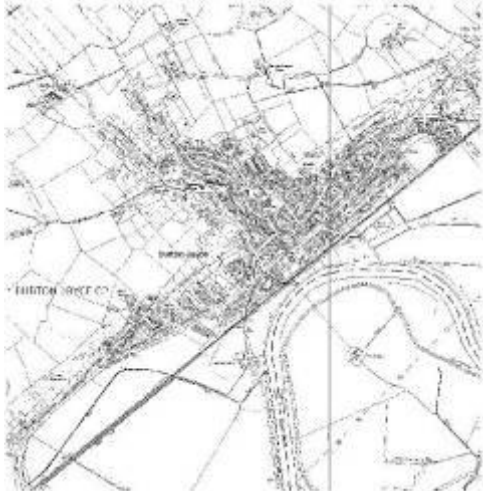
Calverton

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Calverton	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(ii)	
Location:	East of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Northwest, West, Southwest, South and East (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G8	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 1,600 dwellings	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	No Bio SINC	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Green Belt outside the village	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	14 Listed Buildings within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area within the village	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 7, 7.1, CC and S8.	
Distance to nearest schools:	2 primary schools (St Wilfrid's CofE Primary School and Manor Park Infant School) and 1 secondary school (Sir John Sherbrooke Junior School) in the village	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP surgery (The Calverton Practice) in the village. There is also a dentist surgery in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	St Wilfrids Square shopping centre, including a supermarket. Retail units and Public Houses on Bonner Lane, Collyer Road and Main Street.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Calverton Leisure Centre and a library in the village.	

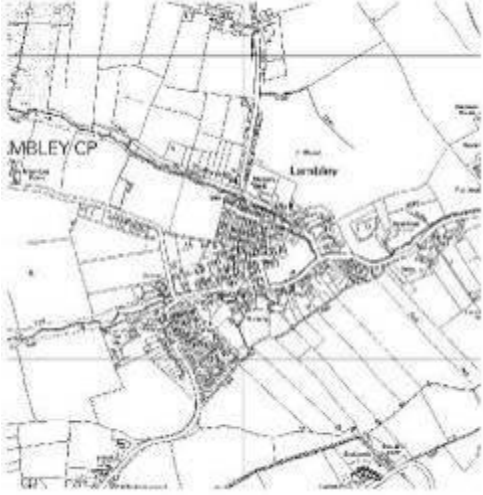
Ravenshead

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Ravenshead	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(c)(iii)	
Location:	North of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	North and South (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G9	
Assumed Capacity:	Up to 500 dwellings	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINCS:	Bio SINCS within 50M of the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	Ancient Woodland within 50M of the village	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Green Belt outside the village	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	No Listed Buildings within the village	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	Registered Parks and Gardens within 50M of the village	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 141 and 145	
Distance to nearest schools:	2 primary schools in the village	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	GP surgery in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Small shopping centre, including a supermarket. Post Office in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	A leisure centre and a library in the village.	


Burton Joyce

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Burton Joyce	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	South East of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Northeast (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G10	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	Flood risk within the village	
Open Space network:	Existing open space within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINCs:	Bio SINCs within the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Green Belt outside the village	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	6 Listed Buildings within the village	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 5, 26 and 100.	
Distance to nearest schools:	1 primary school within the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Two GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Post Office and a supermarket in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Burton Joyce and Bulcote Village Hall and a library in the village.	

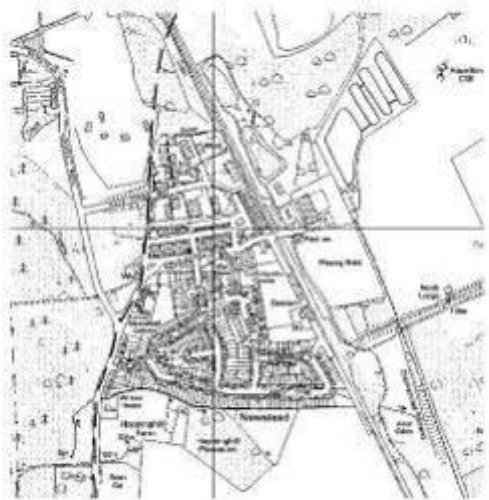
Lambley

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Lambley	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	Central East of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	Northeast, North, Northwest, Southwest and West (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G11	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINCS:	Bio SINCS within the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Village falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	6 Listed Buildings within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus route 141.	
Distance to nearest schools:	No primary school in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	No Post Office or a supermarket in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	No community facilities in the village.	


Linby

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Lambley	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	Central East of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	n/a (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G12	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Open space network within 50M of the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	Bio SINC within the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPO:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Village falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	20 Listed Buildings within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the village	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus route 141.	
Distance to nearest schools:	1 primary school in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	No Post Office or a supermarket in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	No community facilities in the village.	


Newstead

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Newstead	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	North West of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	South (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G13	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space network within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINCs:	Bio SINCs within 50M of the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Green Belt outside the village	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	1 Listed Building within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 3A and S43.	
Distance to nearest schools:	1 Primary School in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Post Office in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Newstead Centre in the village.	

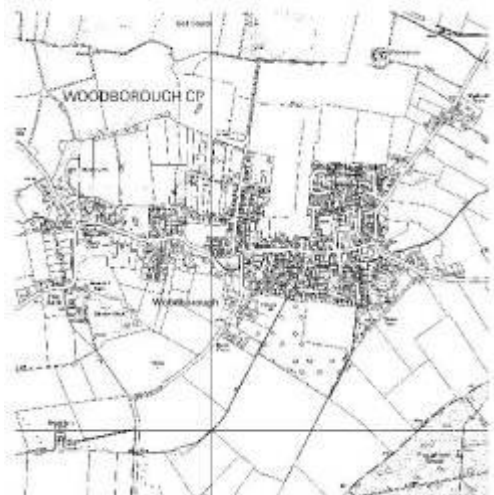
Papplewick

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Papplewick	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	North West of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	n/a (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G14	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space network within the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	Bio SINC within 50M of the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Village falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	10 Listed Buildings within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	Registered Parks and Gardens within the village	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus route 141.	
Distance to nearest schools:	No schools in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	No Post Office or a supermarket in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Village Hall in the village.	

Stoke Bardolph

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Stoke Bardolph	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	South of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	n/a (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G15	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	Village within EA Flood Zones 2 and 3	
Open Space network:	Existing open space network within 50M of the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINCs:	No Bio SINCs	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Village falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	1 Listed Building within the village	
Conservation Areas:	No Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus route 5.	
Distance to nearest schools:	No schools in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	No Post Office or a supermarket in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	Village Hall in the village.	

Woodborough

Details		Location Map: 
Settlement Name:	Woodborough	
ACS Reference:	n/a	
Location:	Central East of the Borough	
Local Authority:	Gedling Borough Council	
Direction for Growth:	South, Southeast, Southwest and West (from Sustainable Locations for Growth 2010)	
SA Map Site ref:	G16	
Assumed Capacity:	n/a	
Environmental Characteristics		
Flood Risk:	No flood risk	
Open Space network:	Existing open space network within and around the village	
SSSI:	No SSSI	
Bio SINC:	Bio SINC within and around the village	
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves	
TPOs:	Protected trees within and around the village	
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient Woodland	
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas	
Green Belt:	Village falls within the Green Belt	
Greenwood Community Forest:	Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest	
Historic Characteristics		
Listed Buildings:	16 Listed Building within the village	
Conservation Areas:	1 Conservation Area	
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient Monuments	
Accessibility Characteristics		
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Bus routes 7 and D3.	
Distance to nearest schools:	1 Primary School in the village.	
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	No GP surgeries in the village.	
Distance to nearest retail facilities:	Post Office in the village.	
Distance to nearest community facilities:	No community facilities in the village.	

Appendix 8B: Appraisals for Gedling’s Spatial Strategy, Sites and Settlements

Gedling Borough Council – ACS growth (7,250 dwellings). Based on SA appraisals on accepted sites and settlements

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Gedling – high growth (9,250 dwellings)	Gedling – low growth (5,250 dwellings)
1. Housing	Major positive. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing.	Will lead to an increase of housing but might not lead to increase in affordable homes.
2. Health	Greater provision of new affordable housing with associated health benefits.	Fewer houses are built in the future = negative health impacts.
3. Heritage	More sites will be required so may require more sensitive sites to be developed.	Low growth scenario would enable greater choice on sites to be developed.
4. Crime		
5. Social		
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	As scenario would require a greater size/number of sites, increased pressure may be placed in and around urban area as well as rural area, especially the villages.	Less impact (compared to high growth scenario) on releasing sites in rural area, especially the villages.
7. Landscape	As above.	As above.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Increased risk and less ability to control water quality.	As above.
9. Waste	More people = more waste, more new homes = more construction waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	High growth scenario = More people = more energy demand. Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic.	
11. Transport	High growth scenario = more people = more cars and more trip generation. New public transport schemes more viable on larger housing developments.	Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Gedling = longer commuting times.
12. Employment	Negatives = may lead to higher unemployment if not enough employment opportunities provided to meet the increase in population. Positives = more homes = more jobs in construction. More homes = more money being spent on economy.	Lower levels of growth would constrain labour force.
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure	Will allow economy to expand in Gedling.	Would not contribute a significant positive to expand in Gedling.

Gedling Borough Council – Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development)

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
													?	Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	1,000 new homes provided.	Link to policies requiring affordable housing.
2. Health	Open space requirement would help to provide recreational facility. Area to the south-west is a SINC would also provide recreational open space.	Existing brief requires 10% open space on the site.
3. Heritage	Across the railway line from Linby, which is a conservation area – access to Linby would be indirect, so would not be a clear improvement.	
4. Crime	Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards.	
5. Social	Section 106 agreement would ensure appropriate community facilities are provided to support the new development and seek to integrate with existing housing. Look to ensure access to existing services in Hucknall.	Provision of community facilities through s106 agreement.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Several local wildlife sites; all are SINCs. About half of the SINC land owned by UK Coal would be developed but the rest would be retained according to the existing brief. Opportunities for mitigation and replacement habitat within open space on the site. Some areas of woodland to the north of Greater Nottingham, and extending into Gedling Borough, have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area. Whilst this is not a formal designation, it does mean that these areas are under consideration by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and may be declared a proposed Special Protection Area in due course. In this case it will be treated as if it is a fully designated protected European site, and full Special Protection Area status may follow.	Existing brief requires the SINCs (other than part of the UK Coalfield SINC) to be retained, and securing long term management of retained or created habitats. For prospective Special Protection Area – a precautionary approach should be adopted. Top Wighay Farm as a standalone development has been assessed to be compliant with the Habitat Regulations without mitigation. Even, if in time, it was decided there was a need for mitigation this could be achieved through standard habitat management and acoustic fencing.
7. Landscape	Located almost adjacent to Linby, visible open space from e.g. A611.	Existing brief requires landscape screening (buffer) on the Linby edge of the site.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	- Air quality and water quality affected + Potential to design for sustainable homes - Development would be in greenfield	
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Potential for some kind of community heat/power.	Link to policy on Climate Change.

SA Objectives	Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development)	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	The site is on the edge of town but Hucknall has quite good transport links: tram, Hucknall station. Would not itself improve alternatives modes of transport.	Would need to provide good bus links to Hucknall centre to allow use of tram from Hucknall.
12. Employment	Employment site proposed for the site: site is located roughly 5km from motorway (M1).	Existing brief specifies how much employment but not what kind.
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Will provide land easily accessible by the motorway (M1).	

Will need to revise existing development brief due to additional dwellings to the site. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

SA Objectives	North of Papplewick Lane (600 homes)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	600 new homes provided.	Link to policies requiring affordable housing.
2. Health	Opportunities for physical activity due to proximity to River Leen. Not much access southwards along the River Leen, although there is access to the north to Moorpond Wood, also links to Linby Trail.	Need financial contribution to help support health facilities.
3. Heritage	Neutral.	Undertake archaeological assessment before more detailed site proposals are made.
4. Crime	Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards.	
5. Social	Neutral.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Development site is farmland, so building on it will have limited direct impacts on biodiversity. Could have indirect impacts on the River Leen and Moorpond Wood. Potential enhancement opportunities through the provision of new habitats and enhancing the setting of the river. There are water voles and white-clawed crayfish in the River Leen, and the river could be managed (e.g. reintroduce meanders in the river) to provide more potential for biodiversity.	Green infrastructure should be located next to the river, and impacts on the river should be minimised. Brief could include proposals for making river more natural.
7. Landscape	Located roughly 1km from Linby and Papplewick, which are conservation area villages. The landscape is quite enclosed, and the development is unlikely to be visible from far away. Local concerns about possible impact of the development on the setting of Linby and Papplewick, but impact is likely to be very limited.	Landscape screening around the edges of the site could mitigate for these impacts.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Air quality and water quality affected. North-eastern part of the site possibly affected by flooding. Development would be in greenfield	Avoid development in floodplain, and confirm that development would not have downstream impacts.
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Neutral.	
11. Transport	Site is on edge of Hucknall which has quite good transport links (tram, Hucknall station). Would not itself improve alternatives modes of transport.	
12. Employment	No employment proposal.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Will need to develop development brief for the site. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
									?					Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Redevelopment at Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	The aim is to provide new homes within Gedling Borough.	Link to policies requiring affordable housing.
2. Health	Proximity new country park. Provision of health facility would also serve existing local community.	Local plan allocation and existing brief require health facility. Links needed between site and Country Park.
3. Heritage	Site would be built on top of a former colliery. There are no remnants of the colliery structure. Would affect part of Gedling House listed building.	
4. Crime	Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards	
5. Social	Assumes provision of primary school and community facilities.	New primary school and community facility required.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Development would impact on local wildlife site, which would be lost as a result of the development. There will be opportunities to link to the Country Park, but this does not facilitate the Country Park. There are bats in the tunnel, and these might be disturbed as a result of more people and lights; but this could be mitigated.	Would ideally have some replacement of habitat, but there are limited opportunities for this on the development sites. Need to retain wooded strip (as much existing habitat as possible) through the middle of the site; existing brief covers protected species including bats. Existing balancing ponds should be maintained, and SUDS can be provided.
7. Landscape	There is a geological SINC on the site which would be unaffected under the current brief. Existing brownfield part of the site would not be affected, but the more attractive west of the site would be negatively affected.	Existing brief protects the geological SINC. Must link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Negative impacts on water quality and air quality. No flood risk issues on site, although the impact of building on the site could possibly increase flood risk in the area prone to flooding downstream. Part of the site is brownfield and part is greenfield. Development of new road would probably generate more traffic, possibly significant amounts of additional traffic.	Link to mineral railway line as is safeguarded in the brief and could possibly in the future lead to development of guided bus or similar.
9. Waste	Existing household waste recycling facility may be relocated to the employment element to the site.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	The site has significant potential for renewable energy.	Existing brief mentions renewable energy.

SA Objectives	Redevelopment at Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	Gedling Access Road would be required as development cannot come forward without the road. The development would provide more services – would act as a small new community. Road would effectively provide bypass to the village but would otherwise go against this SA objective.	Link to mineral railway line is safeguarded in the existing brief and could possibly in the future lead to development of guided bus or similar.
12. Employment	A small employment area is proposed for the northern part of the site, but this would need to accommodate a household recycling centre and a substation, which would limit space for employment.	Greater need for housing so provision of greater percentage of employment site not advantageous (or probably viable).
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Will need to review existing development brief. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Bestwood Village (up to 600 homes)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Bestwood Village – up to 600 homes	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Up to 600 new homes will be provided.	Link to policies requiring affordable housing.
2. Health	Close to Mill Lakes and Bestwood Country Park with opportunities to access recreational facility. Currently no health facility within the village.	Provision to be made for health facilities. 10% open space required.
3. Heritage	Bestwood has a conservation area. Access to Winding Engine House which would increase numbers of visitors to visitor centre.	
4. Crime	Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards.	
5. Social	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities.	Section 106 agreement to ensure appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Access to Country Park. Without knowing specific locations, it is difficult to know what impact on biodiversity would be.	Link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity.
7. Landscape	Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby.	Refer to Greater Nottingham Landscape Character recommendations.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Air quality and water quality affected. Bestwood has some flood-prone areas. Development would be in greenfield.	Avoid flood-prone areas.
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	New housing will be more energy efficient than the existing buildings.	Link to policy on Climate Change.
11. Transport	Isolated location but size of development would help to sustain local facilities. Public transport accessibility is poor with indirect route to Hucknall. Will not reduce journeys undertaken by car.	Section 106 agreement to ensure improvements to bus services.
12. Employment	New development would sustain existing employment area.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Will need to prepare development brief once sites are allocated in Bestwood Village. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Calverton (up to 1,600 homes)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Calverton – Up to 1,600 homes	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Up to 1,600 new homes will be provided.	Link to policies requiring affordable housing.
2. Health	Close to restored pit so potential for a Country Park with opportunities for access. There is a leisure centre within the village.	Provision to be made for health facilities. 10% open space required.
3. Heritage	Calverton has a conservation area.	
4. Crime	Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards.	
5. Social	Development within the village will encourage integration with existing community facilities.	Section 106 agreement to ensure appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Access to the countryside. Without knowing specific locations, it is difficult to know what impact on biodiversity would be. Some areas of woodland to the north of Greater Nottingham, and extending into Gedling Borough, have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area. Whilst this is not a formal designation, it does mean that these areas are under consideration by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and may be declared a proposed Special Protection Area in due course. In this case it will be treated as if it is a fully designated protected European site, and full Special Protection Area status may follow.	Link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. For prospective Special Protection Area – a precautionary approach should be adopted and development north of the B6386 (north of Calverton) should be precluded.
7. Landscape	Depends on location of development.	Refer to Greater Nottingham Landscape Character recommendations.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Air quality and water quality affected. Calverton has some flood-prone areas. Development would be in greenfield.	Avoid flood-prone areas.
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	New housing will be more energy efficient than the existing buildings.	Link to policy on Climate Change.
11. Transport	Size of development would help to sustain local facilities. Public transport accessibility is good but accessibility to facilities is poor. Poor road network between Calverton and the Nottingham Conurbation. Will not reduce journeys undertaken by car.	Section 106 agreement to ensure improvements to bus services.
12. Employment	New development would sustain existing employment areas.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Will need to prepare development brief once sites are allocated in Calverton. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Ravenshead (up to 500 homes)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Ravenshead – Up to 500 homes	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Up to 500 new homes will be provided.	Link to policies requiring affordable housing.
2. Health	Near Newstead Abbey Country Park. There is a leisure centre within the village. Nearest health facility is Blidworth.	Provision to be made for health facilities. 10% open space required.
3. Heritage	Ravenshead has access to Newstead Abbey Country Park and Papplewick Hall.	
4. Crime	Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards.	
5. Social	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities.	Section 106 agreement to ensure appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Access to the countryside. Without knowing specific locations, it is difficult to know what impact on biodiversity would be. Some areas of woodland to the north of Greater Nottingham, and extending into Gedling Borough, have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area. Whilst this is not a formal designation, it does mean that these areas are under consideration by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and may be declared a proposed Special Protection Area in due course. In this case it will be treated as if it is a fully designated protected European site, and full Special Protection Area status may follow.	Link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. For prospective Special Protection Area – a precautionary approach should be adopted and development west of A60 and north of Ricket Lane should be precluded.
7. Landscape	Depends on location of development.	Refer to Greater Nottingham Landscape Character recommendations.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Air quality and water quality affected. Development would be in greenfield.	
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	New housing will be more energy efficient than the existing buildings.	Link to policy on Climate Change.
11. Transport	Isolated location but size of development would help to sustain local facilities. Public transport accessibility is poor. Accessibility to facilities is restricted. Will not reduce journeys undertaken by car.	Section 106 agreement to ensure improvements to bus services.
12. Employment	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Will need to prepare development brief once sites are allocated in Ravenshead. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension (North of Redhill)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA objectives	Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: North of Redhill	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Medium site (900 dwellings) so moderate impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	New or upgraded open space provision through S106 agreements.
4. Crime	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Section 106 agreement would ensure that new community facilities would be provided where appropriate to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site.	Need to protect designated environmental assets (eg Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) as part of the development to minimise impact.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral. No existing defined cultural or historical/archaeological assets within the development site.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Moderate to major impact due to loss of medium greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	Measures to reduce CO2 omissions.
9. Waste	Moderate to major impact as medium site so would increase household waste.	Good waste management proposals.
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings.

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

SA objectives	Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: North of Redhill	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	Medium size development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to existing principal urban area. Uncertainties over potential to promote alternatives to the car (given capacity of Mansfield Road to accommodate a bus lane).	Need for detailed Transportation Assessment and Sustainable Transport plan.
12. Employment	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension (East Of Lambley Lane)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA objectives	Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: East Of Lambley Lane	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Smaller site compared to other SUE sites so more limited impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	New or upgraded open space provision through S106 agreements.
4. Crime	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Size of site is such that unlikely to achieve provision of new community facilities to serve the development. However, layout of site should be designed to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby.	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site.	Need to protect designated environmental assets (eg Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) as part of the development to minimise impact.
7. Environment and Landscape	No existing defined cultural or historical/ archaeological assets within the development site. However, major negative impact due to high impact on natural environmental assets. Development would be a prominent intrusion into the countryside as the site is on rising ground.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Moderate impact due to loss of smaller greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	Measures to reduce CO2 omissions.
9. Waste	Moderate impact as smaller site but would still increase household waste.	Good waste management proposals.
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings.

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

SA objectives	Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: East Of Lambley Lane	Ideas for mitigation
11. Transport	Development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to the existing principal urban area.	Need for detailed Transportation Assessment and Sustainable Transport plan.
12. Employment	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Site (Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course)

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Rejected Site – Increase in numbers for Gedling Colliery including the addition of Mapperley Golf Course (1,120 to 1,900)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range and affordability of housing.	
2. Health	Proximity new Country Park. Provision of Green Infrastructure from the golf course. Provision of health facility would also serve local community.	
3. Heritage	Development would be built on top of a former colliery and 100 years old golf course. There are no remnants of the colliery structure. Would improve Gedling village centre through reducing traffic with the Gedling Access Road (although Gedling Access Road would affect part of Gedling House listed building).	
4. Crime	Neutral	
5. Social	Assumes provision of primary school and community facility as well as a supermarket (as highlighted in the Greater Nottingham Retail Study).	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Negative. Affect local wildlife site which would be lost as a result of the development. There will be opportunities to link to the Country Park and with the aim that s106 contributions will develop the Country Park. Loss of golf course, mature trees and network of footpaths and local wildlife. Significant bird species present on existing colliery spoil tip and bats in the tunnel which might be disturbed – they could be mitigated.	Would ideally have some replacement of habitat but there are limited opportunities for this on the development sites. Need to retain wooded strip through the middle of the site; SPD covers protected species including bats. Existing balancing ponds should be maintained and SUDS can be provided. Provision of replacement golf course in close proximity.
7. Landscape	Loss of golf course (but not designated landscape). There is geological SINC on the site.	SPD protects geological SINC. Provision of replacement golf course in close proximity.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Negative impacts on water quality and air quality. Not a high risk area according to Environmental Agency and no problems identified by Severn Trent Water. Development of new road would probably generate more traffic, possibly significant amounts of additional traffic.	Link to mineral railway line is safeguarded in the SPD. Use of SuDs.
9. Waste	An increase in number of households will increase volume of household waste per household. Existing household waste recycling facility may be relocated to the employment element to the site.	

SA Objectives	Rejected Site – Increase in numbers for Gedling Colliery including the addition of Mapperley Golf Course (1,120 to 1,900)	Ideas for mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change	Development on site has significant potential for renewable energy.	SPD currently mentions renewable energy – the SPD could be more specific, e.g. district heating, wind turbines, solar panels.
11. Transport	Gedling Access Road would be required as development cannot come forward without the road. Larger development would support a wider range of new services on site.	Link to mineral railway line is safeguarded in the SPD and could possibly in the future lead to development with park and ride.
12. Employment	Employment area proposed but this would need to accommodate a household recycling centre and a substation which would not leave much space for employment. Additional facilities on site such as supermarket will help increase the range of employment opportunities.	Greater need for housing than employment land so provision of larger employment site not advantageous.
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Allocation of employment land and associated infrastructure.	

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Burton Joyce)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Lambley)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Linby)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Newstead)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Papplewick)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Stoke Bardolph)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Settlement (Woodborough)

From Workshop 2

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?														
Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Option appraisals – Burton Joyce, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough villages

SA Objectives	Burton Joyce	Lambley	Linby	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	No existing health facilities in Lambley village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	No existing health facilities in Linby village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
4. Crime	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	No existing community facilities in Lambley village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	No existing community facilities in Linby village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

SA Objectives	Burton Joyce	Lambley	Linby	Ideas for mitigation
7. Environment Landscape	Depends on location of development. Land to the north west of the village is covered by ancient woodland/Tree Preservation Orders.	Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby.	Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Parts of Burton Joyce village is at risk of flooding. Likely to have major negative effect.	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Take advice of Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs).
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Good waste management proposals.
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings
11. Transport	Good public transport accessibility. Proximity to Nottingham and rail services and bus 'plugs'.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	
12. Employment	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	

SA Objectives	Newstead	Papplewick	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	No existing health facilities in Newstead village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	No existing health facilities in Papplewick village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Close proximity to Newstead Abbey Park which would increase number of visitors. However there is currently no direct access to Newstead Abbey Park from Newstead.	Close proximity to Papplewick Hall which would increase number of visitors.	
4. Crime	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community centre. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Close proximity to Linby Trail Local Nature Reserve.	Neutral.	
7. Environment Landscape	Depend on location of development due to ancient woodland nearby.	Depend on location of development.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Depends on size of development.	Take advice of Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs).
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Good waste management proposals.

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

SA Objectives	Newstead	Papplewick	Ideas for mitigation
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings
11. Transport	Public transport accessibility is good with both bus and rail services to Nottingham and Mansfield. Although accessibility to facilities is poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	
12. Employment	Neutral.	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	Neutral.	


SA Objectives	Stoke Bardolph	Woodborough	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	No existing health facilities in Stoke Bardolph village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	No existing health facilities in Woodborough village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Neutral.	Neutral.	
4. Crime	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community centre. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	No existing community facilities in Woodborough village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral.	Neutral.	
7. Environment Landscape	Depend on location of development.	Depend on location of development.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	The whole of Stoke Bardolph village is at high risk of flooding. Likely to have major negative effect.	Part of Woodborough village is at high risk of flooding. Likely to have major negative.	Take advice of Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs).
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Good waste management proposals.

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

SA Objectives	Stoke Bardolph	Woodborough	Ideas for mitigation
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings
11. Transport	Public transport accessibility and accessibility to facilities are poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	
12. Employment	Neutral.	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	Neutral.	

Appendix 9A: Sustainability Schedules for Nottingham City's Sites

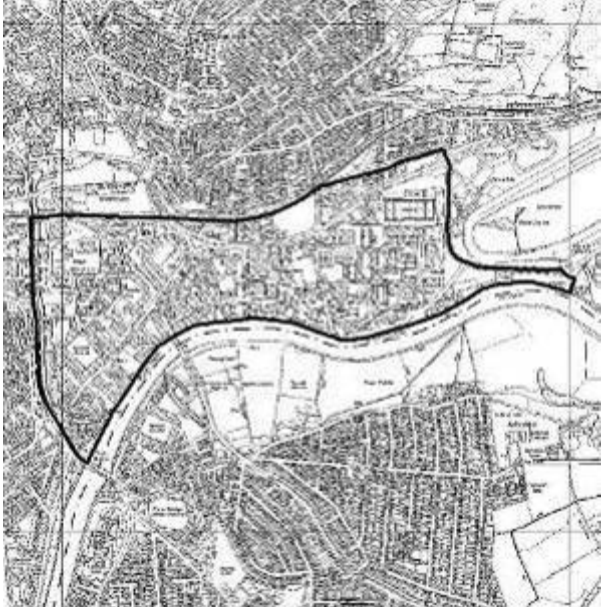
Stanton Tip

Details		Location Map: 
Site Name:	Stanton Tip	
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(a)(iv)	
Location:	Former Babbington Colliery site, located to the north of Millenium Way, east of Apollo Drive and west of Cinderhill Road, Nottingham.	
Local Authority:	Nottingham City Council	
Direction for Growth:	Not within Direction for Growth area	
SA Map Site ref:	C1	
Assumed Capacity:	500 dwellings 42.30 ha	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	
Open Space network:	0.02% of area covered by existing open space
SSSI:	No SSSI
Bio SINCS:	9.21% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves
Ancient Woodland:	No ancient woodland
Air quality:	No Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	None
Greenwood Community Forest:	100% of area covered by Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	None
Conservation Areas:	None
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	<p>The site is located in close proximity to NET (Tram) Line One - Cinderhill Tram stop and Park & Ride site located immediately adjacent to the south eastern boundary of site, connecting directly to all stops to Nottingham city centre/Midland Rail station and (via 1 change) stops to Bulwell and Hucknall). Future planned NET extensions will link the site to Beeston and Clifton.</p> <p>Cinderhill main road (125m to east of site) serves as key NCT bus corridor (no. 35 Nottingham to Bulwell</p>

	<p>via Wollaton/QMC), (Nos. 70/71 Nottingham via Sherwood) (No. 79 Nottingham to Arnold)</p> <p>Trent Barton Rainbow 1 bus service stops at the south of the site on Nuthall Road, linking Nottingham to Eastwood.</p>
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	<p>CrabTree Farm Primary School is located approx 250m to north of site, Hemphill Hall Primary 150m to north west.</p> <p>Ellis Guilford Comprehensive School is set approximately 1.35km to the south east of the site, with Bulwell Academy located approximately 1.5km to the north.</p>
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	<p>Leen View GP surgery located approximately 350 metres to the north of the site. The Bulwell Riverside Joint Service centre is located approximately 900 metres to the north east of the site. Assarts Farm Medical centre 1.1km to west of site.</p>
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	<p>Bulwell town centre, which contains a wide variety of stores, supermarkets and facilities is approximately 900 metres to the north east of the site.</p>
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	<p>Crabtree Farm community Centre, Steadfold Close, is located approximately 300 metres to the north of the site. Library facilities are available at the Bulwell joint service centre (900 metres to the north east of the site)</p>

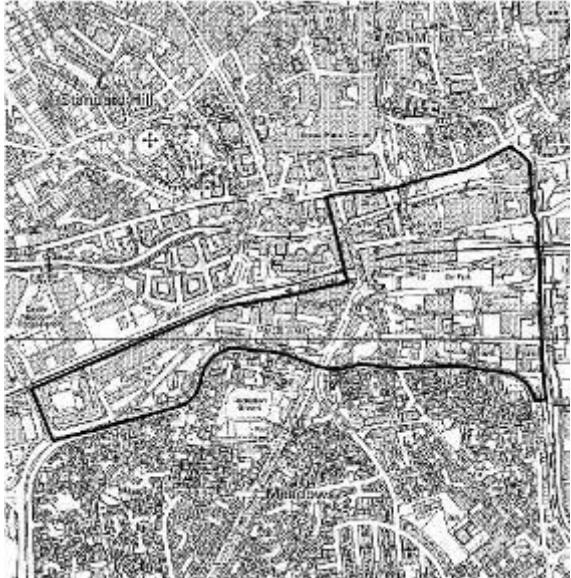
Waterside Regeneration Zone

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Waterside Regeneration Zone	 <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019317.</p>
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.3(a)(v), Policy 2.4(f) and Policy 5	
Location:	Bounded by London Road to the west, The River Trent to the south, Colwick racecourse to the east, and to the south of the eastern railway from Midland Station	
Local Authority:	Nottingham City Council	
Direction for Growth:	Not within Direction for Growth area	
SA Map Site ref:	C2	
Assumed Capacity:	3,000 dwellings, employment and retail development 100 ha	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	31.3 % (1 in 1000), 16.3% (1 in 100 +20)
Open Space network:	7.8% of area covered by existing open space
SSSI:	None
Bio SINCS:	3% of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	None
Ancient Woodland:	No ancient woodland
Air quality:	2% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	3.8% of area covered by Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	None
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	7 Listings within the zone
Conservation Areas:	None
Registered Parks & Gardens:	None
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	None
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	<p>Nottingham City Transport City Link 2 bus service runs along Daleside Road, within the northern part of the Regeneration Zone site, Linking the zone directly with the City centre.</p> <p>NCT No 44 bus route, also travelling along Daleside road within the zone, links to Gedling village.</p> <p>Broadmarsh Bus Station is located approximately 490 metres to the north west of the zone, from where local regional and national bus journeys are available.</p> <p>Midland Railway station is located 330 metres to the west of the zone, granting access to local, regional and national train destinations. The Station Street</p>

	NET Tram stop is located adjacent to the railway station, permitting direct access to the City Centre, Hyson Green, Bulwell and Hucknall. Future planned NET lines will give direct tram access to Beeston and Clifton.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Greenfields Community School (primary/nursery) located 236m to west of London Road western boundary. Windmill Primary and Nursery School, Sneinton Boulevard, Sneinton located 397 metres from northern boundary. The Nottingham Emmanuel Comprehensive School is located approximately 1,180 metres to the south west of the zone.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	Nems Platform One Practice, Forward House, Station Street is approximately 148 meters to west of London Road boundary. Wilford Grove Surgery, 55 Wilford Grove, Meadows situated approximately 395 metres to west of Regeneration Zone.
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	Although the area is generally industrial in nature it does also include retail opportunities, including a small retail park on the eastern end of Meadow Lane. The western boundary of the zone is only 550 metres to the south east of the Broadmarsh shopping centre, leading to the nearby city centre. The regeneration zone is also closely linked to the retail facilities available in nearby Trent Bridge, West Bridgford and Lady bay (via Lady Bay and Trent bridges).
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	Portland leisure centre, Muskham Street is located x metres to the south west of the zone. Greenway Community Centre, Trent Lane, located xm approximately 50 metres to north of the regeneration zone.

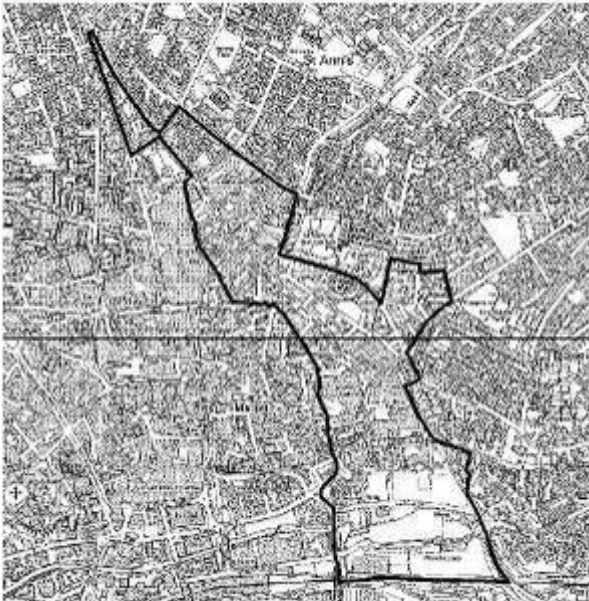
Southside Regeneration Zone

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Southside Regeneration Zone	 <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019317.</p>
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.4(d)	
Location:	Located to the south of Nottingham City centre and to the north of the Meadows	
Local Authority:	Nottingham City Council	
Direction for Growth:	Not within Direction for Growth area	
SA Map Site ref:	C3	
Assumed Capacity:	Employment development 40 ha	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	
Open Space network:	No open space
SSSI:	No SSSI
Bio SINCS:	2.35 % of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves
Ancient Woodland:	No ancient woodland
Air quality:	12.8% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	Not within Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	Not within Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	5 Listings within the area
Conservation Areas:	41% of area covered by Conservation Area
Registered Parks & Gardens:	No Registered Parks and Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	Midland Railway Station is located within the zone, providing local and national rail link options. The Station Street NET Tram stop is located within the zone, providing direct light rail access to the City Centre, Hyson Green, Bulwell and Hucknall. Proposed future NET line extensions will also provide direct access to Beeston (via Queens Medical Centre and Clifton). The Broadmarsh Bus Station is located just 40 metres to the north of the zone boundary, providing local, regional and national bus connections.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Welbeck Primary School is positioned 50 metres to the south of the zone at Kingslake place. Further primary and nursery school provision is available at Greenfields Community School and Riverside Primary School, both around 400 metres to the south of the zone and William Booth Primary and

	<p>Nursery School which is approximately 550 metres to the east.</p> <p>Secondary schools are also located to the south of the zone – The Nottingham Emmanuel School, Gresham park being 1.4km to the south and Becket Catholic School approximately 1.8km to the south.</p>
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	<p>Nems Platform One GP Practice is located within the zone on Station Street. Other practices within short distance of the zone include Seaton House Walk-In Centre, approximately 100 metres to the east of the zone on London Road, and the Meadows Health Centre located at the Bridgeway centre, 130 Metres to the south of the Regeneration Zone</p>
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	<p>The northern boundary of the Regeneration Zone runs parallel to the southern boundary of the Nottingham City central core area, granting good access to the wide variety of retail opportunities and associated facilities provided there, including most closely, the Broadmarsh Centre, approximately 100 metres to the north of the Zone. A number of smaller retail units are located on Carrington Street/Station Street, within the zone, including a Tesco Express.</p>
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	<p>The Queens Walk Community Centre in the Meadows is located approximately 270 metres to the south of the zone. The Meadows Library also is positioned to the south of the zone boundary, approximately 450 metres to the south. Nottingham central Library is located 630 metres to the North of the zone, on Angel Row.</p>

Eastside Regeneration Zone

Details		Location Map:
Site Name:	Eastside Regeneration Zone	 <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019317.</p>
ACS Reference:	Policy 2.4(e)	
Location:	Located to the east of Nottingham City centre	
Local Authority:	Nottingham City Council	
Direction for Growth:	Not within Direction for Growth area	
SA Map Site ref:	C4	
Assumed Capacity:	Employment development 56 ha	

Environmental Characteristics	
Flood Risk:	62.4 % (1 in 1000), 20.1% (1 in 100+20)
Open Space network:	No existing open space
SSSI:	No SSSI
Bio SINCS:	0.6 % of area covered by Bio SINCS
Local Nature Reserves:	No Local Nature Reserves
Ancient Woodland:	No Ancient woodland
Air quality:	52.4% of area in Air Quality Management Areas
Green Belt:	Site outside Green Belt
Greenwood Community Forest:	Not within Greenwood Community Forest
Historic Characteristics	
Listed Buildings:	10 Listings within the regeneration zone
Conservation Areas:	15.9% of area covered by Conservation
Registered Parks & Gardens:	% of area covered by Registered Parks & Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	No Scheduled Ancient monuments
Accessibility Characteristics	
Distance to nearest bus/NET stops:	The site is located in a highly sustainable location in respect of public transport. National and local bus services are available from Victoria Centre Bus depot, positioned adjacent to the northern tip of the regeneration site, whilst the Broadmarsh Bus station is approximately 500 metres to the west of the southern end of the zone. Midland Railway Station provides local and national rail travel approximately 350 metres west of the southern end of the zone. Various NET line one City centre tram stops are positioned within short walking distance of the western boundary of the regeneration zone.
Distance to nearest Schools (separated by primary & secondary):	Huntingdon Primary and Nursery school, Alfred Street Central is located 63 metres to the east of the northern tip of the zone. William Booth Primary and Nursery School stands 46 meters to the east.

	Djanogly City Academy (Gregory Blvd Site) is located approximately 910 metres to the north west of the site.
Distance to nearest GP surgeries:	<p>The Victoria Health centre (Perth/Glasshouse Street) and the Seaton House walk in Centre (London Road) are both located within the regeneration zone (to the north and south, respectively).</p> <p>The Windmill Practice is positioned approximately 70 metres to the east of the zone, on Beaumont Street.</p>
Distance to nearest retail facilities (eg Post Offices / supermarket / shopping centres):	The regeneration zone has a variety of occupied retail premises within its boundary, and is home to the Sneinton open air market. The zone is also well placed for the numerous retail facilities provided in Nottingham City Centre. The western boundary of the regeneration zone runs adjacent to Nottingham City central core boundary, and is parallel to the Victoria shopping centre to the north, and the Broadmarsh shopping centre to the south.
Distance to nearest community facilities (eg community centres / leisure centres / libraries):	The regeneration zone is handily placed to access all the community facilities provided by Nottingham City Centre. The newly refurbished Victoria Leisure centre is located within the zone, on Gedling Street. The International community centre (45 metres east on Mansfield Road), TRACS Neighbourhood Centre (330 metres east, Sneinton Hollows) and Sneinton Hermitage Community Centre (400 metres east, Sneinton Boulevard) are all in close proximity to the regeneration Zone.

Boots/Severn Trent Site

Site is located within both Broxtowe Borough & Nottingham City – See site schedule within Broxtowe section (on page 87).

Appendix 9B: Appraisals for Nottingham City’s Spatial Strategy and Sites

Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth (ACS – 17,150 Homes)

Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS															
Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth															
															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	The proposal for 17,150 additional dwellings to be located in sustainable locations within the Nottingham City area is one of the central elements of the spatial strategy for Nottingham. This will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing, contributing a very important positive impact for the objective.	
2. Health	Under the strategy, development would be concentrated within and adjoining existing urban areas, with appropriate improvements to infrastructure. This approach provides opportunities to make use of existing facilities, including hospitals, health centres, etc. It is recognised that the provision of good quality housing is a big determinant on health quality generally. The significant level of development proposed in Nottingham city may place pressure on existing provision of open space, which could have a detrimental impact on health quality. However, it is considered that sufficient mitigation could be provided in this respect. The appraisal suggests a moderately positive impact against the health objective.	Ensure that appropriate open space provision is made through the development management process as individual proposals come forward.
3. Heritage	The strategy of concentrating new residential development within and alongside existing urban areas, and the associated infrastructure and public transport improvements, would provide opportunity for improved access to the heritage assets located within the city. The new development could also provide opportunities for improvements and reuse of existing heritage. It is also noted that the scale of development proposed has the potential to have a negative impact on existing heritage assets if not mitigated against. Subject to such mitigation however, it is considered that the strategy would have a minor positive impact on the heritage objective.	Appropriate detailed scheme design.
4. Crime	Concentrating new development in and around existing hubs would permit economical use of existing policing resources. Planning for major developments provides opportunities to ‘design out’ crime in new build schemes. A minor positive impact is anticipated against the objective.	
5. Social	Residential development and increased population offers opportunities for greater participation in community activities and could make existing facilities more viable. A moderate positive impact against this objective is anticipated.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	The scale of housing provision proposed within the City spatial strategy could give rise to development of open spaces and existing Brownfield sites hosting biodiversity. However, new development would also provide opportunities to enhance existing or make provision for new biodiversity. This suggests a minor negative impact requiring appropriate mitigation measures.	Valuable biodiversity/ GI to be identified as development proposals come forward. Proposals to include protection/enhancement/offsetting where appropriate, in accordance with policies within the Local Plan.
7. Landscape	The scale of development proposed is likely to have a minor negative impact overall on the environment and landscape of the City area, although mitigation against such harm could be made.	Design and nature conservation policies to address.

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth	Ideas for mitigation
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The scale of development proposed and resulting construction is likely to have a negative impact on air quality and would generate additional use of natural resources. In view of the scale of residential development proposed within areas at risk of flooding also potential for negative impact requiring significant mitigation. In these respects it is considered that mitigation measures can be applied. It is considered that the strategy of concentration and reducing the need to travel would minimise depletion of natural resources, compared to alternatives. A moderate negative impact against the objective is envisaged.	Development proposals to accord with local air quality management process. Mitigation for flooding provided through the flood risk assessment process and its application within the development management process.
9. Waste	Development at the scale proposed will inevitably result in additional waste, both from construction phase and increased domestic/industrial production resulting in an anticipated minor negative impact against this objective. However, it is considered that mitigation against negative impact could be made.	Application of policies of the Waste Core Strategy, Waste Management Strategy and Site Waste Management Plans.
10. Energy and Climate Change	Increased population levels and households will generate a greater demand for energy. However, the concentrated nature of development proposed would make district combined heat & power scheme more viable. The reduction in the need to travel and emphasis on improvements to public transport suggests an overall moderate positive impact for this objective.	Mitigation against negative energy generation and climate change impact provided by other policies (climate change/Transport infrastructure) of the plan.
11. Transport	The spatial strategy for the City would maximise use of the existing transport infrastructure and seeks to reduce capacity from roads, minimising new road building, suggesting a major positive impact for the objective	
12. Employment	The strong focus on developing the City Centre and promoting new employment, training and skills, including at the City Regeneration Zones and designated Enterprise Zone (incorporating the Boots site) is likely to give rise to a major positive impact against the employment objective.	
13. Innovation	The strategy will provide new residential development in and around urban areas, where the best use of existing facilities, including schools and universities, can be made. The strong focus on developing the city and promoting public transport should improve the City centre offer, further attracting students to the area and encouraging graduates to remain on completion of their studies. The Science City initiative and the Boots Enterprise Zone will assist in delivering this objective. A moderate to major positive impact is anticipated.	
14. Economic Structure	The strategy, promoting development at Science City, Enterprise and Regeneration Zones alongside further office development will provide the physical conditions for a quality, modern economic structure.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth	Ideas for mitigation
<p>Summary: Nottingham City Growth: Overall, a significantly positive impact for the Sustainability objectives is anticipated to result from the Spatial Strategy for Nottingham . The Housing in particular is highlighted as providing very major benefits, though major positives are anticipated for the Transport, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. More modest, but important positive impact was identified against the Health, Heritage, Crime, Social, Energy and Innovation objectives. The potential for some minor to moderate negative impact in relation to Biodiversity and GI, Environment & Landscape, Natural Resources and Flooding and waste objectives. This is perhaps inevitable given the scale of development required and proposed. However, in this respect it is considered that appropriate mitigation against potential; negative impact can be made.</p>		

Nottingham City – Above ACS Growth Level (19,600 Homes) Higher growth option

Appraisal – Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with above ACS Growth Level (19,600 Homes) - Higher growth option															
															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal – Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with above ACS Growth Level (19,600 Homes) - Higher growth option	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	This theoretical option (viability of this scale of provision over the plan period would be questionable owing to the nature of sites required to provide this higher target), if attained would contribute towards the overall housing provision over the plan period and reduce homelessness. This is reflected in the predicted outcome of a very major positive impact. However, some disbenefits are also predicted. This scale of development would result in higher housing densities and reduced opportunities to develop larger units. This in turn may affect the sale price of larger properties, further removing them from target markets. In contrast to the predicted impact of the Aligned Core Strategy level of provision therefore, this option would less adequately provide for the full breadth of housing needs within the City.	
2. Health	Housing provision would be concentrated within and adjoining existing urban areas, with appropriate improvements to infrastructure. This approach provides opportunities to make use of existing facilities, including hospitals, health centres, etc. It is recognised that the provision of good quality housing is a big determinant on health quality generally. However, the higher housing figures would result in urban cramming, smaller units and therefore increased overcrowding, loss of open space whilst placing greater demand on the existing infrastructure. Consequently, it is considered that a minor positive outcome is likely against the health objective.	Ensure that appropriate open space provision is made through the development management process as individual proposals come forward.
3. Heritage	The strategy of concentrating new residential development within and alongside existing urban areas, and the associated infrastructure and public transport improvements, would provide opportunity for improved access to the heritage assets located within the city. However, the additional pressure from town cramming could have a detrimental impact on heritage assets, resulting in a negligible impact against the objective overall.	Appropriate detailed scheme design.
4. Crime	Concentrating new development in and around existing hubs would permit economical use of existing policing resources. Planning for major developments provides opportunities to ‘design out’ crime in new build schemes. A minor positive impact is anticipated against the objective.	
5. Social	Residential development and increased population offers opportunities for greater participation in community activities and could make existing facilities more viable. A moderate positive impact against this objective is anticipated.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Meeting 5-year land supply targets for this level of housing provision would place greater pressure on existing biodiversity and green infrastructure within the City. In itself, the additional development arising from the higher scale of housing provision would result in additional negative impact on this objective.	Valuable biodiversity/ GI to be identified as development proposals come forward. Proposals to include protection/enhancement/offsetting where appropriate, in accordance with policies within the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal – Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with above ACS Growth Level (19,600 Homes) - Higher growth option	Ideas for mitigation
7. Landscape	Meeting 5-year land supply targets for this level of housing provision would place greater pressure on the environment and landscape within the City. In itself, the additional development arising from the higher scale of housing provision would result in additional negative impact on this objective.	Design and nature conservation policies to address.
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The increased scale of development proposed and resulting construction from this higher level of housing provision is likely to have a negative impact on air quality and would generate additional use of natural resources. There is also potential for negative flooding impact. In these respects it is considered that mitigation measures can be applied. It is considered that the strategy of concentration and reducing the need to travel would minimise depletion of natural resources, compared to alternatives. A moderate negative impact against the objective is envisaged.	Development proposals to accord with local air quality management process. Mitigation for flooding provided through the flood risk assessment process and its application within the development management process.
9. Waste	Development at the scale proposed will inevitably result in additional waste, both from construction phase and increased domestic/industrial production resulting in an anticipated minor negative impact against this objective. However, it is considered that mitigation against negative impact could be made. More waste will inevitably result from this higher rate of housing provision though it is considered that efficiencies of scale could limit harm to a minor negative impact.	Application of policies of the Waste Core Strategy, Waste Management Strategy and Site Waste Management Plans.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Increased population levels and households will generate a greater demand for energy. However, the concentrated nature of development proposed would make district combined heat & power scheme more viable. The reduction in the need to travel and emphasis on improvements to public transport suggests an overall moderate positive impact for this objective.	Mitigation against negative energy generation and climate change impact provided by other policies (climate change/Transport infrastructure) of the plan.
11. Transport	The spatial strategy for the City would maximise use of the existing transport infrastructure and seeks to reduce capacity from roads, minimising new road building. Despite the resulting additional capacity placed on the transport network by the higher rate of housing provision, it is considered that the increased overall viability suggests a very major positive impact for the objective.	
12. Employment	The strong focus on developing the City Centre and promoting new employment, training and skills, including at the City Regeneration Zones and designated Enterprise Zone (incorporating the Boots site) is likely to give rise to a major positive impact against the employment objective. However, the increased housing provision and 5-year land supply requirements will place further pressure on employment land supply.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal – Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with above ACS Growth Level (19,600 Homes) - Higher growth option	Ideas for mitigation
13. Innovation	The strategy will provide new residential development in and around urban areas, where the best use of existing facilities, including schools and universities, can be made. The strong focus on developing the city and promoting public transport should improve the City centre offer, further attracting students to the area and encouraging graduates to remain on completion of their studies. The Science City initiative and the Boots Enterprise Zone will assist in delivering this objective. A moderate to major positive impact is anticipated.	
14. Economic Structure	The strategy, promoting development at Science City, Enterprise and Regeneration Zones alongside further office development will provide the physical conditions for a quality, modern economic structure.	

Nottingham City – Below ACS Growth Level (15,000 Homes) Lower growth option

Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with below ACS Growth Level (15,000 Homes) -Lower growth option														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with below ACS Growth Level (15,000 Homes) - Lower growth option	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	This lower growth housing provision option would still help to reduce homelessness and increase the availability of dwellings located in sustainable locations. However, whilst this lower housing figure would provide opportunities for lower densities of development, it would provide less affordable housing to the detriment of the overall range of dwellings.	
2. Health	Under the strategy, development would be concentrated within and adjoining existing urban areas, with appropriate improvements to infrastructure. This approach provides opportunities to make use of existing facilities, including hospitals, health centres, etc. It is recognised that the provision of good quality housing is a big determinant on health quality generally. The lower provision would exert less pressure on open space provision than higher housing numbers, though a shortfall in dwellings would mean fewer new homes available and therefore fewer health benefits linked to housing conditions.	Ensure that appropriate open space provision is made through the development management process as individual proposals come forward.
3. Heritage	The strategy of concentrating new residential development within and alongside existing urban areas, and the associated infrastructure and public transport improvements, would provide opportunity for improved access to the heritage assets located within the city. The smaller housing provision may result in reduced incentive to reuse heritage assets, although the lower resulting development would place less pressure on existing heritage assets.	Appropriate detailed scheme design.
4. Crime	Concentrating new development in and around existing hubs would permit economical use of existing policing resources. Planning for major developments provides opportunities to 'design out' crime in new build schemes. A minor positive impact is anticipated against the objective.	
5. Social	Residential development and increased population offers opportunities for greater participation in community activities and could make existing facilities more viable. A moderate positive impact against this objective is anticipated	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	The scale of housing provision proposed within the City spatial strategy could give rise to development of open spaces and existing Brownfield sites hosting biodiversity. However, new development would also provide opportunities to enhance existing or make provision for new biodiversity. This smaller housing provision figure would place less pressure on existing open space. This suggests a minor negative impact requiring appropriate mitigation measures	Valuable biodiversity/ GI to be identified as development proposals come forward. Proposals to include protection/enhancement/offsetting where appropriate, in accordance with policies within the Local Plan.
7. Landscape	The scale of development proposed is likely to have a minor negative impact overall on the environment and landscape of the City area, although mitigation against such harm could be made.	Design and nature conservation policies to address.

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with below ACS Growth Level (15,000 Homes) - Lower growth option	Ideas for mitigation
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The scale of development proposed and resulting construction is likely to have a negative impact on air quality and would generate additional use of natural resources. There is also potential for negative flooding impact. In these respects it is considered that mitigation measures can be applied. It is considered that the strategy of concentration and reducing the need to travel would minimise depletion of natural resources, compared to alternatives. A minor negative impact against the objective is envisaged.	Development proposals to accord with local air quality management process. Mitigation for flooding provided through the flood risk assessment process and its application within the development management process.
9. Waste	Development at the scale proposed will inevitably result in additional waste, both from construction phase and increased domestic/industrial production resulting in an anticipated minor negative impact against this objective. However, it is considered that mitigation against negative impact could be made.	Application of policies of the Waste Core Strategy, Waste Management Strategy and Site Waste Management Plans.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Increased population levels and households will generate a greater demand for energy. This smaller housing provision figure would generate less energy overall than higher growth options but with fewer opportunities to link into district combined heat & power scheme more viable. A minor positive impact is anticipated for this objective.	Mitigation against negative energy generation and climate change impact provided by other policies (climate change/Transport infrastructure) of the plan.
11. Transport	The additional housing placed in sustainable locations within the City would maximise use of the existing transport infrastructure, minimising new road building. The lower housing provision may result in less congestion in comparison to higher growth options, although opportunities to capitalise on and expand the efficient transport network would be reduced suggesting a moderate to major positive impact for the objective	
12. Employment	The strong focus on developing the City Centre and promoting new employment, training and skills, including at the City Regeneration Zones and designated Enterprise Zone (incorporating the Boots site) is likely to give rise to a major positive impact against the employment objective. The smaller housing provision figure would place less pressure on existing employment land, though there would also be fewer economically active people within the city in comparison to higher growth options.	
13. Innovation	The strategy will provide new residential development in and around urban areas, where the best use of existing facilities, including schools and universities, can be made. The strong focus on developing the city and promoting public transport should improve the City centre offer, further attracting students to the area and encouraging graduates to remain on completion of their studies. The Science City initiative and the Boots Enterprise Zone will assist in delivering this objective. A moderate to major positive impact is anticipated.	

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

SA Objectives	Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City with below ACS Growth Level (15,000 Homes) - Lower growth option	Ideas for mitigation
14. Economic Structure	The strategy, promoting development at Science City, Enterprise and Regeneration Zones alongside further office development will provide the physical conditions for a quality, modern economic structure.	

Nottingham City Council – Stanton Tip

Appraisal No 5 from Workshop 2 (updated)

500 homes at Stanton Tip														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	500 homes at Stanton Tip	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Moderate to Major positive impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the amount of housing proposed here. Development of additional housing would contribute towards house figure requirements. The site is suitable to accommodate a range and mix of all types of houses.	
2. Health	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Minor positive impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the correlation between housing provision and health outcomes	Open space provision required
3. Heritage	Negligible impact or not relevant	
4. Crime	New housing would bring potential for increases in crime. However, greater 'passive surveillance' of area from new dwellings and adherence to Designing out crime could mitigate.	
5. Social	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Minor positive impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the creation of a new community arising from housing proposals for the site, alongside likely formalisation of the use of open space arising from development.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Moderate negative impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the potential for negative impact to the SINC on the site and existing green corridors.	Green infrastructure corridor provision required. Protection of sinc
7. Landscape	The proposals would result in new development on a significant landscape feature in the area (partially reclaimed spoil heap).	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Development of dwellings and road infrastructure on this site could result in impacts on air and water quality. Loss of soils and impact on existing drainage network affecting capacity.	Flood mitigation measures. (SUDS etc)
9. Waste	Domestic waste will be increased with introduction of new dwellings.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Minor positive. New development brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design.	
11. Transport	The site is located in a sustainable location near tram terminus and could result in improvements to existing transport infrastructure.	
12. Employment	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Minor positive impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the potential for part of the site to be developed for employment facilities. Short term would result in jobs within the construction industry.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

Nottingham City Council – Water Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft

Appraisal No 2 from Workshop 2 (updated)

3,000 homes, employment and retail development at Waterside Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative

SA Objectives	3,000 homes, employment and retail development at Waterside Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Significant opportunity to provide a large amount of new housing. Viability will challenge the possibility of affordable housing.	
2. Health	New housing provision possibly big enough to require provision of a new health centre. Access to river Trent and Colwick Park would bring health benefits. (add comment re housing nos)	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact or not relevant	
4. Crime	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Minor positive impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the significant opportunity to reduce crime associated to the implementation of 'designing out crime' principles. New housing would bring potential for increases in crime However, greater 'passive surveillance' of area from new dwellings and adherence to Designing out crime could mitigate.	Attention to 'Designing out crime' principles in new development.
5. Social	Some limited opportunity to increase social activities related to waterside opportunities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Considered that there is little biodiversity value in location. Proposed development would provide opportunities to strengthen green infrastructure.	
7. Landscape	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report to display Minor positive impact for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan and to reflect the opportunities for improvement to the environment and landscape likely to flow from regeneration of this site.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	The Scale of development posed in this area of flood risk raises potential for flood risk requiring significant mitigation. Potential for detrimental impact on water and air quality.	Apartment development etc could minimise flood risk. Water protection in design.
9. Waste	New build housing would see sharp increase in domestic waste produced. Possible overall reduction in industrial waste.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	The proposal for new development brings the potential to incorporate sustainable features in design. Possibility for developments to be connected to the area combined heat and power?	
11. Transport	The developments would include improved cycle network links improvements. The site is a walkable distance from the City Centre.	
12. Employment	Possible net loss of employment land but proposals should result in new jobs in retail and office employment sectors, together with construction employment during the development phase.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact or not relevant	
14. Economic Structure	A small proportion of the site is proposed for office development.	

Nottingham City Council – Southside Regeneration Zone

Appraisal No 33 from Workshop 2 (updated)

Southside regeneration														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Southside regeneration	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Development of additional housing to contribute towards house figure requirements, though less housing than at Eastside.	
2. Health	New buildings for life housing provision will improve living conditions for residents.	
3. Heritage	Regeneration of area may provide opportunities for the preservation of historic buildings. The regeneration area has ready access to culture in city centre.	
4. Crime	Significant opportunity to reduce crime associated to the implementation of 'designing out crime' principles.	
5. Social	Increases in employment would result in disposable income for employees to spend on social activities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Regeneration of the Southside area would result in opportunities to introduce green infrastructure. Canal improvements provide opportunities.	
7. Landscape	Opportunities for improvement to the environmental and landscape likely to flow from regeneration of this site.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan. The site is within flood zone area. Being a brownfield site, development here should reduce use of natural resources elsewhere.	Flooding mitigation may be required
9. Waste	Negligible Impact	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Development proposals arising through the regeneration process could Potentially be linked into the district heating system.	
11. Transport	Good existing transport provision. The regeneration proposals would allow the opportunity to further enhance existing transport infrastructure.	
12. Employment	Positive relationship through provision of new employment opportunities (especially offices).	
13. Innovation	Regeneration of Southside is likely to assist towards knowledge based economies.	
14. Economic Structure	Policy supports employment land opportunities, and provision of training opportunities.	

Nottingham City Council – Eastside Regeneration Zone

Appraisal No 32 from Workshop 2 (updated)

Eastside regeneration														
														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Eastside regeneration	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Site of significance for new housing. Good deliverability anticipated but potentially weak on overall range of housing types.	
2. Health	Close to all facilities in the City Centre. Development of sufficient size to consider potential to improve health provision.	
3. Heritage	Regeneration of area may provide opportunities for the preservation of historic buildings. The regeneration area has ready access to culture in city centre.	
4. Crime	Significant opportunity to reduce crime associated to the implementation of 'designing out crime' principles.	
5. Social	Increases in employment would result in disposable income for employees to spend on social activities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Regeneration of the Eastside area would result in opportunities to introduce green infrastructure.	Identification and retention of existing GI.
7. Environment and Landscape	Opportunities for improvement to the environmental and landscape likely to flow from this policy.	Need to ensure design incorporates.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Presentation modified from Further Interim Report for reasons of consistency with appraisals of other sites within the Plan. The site is within flood zone area. Being a brownfield site, development here should reduce use of natural resources elsewhere.	Flooding mitigation may be required
9. Waste	negligible impact	
10. Energy	Development proposals arising through the regeneration process could Potentially be linked into the district heating system.	
11. Transport	The regeneration proposals would allow the opportunity to enhance existing transport infrastructure.	
12. Employment	The regeneration of the area would result in high quality employment opportunities.	Range of employment uses needs to be specified/limited.
13. Innovation	Regeneration of Eastside is likely to assist towards knowledge based economies.	
14. Economic Structure	Policy supports employment land opportunities, and provision of training opportunities.	

Nottingham City Council – Boots

Please refer to the appraisal done for the combined Boots and Severn Trent site (included within the Broxtowe appraisals) on page 109).

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SA Objectives	Policy 1: Climate Change	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Adhering to this policy may increase costs per unit → potential impact on viability.	
2. Health	More efficient homes, cheaper to run. But if policy makes new homes less affordable then only people who can afford new homes can benefit from the positive impacts.	
3. Heritage	Impact of solar panels on listed buildings, conservation areas.	Protect those more sensitive areas.
4. Crime	Neutral impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape	Slight impact, as above for heritage objective. Eg solar panels or wind turbines	Ensure developments fit into landscape.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Use of suitable materials and design. Reduction in consumption of fossil fuels.	
9. Waste	Negligible	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Emissions from homes contribute significantly to climate change. Making buildings more efficient would positively contribute to reducing impacts of climate change. Use of renewables would reduce reliance on fossil fuels.	
11. Transport	No relationship	
12. Employment	Increase employment in low carbon sector, but may be loss of jobs in traditional energy sector	
13. Innovation	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Greener credentials for new employment premises if Merton-style rule is adhered to.	

Policy 3: The Green Belt

Appraisal No 9 from Workshop 3. For previous appraisal, see Appraisal No 29 (wk2) in Further Interim Report (May 2011).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

Would allow for Green Belt boundaries to be redrawn. Would not impact on overall target. Old policy refers to whether or not there is to be a Green Belt review. Similar to dispersed pattern of development appraisal.

SA Objectives	Policy 3: The Green Belt	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral. No effect in terms of overall numbers. Policy wording is permissive for housing → positive housing benefits. Policy states that the Green Belt should be recast to accommodate SUEs. If you don't recast Green Belt then would need to look for new sites outside the Green Belt. There wouldn't be enough of these in accessible locations to meet local needs.	
2. Health	No impact	
3. Heritage	(-1) More impact on sites abutting urban area.	
4. Crime	No impact	
5. Social	(+1) Allows to develop on foundations that area already there in terms of facilities. SUEs are based nearer to cultural facilities → allowing for social interaction	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Recasting of GB boundaries would lead to loss of greenfield sites in the Green Belt. But if this review wasn't undertaken then would still have to build somewhere. This would likely lead to town cramming which would lead to negative impacts on inner city sites. Or would have to develop in more remote locations where sites may be more sensitive in terms of ecology. Development adjacent to urban area not necessarily worse than developing in other areas. Overall neutral.	
7. Landscape	As above for objective 6. Sensitive landscape around urban area. If Green Belt sites aren't released then would have to build somewhere else → impacts on more remote locations or town cramming. Would mean less protected area.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	As above for objective 6, greater site selection so those sites at risk of flooding could be avoided. Would protect sites adjacent to the urban area at risk of flooding if the Green Belt were to remain as it is.	
9. Waste	No direct impact.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	If greenbelt isn't reviewed and sites from the Green Belt released then other non-Green Belt sites further away from the urban area would have to be released which would increase commuting distances. Therefore potential benefits to releasing greenbelt sites, but obvious implications of any development involving increased energy usage etc.	
11. Transport	Would develop on existing urban area links if Green Belt is reviewed at sites adjacent to the urban area released.	Prioritise modal shift.
12. Employment	Would allow SUEs to be developed with mixed use employment opportunities	Would allow SUEs to be developed with mixed use employment opportunities
13. Innovation	No impact	
14. Economic Structure	Due to current economic climate SUEs might not bring forward as many new employment sites as envisaged at the first drafting of Core Strategy.	

Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre

Appraisal carried out by SA team (December 2011).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	A moderate positive impact on the provision of housing likely on the basis of the policy support for City Centre living initiatives.	
2. Health	Promotion of cycling and pedestrian facilities, alongside the housing, health centre and amenity elements of policy are likely to give rise to a moderate to major positive impact.	
3. Heritage	The city area has a significant number of heritage facilities which the policy will exploit for tourism potential, supported by the development of appropriate facilities.	
4. Crime	A moderately positive impact is likely as a result of the promotion of an inclusive and safe city and from the creation of a network and hierarchy of safe pedestrian routes.	
5. Social	The policy seeks to promote and enhance cultural facilities. Wealth of facilities and good access links likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Strategy of concentration of development within city centre likely to result in reduction in overall impact to biodiversity and green infrastructure from development across the plan area.	
7. Landscape	Strategy of concentration of development within city centre likely to result in reduction in overall impact to environment and landscape from development across the plan area.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Areas of flood risk within centre suggest possibility of a minor negative impact	Application of other policies from the plan, together with flood risk assessment process as individual development proposals come forward.
9. Waste	Minor negative impact anticipated from overall concentration of development within City centre	Mitigation could be provided through the application of other policies within the plan and those within the Waste Local Plan
10. Energy and Climate Change	The strong public transport and sustainable transport focus of the policy is likely to reduce car borne travel resulting in a moderate positive impact for the energy objective.	
11. Transport	The strong public transport and sustainable transport focus, with significant tram and rail proposals are likely to give rise to a major positive impact.	
12. Employment	The development of an economically prosperous city centre and the focus of public and sustainable transport modes, together with rich historic and cultural facilities is likely to support a very major positive impact.	
13. Innovation	The major employment positive impact is likely to have assist towards knowledge based economies	

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SA Objectives	Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre	Ideas for mitigation
14. Economic Structure	The policy support for new offices and businesses, as well as the development of an economically prosperous City Centre will promote training opportunities and is likely to have a major positive impact in the economic structure objective	

SA Objectives	Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres Policy	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing		
2. Health		
3. Heritage	Uncertain possible impacts on historic buildings.	Re-use of historic buildings – impact uncertain. Having reference to legislation and guidance on the protection of heritage assets.
4. Crime		
5. Social	This will improve facilities available to local people.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure		
7. Environment and Landscape		
8. Natural Resources and Flooding		
9. Waste		
10. Energy		Refurbishments to maximise energy efficiency.
11. Transport	Improving existing centres and retaining their compactness and thus reducing the attraction of out-of-town retail.	
12. Employment	Increase in numbers and quality of jobs.	
13. Innovation	Potential to attract innovative office-based businesses to town centre locations.	Ensure greater percentage of retail uses than office-based businesses.
14. Economic Structure	Potential to attract a more diverse range of businesses to town centre locations.	

SA Objectives	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Policy and appraisal objectives totally compatible. Policy scores highly with decision making criteria.	SPD /dev plan doc to expand on mix.
2. Health	Provision of a good mix of well designed, adaptable housing is fundamental to health.	
3. Heritage	Neutral.	
4. Crime	Neutral.	
5. Social	The policy is not specific to locations. Potential to increase social capital subject to design.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	The policy is not specific to locations. Potential to increase/improve Biodiversity and GI subject to design.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral.	
9. Waste	Neutral.	
10. Energy	Neutral.	
11. Transport	Minor positive.	
12. Employment	Neutral.	Note: Need link between economic aspirations and the mix that is being sought.
13. Innovation	Good supply of appropriate range of new housing would help to retain graduates within the area.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

SA Objectives	Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Appropriate provision with set figures is compatible with the housing objective.	
2. Health	Provision of good quality pitches to meet demand will have a positive health impact for users.	
3. Heritage	Minor positive.	
4. Crime	Provision of well designed facilities may minimise possible land use conflict.	
5. Social	Policy provision promotes equality for this group and potentially diversifies the population.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Minor positive.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Minor positive.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral.	
9. Waste	Well designed provision would assist in the regulation of waste treatment.	
10. Energy		
11. Transport		
12. Employment	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

SA Objectives	Policy 10: Design & Enhancing Local Identity	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
2. Health	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
3. Heritage	Policy still has reference to heritage.	
4. Crime	No change from previous appraisal. Good quality design, provision and access to historic environment and a strong local identity could play a significant part in crime reduction.	
5. Social	No change from previous appraisal. The design process and the ambition to enhance local identity will encourage place making and engagement with the local community.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
7. Landscape	No change from previous appraisal. The plan area have a number of distinctive built environments which implementation of this policy will retain and enhance; providing attractive and well designed environments.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
9. Waste	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	No change from previous appraisal. Minor positive.	
11. Transport	No change from previous appraisal. Opportunities to create designs/street patterns that are well integrated with existing transport infrastructure and well linked with public transport.	
12. Employment	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
13. Innovation	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	No change from previous appraisal. Neutral.	

Policy 11: The Historic Environment

Appraisal No 18 from Workshop 3.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal 18: Policy 11 ^(new) The Historic Environment: New policy to appraise	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Will not have an impact on our ability to deliver our housing requirements. Neutral.	
2. Health	Historic parks and gardens for example will provide more open space. Extra GI also. Positive health benefits.	
3. Heritage	Very strong relationship as this policy seeks to protect our heritage.	
4. Crime	Neutral.	
5. Social	Positive. As we are protecting cultural assets and improving access.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Historic parks and gardens and waterways will help protect biodiversity/protected species (and GI).	
7. Landscape	Major Positive as the policy seeks to protect landscapes.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	It is not doing any harm (protecting what already exists).	
9. Waste	No relationship.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Neutral	
11. Transport	Neutral. No relationship.	
12. Employment	Cultural and tourism benefits will increase the attractiveness of the plan areas.	
13. Innovation	No relationship.	
14. Economic Structure	No relationship.	

Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

Appraisal No 38 from Workshop 2.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA objectives	Policy 11: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral – Likelihood that good local services will assist with the planned housing / population (and associated community well-being) but will not directly improve range and number of new homes.	
2. Health	Policy will be critical in supporting new facilities and services that will be vital to encourage healthier lifestyles particular with regards to recreational/sporting activity.	
3. Heritage	Neutral.	
4. Crime	Local services will facilitate diversionary activities which are crucial in preventing crime particularly in combating anti-social behaviour by providing younger people opportunities to participate in something constructive.	Ensure youth facilities e.g. youth centres, skate parks are provided in applicable locations.
5. Social	Policy will be critical in supporting new facilities and services that will be vital to encourage healthier lifestyles.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Open spaces improvements and opportunities for GI.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral.	
9. Waste	Neutral.	Waste management facilities need to be made available. Require better recycling policies if all on one site.
10. Energy	New facilities offer opportunities for improved design and energy efficiency. In terms of waste.	New buildings need to meet current spec. Mitigation needs to allow retro-fitted for future demand.
11. Transport	Local facilities provided in close proximity to new housing preventing the need to travel.	For easily accessible travel plans for public transport, cycling and walking opportunities.
12. Employment	Opportunities for employment as part of services/ facilities as acknowledged by the new PPS 4.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	An attractive living environment which has services available will encourage new people and skills to the plan areas.	

Policy 13: Culture, Sport and Tourism

Appraisal No 39 from Workshop 2.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 12: Culture, Sport and Tourism	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral – Likelihood that enhanced culture and sport facilities will assist with the planned housing / population (and associated community well-being) but will not directly improve range and number of new homes.	
2. Health	Policy increases the role of sport and recreational pursuits which will help encourage participation in healthier activities.	
3. Heritage	Increasing accessibility to cultural activities.	
4. Crime	Local services will facilitate diversionary activities which are crucial in preventing crime particularly in combating anti-social behaviour by providing younger people opportunities to participate in something constructive.	Ensure youth facilities e.g. youth centres, skate parks are provided in applicable locations.
5. Social	Policy will be critical in fostering cultural identity and in supporting new which encourage healthier lifestyles and community spirit.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral.	
9. Waste	Neutral.	Waste management facilities need to be made available. Require better recycling policies if all on one site.
10. Energy	Neutral.	New buildings need to meet current specification. Mitigation needs to allow retro-fitted for future demand.
11. Transport	Cluster of sporting / cultural location in the City which is well served by public transport notably the very sustainable Tram.	
12. Employment	Jobs encouraged through the policy with opportunities for employment as part of services/ facilities as acknowledged by the new PPS 4.	
13. Innovation	Policy may be important in keeping graduates from the Universities in the area.	
14. Economic Structure	The policy promotes a vibrant area. Correspondingly, an attractive living environment which has key cultural/sporting facilities available will encourage new people and skills to the area.	

SA Objectives	Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral. No significant difference.	
2. Health	Increased emphasis on public transport and sustainable transport Should encourage healthier travel options – cycling. Additional of locational text would strengthen locational priorities to those areas that are accessible.	
3. Heritage	No change from previous appraisal. Should encourage access to culture and historic sites.	
4. Crime	No change from previous appraisal. Can be positive in terms of improving public realm and pedestrian routes. This can reduce actual levels of crime and also fear of crime.	Requires high quality design.
5. Social	No change from previous appraisal. Can be positive in terms of encouraging access to community activities. This can improve social cohesion.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	No change from previous appraisal. Provision of Rights of Way and access to countryside can be done in a way that encourages biodiversity.	
7. Landscape	Reconsidered as no impact.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Fewer carbon emissions if people are car driving less	
9. Waste	No significant impact.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Neutral.	
11. Transport	Encouraging more sustainable options by prioritising walking, cycling, public transport. More locational factors in policy. Explicitly encourage modal shift.	
12. Employment	No change from previous appraisal. There are potential pros and cons: a good mix is the most appropriate, but needs to be balanced with alternative viewpoints that suggest that more emphasis should be placed on capacity improvements.	
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure		

SA Objectives	Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Not relevant.	
2. Health	Potentially could increase access to health services in Nottingham City.	
3. Heritage	Neutral – No heritage is identified although it could improve access to heritage.	
4. Crime	Neutral.	
5. Social	Neutral.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Negative as new transport provisions would have negative impact on environment	Assessment of site specific and design issues during the Development Management process.
7. Landscape	Negative as new transport provisions would have negative impact on environment.	See above.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Negative as new transport provisions would have negative impact on environment.	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Positive as would encourage a modal shift away from the car.	
11. Transport	Very positive as would increase accessibility and modal shift.	
12. Employment	Would be an economic catalyst for the plan area and would provide access to other employment opportunities.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Might increase the economic structure of the plan area. Diversifying the economy with provision of non-manufacturing jobs.	

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station)

Appraisal No 23 from Workshop 3.

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Not relevant.	
2. Health	Potentially could increase access to health services in Nottingham City.	
3. Heritage	Neutral – No heritage is identified although it could improve access to heritage.	
4. Crime	Neutral.	
5. Social	Positive as there would be social benefits for Ilkeston to help attract inward investment.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral.	
7. Landscape	Part of urban fabric and an industrial area so neutral impact.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral	
9. Waste	Neutral	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Positive as would encourage a modal shift away from the car.	
11. Transport	Very positive as would increase accessibility and modal shift.	
12. Employment	Would be an economic catalyst for the town and would provide access to other employment opportunities.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Might increase the economic structure of Ilkeston. Diversifying the economy with provision of non-manufacturing jobs.	

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Gedling Access Road)

Appraisal No 24 from Workshop 3.

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Gedling Access Road)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Integral to plans to deliver housing at the Gedling Colliery site.	
2. Health	Should address areas of congestion and improves air quality elsewhere.	
3. Heritage	The road will affect heritage assets but not to a great extent but it will take away traffic from Gedling Village.	
4. Crime	No change.	
5. Social	It will improve access to cultural assets.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Negative. Road will cross greenfield land with biodiversity assets.	
7. Landscape	Negative as it will affect the wider landscape.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Not really an issue.	
9. Waste	Construction waste will have negative impacts.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	More cars and more emissions.	Provide public transport and cycling measures.
11. Transport	Will improve accessibility but it will not encourage a modal shift.	As above.
12. Employment	Will improve accessibility to employment provided on Gedling Colliery site.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Will improve accessibility to employment provided on Gedling Colliery site.	

SA Objectives	Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Potentially constrains the number of houses that can be built on a development. Additional development will have an impact on landscape and GI.	
2. Health	Increased access to open space, increased activity, benefits to health and well-being.	
3. Heritage	Potentially opportunities to protect the setting of historic sites and to improve access to those sites.	Having reference to legislation and guidance on the protection of heritage assets.
4. Crime	No relationship.	Ensure that GI is designed in such a way that it doesn't increase levels of crime.
5. Social	Potential to improve cultural assets.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Protection and enhancement of retained habitats, creation of new habitats. Will help to protect landscapes and open space and GI corridors and networks.	
7. Landscape	Protect the environment and landscapes.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Improvements in air quality. Will help in attenuating flood risk when protecting landscapes. Will also help protect soils and geology etc.	
9. Waste	Not relevant.	
10. Energy and Climate Change	Tension when promoting landscape and renewable energy but overall could be positives in terms of flood risk etc so only a minor negative.	
11. Transport	Assists non-motorised commuting and access to facilities.	
12. Employment	Not relevant.	
13. Innovation	Not relevant.	
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant.	

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SA Objectives	Policy 16: Biodiversity	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Potentially constrains the number of houses that can be built on a development.	
2. Health	Increased access to open space, increased activity, benefits to health and well-being.	
3. Heritage		
4. Crime		
5. Social	Potential opportunities for involvement in voluntary conservation work.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure		
7. Environment and Landscape	Protection of other aspects of the environment including landscape character.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Potential improvements in air quality, mitigation for flooding.	
9. Waste		
10. Energy		
11. Transport		
12. Employment		
13. Innovation		
14. Economic Structure		

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SA Objectives	Policy 18: Infrastructure	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral.	
2. Health	Infrastructure Policy would ensure that new development, including housing schemes, would be supported by good availability and access to required services and facilities.	
3. Heritage	Neutral.	
4. Crime	Neutral.	
5. Social	Appropriate Infrastructure could ensure ease of access to social and cultural facilities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Subject to location, but development of infrastructure would open opportunities to create green Infrastructure.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Minor positive.	
9. Waste	Minor positive.	
10. Energy	Minor positive.	
11. Transport	Minor positive.	
12. Employment	Provision of appropriate infrastructure is required to ensure businesses and the local economy can grow.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Policy 19: Developer Contributions

Appraisal No 46 from Workshop 2.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy 19: Developer Contributions	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Policy would result in supply of affordable housing, contributing to the overall range and mix of supply.	
2. Health	Possible contribution towards health provision associated with development.	
3. Heritage	Neutral.	
4. Crime	Neutral.	
5. Social	Possible requirement for provision of community centre type facilities as part of larger scale developments, increasing social capital potential.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Opportunities to enhance GI/ biodiversity through contribution.	
7. Environment and Landscape		
8. Natural Resources and Flooding		
9. Waste	Neutral.	
10. Energy	Neutral.	
11. Transport	Transport improvements may be achieved through contributions alongside development.	
12. Employment	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	The net effect of developer contributions may have a positive effect on indicator relating to qualifications.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	

Appendix 11: Monitoring Indicators

Policy No	Indicator Name
Policy 1: Climate Change	Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total
	Households in flood zones 2 or 3
	Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3 (ha)
	Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds
	Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)
	Energy - per meter - domestic gas (kWh)
	Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)
	Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)
	Energy consumed - by domestic users from petroleum products (GWh)
	Energy consumed - by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products (GWh)
	Energy consumed - rail users from petroleum products (GWh)
	Energy consumed - from renewables (GWh)
	Renewable energy capacity installed - biomass (MW)
	Renewable energy capacity installed - ground source heat pumps (MW)
	Renewable energy capacity installed - solar heat (MW)
	Renewable energy capacity installed - solar PV (MW)
	Renewable energy capacity installed - wind (MW)
	Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy
Population by age and sex	
Average house prices	
Dwelling stock by type - flats	
Dwelling stock by type - houses	
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings	
Dwellings - all stock	
Homelessness	
Housing completions - 1 bedroom	
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms	
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms	
Housing completions - affordable	
Housing completions - flats	
Housing completions - houses	
Housing completions - total	
Total dwellings	
Vacant dwellings - total	
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other	
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	
Housing completions - on PDL	
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha)	
Economic activity (%)	
Economic inactivity (%)	
Jobs - Full and Part time	
Jobs density	
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m)	
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m)	
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)	
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)	
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)	

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Policy No	Indicator Name
	New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m)
	New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m)
	Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%)
	Employment land availability (ha)
	Land developed for employment - business (ha)
	Land developed for employment - leisure (ha)
	Land developed for employment - other (ha)
	Land developed for employment - retail (ha)
Policy 3: The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt	Greenfield land lost to new development (ha)
Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development	Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses
	Earnings - full time workers by residence
	Earnings - full time workers by workplace
	Economic activity (%)
	Economic inactivity (%)
	Employment rate - working age people in employment (%)
	Jobs - Full and Part time
	Jobs by industry - construction (%)
	Jobs by industry - manufacturing (%)
	Jobs by industry - services (%)
	Jobs density
	New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)
	New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)
	New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)
	Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%)
	Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials
	Employment profile - 2: professional occupations
	Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations
	Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations
	Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations
	Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations
	Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations
	Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives
	Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations
	Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - no qualifications - working age (%)
	Qualifications - other qualifications - working age (%)
	Employment land availability (ha)
	Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha)
	Land developed for employment - business (ha)
	Land developed for employment - leisure (ha)
	Land developed for employment - other (ha)
	Land developed for employment - retail (ha)
	New business floor space - B general (sq m)
	New business floor space - B1 (sq m)
	New business floor space - B1a (sq m)
	New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m)
New business floor space - B2 (sq m)	
New business floor space - B8 (sq m)	
Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre	Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses
	Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank
	Population by age and sex
	All crimes

Policy No	Indicator Name	
	Railway station usage	
	Average house prices	
	Dwelling stock by type - flats	
	Dwelling stock by type - houses	
	Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings	
	Homelessness	
	Housing completions - 1 bedroom	
	Housing completions - 2 bedrooms	
	Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	
	Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms	
	Housing completions - affordable	
	Housing completions - flats	
	Housing completions - houses	
	Housing completions - total	
	Access to education and training - further education sites	
	Access to education and training - primary education	
	Access to education and training - secondary education	
	Access to health care - GP	
	Museums - number	
	Libraries	
	Listed buildings at risk	
	Registered parks and gardens - area (ha)	
	Registered parks and gardens - at risk	
	Registered parks and gardens - number	
	Conservation Areas with Management Plans	
	Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres	New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)
		New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)		
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)		
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m)		
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m)		
Policy 7: Regeneration	Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank	
	Vacant dwellings - total	
	Vacant dwellings by tenure - other	
	Community facilities gained	
	Community facilities lost	
	Buildings at Risk	
	Housing completions - on PDL	
	Land developed for employment on PDL (ha)	
	Contaminated land (ha)	
	Criminal damage	
	Community centres - number	
	Community facilities gained	
	Community facilities lost	
	Benefit claimants - all working age claimants	
	Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses	
	Economic activity (%)	
	Economic inactivity (%)	
	Employment rate - working age people in employment (%)	
	Jobs - Full and Part time	
	Jobs density	
	Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%)	
	Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)	
	Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)	
	Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)	
	Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)	
	Qualifications - no qualifications - working age (%)	

Policy No	Indicator Name
	Qualifications - other qualifications - working age (%)
Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	Population by age and sex
	Dwelling stock by type - flats
	Dwelling stock by type - houses
	Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings
	Housing completions - 1 bedroom
	Housing completions - 2 bedrooms
	Housing completions - 3 bedrooms
	Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms
	Housing completions - affordable
	Housing completions - flats
	Housing completions - houses
	Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha
	Housing completions - less than 30 per ha
	Housing completions - more than 50 per ha
Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings
	Homelessness
Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity	Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha)
	People killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents
Policy 11: The Historic Environment	Scheduled Ancient monuments
	Buildings at Risk
	Conservation Areas - area (ha)
	Conservation Areas - number
	Conservation Areas with Management Plans
	Listed Buildings
	Listed buildings at risk
	Registered parks and gardens - area (ha)
	Registered parks and gardens - at risk
	Registered parks and gardens - number
	Battlefields
Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	Doctors surgeries and health facilities - number
	Households in fuel poverty
	Life expectancy at birth
	Sport participation (%)
	Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha)
	Community centres - number
	Community facilities gained
	Community facilities lost
	Leisure centres - number
Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport	Money received for open space enhancement
	Museums - number
	Libraries
	Leisure centres - number
	Sport participation (%)
	Access to leisure opportunities - leisure centre
	New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m)
	New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m)
	New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m)
Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand	Access to education and training - further education sites
	Access to education and training - primary education
	Access to education and training - secondary education
	Access to health care - GP
	Access to health care - hospital
	Access to leisure opportunities - leisure centre

Policy No	Indicator Name
	Railway station usage
Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities	Railway station usage
Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	Money received for open space enhancement
	Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha)
	Local Nature Reserves - area (ha)
	Local Nature Reserves - number
	National Nature Reserves - area (ha)
	National Nature Reserves - number
	Geological Local sites (ha)
	Registered parks and gardens - area (ha)
	Registered parks and gardens - at risk
	Registered parks and gardens - number
	Scheduled Ancient monuments
	Woodland - ancient woodland (ha)
	Woodland areas (ha)
	Greenfield land lost to new development (ha)
Policy 17: Biodiversity	Biological SINC's (ha)
	Local Nature Reserves - area (ha)
	Local Nature Reserves - number
	National Nature Reserves - area (ha)
	National Nature Reserves - number
	SSSI - condition is favourable (ha)
	SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha)
	SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha)
	SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha)
	Woodland - ancient woodland (ha)
Policy 18: Infrastructure	Doctors surgeries and health facilities - number
	Money received for open space enhancement
	Community centres - number
	Community facilities gained
	Community facilities lost
	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - municipal composting (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - municipal landfill (tonnes)
	New waste management facilities - municipal recycling (tonnes)

Policy No	Indicator Name
	New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer (tonnes)
Policy 19: Developer Contributions	Money received for open space enhancement
	Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha)
	Community facilities gained
	Buildings at Risk
	Woodland areas (ha)
	Contaminated land (ha)
	Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)
	Energy - per meter - domestic gas (kWh)
	Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)
	Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)
	Access to education and training - further education sites
	Access to education and training - primary education
	Access to education and training - secondary education
	Access to health care - GP
	Jobs - Full and Part time
Cumulative Potential Indicators	Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank
	Population by age and sex
	Average house prices
	Dwellings - all stock
	Homelessness
	Housing completions - total
	Total dwellings
	Vacant dwellings - total
	Doctors surgeries and health facilities - number
	Households in fuel poverty
	Life expectancy at birth
	Eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards
	All crimes
	Community centres - number
	Biological SINC (ha)
	SSSI - condition is favourable (ha)
	SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha)
	SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha)
	SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha)
	Buildings at Risk
	Geological Local sites (ha)
	Listed buildings at risk
	Registered parks and gardens - at risk
	Scheduled Ancient monuments
	Woodland - ancient woodland (ha)
	Woodland areas (ha)
	Aggregates - primary land won aggregates
	Air quality - area covered by Air Quality Management Areas (ha)
	Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2
	Air quality - Households living in Air Quality Management Areas
	Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total
	Contaminated land (ha)
	Greenfield land lost to new development (ha)
	Households in flood zones 2 or 3
	Housing completions - on PDL
	Land developed for employment on PDL (ha)
	Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds
	Energy consumed - from renewables (GWh)

Policy No	Indicator Name
	Access to education and training - further education sites
	Access to education and training - primary education
	Access to education and training - secondary education
	Access to health care - GP
	Access to health care - hospital
	Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses
	Earnings - full time workers by residence
	Earnings - full time workers by workplace
	Economic activity (%)
	Economic inactivity (%)
	Employment rate - working age people in employment (%)
	Jobs - Full and Part time
	Jobs density
	Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%)
	Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials
	Employment profile - 2: professional occupations
	Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations
	Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations
	Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations
	Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations
	Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations
	Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives
	Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations
	Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%)
	Qualifications - no qualifications - working age (%)
	Qualifications - other qualifications - working age (%)
	Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha)

Appendix 12: Baseline (updated 2012)

Erewash

Erewash will produce an addendum to this SA which will include amongst other information updated baseline information.

Broxtowe

Date downloaded:

This profile was downloaded from Nottingham Insight on 26th April 2012.

SA - Demographics (All)

The estimated total population - the estimated total population of males and females of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total population estimates

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people (2006)	109,798	1,056,432	4,362,634	50,763,893
All people (2007)	110,099	1,061,631	4,397,007	51,106,181
All people (2008)	110,893	1,069,895	4,429,405	51,464,646
All people (2009)	111,523	1,077,371	4,451,240	51,809,741
All people (2010)	111,818	1,086,587	4,481,431	52,234,045

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 0-15 year olds - the estimated total population of 0-15 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year olds

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 0-15 (2006)	18,403	190,502	819,218	9,670,113
All people aged 0-15 (2007)	18,133	189,210	816,238	9,654,027
All people aged 0-15 (2008)	17,896	188,609	815,812	9,666,342
All people aged 0-15 (2009)	17,837	188,665	815,751	9,704,432
All people aged 0-15 (2010)	17,767	189,107	817,817	9,766,314

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 16-29 year olds - the estimated total population of 16-29 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year olds

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 16-29 (2006)	20,148	217,109	782,475	9,308,790
All people aged 16-29 (2007)	20,427	221,764	804,645	9,524,244
All people aged 16-29 (2008)	20,837	226,561	819,750	9,682,592
All people aged 16-29 (2009)	21,039	229,907	826,788	9,748,968
All people aged 16-29 (2010)	21,107	233,850	835,813	9,846,564

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 30-44 year olds - the estimated total population of 30-44 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year olds

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 30-44 (2006)	24,248	226,737	939,253	11,224,407
All people aged 30-44 (2007)	24,109	223,302	926,456	11,101,968
All people aged 30-44 (2008)	23,846	220,796	912,093	10,973,401
All people aged 30-44 (2009)	23,613	218,338	896,233	10,873,885
All people aged 30-44 (2010)	23,414	216,102	881,583	10,775,487

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of males aged 45-64 and females aged 45-59.
 (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 45-64 and females aged 45-59

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2006)	25,303	227,590	987,910	11,098,027
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2007)	25,303	229,462	996,596	11,180,292
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2008)	25,625	232,317	1,007,303	11,300,229
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2009)	25,901	235,511	1,018,640	11,460,415
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2010)	29,853	271,459	1,177,730	13,239,361

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of males and females over retirement age - the estimated total population of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2006)	21,696	194,494	833,778	9,462,556
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2007)	22,127	197,893	853,072	9,645,650
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2008)	22,689	201,612	874,447	9,842,082
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2009)	23,133	204,950	893,828	10,022,041
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2010)	23,497	208,469	914,500	10,211,200

Source: ONS

SA - Demographics (Male)

The estimated total male population - the estimated total male population of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total male population estimates

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All males (2006)	54,302	522,675	2,154,653	24,924,056
All males (2007)	54,477	524,387	2,168,657	25,118,869
All males (2008)	55,033	529,301	2,188,039	25,323,494
All males (2009)	55,339	533,118	2,199,956	25,514,571
All males (2010)	55,454	537,460	2,214,086	25,757,629

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 0-15 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year old males

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 0-15 (2006)	9,413	98,032	421,747	4,954,593
Males aged 0-15 (2007)	9,314	97,189	419,261	4,943,108
Males aged 0-15 (2008)	9,164	96,671	418,752	4,946,931
Males aged 0-15 (2009)	9,102	96,708	418,461	4,966,478
Males aged 0-15 (2010)	9,025	96,846	419,322	4,998,693

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 16-29 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year old males

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 16-29 (2006)	10,524	111,036	399,537	4,728,776
Males aged 16-29 (2007)	10,666	112,675	409,366	4,858,074
Males aged 16-29 (2008)	10,968	115,221	418,585	4,949,625
Males aged 16-29 (2009)	11,071	116,545	422,642	4,984,360
Males aged 16-29 (2010)	11,148	118,234	426,984	5,053,749

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 30-44 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year old males

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 30-44 (2006)	12,173	113,814	466,619	5,587,190
Males aged 30-44 (2007)	12,145	112,112	459,688	5,532,239
Males aged 30-44 (2008)	12,032	111,071	453,155	5,475,847
Males aged 30-44 (2009)	11,934	110,016	445,330	5,434,536
Males aged 30-44 (2010)	11,822	108,740	436,945	5,384,373

Source: ONS

The estimated population of males aged 45-64. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 45-64

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 45-64 (2006)	14,069	127,672	554,445	6,159,140
Males aged 45-64 (2007)	14,151	129,435	562,553	6,241,001
Males aged 45-64 (2008)	14,436	131,734	571,372	6,331,726
Males aged 45-64 (2009)	14,607	133,464	577,956	6,426,140
Males aged 45-64 (2010)	14,638	135,476	585,091	6,522,450

Source: ONS

The estimated population of males over retirement age - the estimated population of males aged 65 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 65 and over

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 65 and over (2006)	8,123	72,121	312,305	3,494,357
Males aged 65 and over (2007)	8,201	72,976	317,789	3,544,447
Males aged 65 and over (2008)	8,433	74,604	326,175	3,619,365
Males aged 65 and over (2009)	8,625	76,385	335,567	3,703,057
Males aged 65 and over (2010)	8,821	78,164	345,744	3,798,364

Source: ONS

SA - Demographics (Female)

The estimated total female population - the estimated total female population of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total female population estimates

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All females (2006)	55,496	533,757	2,207,981	25,839,837
All females (2007)	55,622	537,244	2,228,350	25,987,312
All females (2008)	55,860	540,594	2,241,366	26,141,152
All females (2009)	56,184	544,253	2,251,284	26,295,170
All females (2010)	56,364	549,127	2,267,345	26,476,416

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 0-15 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year old females

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 0-15 (2006)	8,990	92,470	397,471	4,715,520
Females aged 0-15 (2007)	8,819	92,021	396,977	4,710,919

Estimated population of 0-15 year old females

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 0-15 (2008)	8,732	91,938	397,060	4,719,411
Females aged 0-15 (2009)	8,735	91,957	397,290	4,737,954
Females aged 0-15 (2010)	8,742	92,261	398,495	4,767,621

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 16-29 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year old females

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 16-29 (2006)	9,624	106,073	382,938	4,580,014
Females aged 16-29 (2007)	9,761	109,089	395,279	4,666,170
Females aged 16-29 (2008)	9,869	111,340	401,165	4,732,967
Females aged 16-29 (2009)	9,968	113,362	404,146	4,764,608
Females aged 16-29 (2010)	9,959	115,616	408,829	4,792,815

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 30-44 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year old females

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 30-44 (2006)	12,075	112,923	472,634	5,637,217
Females aged 30-44 (2007)	11,964	111,190	466,768	5,569,729
Females aged 30-44 (2008)	11,814	109,725	458,938	5,497,554
Females aged 30-44 (2009)	11,679	108,322	450,903	5,439,349
Females aged 30-44 (2010)	11,592	107,362	444,638	5,391,114

Source: ONS

The estimated population of females aged 45-59. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of females aged 45-59

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 45-59 (2006)	11,234	99,918	433,465	4,938,887
Females aged 45-59 (2007)	11,152	100,027	434,043	4,939,291
Females aged 45-59 (2008)	11,189	100,583	435,931	4,968,503
Females aged 45-59 (2009)	11,294	102,047	440,684	5,034,275
Females aged 45-59 (2010)	15,215	135,983	592,639	6,716,911

Source: ONS

The estimated population of females over retirement age - the estimated population of females aged 60 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of females aged 60 and over

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 60 and over (2006)	13,573	122,373	521,473	5,968,199
Females aged 60 and over (2007)	13,926	124,917	535,283	6,101,203
Females aged 60 and over (2008)	14,256	127,008	548,272	6,222,717
Females aged 60 and over (2009)	14,508	128,565	558,261	6,318,984
Females aged 60 and over (2010)	14,676	130,305	568,800	6,412,800

Source: ONS

SA - Indices of Deprivation

Indices of deprivation - score and rank of deprivation in the 354 English District Councils. A high score and a low rank indicate a higher level of deprivation. A rank of 1 indicates the highest deprivation; a rank of 354 indicates the lowest deprivation. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Indices of deprivation - score and rank

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Average SOA Score (2007)	14.41	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average SOA Score (2010)	13.86	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rank of average SOA (2007)	219	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rank of average SOA (2010)	219	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: CLG.

SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area

Total housing stock - total number of dwellings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total dwellings

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwellings - all stock (FY 05-06)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 06-07)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 07-08)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 08-09)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 09-10)		N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - houses and bungalows. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - houses and bungalows

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - flats, apartments and maisonettes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - flats, apartments and mainsonettes

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - temporary dwellings. Temporary dwellings include mobile homes and house boats. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - temporary dwellings

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Homelessness - number of eligible households that are unintentionally homeless and in priority need, which are accepted as homeless. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Homeless households

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Homelessness (FY 05-06)	81	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 06-07)	51	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 07-08)	68	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 08-09)	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 09-10)	20	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Total numbers of new housing completions. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total new housing completions

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - total (FY 05-06)	353	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 06-07)	227	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 07-08)	385	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 08-09)	216	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 09-10)	105	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions – total (FY 10-11)	217	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 1 bedroom. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 1 bedroom

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
1 bedroom (FY 05-06)	16	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 06-07)	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 07-08)	39	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 08-09)	76	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 09-10)	16	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 2 bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 2 bedrooms

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 05-06)	162	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 06-07)	39	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 07-08)	147	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 08-09)	81	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 09-10)	35	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 05-06)	92	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 06-07)	44	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 07-08)	138	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 08-09)	26	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 09-10)	31	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 05-06)	85	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 06-07)	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 07-08)	57	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 08-09)	33	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 09-10)	24	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - houses and bungalows. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - houses and bungalows

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - houses (FY 05-06)	194	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 06-07)	93	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 07-08)	191	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 08-09)	108	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 09-10)	69	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - flats (FY 05-06)	159	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 06-07)	130	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 07-08)	145	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 08-09)	108	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 09-10)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Amount (%) of Local Authority owned housing stock that is non-decent. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

LA stock that is non-decent

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 05-06)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 06-07)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 09-10)	.09	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - private. Number of vacant dwellings in private ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - private

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 05-06)	966	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 06-07)	965	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 07-08)	1,049	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 08-09)	1,326	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - Local Authority. Number of vacant dwellings in Local Authority ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - Local Authority

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 05-06)	43	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 06-07)	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 07-08)	26	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 08-09)	52	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 09-10)	17	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - RSL. Number of vacant dwellings in Registered Social Landlord (RSL) ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - RSL

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 05-06)	66	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 06-07)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 07-08)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - other ownership. Number of vacant dwellings in other ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - other

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 05-06)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 06-07)	16	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 07-08)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Number of new housing completions that are affordable. The figures include new build and conversions but exclude acquisitions. Acquisitions of affordable

housing are not counted here as they are not influenced by Planning Policy. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New affordable housing completions

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - affordable (FY 05-06)	22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 06-07)	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 08-09)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 09-10)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

House prices - median house prices for the 2nd quarter (July-September).

Median house prices

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2006)	139,000.000	129,000.000	136,000.000	165,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2007)	142,500.000	138,000.000	145,000.000	176,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2008)	133,000.000	150,000.000	140,000.000	176,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2009)	124,998.000	127,500.000	130,500.000	165,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2010)	132,000.000	133,825.000	140,000.000	182,500.000

Source: CLG.

Housing affordability ration - the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing affordability ratio

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2006)	9	9	10	11
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2007)	9	9	10	11
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2008)	8	8	9	10
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2009)	8	8	8	10
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2010)	9	6	9	10

Source: Land Registry.

SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities

Life expectancy at birth - males. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Life expectancy at birth - males

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2004-2006)	78.50	77.50	77.30	77.30
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2005-2007)	78.60	77.60	77.60	77.60
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2006-2008)	78.79	77.82	77.84	77.93
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2007-2009)	79.10	78.23	78.10	78.30
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2008-2010)	79.20	78.50	78.40	78.56

Source: Neighbourhood statistics.

Life expectancy at birth - females. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Life expectancy at birth - females

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Female life expectancy at birth (2004-2006)	82.20	81.40	81.30	81.60
Female life expectancy at birth (2005-2007)	82.20	81.60	81.60	81.80
Female life expectancy at birth (2006-2008)	82.18	81.81	81.81	82.05
Female life expectancy at birth (2007-2009)	82.70	81.92	82.10	82.30
Female life expectancy at birth (2008-2010)	83.20	82.30	82.40	82.59

Source: Neighbourhood statistics.

Adult participation in sport. Adults taking part in sport at least 3 times a week for at least 30 minutes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Adult participation in sport

Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Adult participation in sport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Adult participation in sport (%) (2006)	23.30	21.20	20.80	21.00
Adult participation in sport (%) (2008)	19.30	22.40	21.86	21.58
Adult participation in sport (%) (2009)	20.30	21.50	22.06	21.74

Source: Sport England Survey.

Number of conceptions to under 18 year olds per 1,000 females aged 15-17.

(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Teenage conceptions

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2003-2005)	31.40	37.00	40.80	41.60
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2004-2006)	33.20	36.50	40.20	41.20
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2005-2007)	33.80	36.20	40.10	41.20
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2006-2008)	34.00	37.40	39.90	40.90
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2007-2009)	30.80	36.60	39.20	40.20

Source: Department of Health, Teenage Pregnancy Unit.

Households in living in fuel poverty - the proportion of all households that are living in fuel poverty. A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms). The “Fuel poverty ratio” is therefore defined as: Fuel poverty ratio = fuel costs (modelled usage x price) ÷ income. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Proportion of households living in fuel poverty

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2006)	10.98	12.01	12.93	11.46
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2008)	16.07	19.25	19.22	15.58
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2009)	17.63	20.41	21.4	18.41

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area’s heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)

Number of museums. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of museums

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Museums (2008)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2009)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2010)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2011)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Area managed to green flag standard - area of eligible open space managed to green flag standard, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area managed to green flag standard

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2009)	26.80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2010)	26.80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2011)	41.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Amount of money received for open space enhancement - amount of money received for open space enhancement in relation to planning permissions (£). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Money received for open space enhancement

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Money received (£) (FY 05-06)	19,700	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 06-07)	29,885	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 07-08)	143,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 08-09)	193,780	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 09-10)	150,780	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

All Crime. Total numbers of crimes from all categories. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

All crime

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All crime (2006)	7,952	104,030	N/A	N/A
All crime (2007)	9,002	128,506	N/A	N/A
All crime (2008)	7,660	116,716	N/A	N/A
All crime (2009)	6,841	102,001	N/A	N/A
All crime (2010)	5,753	85,008	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Burglary of a domestic dwelling. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Burglary (Dwelling)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Burglary (Dwelling) (2006)	631	8,153	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2007)	837	9,738	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2008)	848	9,367	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2009)	702	8,147	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2010)	564	6,531	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Burglary other than dwellings. Burglary of properties that are not domestic dwellings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Burglary (Other than a dwelling)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2006)	289	4,253	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2007)	309	4,837	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2008)	297	4,764	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2009)	318	3,682	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2010)	270	3,333	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Business crime. Business crime includes 'all crime and disorder committed by or against businesses.' The definition covers internal crimes (e.g. employee theft) and external crime (e.g. customer theft). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Business crime

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Business Crime (2006)	3,381	36,704	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2007)	3,448	44,838	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2008)	2,737	38,770	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2009)	2,030	25,905	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2010)	1,351	18,535	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Criminal damage. Criminal Damage falls into five categories: criminal damage to vehicles, criminal damage to dwelling, criminal damage to other buildings, arson and other criminal damage. (Commonly known as vandalism). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Criminal damage

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Criminal Damage (2006)	1,771	22,896	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2007)	1,954	27,727	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2008)	1,480	24,868	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2009)	1,370	21,355	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2010)	1,108	16,060	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Drug offences. Drug offences include being in possession of, being involved in the production of or being in possession of with intent to supply, or trafficking any controlled drug. NB. The location of many drug possession offences in Police Stations are due to drugs being found in the possession of the offender (for another offence) when searched. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Drug offences

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Drug Offences (2006)	201	2,591	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2007)	327	4,342	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2008)	220	3,672	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2009)	223	4,024	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2010)	321	4,458	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Robbery. A person is deemed to be guilty of robbery if they use force, or the victim is in fear of the use of force, in stealing property directly from a victim. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Robbery

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Robbery (2006)	96	1,811	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2007)	136	2,175	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2008)	126	2,168	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2009)	138	2,011	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2010)	93	1,573	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Theft of a motor vehicle. Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle is committed if, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, the perpetrator takes any vehicle for his own or another's use. This category includes other vehicles such as motorcycles and mopeds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Theft of a motor vehicle

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2006)	301	3,428	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2007)	299	4,433	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2008)	258	3,652	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2009)	195	2,898	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2010)	145	2,080	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Theft from a motor vehicle. Theft from a vehicle is where the intent is to steal from a vehicle rather than drive it away. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Theft from a motor vehicle

Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Theft from a motor vehicle

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2006)	1,309	12,019	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2007)	1,368	14,609	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2008)	955	12,025	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2009)	875	9,123	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2010)	507	6,262	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Violence against a person. Violent crime covers a number of offences where physical or verbal assault has taken place on an individual (this includes threats of violence). Offence types range from harassment, to assault, to grievous bodily harm and murder, but the number of serious offences tend to be relatively small. Sexual Offences are also included in this category. Violent crime includes Domestic Violence which is defined by the Home Office as any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Violence against a person

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Violence Against a Person (2006)	1,134	17,933	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2007)	1,431	21,299	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2008)	1,202	20,250	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2009)	1,110	19,804	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2010)	984	16,518	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the area

Number of community centres. A community centre is a publicly accessible building where the primary use is to allow members of the community to gather for group activities and social support. For the Ashfield 2010 update, 10 community centres were added to the data that had previously been omitted. In Mansfield the definition includes: meeting rooms, youth clubs and resource centres. It does not include; churches, schools, miners welfares, coffee shops, leisure centres, I.T suites, libraries etc. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of community centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Community centres (2008)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2009)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2010)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2011)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Number of leisure centres. Only leisure centres owned the local authority owned are included in the figures. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of leisure centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Leisure centres (2008)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2009)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2010)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2011)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Number of libraries. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of libraries

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Libraries (2008)	6	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2009)	6	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2010)	6	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2011)	6	77	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the area

Area of biological SINCs - area covered by Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of biological SINCs

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Biological SINCs (ha) (2008)	900.75	16855.56	N/A	N/A
Biological SINCs (ha) (2009)	901.90	16971.32	N/A	N/A
Biological SINCs (ha) (2010)	910.43	17265.20	N/A	N/A
Biological SINCs (ha) (2011)	961.70	17658.21	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre.

Local Nature Reserves. The number of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in each District. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens it is attributed to the District that 'owns' the LNR. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Local Nature Reserves

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Nature Reserves (2008)	4	50	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2009)	4	50	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2010)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2011)	7	69	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Local Nature Reserves - area covered by Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in hectares. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens the area is

attributed to the actual area it falls into. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of Local Nature Reserves

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2008)	48.59	808.25	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2009)	48.59	808.25	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	0.00	684.86	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	71.35	1048.86	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

National Nature Reserves - number of National Nature Reserves. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of National Nature Reserves

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
National Nature Reserves (2008)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2009)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2011)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

National Nature Reserves - area covered by National Nature Reserves in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of National Nature Reserves

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2008)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2009)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SSSI - condition is favourable. The area of SSSI that is classed as 'favourable' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is favourable

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2009)	40.90	468.24	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2010)	38.59	559.98	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2011)	38.59	559.99	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable recovering. Area of SSSI that is classed as 'unfavourable recovering' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2009)	204.67	2372.77	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2010)	206.98	2509.47	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2011)	206.98	2534.36	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable no change. Area of SSSI that is classed as 'unfavourable no change' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2009)	12.68	369.27	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2010)	12.68	218.24	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2011)	12.68	193.55	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable declining. Area of SSSI classed as 'unfavourable declining' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2009)	0.00	106.25	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2010)	0.00	28.12	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2011)	0.00	57.53	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SA7 - To protect and enhance the landscape character of the area, including the area's heritage and its settings

Battlefields - number of battlefields. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Battlefields

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Battlefields (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - number of Conservation Areas. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Conservation Areas

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas (2008)	14	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2009)	14	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2010)	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2011)	15	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - area covered by Conservation Areas in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area covered by Conservation Areas

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas (ha) (2008)	236.38	4,558.04	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2009)	236.38	4,559.29	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2010)	263.94	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2011)	263.94	5,420.07	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - with Management Plans. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Conservation Areas with Management Plans

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2008)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2009)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2010)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2011)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Listed Buildings - Grade I. Number of Grade I Listed Buildings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade I

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2008)	6	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2009)	5	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2010)	5	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2011)	5	147	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings - Grade II*. Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings. Also includes Grade B. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade II*

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2008)	10	194	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2009)	10	198	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2010)	10	198	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2011)	10	201	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings - Grade II. Number of Grade II Listed Buildings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade II

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2008)	131	4200	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2009)	133	4209	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2010)	133	4207	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2011)	134	4206	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings as risk. Number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings included on English Heritage's Building at Risk register. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings at risk

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings at risk (2011)	3	N/A	139	1625

Source: English Heritage.

Registered Parks and Gardens - the number of Registered Parks and Gardens. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens - number

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered parks and gardens - number (2008)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2009)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2010)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2011)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Registered Parks and Gardens - the area of Registered Parks and Gardens (excludes Historic Parks and Gardens). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2008)	0.00	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2009)	0.00	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2010)	0.00	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2011)	0.00	5666.31	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Registered Parks and Gardens at risk - the number of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (excludes Historic Parks and Gardens). At risk information obtained from English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register. The 2010 data were obtained on 18/02/2010; the 2011 were obtained on 14/03/2011. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens at risk	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2010)	0	2	6	
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2011)	0	2	7	99

Source: *English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register*.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments - the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2008)	6	183	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2009)	6	183	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2010)	6	181	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2011)	6	183	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Ancient Woodland - the amount of ancient woodland in hectares. Includes area of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland, and Ancient Replanted Woodland. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Ancient Woodland

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ancient woodland (ha) (2009)	159.83	2696.85	N/A	N/A
Ancient woodland (ha) (2010)	159.83	2696.85	N/A	N/A
Ancient woodland (ha) (2011)	159.83	2696.85	N/A	N/A

Source: English Nature.

Woodland area - the amount of woodland area in hectares. Data derived from the National Inventory of Woodland - Interpreted Forest Type (IFT), 31st March 2002. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Woodland area (ha)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Woodland areas (ha) (2002)	0.24	11.02	N/A	N/A

Source: Forestry Commission.

SA8 - To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding

Air Quality Management Areas - the area covered by Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Air Quality Management Areas

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
AQMAs (ha) (2008)	4.00	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2009)	4.00	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2010)	4.00	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2011)	4.00	433.39	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Flood zones 2 and 3 - area of flood zones 2 and 3 in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Flood zones 2 and 3

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2008)	1108.21	41982.73	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2009)	1133.86	42576.70	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2010)	1133.95	42509.22	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2011)	1182.63	42640.08	N/A	N/A

Source: Environment Agency.

Contaminated land - amount of contaminated land in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Contaminated land

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Contaminated land

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Greenfield land lost - amount of greenfield land lost to housing and other uses in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Greenfield land lost (ha)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	18.30	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	36.29	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.18	63.87	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions at less than 30 per ha - number of housing completions at less than 30 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions at less than 30 per ha

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 05-06)	38	1064	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 06-07)	32	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 07-08)	53	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 08-09)	26	855	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 09-10)	40	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha - number of housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 05-06)	224	1341	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 06-07)	46	1368	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 07-08)	157	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 08-09)	67	886	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 09-10)	38	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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per ha) (FY 09-10)

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha - number of housing completions at more than 50 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 05-06)	91	1843	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 06-07)	145	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 07-08)	175	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 08-09)	123	915	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 09-10)	26	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions on PDL - the number of housing completions on previously developed land (PDL). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions on PDL

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions on PDL (FY 05-06)	348	3712	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 06-07)	159	3480	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 07-08)	363	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 08-09)	214	2229	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 09-10)	60	2168	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Land developed for Employment on PDL - amount of land developed for employment uses on previously developed land (PDL). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for employment on PDL

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment on PDL	0.00	60.56	N/A	N/A

Land developed for employment on PDL

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
(ha) (FY 05-06)				
Land developed for employment on PDL	0.00	18.82	N/A	N/A
(ha) (FY 06-07)				
Land developed for employment on PDL	5.07	N/A	N/A	N/A
(ha) (FY 07-08)				
Land developed for employment on PDL	0.00	20.99	N/A	N/A
(ha) (FY 08-09)				

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Planning permission granted contrary to EA advice on water quality grounds -
 the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency (EA) advice on water quality grounds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 06-07)	0	0	N/A	
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Planning permission granted contrary to EA advice on flood defence grounds -
 the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency (EA) advice on flood defence grounds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 06-07)	0	1	N/A	13
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	16
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 08-09)	0	2	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 09-10)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (composting)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (energy recovery)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	30,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	20,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for commercial and industrial landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (landfill)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling -
 capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling commercial and industrial
 waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (recycling)				
	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	85,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer -
 capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of commercial and
 industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (waste transfer)				
	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	25,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting -
 capacity of new waste management facilities for composting construction and
 demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (composting)				
	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (composting)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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(tonnes) (FY 09-10)

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery

- capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (energy recovery)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill

- capacity of new waste management facilities for construction and demolition landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (landfill)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	147,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	130,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	200,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling

- capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (recycling)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Construction and demolition recycling	N/A	400,000	N/A	N/A
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New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (recycling)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
(tonnes) (FY 06-07)				
Construction and demolition recycling	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
(tonnes) (FY 07-08)				
Construction and demolition recycling	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
(tonnes) (FY 08-09)				
Construction and demolition recycling	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
(tonnes) (FY 09-10)				

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer

- capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (waste transfer)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (composting)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	32000	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (energy recovery)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for municipal landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (landfill)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal recycling - capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (recycling)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	100,000	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (waste transfer)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

New waste management facilities - municipal (waste transfer)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
08-09)				
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

All household waste recycled - the percentage of all household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste recycled

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	39.41	39.27	N/A	34.54
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	40.82	41.59	N/A	37.60
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	42.80	42.59	N/A	39.70

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Dry household waste recycled - the percentage of dry household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Dry household waste recycled

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	26.10	26.11	N/A	N/A
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	27.78	27.54	N/A	N/A
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	29.20	27.45	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Green household waste recycled - the percentage of green household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Green household waste recycled

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	13.31	13.16	N/A	N/A
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	12.97	14.06	N/A	N/A
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	13.48	15.14	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Household waste incinerated - the percentage of household waste that is incinerated. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste incinerated

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	14.89	N/A	N/A
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	15.28	N/A	N/A
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 09-10)	N/A	13.46	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Household waste landfilled - the percentage of household waste that is landfilled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste landfilled

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	45.89	N/A	N/A
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	43.12	N/A	N/A
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 09-10)	N/A	43.97	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Residual household waste per household - the amount of residual household waste per household in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Residual household waste per household

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	234	361	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	501	724	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	500	660	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	473	628	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal waste - the total amount of municipal waste in kg. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal waste

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 07-08)	N/A	439,448	2,413,355	28,506,278
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 08-09)	N/A	420,407	2,353,361	27,333,000
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 09-10)	N/A	408,272	2,296,000	26,541,000

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal solid waste landfilled - the percentage of municipal solid waste that is landfilled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal solid waste landfilled	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	46.95	52.99	54.41
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	44.45	50.00	50.30
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 09-10)	N/A	44.86	48.10	46.90

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy - the amount of municipal waste that is used to recover heat/energy in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	60,704	165,609	3,163,457
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	58,678	140,429	3,325,000
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	50,923	152,000	3,610,000

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

Domestic electricity use per meter - the amount of electricity consumed by domestic users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Domestic electricity consumption per meter (kWh)	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2004)	4,250	N/A	4,520	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2005)	4,250	N/A	4,520	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2006)	4,150	N/A	4,410	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2007)	4,070	N/A	4,350	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Domestic gas use per meter - the amount of gas consumed by domestic users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Domestic gas consumption per meter (kWh)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic gas (kWh) (2004)	19,910	N/A	19,420	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2005)	19,910	N/A	19,420	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2006)	18,970	N/A	18,490	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2007)	18,280	N/A	17,820	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Industrial/commercial electricity use per meter - the amount of electricity consumed by industrial/commercial users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Industrial/commercial electricity consumption per meter (kWh)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2004)	68,300	N/A	94,800	N/A
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2005)	68,300	N/A	94,800	N/A
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2006)	68,300	N/A	92,900	N/A
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2007)	64,800	N/A	87,600	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Industrial/commercial gas use per meter - the amount of gas consumed by industrial/commercial users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Industrial/commercial gas consumption per meter (kWh)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2004)	472,300	N/A	664,400	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2005)	472,300	N/A	664,400	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2006)	451,600	N/A	649,100	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2007)	473,800	N/A	666,200	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic users (GWh) (2005)	2.8	N/A	704.9	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2006)	2.9	N/A	739.5	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2007)	2.9	N/A	655.8	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2008)	2.9	N/A	710.2	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2005)	131.1	N/A	9,436.3	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2006)	120.1	N/A	8,749.1	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2007)	122.6	N/A	8,885.8	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2008)	111	N/A	7,970.5	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Rail users (GWh) (2005)	19.8	N/A	840.2	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2006)	20.1	N/A	853.5	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2007)	19.9	N/A	846.9	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2008)	20	N/A	853.4	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by road users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Road users (GWh) (2005)	1,128.1	N/A	39,457.9	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2006)	1,140.9	N/A	39,753.3	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2007)	1,142.7	N/A	39,842	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2008)	1,051	N/A	38,135.4	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from renewables - amount of energy consumed from renewables, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from renewables

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2005)	.1	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2006)	.1	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2007)	.1	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2008)	.1	N/A	1,105.9	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass - capacity of renewable energy installed from biomass, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Biomass (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps - capacity of renewable energy installed from ground source heat pumps, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV - capacity of renewable energy installed from solar PV, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Solar PV (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat - capacity of renewable energy installed from solar heat, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Solar heat (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from wind - capacity of renewable energy installed from wind, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from wind

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Wind (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

Accessibility to a GP - the percentage of households that have access to a GP within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of GPs measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a GP by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	94.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	92.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	88.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households with access to a GP by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)				
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)				
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)				

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a hospital - the percentage of households that have access to a hospital within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of hospital sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a hospital by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	4.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	69.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	65.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	68.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a primary school - the percentage of households that have access to a primary school within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of primary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or

rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a primary school by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a secondary school - the percentage of households that have access to a secondary school within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This a calculation of the accessibility of secondary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a secondary school by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	59.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	66.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	63.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households with access to a secondary school by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)				
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)				
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)				

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a further education establishment - the percentage of households that have access to a further education establishment within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of purpose built further education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a further education establishment by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	28.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	32.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	30.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	90.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	90.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	88.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a Council run leisure centre - the percentage of households that have access to a Council run leisure centre within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of Council run leisure centres

measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a Council run leisure centre by public transport

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	61.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	55.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	53.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities

People receiving out of work benefits - the percentage of people receiving benefits who are under working age and are available for, and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week. All figures have been rounded to the nearest five, data suppressed where 10 cases or fewer. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

People receiving out of work benefits

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People receiving out of work benefits (Q01 2010)	7,350	60,530	349,315	4,203,465
People receiving out of work benefits (Q02 2010)	7,030	58,075	334,290	4,047,390
People receiving out of work benefits (Q03 2010)	7,035	57,265	330,780	4,031,290
People receiving out of work benefits (Q04 2010)	6,925	56,475	325,670	3,974,315
People receiving out of work benefits (Q01 2011)	7,140	57,725	332,400	4,028,560
People receiving out of work benefits (Q02 2011)	7,020	57,500	329,520	3,978,650

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Weekly earnings - median earnings by place of residence, in £s. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Weekly earnings by place of residence

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Place of residence (£) (2007)	397.00	358.10	355.40	382.90
Place of residence (£) (2008)	450.70	373.20	371.80	396.10
Place of residence (£) (2009)	445.50	395.40	379.60	402.90
Place of residence (£) (2010)	415.20	384.60	383.60	411.50
Place of residence (£) (2011)	435.60	384.60	385.20	410.50

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Weekly earnings by place of work - median earnings by place of work, in £s. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Weekly earnings by place of work

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Place of work (£) (2007)	338.30	337.90	346.90	382.40
Place of work (£) (2008)	385.20	338.80	365.50	395.40
Place of work (£) (2009)	371.10	371.80	375.90	402.50
Place of work (£) (2010)	365.50	368.00	379.70	410.00
Place of work (£) (2011)	382.10	364.10	378.10	410.20

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Working age people who are economically active - the percentage of working age people who are economically active. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Economically active people of working age

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007)	82.70	80.42	80.02	78.61
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008)	81.64	80.49	80.78	78.92
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008)	81.64	80.49	80.78	78.92
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jan)	81.35	77.44	77.98	76.88

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Working age people who are economically inactive - the percentage of working age people who are economically inactive. People who are neither in employment nor unemployed; this group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Economically inactive people of working age

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2005/6)	26.6	N/A	21.7	23.3
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2006/7)	24.1	N/A	22.1	23.3
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007/8)	21.7	N/A	22.1	23.2
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008/9)	20.8	N/A	21.7	23
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009/10)	17	N/A	22.8	23.5

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Unemployed people of working age - the percentage of working age people who are unemployed. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Unemployed people of working age

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Population Unemployed (2005/6)	3.3	N/A	5	5.3
Population Unemployed (2006/7)	7.8	N/A	5	5.4
Population Unemployed (2007/8)	6.3	N/A	5.4	5.3
Population Unemployed (2008/9)	9.1	N/A	7	7
Population Unemployed (2009/10)	6.3	N/A	7.3	7.9

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Employed people of working age - the percentage of working age people who are employed. Includes employees, the self-employed, participants in government training schemes and people doing unpaid family work. People with two or more jobs are counted only once. It is a residence based survey so people are counted where they live, not where they work. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employed people of working age

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2006-07 Jan)	67.03	72.96	74.20	72.59
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007-08 Jan)	74.69	73.97	73.58	72.55
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008-09 Jan)	73.58	73.43	73.53	72.29
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jan)	72.85	72.16	72.07	70.82
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2010-11 Jan)	75.17	72.63	70.73	70.43

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Number of jobs - the number of full time and part time jobs. Excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs total

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Total jobs (2005)	40,000	320,000	2,133,000	26,478,000
Total jobs (2006)	40,000	323,000	2,185,000	27,888,000
Total jobs (2007)	42,000	332,000	2,202,000	26,606,000
Total jobs (2008)	41,000	319,000	2,152,000	26,611,000
Total jobs (2009)	41,000	318,000	2,145,000	26,636,000

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs density - the number of jobs per resident of working age. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs density

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Jobs density (Ratio) (2005)	0.58	0.68	0.80	0.85
Jobs density (Ratio) (2006)	0.57	0.68	0.81	0.88
Jobs density (Ratio) (2007)	0.60	0.70	0.81	0.84
Jobs density (Ratio) (2008)	0.58	0.67	0.78	0.83
Jobs density (Ratio) (2009)	0.56	0.64	0.74	0.79

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - construction - the number of jobs in the construction industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - construction

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2003)	6.42	6.48	4.66	4.36
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2004)	6.65	5.22	4.63	4.52
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2005)	7.10	7.03	5.09	4.53
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2006)	8.11	7.16	5.46	4.70
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2007)	8.07	7.49	5.74	4.82

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - manufacturing - the number of jobs in the manufacturing industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - manufacturing

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees)	21.71	16.44	18.33	12.59

Jobs by industry - manufacturing

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
employees) (2003)				
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2004)	19.64	12.33	15.37	12.01
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2005)	19.89	15.84	16.68	11.28
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2006)	18.32	15.07	16.02	11.05
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2007)	16.94	14.76	15.55	10.75

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - services - the number of jobs in the service industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - services

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2003)	3.36	4.65	4.35	5.17
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2004)	3.32	5.18	4.90	5.17
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2005)	3.41	4.28	4.70	5.20
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2006)	3.60	4.58	4.64	5.33
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2007)	2.96	4.23	4.44	5.28

Source: Office for National Statistics.

New retail floor space in town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space in town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	1115	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	727	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New retail floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new retail

floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space on the edge of town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	6693	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New retail floor space out of town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space out of town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	626	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	15733	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	263	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space in town centres - the amount of new office floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space in town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	925	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	1340	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	153	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new office floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space on the edge of town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	272	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space out of town centres - the amount of new office floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space out of town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	9644	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	2572	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	3760	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	1820	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	762	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space in town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space in town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	470	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

New leisure floor space in town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	952	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space out of town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space out of town centres

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	570	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	10903	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	3111	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials - the percentage of the resident working population in employment as managers and senior officials. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	20.8	N/A	15.1	15.3
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	16.4	N/A	15.5	15.6
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	17.3	N/A	15.4	15.8
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	21.7	N/A	15.9	16
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	18.7	N/A	16.1	16.1

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 2: professional occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in professional occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 2: professional occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	13.7	N/A	11.7	12.9
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	14.3	N/A	11.2	13.1
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	15.2	N/A	11.3	13
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	14.7	N/A	11.6	13.5
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	13.9	N/A	12.7	14

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in associate professional and technical occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	13.4	N/A	12.5	14.4
People working as Associate professional	18.2	N/A	12.4	14.4

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	14.9	N/A	12.1	14.6
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	14.8	N/A	12.4	14.7
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	14	N/A	12.4	14.6

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	10.2	N/A	10.6	12.3
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	9.8	N/A	11.1	12
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	8.2	N/A	10.8	11.6
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	6.5	N/A	10.5	11.3
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	7	N/A	10	11.1

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in skilled trade occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	12.6	N/A	11.9	11
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	10.2	N/A	11.9	10.9

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	12.3	N/A	11.9	10.7
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	14.4	N/A	11.5	10.4
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	14.3	N/A	11.4	10.2

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in personal service occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	5.8	N/A	7.7	7.8
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	5.1	N/A	7.5	7.8
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	5.5	N/A	8.4	8
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	7.1	N/A	8.8	8.3
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	6	N/A	8.7	8.7

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in sales and customer service occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	6.3	N/A	7.4	7.5
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	6.6	N/A	7.5	7.6
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in	9.9	N/A	7.5	7.5

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
employment 16-74) (2007/8)				
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	7.3	N/A	7.5	7.4
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	9.8	N/A	7.2	7.3

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in process, plant and machine operations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	5.2	N/A	9.4	7.3
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	6.1	N/A	9.2	7.1
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	5.8	N/A	8.8	7
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	4	N/A	8.6	6.8
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	4.9	N/A	8.7	6.6

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in elementary occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	12.2	N/A	13.5	11.2
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	13.3	N/A	13.4	11.3
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	9.9	N/A	13.4	11.5
People working as Elementary	9.5	N/A	12.9	11.2

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)				
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	11.4	N/A	12.6	10.9

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 1 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 1 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 1 and above qualifications

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2006)	83.78	N/A	78.17	77.47
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2007)	82.71	20.31	77.78	77.82
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2008)	83.11	20.43	76.49	77.6
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2009)	85.08	80.96	78.8	78.91
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2010)	84.64	81.5	79.1	80.26

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 2 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 2 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 2 and above qualifications

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2006)	67.85	61.92	62.05	63.18
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2007)	67.71	66.87	62.14	63.85
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2008)	70.71	67.36	60.83	63.45
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2009)	69.89	64.81	63.75	65
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2010)	70.92	67.25	65.92	67

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 3 and above qualifications - the percentage of the

resident working age population with level 3 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 3 and above qualifications

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2006)	56.33	47.43	46.5	47.36
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2007)	55.14	47.16	46.25	47.98
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2008)	58.17	46.36	44.59	47.6
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2009)	56.32	46.57	47.08	48.86
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2010)	53.36	48.03	48.88	50.67

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 4 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 4 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 4 and above qualifications

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2006)	32.72	23.91	24.52	27.14
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2007)	35.43	27.2	25.48	28.27
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2008)	36.24	27.25	24.92	28.25
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2009)	35.62	26.31	25.66	29.62
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2010)	32.51	28.24	27.16	31.12

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with no qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with no qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

No qualifications

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2006)	10.67	N/A	14.02	13.72
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2007)	9.43	12.82	13.72	13.11
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2008)	8.86	12.21	14.52	13.32
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2009)	9.54	11.6	13.06	12.11
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2010)	8.23	10.5	12.89	11.1

No qualifications

Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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qualifications (%) (2010)

Source: Office for National Statistics.

SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

Employment land available - amount of employment land available, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment land available

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 05-06)	48.75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 06-07)	47.91	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 07-08)	34.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 08-09)	10.42	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 09-10)	41.63	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Employment land lost to housing and other uses - amount of employment land lost to housing and other uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment land lost

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 06-07)	1.66	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 07-08)	2.68	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 08-09)	2.02	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.06	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for business employment use - amount of land developed for business employment use, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for business use

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 07-08)	5.07	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 08-09)	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.23	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for leisure employment uses - amount of land developed for leisure employment uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for leisure uses

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 09-10)	3111.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for retail employment use - amount of land developed for retail employment use, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for retail use

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.08	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for other employment uses - amount of land developed for other employment uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for other uses

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B general uses - amount of new business floorspace for B general uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B general floorspace (sq m)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 07-08)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1 floorspace (sq m)

	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	1485	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	762	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1a uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1a uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1a floorspace (sq m)	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1b and B1c uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1b and B1c uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1b and B1c floorspace (sq m)	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B2 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B2 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B2 floorspace (sq m)	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	1264	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	382	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B8 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B8 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B8 floorspace (sq m)	Broxtowe	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	75	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Gedling

Date downloaded:

This profile was downloaded from Nottingham Insight on 26th April 2012

SA - Demographics (All)

The estimated total population - the estimated total population of males and females of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total population estimates

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people (2006)	111,825	1,056,432	4,362,634	50,763,893
All people (2007)	111,990	1,061,631	4,397,007	51,106,181
All people (2008)	112,344	1,069,895	4,429,405	51,464,646
All people (2009)	112,735	1,077,371	4,451,240	51,809,741
All people (2010)	113,158	1,086,587	4,481,431	52,234,045

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 0-15 year olds - the estimated total population of 0-15 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year olds

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 0-15 (2006)	19,883	190,502	819,218	9,670,113
All people aged 0-15 (2007)	19,750	189,210	816,238	9,654,027
All people aged 0-15 (2008)	19,713	188,609	815,812	9,666,342
All people aged 0-15 (2009)	19,695	188,665	815,751	9,704,432

Estimated population of 0-15 year olds

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 0-15 (2010)	19,666	189,107	817,817	9,766,314

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 16-29 year olds - the estimated total population of 16-29 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year olds

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 16-29 (2006)	17,351	217,109	782,475	9,308,790
All people aged 16-29 (2007)	17,727	221,764	804,645	9,524,244
All people aged 16-29 (2008)	17,899	226,561	819,750	9,682,592
All people aged 16-29 (2009)	18,014	229,907	826,788	9,748,968
All people aged 16-29 (2010)	18,026	233,850	835,813	9,846,564

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 30-44 year olds - the estimated total population of 30-44 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year olds

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 30-44 (2006)	24,421	226,737	939,253	11,224,407
All people aged 30-44 (2007)	23,962	223,302	926,456	11,101,968
All people aged 30-44 (2008)	23,530	220,796	912,093	10,973,401
All people aged 30-44 (2009)	23,035	218,338	896,233	10,873,885
All people aged 30-44 (2010)	22,664	216,102	881,583	10,775,487

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of males aged 45-64 and females aged 45-59.
 (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 45-64 and females aged 45-59

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2006)	26,895	227,590	987,910	11,098,027
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2007)	26,794	229,462	996,596	11,180,292
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2008)	26,839	232,317	1,007,303	11,300,229
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2009)	27,185	235,511	1,018,640	11,460,415
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2010)	31,437	271,459	1,177,730	13,239,361

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of males and females over retirement age - the

estimated total population of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2006)	23,275	194,494	833,778	9,462,556
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2007)	23,757	197,893	853,072	9,645,650
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2008)	24,363	201,612	874,447	9,842,082
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2009)	24,806	204,950	893,828	10,022,041
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2010)	25,290	208,469	914,500	10,211,200

Source: ONS

SA - Demographics (Male)

The estimated total male population - the estimated total male population of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total male population estimates

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All males (2006)	54,475	522,675	2,154,653	24,924,056
All males (2007)	54,627	524,387	2,168,657	25,118,869
All males (2008)	54,818	529,301	2,188,039	25,323,494
All males (2009)	54,986	533,118	2,199,956	25,514,571
All males (2010)	55,066	537,460	2,214,086	25,757,629

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 0-15 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year old males

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 0-15 (2006)	10,211	98,032	421,747	4,954,593
Males aged 0-15 (2007)	10,142	97,189	419,261	4,943,108
Males aged 0-15 (2008)	10,123	96,671	418,752	4,946,931
Males aged 0-15 (2009)	10,121	96,708	418,461	4,966,478
Males aged 0-15 (2010)	10,062	96,846	419,322	4,998,693

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 16-29 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year old males

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 16-29 (2006)	8,709	111,036	399,537	4,728,776
Males aged 16-29 (2007)	8,970	112,675	409,366	4,858,074

Estimated population of 16-29 year old males

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 16-29 (2008)	9,109	115,221	418,585	4,949,625
Males aged 16-29 (2009)	9,121	116,545	422,642	4,984,360
Males aged 16-29 (2010)	9,082	118,234	426,984	5,053,749

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 30-44 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year old males

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 30-44 (2006)	11,884	113,814	466,619	5,587,190
Males aged 30-44 (2007)	11,644	112,112	459,688	5,532,239
Males aged 30-44 (2008)	11,362	111,071	453,155	5,475,847
Males aged 30-44 (2009)	11,191	110,016	445,330	5,434,536
Males aged 30-44 (2010)	10,959	108,740	436,945	5,384,373

Source: ONS

The estimated population of males aged 45-64. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 45-64

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 45-64 (2006)	14,939	127,672	554,445	6,159,140
Males aged 45-64 (2007)	15,004	129,435	562,553	6,241,001
Males aged 45-64 (2008)	15,077	131,734	571,372	6,331,726
Males aged 45-64 (2009)	15,231	133,464	577,956	6,426,140
Males aged 45-64 (2010)	15,375	135,476	585,091	6,522,450

Source: ONS

The estimated population of males over retirement age - the estimated population of males aged 65 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 65 and over

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 65 and over (2006)	8,732	72,121	312,305	3,494,357
Males aged 65 and over (2007)	8,867	72,976	317,789	3,544,447
Males aged 65 and over (2008)	9,147	74,604	326,175	3,619,365
Males aged 65 and over (2009)	9,322	76,385	335,567	3,703,057
Males aged 65 and over (2010)	9,588	78,164	345,744	3,798,364

Source: ONS

SA - Demographics (Female)

The estimated total female population - the estimated total female population of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total female population estimates

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All females (2006)	57,350	533,757	2,207,981	25,839,837
All females (2007)	57,363	537,244	2,228,350	25,987,312
All females (2008)	57,526	540,594	2,241,366	26,141,152
All females (2009)	57,749	544,253	2,251,284	26,295,170
All females (2010)	58,092	549,127	2,267,345	26,476,416

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 0-15 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year old females

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 0-15 (2006)	9,672	92,470	397,471	4,715,520
Females aged 0-15 (2007)	9,608	92,021	396,977	4,710,919
Females aged 0-15 (2008)	9,590	91,938	397,060	4,719,411
Females aged 0-15 (2009)	9,574	91,957	397,290	4,737,954
Females aged 0-15 (2010)	9,604	92,261	398,495	4,767,621

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 16-29 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year old females

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 16-29 (2006)	8,642	106,073	382,938	4,580,014
Females aged 16-29 (2007)	8,757	109,089	395,279	4,666,170
Females aged 16-29 (2008)	8,790	111,340	401,165	4,732,967
Females aged 16-29 (2009)	8,893	113,362	404,146	4,764,608
Females aged 16-29 (2010)	8,944	115,616	408,829	4,792,815

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 30-44 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year old females

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 30-44 (2006)	12,537	112,923	472,634	5,637,217
Females aged 30-44 (2007)	12,318	111,190	466,768	5,569,729
Females aged 30-44 (2008)	12,168	109,725	458,938	5,497,554
Females aged 30-44 (2009)	11,844	108,322	450,903	5,439,349
Females aged 30-44 (2010)	11,705	107,362	444,638	5,391,114

Source: ONS

The estimated population of females aged 45-59. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of females aged 45-59

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 45-59 (2006)	11,956	99,918	433,465	4,938,887
Females aged 45-59 (2007)	11,790	100,027	434,043	4,939,291
Females aged 45-59 (2008)	11,762	100,583	435,931	4,968,503
Females aged 45-59 (2009)	11,954	102,047	440,684	5,034,275
Females aged 45-59 (2010)	16,062	135,983	592,639	6,716,911

Source: ONS

The estimated population of females over retirement age - the estimated population of females aged 60 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of females aged 60 and over

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 60 and over (2006)	14,543	122,373	521,473	5,968,199
Females aged 60 and over (2007)	14,890	124,917	535,283	6,101,203
Females aged 60 and over (2008)	15,216	127,008	548,272	6,222,717
Females aged 60 and over (2009)	15,484	128,565	558,261	6,318,984
Females aged 60 and over (2010)	15,702	130,305	568,800	6,412,800

Source: ONS

SA - Indices of Deprivation

Indices of deprivation - score and rank of deprivation in the 354 English District Councils. A high score and a low rank indicate a higher level of deprivation. A rank of 1 indicates the highest deprivation; a rank of 354 indicates the lowest deprivation. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Indices of deprivation - score and rank

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Average SOA Score (2007)	15.54	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average SOA Score (2010)	15.29	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rank of average SOA (2007)	205	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rank of average SOA (2010)	196	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: CLG.

SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area

Total housing stock - total number of dwellings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total dwellings

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwellings - all stock (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - houses and bungalows. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - houses and bungalows

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - flats, apartments and maisonettes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - flats, apartments and mainsonettes

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - temporary dwellings. Temporary dwellings include mobile homes and house boats. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - temporary dwellings

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Homelessness - number of eligible households that are unintentionally homeless

and in priority need, which are accepted as homeless. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Homeless households

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Homelessness (FY 05-06)	49	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 06-07)	45	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 07-08)	70	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 08-09)	103	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 09-10)	46	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Total numbers of new housing completions. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total new housing completions

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - total (FY 05-06)	244	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 06-07)	315	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 07-08)	475	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 08-09)	214	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 09-10)	282	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - total (FY 10-11)	386	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 1 bedroom. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 1 bedroom

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
1 bedroom (FY 05-06)	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 06-07)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 07-08)	69	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 08-09)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 09-10)	43	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 2 bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 2 bedrooms

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 05-06)	110	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 06-07)	154	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 07-08)	198	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 08-09)	91	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 09-10)	94	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 05-06)	49	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 06-07)	81	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 07-08)	144	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 08-09)	51	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 09-10)	63	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 05-06)	55	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 06-07)	68	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 07-08)	64	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 08-09)	60	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 09-10)	70	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - houses and bungalows. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - houses and bungalows

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - houses (FY 05-06)	134	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 06-07)	173	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 07-08)	235	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 08-09)	145	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 09-10)	159	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - flats (FY 05-06)	110	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 06-07)	142	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 07-08)	240	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 08-09)	69	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 09-10)	121	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Amount (%) of Local Authority owned housing stock that is non-decent. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

LA stock that is non-decent

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 05-06)	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 06-07)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 07-08)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 08-09)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 09-10)		N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - private. Number of vacant dwellings in private ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - private

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 05-06)	1,560	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 06-07)	2,423	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 07-08)	1,996	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 08-09)	1,654	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 09-10)	1,845	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - Local Authority. Number of vacant dwellings in Local Authority ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - Local Authority

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 05-06)	109	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 06-07)	141	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 07-08)	116	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 08-09)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 09-10)	55	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - RSL. Number of vacant dwellings in Registered Social Landlord (RSL) ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - RSL

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 05-06)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 06-07)	35	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 07-08)	13	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 08-09)	43	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 09-10)	59	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - other ownership. Number of vacant dwellings in other ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - other

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 09-10)		N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Number of new housing completions that are affordable. The figures include new build and conversions but exclude acquisitions. Acquisitions of affordable housing are not counted here as they are not influenced by Planning Policy. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New affordable housing completions

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - affordable (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 06-07)	41	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 07-08)	95	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 08-09)	43	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 09-10)	48	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

House prices - median house prices for the 2nd quarter (July-September).

Median house prices

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2006)	136,000.000	129,000.000	136,000.000	165,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2007)	140,000.000	138,000.000	145,000.000	176,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2008)	130,000.000	150,000.000	140,000.000	176,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2009)	130,500.000	127,500.000	130,500.000	165,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2010)	136,550.000	133,825.000	140,000.000	182,500.000

Source: CLG.

Housing affordability ration - the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing affordability ratio

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2006)	9	9	10	11
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2007)	9	9	10	11
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2008)	8	8	9	10
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2009)	7	8	8	10
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2010)	8	6	9	10

Source: *Land Registry*.

SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities

Life expectancy at birth - males. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Life expectancy at birth - males

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2004-2006)	78.60	77.50	77.30	77.30
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2005-2007)	78.60	77.60	77.60	77.60
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2006-2008)	78.45	77.82	77.84	77.93
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2007-2009)	79.00	78.23	78.10	78.30
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2008-2010)	79.50	78.50	78.40	78.56

Source: *Neighbourhood statistics*.

Life expectancy at birth - females. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Life expectancy at birth - females

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Female life expectancy at birth (2004-2006)	82.20	81.40	81.30	81.60
Female life expectancy at birth (2005-2007)	82.20	81.60	81.60	81.80
Female life expectancy at birth (2006-2008)	82.39	81.81	81.81	82.05
Female life expectancy at birth (2007-2009)	82.30	81.92	82.10	82.30
Female life expectancy at birth (2008-2010)	83.00	82.30	82.40	82.59

Source: *Neighbourhood statistics*.

Adult participation in sport. Adults taking part in sport at least 3 times a week for at least 30 minutes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Adult participation in sport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Adult participation in sport (%) (2006)	20.10	21.20	20.80	21.00
Adult participation in sport (%) (2008)	23.80	22.40	21.86	21.58
Adult participation in sport (%) (2009)	23.70	21.50	22.06	21.74

Source: Sport England Survey.

Number of conceptions to under 18 year olds per 1,000 females aged 15-17.
 (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Teenage conceptions

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2003-2005)	27.30	37.00	40.80	41.60
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2004-2006)	29.70	36.50	40.20	41.20
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2005-2007)	28.50	36.20	40.10	41.20
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2006-2008)	35.10	37.40	39.90	40.90
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2007-2009)	36.30	36.60	39.20	40.20

Source: Department of Health, Teenage Pregnancy Unit.

Households in living in fuel poverty - the proportion of all households that are living in fuel poverty. A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms). The “Fuel poverty ratio” is therefore defined as: Fuel poverty ratio = fuel costs (modelled usage x price) ÷ income. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Proportion of households living in fuel poverty

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2006)	9.69	12.01	12.93	11.46
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2008)	15.78	19.25	19.22	15.58
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2009)	18.26	20.41	21.4	18.41

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area’s heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)

Number of museums. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of museums

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Museums (2008)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2009)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2010)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2011)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Area managed to green flag standard - area of eligible open space managed to green flag standard, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area managed to green flag standard

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2009)	8.78	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2010)	8.78	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2011)	8.78	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Amount of money received for open space enhancement - amount of money received for open space enhancement in relation to planning permissions (£). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Money received for open space enhancement

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Money received (£) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 07-08)	15,264	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 08-09)	94,129	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 09-10)	431,038	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

All Crime. Total numbers of crimes from all categories. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

All crime

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All crime (2006)	8,344	104,030	N/A	N/A
All crime (2007)	9,220	128,506	N/A	N/A
All crime (2008)	8,327	116,716	N/A	N/A
All crime (2009)	7,780	102,001	N/A	N/A
All crime (2010)	6,363	85,008	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Burglary of a domestic dwelling. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Burglary (Dwelling)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Burglary (Dwelling) (2006)	707	8,153	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2007)	942	9,738	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2008)	720	9,367	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2009)	736	8,147	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2010)	613	6,531	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Burglary other than dwellings. Burglary of properties that are not domestic dwellings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Burglary (Other than a dwelling)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2006)	396	4,253	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2007)	340	4,837	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2008)	253	4,764	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2009)	263	3,682	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2010)	226	3,333	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Business crime. Business crime includes 'all crime and disorder committed by or against businesses.' The definition covers internal crimes (e.g. employee theft) and external crime (e.g. customer theft). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Business crime

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Business Crime (2006)	3,243	36,704	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2007)	3,347	44,838	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2008)	2,816	38,770	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2009)	2,039	25,905	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2010)	1,390	18,535	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Criminal damage. Criminal Damage falls into five categories: criminal damage to vehicles, criminal damage to dwelling, criminal damage to other buildings, arson and other criminal damage. (Commonly known as vandalism). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Criminal damage

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Criminal Damage (2006)	2,170	22,896	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2007)	2,336	27,727	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2008)	2,127	24,868	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2009)	1,984	21,355	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2010)	1,492	16,060	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Drug offences. Drug offences include being in possession of, being involved in the production of or being in possession of with intent to supply, or trafficking any controlled drug. NB. The location of many drug possession offences in Police Stations are due to drugs being found in the possession of the offender (for another offence) when searched. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Drug offences

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Drug Offences (2006)	227	2,591	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2007)	271	4,342	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2008)	253	3,672	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2009)	288	4,024	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2010)	264	4,458	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Robbery. A person is deemed to be guilty of robbery if they use force, or the victim is in fear of the use of force, in stealing property directly from a victim. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Robbery

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Robbery (2006)	177	1,811	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2007)	196	2,175	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2008)	186	2,168	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2009)	218	2,011	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2010)	140	1,573	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Theft of a motor vehicle. Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle is committed if, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, the perpetrator takes any vehicle for his own or another's use. This category includes other vehicles such as motorcycles and mopeds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Theft of a motor vehicle

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2006)	300	3,428	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2007)	311	4,433	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2008)	291	3,652	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2009)	237	2,898	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2010)	152	2,080	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Theft from a motor vehicle. Theft from a vehicle is where the intent is to steal from a vehicle rather than drive it away. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Theft from a motor vehicle

Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Theft from a motor vehicle

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2006)	971	12,019	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2007)	935	14,609	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2008)	784	12,025	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2009)	611	9,123	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2010)	448	6,262	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Violence against a person. Violent crime covers a number of offences where physical or verbal assault has taken place on an individual (this includes threats of violence). Offence types range from harassment, to assault, to grievous bodily harm and murder, but the number of serious offences tend to be relatively small. Sexual Offences are also included in this category. Violent crime includes Domestic Violence which is defined by the Home Office as any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Violence against a person

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Violence Against a Person (2006)	1,222	17,933	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2007)	1,237	21,299	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2008)	1,231	20,250	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2009)	1,248	19,804	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2010)	1,071	16,518	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the area

Number of community centres. A community centre is a publicly accessible building where the primary use is to allow members of the community to gather for group activities and social support. For the Ashfield 2010 update, 10 community centres were added to the data that had previously been omitted. In Mansfield the definition includes: meeting rooms, youth clubs and resource centres. It does not include; churches, schools, miners welfares, coffee shops, leisure centres, I.T suites, libraries etc. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of community centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Community centres (2008)	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2009)	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2010)	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2011)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Number of leisure centres. Only leisure centres owned the local authority owned are included in the figures. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of leisure centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Leisure centres (2008)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2009)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2010)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2011)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Number of libraries. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of libraries

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Libraries (2008)	9	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2009)	9	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2010)	9	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2011)	9	77	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the area

Area of biological SINCs - area covered by Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of biological SINCs

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Biological SINCs (ha) (2008)	1180.83	16855.56	N/A	N/A
Biological SINCs (ha) (2009)	1180.83	16971.32	N/A	N/A
Biological SINCs (ha) (2010)	1184.41	17265.20	N/A	N/A
Biological SINCs (ha) (2011)	1199.76	17658.21	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre.

Local Nature Reserves. The number of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in each District. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens it is attributed to the District that 'owns' the LNR. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Local Nature Reserves

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Nature Reserves (2008)	3	50	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2009)	3	50	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2010)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2011)	3	69	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Local Nature Reserves - area covered by Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in hectares. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens the area is

attributed to the actual area it falls into. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of Local Nature Reserves

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2008)	61.73	808.25	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2009)	61.73	808.25	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	61.73	684.86	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	61.74	1048.86	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

National Nature Reserves - number of National Nature Reserves. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of National Nature Reserves

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
National Nature Reserves (2008)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2009)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2011)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

National Nature Reserves - area covered by National Nature Reserves in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of National Nature Reserves

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2008)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2009)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SSSI - condition is favourable. The area of SSSI that is classed as 'favourable' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is favourable

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2009)	30.44	468.24	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2010)	30.44	559.98	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2011)	30.44	559.99	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable recovering. Area of SSSI that is classed as 'unfavourable recovering' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2009)	1.00	2372.77	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2010)	1.00	2509.47	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2011)	1.00	2534.36	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable no change. Area of SSSI that is classed as 'unfavourable no change' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2009)	7.26	369.27	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2010)	7.26	218.24	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2011)	7.26	193.55	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable declining. Area of SSSI classed as 'unfavourable declining' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2009)	0.00	106.25	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2010)	0.00	28.12	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2011)	0.00	57.53	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SA7 - To protect and enhance the landscape character of the area, including the area's heritage and its settings

Battlefields - number of battlefields. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Battlefields

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Battlefields (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - number of Conservation Areas. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Conservation Areas

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas (2008)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2009)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2010)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2011)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - area covered by Conservation Areas in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area covered by Conservation Areas

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas (ha) (2008)	123.12	4,558.04	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2009)	123.12	4,559.29	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2010)	123.12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2011)	123.12	5,420.07	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - with Management Plans. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Conservation Areas with Management Plans

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2008)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2009)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2010)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2011)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Listed Buildings - Grade I. Number of Grade I Listed Buildings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade I

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2008)	6	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2009)	6	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2010)	6	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2011)	6	147	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings - Grade II*. Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings. Also includes Grade B. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade II*

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2008)	15	194	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2009)	15	198	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2010)	15	198	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2011)	15	201	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings - Grade II. Number of Grade II Listed Buildings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade II

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2008)	167	4200	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2009)	167	4209	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2010)	167	4207	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2011)	167	4206	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings as risk. Number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings included on English Heritage's Building at Risk register. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings at risk

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings at risk (2011)	2	N/A	139	1625

Source: English Heritage.

Registered Parks and Gardens - the number of Registered Parks and Gardens. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens - number

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered parks and gardens - number (2008)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2009)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2010)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2011)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Registered Parks and Gardens - the area of Registered Parks and Gardens (excludes Historic Parks and Gardens). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2008)	339.10	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2009)	339.10	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2010)	339.10	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2011)	339.10	5666.31	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Registered Parks and Gardens at risk - the number of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (excludes Historic Parks and Gardens). At risk information obtained from English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register. The 2010 data were obtained on 18/02/2010; the 2011 were obtained on 14/03/2011. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens at risk

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2010)	0	2	6	
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2011)	0	2	7	99

Source: *English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register*.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments - the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2008)	9	183	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2009)	9	183	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2010)	9	181	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2011)	9	183	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Ancient Woodland - the amount of ancient woodland in hectares. Includes area of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland, and Ancient Replanted Woodland. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Ancient Woodland

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ancient woodland (ha) (2009)	68.94	2696.85	N/A	N/A
Ancient woodland (ha) (2010)	68.94	2696.85	N/A	N/A
Ancient woodland (ha) (2011)	68.94	2696.85	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Nature*.

Woodland area - the amount of woodland area in hectares. Data derived from the National Inventory of Woodland - Interpreted Forest Type (IFT), 31st March 2002. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Woodland area (ha)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Woodland areas (ha) (2002)	0.88	11.02	N/A	N/A

Source: Forestry Commission.

SA8 - To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding

Air Quality Management Areas - the area covered by Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Air Quality Management Areas

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
AQMAs (ha) (2008)	0.00	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2009)	0.00	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2010)	0.00	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2011)	0.00	433.39	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Flood zones 2 and 3 - area of flood zones 2 and 3 in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Flood zones 2 and 3

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2008)	1164.57	41982.73	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2009)	1186.36	42576.70	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2010)	1186.35	42509.22	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2011)	1189.47	42640.08	N/A	N/A

Source: Environment Agency.

Contaminated land - amount of contaminated land in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Contaminated land

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Greenfield land lost - amount of greenfield land lost to housing and other uses in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Greenfield land lost (ha)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	18.30	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	36.29	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	63.87	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 09-10)	2.16	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions at less than 30 per ha - number of housing completions at less than 30 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions at less than 30 per ha

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 05-06)	6	1064	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 06-07)	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 07-08)	52	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 08-09)	37	855	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 09-10)	55	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha - number of housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 05-06)	46	1341	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 06-07)	55	1368	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 07-08)	171	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 08-09)	103	886	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 09-10)	94	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha - number of housing completions at more than 50 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 05-06)	99	1843	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 06-07)	156	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 07-08)	250	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 08-09)	74	915	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 09-10)	133	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions on PDL - the number of housing completions on previously developed land (PDL). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions on PDL

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions on PDL (FY 05-06)	221	3712	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 06-07)	290	3480	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 07-08)	392	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 08-09)	154	2229	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 09-10)	232	2168	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Land developed for employment on PDL - amount of land developed for employment uses on previously developed land (PDL). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for employment on PDL

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	60.56	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	18.82	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 08-09)	3.89	20.99	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Planning permission granted contrary to EA advice on water quality grounds - the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency (EA) advice on water quality grounds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 06-07)	0	0	N/A	
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.*

Planning permission granted contrary to EA advice on flood defense grounds - the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency (EA) advice on flood defense grounds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 06-07)	0	1	N/A	13
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	16
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 08-09)	2	2	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 09-10)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.*

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

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (composting)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire County Council.*

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery

- capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (energy recovery)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	30,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	20,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for commercial and industrial landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (landfill)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling - capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (recycling)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	85,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (waste transfer)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	25,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (composting)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (energy recovery)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill -
 capacity of new waste management facilities for construction and demolition landfill
 in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (landfill)				
	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	147,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	130,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	200,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling -
 capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling construction and
 demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (recycling)				
	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	400,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer
 - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of construction and
 demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (waste transfer)				
	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (waste transfer)

Gedling Nottinghamshire East Midlands England

(tonnes) (FY 09-10)

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (composting)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	32000	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (energy recovery)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for municipal landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (landfill)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

New waste management facilities - municipal (landfill)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal recycling - capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (recycling)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	100,000	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (waste transfer)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

All household waste recycled - the percentage of all household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste recycled

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	35.77	39.27	N/A	34.54
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	35.27	41.59	N/A	37.60
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	35.27	42.59	N/A	39.70

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Dry household waste recycled - the percentage of dry household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Dry household waste recycled

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	30.73	26.11	N/A	N/A
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	29.48	27.54	N/A	N/A
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	28.83	27.45	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Green household waste recycled - the percentage of green household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Green household waste recycled

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	5.03	13.16	N/A	N/A
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	5.79	14.06	N/A	N/A
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	6.46	15.14	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Household waste incinerated - the percentage of household waste that is incinerated. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste incinerated

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	14.89	N/A	N/A
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	15.28	N/A	N/A
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 09-10)	N/A	13.46	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Household waste landfilled - the percentage of household waste that is landfilled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste landfilled

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	45.89	N/A	N/A

Household waste landfilled

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	43.12	N/A	N/A
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 09-10)	N/A	43.97	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Residual household waste per household - the amount of residual household waste per household in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Residual household waste per household

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	235	361	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	563	724	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	560	660	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	553	628	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal waste - the total amount of municipal waste in kg. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal waste	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 07-08)	N/A	439,448	2,413,355	28,506,278
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 08-09)	N/A	420,407	2,353,361	27,333,000
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 09-10)	N/A	408,272	2,296,000	26,541,000

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal solid waste landfilled - the percentage of municipal solid waste that is landfilled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal solid waste landfilled

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 07-08)	N/A	46.95	52.99	54.41
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 08-09)	N/A	44.45	50.00	50.30
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 09-10)	N/A	44.86	48.10	46.90

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy - the amount of municipal waste that is used to recover heat/energy in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	N/A	60,704	165,609	3,163,457
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	58,678	140,429	3,325,000
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	N/A	50,923	152,000	3,610,000

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

Domestic electricity use per meter - the amount of electricity consumed by domestic users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Domestic electricity consumption per meter (kWh)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2004)	4,490	N/A	4,520	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2005)	4,490	N/A	4,520	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2006)	4,380	N/A	4,410	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2007)	4,320	N/A	4,350	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Domestic gas use per meter - the amount of gas consumed by domestic users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Domestic gas consumption per meter (kWh)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic gas (kWh) (2004)	20,760	N/A	19,420	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2005)	20,760	N/A	19,420	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2006)	19,740	N/A	18,490	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2007)	19,120	N/A	17,820	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Industrial/commercial electricity use per meter - the amount of electricity consumed by industrial/commercial users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Industrial/commercial electricity consumption per meter (kWh)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	68,000	N/A	94,800	N/A

Industrial/commercial electricity consumption per meter (kWh)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
(2004)				
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	68,000	N/A	94,800	N/A
(2005)				
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	74,000	N/A	92,900	N/A
(2006)				
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	66,000	N/A	87,600	N/A
(2007)				

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Industrial/commercial gas use per meter - the amount of gas consumed by industrial/commercial users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Industrial/commercial gas consumption per meter (kWh)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2004)	465,900	N/A	664,400	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2005)	465,900	N/A	664,400	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2006)	509,700	N/A	649,100	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2007)	524,700	N/A	666,200	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic users (GWh) (2005)	2.7	N/A	704.9	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2006)	2.7	N/A	739.5	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2007)	2.7	N/A	655.8	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2008)	2.8	N/A	710.2	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2005)	74	N/A	9,436.3	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2006)	68	N/A	8,749.1	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2007)	68.9	N/A	8,885.8	N/A

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2008)	63.2	N/A	7,970.5	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Rail users (GWh) (2005)	4	N/A	840.2	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2006)	4.1	N/A	853.5	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2007)	4	N/A	846.9	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2008)	4	N/A	853.4	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by road users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Road users (GWh) (2005)	394.9	N/A	39,457.9	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2006)	395	N/A	39,753.3	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2007)	398.9	N/A	39,842	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2008)	382.4	N/A	38,135.4	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from renewables - amount of energy consumed from renewables, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from renewables

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2005)	.5	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2006)	.5	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2007)	.5	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2008)	.5	N/A	1,105.9	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass - capacity of renewable energy installed from biomass, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Biomass (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps - capacity of renewable energy installed from ground source heat pumps, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV - capacity of renewable energy installed from solar PV, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Solar PV (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat - capacity of renewable energy installed from solar heat, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Solar heat (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from wind - capacity of renewable energy installed from wind, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from wind

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Wind (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

Accessibility to a GP - the percentage of households that have access to a GP within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of GPs measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a GP by public transport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	94.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	95.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	95.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a hospital - the percentage of households that have access to a hospital within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of hospital sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between

updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a hospital by public transport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	15.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	15.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	37.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	83.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	83.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a primary school - the percentage of households that have access to a primary school within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of primary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a primary school by public transport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	98.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	98.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	98.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households with access to a primary school by public transport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)				
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a secondary school - the percentage of households that have access to a secondary school within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of secondary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a secondary school by public transport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	81.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	85.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	81.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a further education establishment - the percentage of households that have access to a further education establishment within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of purpose built further education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between

service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a further education establishment by public transport	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	12.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	13.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	84.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	92.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	94.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a Council run leisure centre - the percentage of households that have access to a Council run leisure centre within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of Council run leisure centres measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a Council run leisure centre by public transport	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	69.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	60.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	56.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public	98.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households with access to a Council run leisure centre by public transport

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
transport (%) (2009)				
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	98.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities

People receiving out of work benefits - the percentage of people receiving benefits who are under working age and are available for, and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week. All figures have been rounded to the nearest five, data suppressed where 10 cases or fewer. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

People receiving out of work benefits

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People receiving out of work benefits (Q01 2010)	7,780	60,530	349,315	4,203,465
People receiving out of work benefits (Q02 2010)	7,575	58,075	334,290	4,047,390
People receiving out of work benefits (Q03 2010)	7,600	57,265	330,780	4,031,290
People receiving out of work benefits (Q04 2010)	7,445	56,475	325,670	3,974,315
People receiving out of work benefits (Q01 2011)	7,615	57,725	332,400	4,028,560
People receiving out of work benefits (Q02 2011)	7,695	57,500	329,520	3,978,650

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Weekly earnings - median earnings by place of residence, in £s. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Weekly earnings by place of residence

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Place of residence (£) (2007)	389.10	358.10	355.40	382.90
Place of residence (£) (2008)	355.10	373.20	371.80	396.10
Place of residence (£) (2009)	400.00	395.40	379.60	402.90
Place of residence (£) (2010)	383.10	384.60	383.60	411.50
Place of residence (£) (2011)	397.50	384.60	385.20	410.50

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Weekly earnings by place of work - median earnings by place of work, in £s. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Weekly earnings by place of work

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Place of work (£) (2007)	396.90	337.90	346.90	382.40
Place of work (£) (2008)	358.80	338.80	365.50	395.40
Place of work (£) (2009)	417.80	371.80	375.90	402.50
Place of work (£) (2010)	350.40	368.00	379.70	410.00
Place of work (£) (2011)	322.40	364.10	378.10	410.20

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Working age people who are economically active - the percentage of working age people who are economically active. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Economically active people of working age

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007)	78.98	80.42	80.02	78.61
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008)	82.72	80.49	80.78	78.92
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008)	82.72	80.49	80.78	78.92
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jan)	80.95	77.44	77.98	76.88

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Working age people who are economically inactive - the percentage of working age people who are economically inactive. People who are neither in employment nor unemployed; this group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Economically inactive people of working age

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009/5/6)	21.8	N/A	21.7	23.3
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2006/7)	20.8	N/A	22.1	23.3
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007/8)	22	N/A	22.1	23.2
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008/9)	16.9	N/A	21.7	23
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009/10)	21.7	N/A	22.8	23.5

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Unemployed people of working age - the percentage of working age people who are unemployed. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Unemployed people of working age

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Unemployed people of working age

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Population Unemployed (2005/6)	3.5	N/A	5	5.3
Population Unemployed (2006/7)	2	N/A	5	5.4
Population Unemployed (2007/8)	3.9	N/A	5.4	5.3
Population Unemployed (2008/9)	7.3	N/A	7	7
Population Unemployed (2009/10)	7.2	N/A	7.3	7.9

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Employed people of working age - the percentage of working age people who are employed. Includes employees, the self-employed, participants in government training schemes and people doing unpaid family work. People with two or more jobs are counted only once. It is a residence based survey so people are counted where they live, not where they work. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employed people of working age

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2006-07 Jan)	76.15	72.96	74.20	72.59
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007-08 Jan)	76.87	73.97	73.58	72.55
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008-09 Jan)	75.63	73.43	73.53	72.29
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jan)	75.31	72.16	72.07	70.82
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2010-11 Jan)	74.38	72.63	70.73	70.43

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Number of jobs - the number of full time and part time jobs. Excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs total

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Total jobs (2005)	35,000	320,000	2,133,000	26,478,000
Total jobs (2006)	38,000	323,000	2,185,000	27,888,000
Total jobs (2007)	37,000	332,000	2,202,000	26,606,000
Total jobs (2008)	37,000	319,000	2,152,000	26,611,000
Total jobs (2009)	37,000	318,000	2,145,000	26,636,000

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs density - the number of jobs per resident of working age. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs density

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Jobs density (Ratio) (2005)	0.52	0.68	0.80	0.85
Jobs density (Ratio) (2006)	0.56	0.68	0.81	0.88
Jobs density (Ratio) (2007)	0.54	0.70	0.81	0.84
Jobs density (Ratio) (2008)	0.54	0.67	0.78	0.83
Jobs density (Ratio) (2009)	0.51	0.64	0.74	0.79

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - construction - the number of jobs in the construction industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - construction

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2003)	7.37	6.48	4.66	4.36
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2004)	7.27	5.22	4.63	4.52
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2005)	7.90	7.03	5.09	4.53
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2006)	8.58	7.16	5.46	4.70
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2007)	8.31	7.49	5.74	4.82

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - manufacturing - the number of jobs in the manufacturing industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - manufacturing

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2003)	12.82	16.44	18.33	12.59
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2004)	14.55	12.33	15.37	12.01
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2005)	15.12	15.84	16.68	11.28
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2006)	13.86	15.07	16.02	11.05
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2007)	14.38	14.76	15.55	10.75

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - services - the number of jobs in the service industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - services

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2003)	3.53	4.65	4.35	5.17
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2004)	4.36	5.18	4.90	5.17
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2005)	3.78	4.28	4.70	5.20
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2006)	3.96	4.58	4.64	5.33
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2007)	3.83	4.23	4.44	5.28

Source: Office for National Statistics.

New retail floor space in town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space in town centres	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	3500	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	10693	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New retail floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space on the edge of town centres	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New retail floor space out of town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space out of town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space in town centres - the amount of new office floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space in town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new office floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space on the edge of town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space out of town centres - the amount of new office floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space out of town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space in town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space in town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	2103	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space out of town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space out of town centres

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	1747	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials - the percentage of the resident working population in employment as managers and senior officials. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	17.1	N/A	15.1	15.3
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	15	N/A	15.5	15.6
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	14.7	N/A	15.4	15.8
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	16.1	N/A	15.9	16
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	13.4	N/A	16.1	16.1

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 2: professional occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in professional occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 2: professional occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	13.7	N/A	11.7	12.9
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	13.6	N/A	11.2	13.1
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	13.3	N/A	11.3	13
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	12.7	N/A	11.6	13.5
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	15.9	N/A	12.7	14

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in associate professional and technical occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	15.6	N/A	12.5	14.4
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	15.7	N/A	12.4	14.4
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	10.7	N/A	12.1	14.6
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	11.5	N/A	12.4	14.7
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	11	N/A	12.4	14.6

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	10.6	N/A	10.6	12.3
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	13.4	N/A	11.1	12
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	10.4	N/A	10.8	11.6
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	15.4	N/A	10.5	11.3
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	16.2	N/A	10	11.1

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in skilled trade occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	12.7	N/A	11.9	11
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	15.2	N/A	11.9	10.9
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	18.9	N/A	11.9	10.7
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	13.5	N/A	11.5	10.4
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	10.8	N/A	11.4	10.2

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in personal service occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74)	6.8	N/A	7.7	7.8

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
(2005/6) People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74)	5.2	N/A	7.5	7.8
(2006/7) People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74)	7.9	N/A	8.4	8
(2007/8) People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74)	8.6	N/A	8.8	8.3
(2008/9) People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74)	11.1	N/A	8.7	8.7

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in sales and customer service occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	5.7	N/A	7.4	7.5
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	8.2	N/A	7.5	7.6
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	8.5	N/A	7.5	7.5
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	7.8	N/A	7.5	7.4
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	5	N/A	7.2	7.3

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in process, plant and machine operations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	6.5	N/A	9.4	7.3
People working as Process; plant and	4.2	N/A	9.2	7.1

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)				
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	3.3	N/A	8.8	7
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	5.3	N/A	8.6	6.8
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	5.3	N/A	8.7	6.6

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in elementary occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	11.3	N/A	13.5	11.2
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	9.3	N/A	13.4	11.3
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	11.6	N/A	13.4	11.5
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	8.6	N/A	12.9	11.2
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	11.4	N/A	12.6	10.9

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 1 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 1 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 1 and above qualifications

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2006)	77.6	N/A	78.17	77.47
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2007)	79.46	20.31	77.78	77.82
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2008)	83.71	20.43	76.49	77.6
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2009)	81.45	80.96	78.8	78.91
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2010)	86.01	81.5	79.1	80.26

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 2 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 2 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 2 and above qualifications

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2006)	63.48	61.92	62.05	63.18
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2007)	67.19	66.87	62.14	63.85
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2008)	68.8	67.36	60.83	63.45
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2009)	67.09	64.81	63.75	65
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2010)	75.76	67.25	65.92	67

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 3 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 3 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 3 and above qualifications

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2006)	48.5	47.43	46.5	47.36
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2007)	53.64	47.16	46.25	47.98
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2008)	52.65	46.36	44.59	47.6
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2009)	47.84	46.57	47.08	48.86
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2010)	52.63	48.03	48.88	50.67

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 4 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 4 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 4 and above qualifications

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2006)	29.39	23.91	24.52	27.14
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2007)	31.24	27.2	25.48	28.27
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2010)	27.72	27.25	24.92	28.25

Level 4 and above qualifications

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
level 4 (%) (2008)				
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2008)	26.08	26.31	25.66	29.62
level 4 (%) (2009)				
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2009)	30.75	28.24	27.16	31.12
level 4 (%) (2010)				

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with no qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with no qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

No qualifications

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2006)	17.97	N/A	14.02	13.72
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2007)	13.41	12.82	13.72	13.11
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2008)	10.31	12.21	14.52	13.32
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2009)	7.95	11.6	13.06	12.11
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2010)	8.03	10.5	12.89	11.1

Source: Office for National Statistics.

SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

Employment land available - amount of employment land available, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment land available

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 05-06)	36.94	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 06-07)	35.04	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 07-08)	34.19	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 08-09)	33.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 09-10)	33.10	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Employment land lost to housing and other uses - amount of employment land

lost to housing and other uses, in hectares.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment land lost

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.73	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 06-07)	1.03	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for business employment use - amount of land developed for business employment use, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for business use

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 08-09)	5.79	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.46	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for leisure employment uses - amount of land developed for leisure employment uses, in hectares.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for leisure uses

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for retail employment use - amount of land developed for retail employment use, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for retail use

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (FY 09-10)	2.08	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for other employment uses - amount of land developed for other employment uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for other uses

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B general uses - amount of new business floorspace for B general uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B general floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 08-09)	4948	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

B general floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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m) (FY 09-10)

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1 floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1a uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1a uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1a floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1b and B1c uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1b and B1c uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1b and B1c floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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New business floor space - B1b and B1c	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
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B1b and B1c floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
(sq m) (FY 05-06)				
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 09-10)	1166	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B2 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B2 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B2 floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	4508	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B8 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B8 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B8 floorspace (sq m)

	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	1800	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Nottingham

Date downloaded:

This profile was downloaded from Nottingham Insight on 26th April 2012.

SA - Demographics (All)

The estimated total population - the estimated total population of males and females of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total population estimates

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people (2006)	289,555	1,056,432	4,362,634	50,763,893
All people (2007)	292,318	1,061,631	4,397,007	51,106,181
All people (2008)	296,576	1,069,895	4,429,405	51,464,646
All people (2009)	300,770	1,077,371	4,451,240	51,809,741
All people (2010)	306,697	1,086,587	4,481,431	52,234,045

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 0-15 year olds - the estimated total population of 0-15 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year olds

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 0-15 (2006)	48,977	190,502	819,218	9,670,113
All people aged 0-15 (2007)	48,814	189,210	816,238	9,654,027
All people aged 0-15 (2008)	49,058	188,609	815,812	9,666,342
All people aged 0-15 (2009)	49,371	188,665	815,751	9,704,432
All people aged 0-15 (2010)	50,089	189,107	817,817	9,766,314

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 16-29 year olds - the estimated total population of 16-29 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year olds

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 16-29 (2006)	93,895	217,109	782,475	9,308,790
All people aged 16-29 (2007)	96,513	221,764	804,645	9,524,244
All people aged 16-29 (2008)	99,323	226,561	819,750	9,682,592
All people aged 16-29 (2009)	101,393	229,907	826,788	9,748,968
All people aged 16-29 (2010)	104,312	233,850	835,813	9,846,564

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of 30-44 year olds - the estimated total population of 30-44 year old males and females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year olds

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 30-44 (2006)	59,382	226,737	939,253	11,224,407
All people aged 30-44 (2007)	58,993	223,302	926,456	11,101,968
All people aged 30-44 (2008)	59,348	220,796	912,093	10,973,401
All people aged 30-44 (2009)	60,248	218,338	896,233	10,873,885
All people aged 30-44 (2010)	61,019	216,102	881,583	10,775,487

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of males aged 45-64 and females aged 45-59.
 (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 45-64 and females aged 45-59

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2006)	46,475	227,590	987,910	11,098,027
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2007)	47,297	229,462	996,596	11,180,292
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2008)	48,369	232,317	1,007,303	11,300,229
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2009)	49,460	235,511	1,018,640	11,460,415
All people aged 45-64 (males) or 45-59 (females) (2010)	56,563	271,459	1,177,730	13,239,361

Source: ONS

The estimated total population of males and females over retirement age - the estimated total population of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over.
 (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2006)	40,826	194,494	833,778	9,462,556
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2007)	40,701	197,893	853,072	9,645,650
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2008)	40,478	201,612	874,447	9,842,082
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2009)	40,298	204,950	893,828	10,022,041
All people aged 65 and over (males) or 60 and over (females) (2010)	40,388	208,469	914,500	10,211,200

Source: ONS

SA - Demographics (Male)

The estimated total male population - the estimated total male population of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total male population estimates

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Total male population estimates

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All males (2006)	145,837	522,675	2,154,653	24,924,056
All males (2007)	146,438	524,387	2,168,657	25,118,869
All males (2008)	148,816	529,301	2,188,039	25,323,494
All males (2009)	150,867	533,118	2,199,956	25,514,571
All males (2010)	153,618	537,460	2,214,086	25,757,629

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 0-15 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year old males

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 0-15 (2006)	25,197	98,032	421,747	4,954,593
Males aged 0-15 (2007)	25,050	97,189	419,261	4,943,108
Males aged 0-15 (2008)	25,122	96,671	418,752	4,946,931
Males aged 0-15 (2009)	25,297	96,708	418,461	4,966,478
Males aged 0-15 (2010)	25,700	96,846	419,322	4,998,693

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 16-29 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year old males

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 16-29 (2006)	48,107	111,036	399,537	4,728,776
Males aged 16-29 (2007)	48,611	112,675	409,366	4,858,074
Males aged 16-29 (2008)	49,723	115,221	418,585	4,949,625
Males aged 16-29 (2009)	50,389	116,545	422,642	4,984,360
Males aged 16-29 (2010)	51,467	118,234	426,984	5,053,749

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 30-44 year old males. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year old males

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 30-44 (2006)	31,250	113,814	466,619	5,587,190
Males aged 30-44 (2007)	31,136	112,112	459,688	5,532,239
Males aged 30-44 (2008)	31,628	111,071	453,155	5,475,847
Males aged 30-44 (2009)	32,190	110,016	445,330	5,434,536
Males aged 30-44 (2010)	32,466	108,740	436,945	5,384,373

Source: ONS

The estimated population of males aged 45-64. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 45-64

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 45-64 (2006)	26,109	127,672	554,445	6,159,140
Males aged 45-64 (2007)	26,674	129,435	562,553	6,241,001
Males aged 45-64 (2008)	27,464	131,734	571,372	6,331,726
Males aged 45-64 (2009)	28,090	133,464	577,956	6,426,140
Males aged 45-64 (2010)	29,038	135,476	585,091	6,522,450

Source: ONS

The estimated population of males over retirement age - the estimated population of males aged 65 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of males aged 65 and over

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Males aged 65 and over (2006)	15,174	72,121	312,305	3,494,357
Males aged 65 and over (2007)	14,967	72,976	317,789	3,544,447
Males aged 65 and over (2008)	14,879	74,604	326,175	3,619,365
Males aged 65 and over (2009)	14,901	76,385	335,567	3,703,057
Males aged 65 and over (2010)	14,947	78,164	345,744	3,798,364

Source: ONS

SA - Demographics (Female)

The estimated total female population - the estimated total female population of all ages. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total female population estimates

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All females (2006)	143,718	533,757	2,207,981	25,839,837
All females (2007)	145,880	537,244	2,228,350	25,987,312
All females (2008)	147,760	540,594	2,241,366	26,141,152
All females (2009)	149,903	544,253	2,251,284	26,295,170
All females (2010)	153,079	549,127	2,267,345	26,476,416

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 0-15 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 0-15 year old females

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 0-15 (2006)	23,780	92,470	397,471	4,715,520
Females aged 0-15 (2007)	23,764	92,021	396,977	4,710,919
Females aged 0-15 (2008)	23,936	91,938	397,060	4,719,411
Females aged 0-15 (2009)	24,074	91,957	397,290	4,737,954
Females aged 0-15 (2010)	24,389	92,261	398,495	4,767,621

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 16-29 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 16-29 year old females

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 16-29 (2006)	45,788	106,073	382,938	4,580,014
Females aged 16-29 (2007)	47,902	109,089	395,279	4,666,170
Females aged 16-29 (2008)	49,600	111,340	401,165	4,732,967
Females aged 16-29 (2009)	51,004	113,362	404,146	4,764,608
Females aged 16-29 (2010)	52,845	115,616	408,829	4,792,815

Source: ONS

The estimated population of 30-44 year old females. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of 30-44 year old females

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 30-44 (2006)	28,132	112,923	472,634	5,637,217
Females aged 30-44 (2007)	27,857	111,190	466,768	5,569,729
Females aged 30-44 (2008)	27,720	109,725	458,938	5,497,554
Females aged 30-44 (2009)	28,058	108,322	450,903	5,439,349
Females aged 30-44 (2010)	28,553	107,362	444,638	5,391,114

Source: ONS

The estimated population of females aged 45-59. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of females aged 45-59

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 45-59 (2006)	20,366	99,918	433,465	4,938,887
Females aged 45-59 (2007)	20,623	100,027	434,043	4,939,291
Females aged 45-59 (2008)	20,905	100,583	435,931	4,968,503
Females aged 45-59 (2009)	21,370	102,047	440,684	5,034,275
Females aged 45-59 (2010)	27,525	135,983	592,639	6,716,911

Source: ONS

The estimated population of females over retirement age - the estimated population of females aged 60 and over. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Estimated population of females aged 60 and over

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Females aged 60 and over (2006)	25,652	122,373	521,473	5,968,199
Females aged 60 and over (2007)	25,734	124,917	535,283	6,101,203
Females aged 60 and over (2008)	25,599	127,008	548,272	6,222,717
Females aged 60 and over (2009)	25,397	128,565	558,261	6,318,984
Females aged 60 and over (2010)	25,441	130,305	568,800	6,412,800

Source: ONS

SA - Indices of Deprivation

Indices of deprivation - score and rank of deprivation in the 354 English District Councils. A high score and a low rank indicate a higher level of deprivation. A rank of

1 indicates the highest deprivation; a rank of 354 indicates the lowest deprivation. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Indices of deprivation - score and rank

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Average SOA Score (2007)	37.46	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average SOA Score (2010)	34.42	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rank of average SOA (2007)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rank of average SOA (2010)	17	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: CLG.

SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area

Total housing stock - total number of dwellings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total dwellings

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwellings - all stock (FY 05-06)	125122	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 06-07)	126389	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwellings - all stock (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - houses and bungalows. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - houses and bungalows

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 05-06)	95,645	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 06-07)	95,797	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - houses (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - flats, apartments and maisonettes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - flats, apartments and mainsonettes

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 05-06)	29,417	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing stock - flats, apartments and maisonettes

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 06-07)	30,529	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - flats (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing stock by type - temporary dwellings. Temporary dwellings include mobile homes and house boats. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing stock - temporary dwellings

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 05-06)	60	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 06-07)	63	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 08-09)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Homelessness – number of eligible households that are unintentionally homeless and in priority need, which are accepted as homeless. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Homeless households

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Homelessness (FY 05-06)	1,184	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 06-07)	820	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 07-08)	823	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 08-09)	633	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homelessness (FY 09-10)	616	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Total numbers of new housing completions. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Total new housing completions

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Total new housing completions

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions – total (FY 05-06)	1,400	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions – total (FY 06-07)	1,533	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions – total (FY 07-08)	1,297	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions – total (FY 08-09)	773	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions – total (FY 09-10)	1,067	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions – total (FY 10-11)	572	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 1 bedroom. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 1 bedroom

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
1 bedroom (FY 05-06)	640	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 06-07)	385	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 07-08)	275	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 08-09)	315	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 bedroom (FY 09-10)	712	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 2 bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 2 bedrooms

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 05-06)	488	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 06-07)	842	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 07-08)	566	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 08-09)	252	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (FY 09-10)	433	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	238	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing completions - 3 bedrooms

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
(FY 05-06)				
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 05-06)	235	N/A	N/A	N/A
(FY 06-07)				
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 06-07)	306	N/A	N/A	N/A
(FY 07-08)				
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 07-08)	152	N/A	N/A	N/A
(FY 08-09)				
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (FY 08-09)	88	N/A	N/A	N/A
(FY 09-10)				

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 05-06)	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 06-07)	71	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 07-08)	150	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 08-09)	54	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (FY 09-10)	32	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - houses and bungalows. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - houses and bungalows

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - houses (FY 05-06)	331	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 06-07)	348	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 07-08)	461	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 08-09)	198	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - houses (FY 09-10)	211	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - flats (FY 05-06)	1,069	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 06-07)	1,185	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 07-08)	836	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 08-09)	575	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - flats (FY 09-10)	854	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Amount (%) of Local Authority owned housing stock that is non-decent. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

LA stock that is non-decent

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 05-06)	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 06-07)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 07-08)	32	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 08-09)	32	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (FY 09-10)	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - private. Number of vacant dwellings in private ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - private

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 05-06)	4,055	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 06-07)	5,057	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 07-08)	5,135	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 08-09)	4,841	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private (FY 09-10)	4,085	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - Local Authority. Number of vacant dwellings in Local Authority ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - Local Authority

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 05-06)	1,322	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 06-07)	794	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 07-08)	602	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 08-09)	783	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA (FY 09-10)	838	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - RSL. Number of vacant dwellings in Registered Social Landlord (RSL) ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - RSL

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 05-06)	401	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 06-07)	411	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 07-08)	536	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 08-09)	588	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL (FY 09-10)	452	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Vacant dwellings - other ownership. Number of vacant dwellings in other ownership. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Vacant dwellings - other

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 07-08)	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 08-09)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other (FY 09-10)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A

Vacant dwellings - other

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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09-10)

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Number of new housing completions that are affordable. The figures include new build and conversions but exclude acquisitions. Acquisitions of affordable housing are not counted here as they are not influenced by Planning Policy. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New affordable housing completions

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions - affordable (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 08-09)	84	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions - affordable (FY 09-10)	269	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

House prices - median house prices for the 2nd quarter (July-September).

Median house prices

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2006)	109,623.000	129,000.000	136,000.000	165,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2007)	111,500.000	138,000.000	145,000.000	176,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2008)	110,000.000	150,000.000	140,000.000	176,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2009)	95,000.000	127,500.000	130,500.000	165,000.000
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2010)	104,498.000	133,825.000	140,000.000	182,500.000

Source: CLG.

Housing affordability ration - the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing affordability ratio

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to	9	9	10	11

Housing affordability ratio

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
lower quartile earnings (2006)				
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2007)	8	9	10	11
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2008)	7	8	9	10
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2009)	7	8	8	10
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2010)	7	6	9	10

Source: Land Registry.

SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities

Life expectancy at birth - males. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Life expectancy at birth - males

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2004-2006)	74.30	77.50	77.30	77.30
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2005-2007)	74.60	77.60	77.60	77.60
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2006-2008)	75.10	77.82	77.84	77.93
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2007-2009)	75.20	78.23	78.10	78.30
Male life expectancy at birth (Years) (2008-2010)	75.70	78.50	78.40	78.56

Source: Neighbourhood statistics.

Life expectancy at birth - females. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Life expectancy at birth - females

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Female life expectancy at birth (2004-2006)	79.80	81.40	81.30	81.60
Female life expectancy at birth (2005-2007)	80.10	81.60	81.60	81.80
Female life expectancy at birth (2006-	80.12	81.81	81.81	82.05

Life expectancy at birth - females

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
2008)				
Female life expectancy at birth (2007-2009)	80.30	81.92	82.10	82.30
Female life expectancy at birth (2008-2010)	80.70	82.30	82.40	82.59

Source: *Neighbourhood statistics.*

Adult participation in sport. Adults taking part in sport at least 3 times a week for at least 30 minutes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Adult participation in sport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Adult participation in sport (%) (2006)	20.70	21.20	20.80	21.00
Adult participation in sport (%) (2008)	24.30	22.40	21.86	21.58
Adult participation in sport (%) (2009)	17.10	21.50	22.06	21.74

Source: *Sport England Survey.*

Number of conceptions to under 18 year olds per 1,000 females aged 15-17. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Teenage conceptions

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2003-2005)	71.90	37.00	40.80	41.60
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2004-2006)	72.90	36.50	40.20	41.20
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2005-2007)	71.60	36.20	40.10	41.20
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2006-2008)	68.50	37.40	39.90	40.90
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2007-2009)	64.20	36.60	39.20	40.20

Source: *Department of Health, Teenage Pregnancy Unit.*

Households in living in fuel poverty - the proportion of all households that are living in fuel poverty. A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms). The “Fuel poverty ratio” is therefore defined as: Fuel poverty ratio = fuel costs (modelled usage x price) ÷ income. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Proportion of households living in fuel poverty

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of	13.38	12.01	12.93	11.46

Proportion of households living in fuel poverty

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
all households) (2006)				
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2008)	21	19.25	19.22	15.58
Households living in Fuel Poverty (% of all households) (2009)	22.19	20.41	21.4	18.41

Source: *Department of Energy and Climate Change.*

SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)

Number of museums. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of museums

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Museums (2008)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2009)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2010)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Museums (2011)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.*

Area managed to green flag standard - area of eligible open space managed to green flag standard, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area managed to green flag standard

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2009)	70.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2010)	515.30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2011)	72.09	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.*

Amount of money received for open space enhancement - amount of money received for open space enhancement in relation to planning permissions (£). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Money received for open space enhancement

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Money received (£) (FY 05-06)	976,200	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 06-07)	1,080,292	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 07-08)	583,360	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 08-09)	86,169	N/A	N/A	N/A
Money received (£) (FY 09-10)	356,328	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.*

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

All Crime. Total numbers of crimes from all categories. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

All crime

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
All crime (2006)	45,918	104,030	N/A	N/A
All crime (2007)	54,941	128,506	N/A	N/A
All crime (2008)	48,885	116,716	N/A	N/A
All crime (2009)	41,111	102,001	N/A	N/A
All crime (2010)	36,135	85,008	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Burglary of a domestic dwelling. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Burglary (Dwelling)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Burglary (Dwelling) (2006)	4,238	8,153	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2007)	4,630	9,738	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2008)	4,305	9,367	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2009)	3,709	8,147	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Dwelling) (2010)	3,147	6,531	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Burglary other than dwellings. Burglary of properties that are not domestic dwellings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Burglary (Other than a dwelling)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2006)	1,702	4,253	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2007)	1,899	4,837	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2008)	1,611	4,764	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2009)	1,143	3,682	N/A	N/A
Burglary (Other than a dwelling) (2010)	1,151	3,333	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Business crime. Business crime includes 'all crime and disorder committed by or against businesses.' The definition covers internal crimes (e.g. employee theft) and external crime (e.g. customer theft). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Business crime

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Business crime

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Business Crime (2006)	14,964	36,704	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2007)	17,407	44,838	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2008)	14,611	38,770	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2009)	9,714	25,905	N/A	N/A
Business Crime (2010)	7,582	18,535	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police.

Criminal damage. Criminal Damage falls into five categories: criminal damage to vehicles, criminal damage to dwelling, criminal damage to other buildings, arson and other criminal damage. (Commonly known as vandalism). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Criminal damage

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Criminal Damage (2006)	8,810	22,896	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2007)	10,545	27,727	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2008)	9,503	24,868	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2009)	7,522	21,355	N/A	N/A
Criminal Damage (2010)	6,028	16,060	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Drug offences. Drug offences include being in possession of, being involved in the production of or being in possession of with intent to supply, or trafficking any controlled drug. NB. The location of many drug possession offences in Police Stations are due to drugs being found in the possession of the offender (for another offence) when searched. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Drug offences

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Drug Offences (2006)	1,424	2,591	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2007)	2,260	4,342	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2008)	2,052	3,672	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2009)	2,416	4,024	N/A	N/A
Drug Offences (2010)	2,486	4,458	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Robbery. A person is deemed to be guilty of robbery if they use force, or the victim is in fear of the use of force, in stealing property directly from a victim. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Robbery

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Robbery (2006)	1,313	1,811	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2007)	1,479	2,175	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2008)	1,495	2,168	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2009)	1,275	2,011	N/A	N/A
Robbery (2010)	1,068	1,573	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Theft of a motor vehicle. Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle is committed if, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, the perpetrator takes any vehicle for his own or another's use. This category includes other vehicles such as motorcycles and mopeds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Theft of a motor vehicle

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2006)	1,342	3,428	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2007)	1,684	4,433	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2008)	1,297	3,652	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2009)	987	2,898	N/A	N/A
Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2010)	729	2,080	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Theft from a motor vehicle. Theft from a vehicle is where the intent is to steal from a vehicle rather than drive it away. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Theft from a motor vehicle

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2006)	5,123	12,019	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2007)	5,791	14,609	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2008)	4,800	12,025	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2009)	3,322	9,123	N/A	N/A
Theft from a Motor Vehicle (2010)	2,334	6,262	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

Violence against a person. Violent crime covers a number of offences where physical or verbal assault has taken place on an individual (this includes threats of violence). Offence types range from harassment, to assault, to grievous bodily harm and murder, but the number of serious offences tend to be relatively small. Sexual Offences are also included in this category. Violent crime includes Domestic Violence which is defined by the Home Office as any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Violence against a person

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Violence Against a Person (2006)	8,209	17,933	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2007)	9,914	21,299	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2008)	9,190	20,250	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2009)	8,500	19,804	N/A	N/A
Violence Against a Person (2010)	7,310	16,518	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Police

SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the area

Number of community centres. A community centre is a publicly accessible building where the primary use is to allow members of the community to gather for group activities and social support. For the Ashfield 2010 update, 10 community centres were added to the data that had previously been omitted. In Mansfield the definition includes: meeting rooms, youth clubs and resource centres. It does not include; churches, schools, miners welfares, coffee shops, leisure centres, I.T suites, libraries etc. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of community centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Community centres (2008)	49	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2009)	48	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2010)	49	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community centres (2011)	53	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Number of leisure centres. Only leisure centres owned the local authority owned are included in the figures. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of leisure centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Leisure centres (2008)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2009)	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2010)	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure centres (2011)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Number of libraries. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of libraries

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Libraries (2008)	21	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2009)	21	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2010)	21	81	N/A	N/A
Libraries (2011)	17	77	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the area

Area of biological SINCs - area covered by Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of biological SINCs

Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Area of biological SINC

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Biological SINC (ha) (2008)	676.85	16855.56	N/A	N/A
Biological SINC (ha) (2009)	676.40	16971.32	N/A	N/A
Biological SINC (ha) (2010)	669.76	17265.20	N/A	N/A
Biological SINC (ha) (2011)	679.27	17658.21	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre.

Local Nature Reserves. The number of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in each District. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens it is attributed to the District that 'owns' the LNR. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Local Nature Reserves

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Nature Reserves (2008)	11	50	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2009)	11	50	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2010)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (2011)	19	69	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Local Nature Reserves - area covered by Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in hectares. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens the area is attributed to the actual area it falls into. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of Local Nature Reserves

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2008)	120.54	808.25	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2009)	120.54	808.25	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	120.54	684.86	N/A	N/A
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	138.10	1048.86	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

National Nature Reserves - number of National Nature Reserves. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of National Nature Reserves

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
National Nature Reserves (2008)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2009)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (2011)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

National Nature Reserves - area covered by National Nature Reserves in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area of National Nature Reserves

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2008)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2009)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SSSI - condition is favourable. The area of SSSI that is classed as 'favourable' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is favourable

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2009)	2.80	468.24	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2010)	2.80	559.98	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2011)	2.80	559.99	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable recovering. Area of SSSI that is classed as 'unfavourable recovering' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2009)	4.97	2372.77	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2010)	4.97	2509.47	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2011)	4.97	2534.36	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable no change. Area of SSSI that is classed as 'unfavourable no change' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2009)	0.00	369.27	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2011)	0.00	218.24	N/A	N/A

SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
change (ha) (2010)				
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2011)	0.00	193.55	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SSSI - unfavourable declining. Area of SSSI classed as 'unfavourable declining' in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2009)	0.00	106.25	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2010)	0.00	28.12	N/A	N/A
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2011)	0.00	57.53	N/A	N/A

Source: Natural England.

SA7 - To protect and enhance the landscape character of the area, including the area's heritage and its settings

Battlefields - number of battlefields. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Battlefields

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Battlefields (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - number of Conservation Areas. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Conservation Areas

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas (2008)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2009)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2010)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (2011)	30	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - area covered by Conservation Areas in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Area covered by Conservation Areas

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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Area covered by Conservation Areas

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas (ha) (2008)	771.16	4,558.04	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2009)	771.16	4,559.29	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2010)	771.41	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas (ha) (2011)	813.46	5,420.07	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Conservation Areas - with Management Plans. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Number of Conservation Areas with Management Plans

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2008)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2009)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2010)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2011)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Listed Buildings - Grade I. Number of Grade I Listed Buildings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade I

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2008)	9	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2009)	10	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2010)	10	146	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2011)	10	147	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings - Grade II*. Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings. Also includes Grade B. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade II*

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2008)	31	194	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2009)	31	198	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2010)	32	198	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2011)	34	201	N/A	N/A

Source: English Heritage.

Listed Buildings - Grade II. Number of Grade II Listed Buildings. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings - Grade II

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2008)	750	4200	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2009)	754	4209	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2010)	750	4207	N/A	N/A
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2011)	749	4206	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Listed Buildings as risk. Number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings included on English Heritage's Building at Risk register. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Listed Buildings at risk

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Listed Buildings at risk (2011)	0	N/A	139	1625

Source: *English Heritage*.

Registered Parks and Gardens - the number of Registered Parks and Gardens. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens - number

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered parks and gardens - number (2008)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2009)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2010)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens - number (2011)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities*.

Registered Parks and Gardens - the area of Registered Parks and Gardens (excludes Historic Parks and Gardens). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2008)	313.58	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2009)	313.58	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2010)	313.58	5662.33	N/A	N/A
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2011)	317.55	5666.31	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Registered Parks and Gardens at risk - the number of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (excludes Historic Parks and Gardens). At risk information obtained from English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register. The 2010 data were obtained on 18/02/2010; the 2011 were obtained on 14/03/2011. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Registered Parks and Gardens at risk

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2010)	0	2	6	
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2011)	0	2	7	99

Source: *English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register*.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments - the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2008)	13	183	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2009)	13	183	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2010)	13	181	N/A	N/A
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2011)	13	183	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Heritage*.

Ancient Woodland - the amount of ancient woodland in hectares. Includes area of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland, and Ancient Replanted Woodland. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Ancient Woodland

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ancient woodland (ha) (2009)	38.63	2696.85	N/A	N/A
Ancient woodland (ha) (2010)	38.63	2696.85	N/A	N/A
Ancient woodland (ha) (2011)	38.63	2696.85	N/A	N/A

Source: *English Nature*.

Woodland area - the amount of woodland area in hectares. Data derived from the National Inventory of Woodland - Interpreted Forest Type (IFT), 31st March 2002. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Woodland area (ha)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Woodland areas (ha) (2002)	0.12	11.02	N/A	N/A

Source: Forestry Commission.

SA8 - To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding

Air Quality Management Areas - the area covered by Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Air Quality Management Areas

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
AQMAs (ha) (2008)	54.86	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2009)	54.86	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2010)	54.86	433.39	N/A	N/A
AQMAs (ha) (2011)	54.86	433.39	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Flood zones 2 and 3 - area of flood zones 2 and 3 in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Flood zones 2 and 3

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2008)	1598.27	41982.73	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2009)	1768.09	42576.70	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2010)	1791.01	42509.22	N/A	N/A
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2011)	1795.48	42640.08	N/A	N/A

Source: Environment Agency.

Contaminated land - amount of contaminated land in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Contaminated land

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated land (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Greenfield land lost - amount of greenfield land lost to housing and other uses in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Greenfield land lost (ha)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 05-06)	1.48	18.30	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 06-07)	3.30	36.29	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.42	N/A	N/A	N/A

Greenfield land lost (ha)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 08-09)	6.34	63.87	N/A	N/A
Greenfield land lost (ha) (FY 09-10)	4.93	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions at less than 30 per ha - number of housing completions at less than 30 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions at less than 30 per ha

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 05-06)	64	1064	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 06-07)	98	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 07-08)	54	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 08-09)	267	855	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha - number of housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 05-06)	147	1341	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 06-07)	168	1368	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 07-08)	271	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 08-09)	70	886	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha - number of housing completions at more than 50 per ha. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 05-06)	1189	1843	N/A	N/A

Housing completions at more than 50 per ha

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 06-07)	1267	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 07-08)	972	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 08-09)	436	915	N/A	N/A
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (FY 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Housing completions on PDL - the number of housing completions on previously developed land (PDL). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Housing completions on PDL

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Housing completions on PDL (FY 05-06)	1400	3712	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 06-07)	1528	3480	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 07-08)	1260	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 08-09)	677	2229	N/A	N/A
Housing completions on PDL (FY 09-10)	736	2168	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Land developed for employment on PDL - amount of land developed for employment uses on previously developed land (PDL). (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for employment on PDL

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.63	60.56	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	18.82	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 07-08)	1.74	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (FY 08-09)	1.47	20.99	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Planning permission granted contrary to EA advice on water quality grounds -

the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency (EA) advice on water quality grounds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 06-07)	0	0	N/A	
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Planning permission granted contrary to EA advice on flood defence grounds -

the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency (EA) advice on flood defence grounds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 05-06)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 06-07)	0	1	N/A	13
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	16
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 08-09)	0	2	N/A	N/A
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (FY 09-10)	0	1	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting -

capacity of new waste management facilities for composting commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (composting)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery
 - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (energy recovery)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	N/A	30,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	20,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for commercial and industrial landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (landfill)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling - capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (recycling)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	85,000	N/A	N/A

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (recycling)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	5,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of commercial and industrial waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (waste transfer)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	25,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	5,000	N/A	N/A
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (composting)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (energy recovery)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (energy recovery)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for construction and demolition landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (landfill)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	147,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	130,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	200,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling - capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (recycling)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	400,000	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of construction and demolition waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (waste transfer)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal composting - capacity of new waste management facilities for composting municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (composting)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	32000	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal composting (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery - capacity of new waste management facilities for energy recovery from municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (energy recovery)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal landfill - capacity of new waste management facilities for municipal landfill in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (landfill)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal recycling - capacity of new waste management facilities for recycling municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (recycling)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	100,000	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer - capacity of new waste management facilities for waste transfer of municipal waste per annum in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New waste management facilities - municipal (waste transfer)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

All household waste recycled - the percentage of all household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste recycled

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	29.00	39.27	N/A	34.54

Household waste recycled

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	32.49	41.59	N/A	37.60
Household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	35.47	42.59	N/A	39.70

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Dry household waste recycled - the percentage of dry household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Dry household waste recycled

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	19.65	26.11	N/A	N/A
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	21.91	27.54	N/A	N/A
Dry household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	23.55	27.45	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Green household waste recycled - the percentage of green household waste that is recycled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Green household waste recycled

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 07-08)	9.35	13.16	N/A	N/A
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 08-09)	10.59	14.06	N/A	N/A
Green household waste recycled (%) (FY 09-10)	11.93	15.14	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Household waste incinerated - the percentage of household waste that is incinerated. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste incinerated

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 07-08)	57.49	14.89	N/A	N/A
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 08-09)	47.13	15.28	N/A	N/A
Household waste incinerated (%) (FY 09-10)	43.71	13.46	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Household waste landfilled - the percentage of household waste that is landfilled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Household waste landfilled	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 07-08)	20.22	45.89	N/A	N/A
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 08-09)	20.19	43.12	N/A	N/A
Household waste landfilled (%) (FY 09-10)	20.82	43.97	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Residual household waste per household - the amount of residual household waste per household in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Residual household waste per household	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 06-07)	351	361	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	668	724	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	613	660	N/A	N/A
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	581	628	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal waste - the total amount of municipal waste in kg. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal waste	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 07-08)	172,179	439,448	2,413,355	28,506,278
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 08-09)	160,851	420,407	2,353,361	27,333,000
Municipal waste (kg) (FY 09-10)	157,471	408,272	2,296,000	26,541,000

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Municipal solid waste landfilled - the percentage of municipal solid waste that is landfilled. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal solid waste landfilled	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 07-08)	18.61	46.95	52.99	54.41

Municipal solid waste landfilled

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 08-09)	19.88	44.45	50.00	50.30
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (FY 09-10)	20.49	44.86	48.10	46.90

Source: *Nottinghamshire County Council.*

Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy - the amount of municipal waste that is used to recover heat/energy in tonnes. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 07-08)	84,170	60,704	165,609	3,163,457
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 08-09)	74,810	58,678	140,429	3,325,000
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (FY 09-10)	68,200	50,923	152,000	3,610,000

Source: *Nottinghamshire County Council.*

SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

Domestic electricity use per meter - the amount of electricity consumed by domestic users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Domestic electricity consumption per meter (kWh)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2004)	4,020	N/A	4,520	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2005)	4,020	N/A	4,520	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2006)	3,950	N/A	4,410	N/A
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2007)	3,890	N/A	4,350	N/A

Source: *Department of Energy and Climate Change.*

Domestic gas use per meter - the amount of gas consumed by domestic users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Domestic gas consumption per meter (kWh)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic gas (kWh) (2004)	17,970	N/A	19,420	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2005)	17,970	N/A	19,420	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2006)	17,030	N/A	18,490	N/A
Domestic gas (kWh) (2007)	16,490	N/A	17,820	N/A

Source: *Department of Energy and Climate Change.*

Industrial/commercial electricity use per meter - the amount of electricity consumed by industrial/commercial users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Industrial/commercial electricity consumption per meter (kWh)	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2004)	84,400	N/A	94,800	N/A
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2005)	84,400	N/A	94,800	N/A
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2006)	82,900	N/A	92,900	N/A
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2007)	80,100	N/A	87,600	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Industrial/commercial gas use per meter - the amount of gas consumed by industrial/commercial users, per meter, in kW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Industrial/commercial gas consumption per meter (kWh)	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2004)	655,600	N/A	664,400	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2005)	655,600	N/A	664,400	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2006)	630,900	N/A	649,100	N/A
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2007)	684,500	N/A	666,200	N/A

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Domestic users (GWh) (2005)	6.6	N/A	704.9	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2006)	6.7	N/A	739.5	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2007)	6.7	N/A	655.8	N/A
Domestic users (GWh) (2008)	6.8	N/A	710.2	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2005)	225.9	N/A	9,436.3	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2006)	214.9	N/A	8,749.1	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2007)	218.6	N/A	8,885.8	N/A
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2008)	197.1	N/A	7,970.5	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Rail users (GWh) (2005)	18.3	N/A	840.2	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2006)	18.6	N/A	853.5	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2007)	18.4	N/A	846.9	N/A
Rail users (GWh) (2008)	18.5	N/A	853.4	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users - amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by road users, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Road users (GWh) (2005)	1,411.2	N/A	39,457.9	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2006)	1,393.9	N/A	39,753.3	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2007)	1,371.7	N/A	39,842	N/A
Road users (GWh) (2008)	1,319.4	N/A	38,135.4	N/A

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Energy consumed from renewables - amount of energy consumed from renewables, in GW hours. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Energy consumed from renewables

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2005)	9.8	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2006)	9.8	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2007)	9.8	N/A	1,105.9	N/A
Energy consumed from renewables	9.8	N/A	1,105.9	N/A

Energy consumed from renewables

Nottingham Nottinghamshire East Midlands England

(GWh) (2008)

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass - capacity of renewable energy installed from biomass, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Biomass (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 07-08)	65.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps - capacity of renewable energy installed from ground source heat pumps, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 07-08)	65.40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV - capacity of renewable energy installed from solar PV, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Solar PV (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 07-08)	57.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar PV (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat - capacity of renewable energy installed from solar heat, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Solar heat (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 07-08)	95.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solar heat (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

Renewable energy capacity installed from wind - capacity of renewable energy installed from wind, in MW. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Renewable energy capacity installed from wind

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Wind (MW) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 07-08)	58.90	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wind (MW) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

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

Accessibility to a GP - the percentage of households that have access to a GP within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of GPs measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a GP by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households with access to a GP by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a hospital - the percentage of households that have access to a hospital within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of hospital sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a hospital by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	34.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	32.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	34.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	96.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a primary school - the percentage of households that have access to a primary school within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of primary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times

which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a primary school by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a secondary school - the percentage of households that have access to a secondary school within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This a calculation of the accessibility of secondary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a secondary school by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	80.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	81.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	80.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households with access to a secondary school by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a further education establishment - the percentage of households that have access to a further education establishment within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of purpose built further education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a further education establishment by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	83.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

Accessibility to a Council run leisure centre - the percentage of households that have access to a Council run leisure centre within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of Council run leisure centres measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused

by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Households with access to a Council run leisure centre by public transport

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	80.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	71.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	63.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council.

SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities

People receiving out of work benefits - the percentage of people receiving benefits who are under working age and are available for, and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week. All figures have been rounded to the nearest five, data suppressed where 10 cases or fewer. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

People receiving out of work benefits

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People receiving out of work benefits (Q01 2010)	36,855	60,530	349,315	4,203,465
People receiving out of work benefits (Q02 2010)	35,470	58,075	334,290	4,047,390
People receiving out of work benefits (Q03 2010)	35,230	57,265	330,780	4,031,290
People receiving out of work benefits (Q04 2010)	34,970	56,475	325,670	3,974,315
People receiving out of work benefits (Q01 2011)	35,855	57,725	332,400	4,028,560
People receiving out of work benefits (Q02 2011)	36,045	57,500	329,520	3,978,650

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Weekly earnings - median earnings by place of residence, in £s. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Weekly earnings by place of residence

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Place of residence (£) (2007)	329.20	358.10	355.40	382.90
Place of residence (£) (2008)	343.50	373.20	371.80	396.10
Place of residence (£) (2009)	345.00	395.40	379.60	402.90
Place of residence (£) (2010)	354.60	384.60	383.60	411.50
Place of residence (£) (2011)	360.70	384.60	385.20	410.50

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Weekly earnings by place of work - median earnings by place of work, in £s. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Weekly earnings by place of work

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Place of work (£) (2007)	353.70	337.90	346.90	382.40
Place of work (£) (2008)	376.10	338.80	365.50	395.40
Place of work (£) (2009)	388.10	371.80	375.90	402.50
Place of work (£) (2010)	379.50	368.00	379.70	410.00
Place of work (£) (2011)	376.60	364.10	378.10	410.20

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Working age people who are economically active - the percentage of working age people who are economically active. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Economically active people of working age

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007)	68.75	80.42	80.02	78.61
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008)	71.18	80.49	80.78	78.92
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008)	71.18	80.49	80.78	78.92
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jan)	65.20	77.44	77.98	76.88

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Working age people who are economically inactive - the percentage of working age people who are economically inactive. People who are neither in employment nor unemployed; this group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.(N/A indicates where data is not available).

Economically inactive people of working age

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2005/6)	27.9	N/A	21.7	23.3
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2006/7)	28.9	N/A	22.1	23.3
Economically inactive people of	32.4	N/A	22.1	23.2

Economically inactive people of working age

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007/8)				
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008/9)	32.1	N/A	21.7	23
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009/10)	36	N/A	22.8	23.5

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Unemployed people of working age - the percentage of working age people who are unemployed. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Unemployed people of working age

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Population Unemployed (2005/6)	11.3	N/A	5	5.3
Population Unemployed (2006/7)	8.1	N/A	5	5.4
Population Unemployed (2007/8)	7.6	N/A	5.4	5.3
Population Unemployed (2008/9)	12.3	N/A	7	7
Population Unemployed (2009/10)	13.3	N/A	7.3	7.9

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Employed people of working age - the percentage of working age people who are employed. Includes employees, the self-employed, participants in government training schemes and people doing unpaid family work. People with two or more jobs are counted only once. It is a residence based survey so people are counted where they live, not where they work. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employed people of working age

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2006-07 Jan)	63.74	72.96	74.20	72.59
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2007-08 Jan)	61.90	73.97	73.58	72.55
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2008-09 Jan)	63.71	73.43	73.53	72.29
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jan)	56.88	72.16	72.07	70.82
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2010-11 Jan)	54.90	72.63	70.73	70.43

Source: Annual Population Survey.

Number of jobs - the number of full time and part time jobs. Excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs total

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Total jobs (2005)	201,000	320,000	2,133,000	26,478,000
Total jobs (2006)	215,000	323,000	2,185,000	27,888,000
Total jobs (2007)	205,000	332,000	2,202,000	26,606,000
Total jobs (2008)	199,000	319,000	2,152,000	26,611,000
Total jobs (2009)	198,000	318,000	2,145,000	26,636,000

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs density - the number of jobs per resident of working age. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs density

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Jobs density (Ratio) (2005)	1.07	0.68	0.80	0.85
Jobs density (Ratio) (2006)	1.09	0.68	0.81	0.88
Jobs density (Ratio) (2007)	1.03	0.70	0.81	0.84
Jobs density (Ratio) (2008)	0.98	0.67	0.78	0.83
Jobs density (Ratio) (2009)	0.91	0.64	0.74	0.79

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - construction - the number of jobs in the construction industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - construction

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2003)	3.23	6.48	4.66	4.36
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2004)	3.42	5.22	4.63	4.52
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2005)	2.73	7.03	5.09	4.53
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2006)	4.10	7.16	5.46	4.70
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2007)	4.35	7.49	5.74	4.82

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - manufacturing - the number of jobs in the manufacturing industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - manufacturing

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2003)	9.25	16.44	18.33	12.59
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2007)	17.37	12.33	15.37	12.01

Jobs by industry - manufacturing

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
employees) (2004)				
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2005)	7.81	15.84	16.68	11.28
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2006)	7.48	15.07	16.02	11.05
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2007)	7.05	14.76	15.55	10.75

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Jobs by industry - services - the number of jobs in the service industry. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Jobs by industry - services

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2003)	4.85	4.65	4.35	5.17
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2004)	4.21	5.18	4.90	5.17
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2005)	4.81	4.28	4.70	5.20
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2006)	5.21	4.58	4.64	5.33
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2007)	4.68	4.23	4.44	5.28

Source: Office for National Statistics.

New retail floor space in town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space in town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	2385	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	1386	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New retail floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new retail

floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space on the edge of town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New retail floor space out of town centres - the amount of new retail floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New retail floor space out of town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space in town centres - the amount of new office floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space in town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	5000	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new office floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space on the edge of town centres	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New office floor space out of town centres - the amount of new office floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New office floor space out of town centres	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	4539	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space in town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace in town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space in town centres	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

New leisure floor space in town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	1730	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace on the edge of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

New leisure floor space out of town centres - the amount of new leisure floorspace out of town centres, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

New leisure floor space out of town centres

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 06-07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 07-08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.

SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials - the percentage of the resident working population in employment as managers and senior officials. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	10.6	N/A	15.1	15.3
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	11.4	N/A	15.5	15.6
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	10.2	N/A	15.4	15.8
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	9.8	N/A	15.9	16
People working as Managers and senior officials (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 2: professional occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in professional occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 2: professional occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	13.9	N/A	11.7	121.9
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	11.3	N/A	11.2	13.1
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	11.3	N/A	11.3	13
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	11.9	N/A	11.6	13.5
People working as Professional occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	11.9	N/A	12.7	14

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in associate professional and technical occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	11.4	N/A	12.5	14.4
People working as Associate professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	11.7	N/A	12.4	14.4

Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7) People working as Associate	11.5	N/A	12.1	14.6
professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8) People working as Associate	12.5	N/A	12.4	14.7
professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9) People working as Associate	11.2	N/A	12.4	14.6
professional and technical occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10) <i>Source: Office for National Statistics.</i>				

Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	10.7	N/A	10.6	12.3
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	10.6	N/A	11.1	12
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	10.4	N/A	10.8	11.6
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	9.3	N/A	10.5	11.3
People working as Administrative and secretarial occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10) <i>Source: Office for National Statistics.</i>	10.5	N/A	10	11.1

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in skilled trade occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	8.4	N/A	11.9	11
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	9.9	N/A	11.9	10.9

Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	10.6	N/A	11.9	10.7
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	9	N/A	11.5	10.4
People working as Skilled trades occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	10.4	N/A	11.4	10.2

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in personal service occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 6: personal service occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	10.1	N/A	7.7	7.8
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	7.9	N/A	7.5	7.8
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	8.7	N/A	8.4	8
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	8.5	N/A	8.8	8.3
People working as Personal service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	10.7	N/A	8.7	8.7

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in sales and customer service occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	7.8	N/A	7.4	7.5
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	9.4	N/A	7.5	7.6
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in	9.1	N/A	7.5	7.5

Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
employment 16-74) (2007/8)				
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	8.7	N/A	7.5	7.4
People working as Sales and customer service occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	8.3	N/A	7.2	7.3

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in process, plant and machine operations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	12.6	N/A	9.4	7.3
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	9.6	N/A	9.2	7.1
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	10	N/A	8.8	7
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)	10	N/A	8.6	6.8
People working as Process; plant and machine operatives (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	8.8	N/A	8.7	6.6

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations - the percentage of the resident working population in employment in elementary occupations. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2005/6)	13.9	N/A	13.5	11.2
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2006/7)	17.6	N/A	13.4	11.3
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2007/8)	18.2	N/A	13.4	11.5
People working as Elementary	19.8	N/A	12.9	11.2

Employment profile 9: elementary occupations

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2008/9)				
People working as Elementary occupations (% of all in employment 16-74) (2009/10)	15.8	N/A	12.6	10.9

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 1 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 1 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 1 and above qualifications

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2006)	72.17	N/A	78.17	77.47
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2007)	72.32	20.31	77.78	77.82
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2008)	68.72	20.43	76.49	77.6
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2009)	73.92	80.96	78.8	78.91
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (%) (2010)	73.06	81.5	79.1	80.26

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 2 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 2 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 2 and above qualifications

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2006)	58.18	61.92	62.05	63.18
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2007)	57.36	66.87	62.14	63.85
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2008)	55.65	67.36	60.83	63.45
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2009)	61.04	64.81	63.75	65
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (%) (2010)	61.41	67.25	65.92	67

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 3 and above qualifications - the percentage of the

resident working age population with level 3 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 3 and above qualifications

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2006)	43.28	47.43	46.5	47.36
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2007)	42.99	47.16	46.25	47.98
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2008)	41.68	46.36	44.59	47.6
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2009)	47.36	46.57	47.08	48.86
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (%) (2010)	46.95	48.03	48.88	50.67

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with level 4 and above qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with level 4 or above qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Level 4 and above qualifications

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2006)	20.86	23.91	24.52	27.14
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2007)	21.72	27.2	25.48	28.27
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2008)	22.75	27.25	24.92	28.25
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2009)	23.05	26.31	25.66	29.62
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (%) (2010)	25.37	28.24	27.16	31.12

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Working age people with no qualifications - the percentage of the resident working age population with no qualifications. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

No qualifications

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2006)	17.02	N/A	14.02	13.72
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2007)	17.69	12.82	13.72	13.11
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2008)	19.46	12.21	14.52	13.32
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2009)	15.82	11.6	13.06	12.11
People of working-age with no qualifications (%) (2010)	15.71	10.5	12.89	11.1

No qualifications

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
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qualifications (%) (2010)

Source: Office for National Statistics.

SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

Employment land available - amount of employment land available, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment land available

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 05-06)	87.23	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 06-07)	81.97	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 07-08)	82.36	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 08-09)	82.36	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land availability (ha) (FY 09-10)	77.31	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Employment land lost to housing and other uses - amount of employment land lost to housing and other uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Employment land lost

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 08-09)	3.41	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (FY 09-10)	12.09	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for business Employment use - amount of land developed for business Employment use, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for business use

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for Employment - business (ha) (FY 05-06)	2.11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - business (ha) (FY 06-07)	2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - business (ha) (FY 07-08)	1.74	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - business (ha) (FY 08-09)	1.47	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - business (ha) (FY 09-10)	2.37	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for leisure Employment uses - amount of land developed for leisure Employment uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for leisure uses

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for Employment - leisure (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - leisure (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - leisure (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - leisure (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - leisure (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.23	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for retail Employment use - amount of land developed for retail Employment use, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for retail use

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for Employment - retail (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - retail (ha) (FY 06-07)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - retail (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - retail (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - retail (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for other Employment uses - amount of land developed for other Employment uses, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Land developed for other uses

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Land developed for Employment - other (ha) (FY 05-06)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - other (ha) (FY 06-07)	1.30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - other (ha) (FY 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - other (ha) (FY 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land developed for Employment - other (ha) (FY 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B general uses - amount of new business floorspace for B general uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B general floorspace (sq m)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1 floorspace (sq m)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	4800	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	7346	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	1616	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	3000	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1a uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1a uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1a floorspace (sq m)	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (FY 09-10)	9509	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B1b and B1c uses - amount of new business floorspace for B1b and B1c uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B1b and B1c floorspace (sq m)	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

New business floorspace for B2 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B2 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B2 floorspace (sq m)	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities*

New business floorspace for B8 uses - amount of new business floorspace for B8 uses, in sq m. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

B8 floorspace (sq m)	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 05-06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 06-07)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 07-08)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 08-09)	4771	N/A	N/A	N/A
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (FY 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: *Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities*

Appendix 13: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes (updated 2012)

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
European			
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML			
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Maintenance of bird populations</p> <p>Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats</p> <p>Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary.</p> <p>Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.</p> <p>CODIFIED UPDATE 'Directive 2009 147/EC' (30th November 2009). Council Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147?EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality.</p>	<p>No set targets.To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.</p>	<p>Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)			
The Council of European Communities			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF			
<p>This Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste</p> <p>The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources.</p> <p>Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste.</p> <p>Reduced movements of waste.</p> <p>Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. It also includes objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.</p>
<p>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</p>			
<p>The Council of European Communities</p>			
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF</p>			
<p>This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water.</p> <p>Objectives:</p>	<p>Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015.</p> <p>Promote the sustainable use of water.</p> <p>Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances.</p> <p>Lessen the effects of floods and droughts.</p> <p>Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</p> <p>Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF</p>		detrimental impact on large bodies of water.	relating to water.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020			
The Council of European Communities			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5b1%5d.pdf			
<p>On May 3 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 - halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss - and a vision for 2050: by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package</p>	<p>The six targets cover: - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that Biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.</p>	<p>- More sustainable agriculture and forestry - Better management of fish stocks - Tighter controls on invasive alien species - A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss</p>		<p>protect and enhance green infrastructure across the area.</p>
<p>Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC</p>			
<p>The Council of European Communities</p>			
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML</p>			
<p>This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Protect human health and the environment as a whole.</p> <p>Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels.</p> <p>Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved.</p> <p>Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM2,5 would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2,5).</p>			
<p>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992</p>			
<p>The Council of European Communities</p>			
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML</p>			
<p>The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity</p> <p>Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.</p>	<p>Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required.</p>	<p>Policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation within the District.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes into account the conservation status of areas within the District and seeks to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention 2006</p>			
<p>The Council of Europe</p>			
<p>http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm</p>			
<p>It provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experience across Europe.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Encourages adoption of</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>The convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development.</p>		<p>policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'. The Convention's definition of landscape and its emphasis on action/interaction, human factors and cultural perspectives is well reflected in the UK's national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation.</p>	<p>includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of landscape.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
National			
UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future (Final, HM Government, 2005)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/			
<p>The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how goods and services are produced to reduce the inefficient use of resources; - the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle; - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. <p>Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gasses released during energy production and other human activity.</p> <p>Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery.</p> <p>Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.</p>	<p>Five overarching principles which form the basis for policy in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society - Achieving a sustainable economy - Promoting good governance - Using sound science responsibly. 	<p>Policies should support the principles and objectives and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.</p>	<p>The strategy provides guidance and informs the whole SA process. The relevant objectives and proposals are included within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Water for Life and Livelihoods- A Strategy for River Basin Planning (Environment Agency, 2006)			
Environment Agency			
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0506BKVX-e-e.pdf?lang= e			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>This document set out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands.</p> <p>Promote the sustainable use of water.</p> <p>Help reduce the effects of floods and droughts.</p> <p>Address other challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and other water-based activities in a more strategic and integrated manner.</p> <p>To make the planning and decision making process transparent and fair, and to encourage all stakeholders to contribute.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that it has due regard to river basin planning</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to prudently manage natural resources, including water.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature (Final, DEFRA, 2002)</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/grainvol1v3.pdf</p>			
<p>This Strategy seeks to to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. It sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</p>	<p>Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. Bring 95% of all nationally important</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity and considers impacts on biodiversity in</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p>Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p> <p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p> <p>Supported by: Biodiversity indicators - Measuring progress: Baseline assessment [December 2003]: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/indicator/indicators031201.pdf</p> <p>Assessment of indicators published since April 2008 (2009 update): http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/indicator/ind-assess.pdf</p>	<p>wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010.</p>		<p>accordance with existing guidance.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 1)</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf</p>			
<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p> <p>Objectives: Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that air quality is considered throughout The Aligned Core Strategies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</p> <p>Now accompanied by the Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 2): http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol2.pdf</p>			
<p>Building a Greener Future- policy statement</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/Buildingagreenerfuture.doc</p>			
<p>The Building a Greener Future: policy statement, in conjunction with the Code for Sustainable Homes, and Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change, seeks to ensure that by 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon. This will be set in Building Regulations and will be achieved in three stages: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p> <p>In part this paper responds to the findings of the consultation document 'Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development - Consultation': http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/153125.pdf</p>	<p>By 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon. This will be set in Building Regulations and will be achieved in three stages: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p>	<p>Policies should promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to promote sustainable energy in new homes.</p>
<p>Energy Act 2011</p>			
<p>Department of Energy and Climate Change</p>			
<p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16/notes/contents</p>			
<p>The Act implements elements of: - The Coalition's programme for Government; - The first Annual Energy Statement published on 27 July 2010; and</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>- The Carbon Plan published on 8 March 2011, which set out the Government's plans to support the UK's transition to a secure, safe, low-carbon, affordable energy system, and to mobilise commitment to ambitious action on climate change internationally.</p> <p>The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; - enhancing energy security; and - facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. <p>The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.</p>		<p>support the Act's policy objective of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.</p>	<p>should include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p>			
<p>DEFRA</p>			
<p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2010/pdf/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf</p>			
<p>The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy.</p> <p>The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities.</p> <p>Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works.</p> <p>A more risk based approach to reservoir management.</p> <p>Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges.</p> <p>To require the use of SuDS in certain new developments.</p> <p>The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that to prudently manage natural resources, including water, whilst minimising flooding.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure			
Environment Agency			
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMEJ-e-e.pdf			
<p>This paper explores the possible policy responses to the pressures that the environmental infrastructure is now under. It acknowledges the increasing demand for housing and the consequential effects that will bring in terms of demand for water, drainage and sewerage treatment. It also addresses climate change, the potential for increased flooding, water quality, the ageing established environmental infrastructure and the need to change the way waste is dealt with.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Manage and reduce the risk of flooding by considering where housing, and other infrastructure (telecommunications, emergency services, etc.) is built, with special consideration to the likely effects of climate change.</p> <p>Develop a sustainable approach to drainage to protect water quality, biodiversity, amenity space and assist with flood management.</p> <p>Protect water resources that are already at or approaching environmental limits by reducing water demand.</p> <p>To ensure a long term planning framework exists for all types of environmental infrastructure.</p> <p>Reduce amount of waste produced, and increase the amount re-used, recycled and recovered.</p>	No set targets	The Aligned Core Strategies will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.
Sustainable Communities- Building for the future (Final, ODPM, 2003)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/146289.pdf			
<p>The Sustainable Communities: Building for the future action programme marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all.</p> <p>Objectives: Sustainable communities: A regional approach to housing policy and funding to regenerate deprived areas. Housing supply: Availability of more affordable housing, support to enable home ownership and reduction of empty homes. Decent homes: Funding to bring homes upto a decent standard and to prevent homelessness, and action to tackle bad landlords. Countryside and local environment: Protection of the green belt, improvement of local parks and green spaces, and the availability of affordable homes in villages.</p>	<p>All social housing to been made decent by 2010.60% of additional homes should be on previously developed land. All local planning authorities to meet planning application handling targets, including decisions on 60% of major planning applications within 13 weeks.</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to examine sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Hidden infrastructure - The pressures on environmental infrastructure</p>			
<p>Environment Agency</p>			
<p>http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMCD-E-E.pdf</p>			
<p>'Hidden infrastructure' is the evidence that supports the Environment Agency's policy paper (Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure), which presents their new ideas to make sure growth in England and Wales is sustainable, and has the environmental services it needs.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Natural England Corporate Plan (2009-2012)			
Natural England			
http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=16f703f3-5b79-4068-a1cb-dd5ee0cf72b5			
<p>This document describes the outcomes that need to be achieved for the natural environment to 2012.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A healthy natural environment. People are inspired to value and conserve the natural environment. Sustainable use of the natural environment. Secure the natural environment for the future. <p>It also outlines a suite of 12 objectives which will provide the focus for Natural England's delivery over the next five years.</p>	34 targets set in plan.	Policies will need to ensure that the natural environment and landscapes are taken into account.	The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the environment and landscape (and landscape character) of the area
Accessibility Planning Guidance (DfT, January 2006)			
Department for Transport			
http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltf/accessibility/guidance/gap/accessibilityplanningguidanc3633			
<p>This guidance document seeks to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services. It provides advice on the principles and approaches that can guide local transport authorities when undertaking accessibility planning.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For accessibility to be considered in the widest possible context, and in particular how it should be incorporated into subsequent LTPs. Promote social inclusion by tackling the accessibility problems experienced by those in 	25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.	Policies should ensure that accessibility is considered in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of	The SA Framework encompasses the principle of improving access in decisions affecting the provision, location, design

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>disadvantaged groups and areas.</p> <p>To help to meet the health, education, and welfare to work agendas.</p> <p>To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas.</p> <p>To tackle crime and fear of crime that affect people's willingness to travel to access the jobs and key services that they need.</p> <p>Now full guidance.</p>		<p>services.</p>	<p>and delivery of services.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			
<p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1</p>			
<p>The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.</p>	<p>Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. 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. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The Planning Policy for Travellers Sites document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework. Planning Policy for Traveller Sites: http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf</p> <p>Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework so far as relevant.</p>	<p>The document includes the following key areas: Achieving sustainable development:-</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 	<p>The purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development. Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don't mean worse lives for future generations. Development means growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework encompasses the principles and objectives set out in the policy framework.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	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 Plan-making Decision-taking		
Strategic Housing Market Assessments- Practice Guidance Version 2 (August 2007)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/323201.pdf			
This practice guidance sets out a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development documents and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).	No set targets	Strategic Housing Market Area Assessments should be completed provide evidence for The Aligned Core Strategies.	The SA Framework includes objectives to create sustainable housing.
UK Climate Change Programme 2006			

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Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.decc.gov.uk/media/viewfile.ashx?filepath=what we do/global climate change and energy/tackling climate change/programme/ukccp06-all.pdf&filetype=4			
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme is the Government's programme to reduce man-made emissions (greenhouses gases) considered to be contributing to climate change.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage energy production from renewable sources, and invest in the development of technologies that reduce carbon production in commercial processes. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by vehicular transport, businesses and agriculture. Reduce the amount carbon produced and water used by domestic properties. 	<p>Deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and takes into account guidance on climate change.</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/151753.pdf			
<p>This Good Practice Guidance sets out how sustainable development can be achieved in tourism.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To ensure that tourism is taken into consideration in the development plan process and when making planning decisions to ensure that maximum economic benefit is gained from tourism.</p> <p>To ensure that the tourism industry understands the principles of planning policy as they apply to tourism.</p> <p>To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.</p>	Increase the national value of tourism to £100bn by 2010.	Policies should be included to ensure that tourism is taken into account.	The SA Framework ensures that tourism is reflected in the objectives.
Planning and Energy Act 2008			
Department of Communities and Local Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents			
An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans	No set targets	The Aligned Core Strategies is able to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Final, ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147411.pdf</p>			
<p>PPS10 sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK.</p> <p>Objectives;</p> <p>Sustainable development through waste management whilst striving to reduce, re-use, compost or recycle waste, with disposal as the last option.</p> <p>Provision of timely and sufficient waste management facilities as close as possible to its source to meet local needs.</p> <p>Cater for waste disposal that causes minimum harm and disruption to people and the environment.</p> <p>Provide a framework for communities take more responsibility for their own waste.</p>	<p>Facilities should be provided for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, ensuring that opportunities for incorporating reuse/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.</p>	<p>Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Also includes objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.</p>
<p>Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill (2008)</p>			
<p>Government Equalities Unit</p>			
<p>http://www.equalities.gov.uk/PDF/FrameworkforaFairerFuture.pdf</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>This Bill aims to bring together existing legislation covering race, disability and gender and to extend it to include gender reassignment, age, sexual orientation and religion or belief. It covers both employment and the provision of services.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes account of diversity and equality (issues also covered by the separate Equalities Impact Assessment)</p>
<p>Shaping Places Through Sport</p>			
<p>Sport England</p>			
<p>http://www.sportengland.org/support_advice/local_government/shaping_places.aspx</p>			
<p>The Shaping places through sport series of five documents details how local authorities and their partners can use sport to build stronger, healthier, sustainable and more prosperous communities. The reports are intended to help local policymakers and practitioners put sport at the heart of their broad range of work in local areas. Objectives: To build communities by developing strong, sustainable and cohesive communities through sport. To create safer communities by reducing anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime through sport. To create healthier communities by improving health and reducing health inequalities through sport. To increase prosperity by increasing skills, employment and economic prosperity through sport. To transform lives by improving the life chances and focusing the energies of children and young people through sport.</p>	<p>Targets to be set locally</p>	<p>Policies should promote opportunities for participation in sport</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to improve health, supporting increases in opportunities for recreational physical activity.</p>
<p>Future Water - Water strategy for England (February 2008)</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf			
<p>This strategy is a vision for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. It sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps required to get there.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Minimise amount of water wasted, and minimise leakages.</p> <p>Increase water efficiency in homes, communities, industry and agriculture.</p> <p>Ensure future demand for water is met.</p> <p>Increase rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>Ensure high quality water in rivers, lakes and estuaries.</p> <p>Tackle discharges into watercourses from sewers and direct pollution from nutrients from agriculture.</p> <p>Manage surface water in order to protect water courses from pollution and to reduce flooding.</p> <p>Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.</p> <p>Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework ensures that, reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives.</p>
<p>Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide (Final, ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/324051.pdf</p>			
<p>This good practice guide shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core</p>	<p>The SA</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>population in their policies and practices, and in particular to help planning officers understand how to relate spatial planning to diversity issues.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To tackle disadvantage by reviving the most deprived neighbourhoods, reducing social exclusion, and supporting society's most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>To create sustainable communities by delivery of equality of opportunity, and of inclusive high quality services.</p> <p>To recognise that different people and groups of people have different needs, and to effectively engage with all customers of the planning service.</p> <p>To encourage Local Authorities to understand the make up of the communities they serve, and to monitor the effectiveness of their policies.</p>		<p>Strategies should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>Framework takes account of diversity and equality.</p>
<p>Planning Act 2008</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1</p>			
<p>The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Commissions decisions will be guided by National Policy Statements.</p> <p>The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure.</p> <p>Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process. Including</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes account of this Act.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
		infrastructure provision and climate change priorities.	
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the Standard in sustainability for new homes (27th February 2008)</p>			
<p>Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codesustainabilitystandards</p>			
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes seeks to ensure that homes are built in a way that minimises the use of energy and reduces emissions that contribute to climate change. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction that affect the sustainability of a new home from construction and throughout the lifetime of the home.</p> <p>Objectives: Reduced impact on the environment and in particular reduced greenhouse gas emissions. New homes to be more able to cope with the effects of climate change. To provide regulatory structure in which to build quality homes without stifling innovation. To build homes with a reduced environmental footprint, that are pleasant and healthy places to live, and that have reduced running costs.</p> <p>This document supersedes The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in sustainability for new homes (2006). A primary aim of the Code is to ensure a national standard is maintained in the construction of new homes to high environmental standards. This replacement document also offers homebuyers information about the environmental impact of their new home (including running costs): http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codesustainabilitystandards</p> <p>In support of this document is the Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide - May 2009 Version 2 (29th May 2009): http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codeguide</p>	<p>The Code uses a sustainability rating system - indicated by 'stars', to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level - above the level of the Building Regulations; and six stars is the highest level -</p>	<p>Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	reflecting exemplar development in sustainability terms.		
Regional			
Regional Waste Strategy 2006 (East Midlands)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file612.pdf			
<p>The strategy aims to provide a framework for change from the current wasteful practices of today to a more sustainable future for our Region.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To influence the way goods are produced and consumed. - To minimise the amount of waste produced. - To ensure that as much of the waste we do produce as possible is recovered or recycled. - To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016. - To reduce the amount of waste landfilled in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive. - To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting. - To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery. 	<p>Recycling and composting of MSW: 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010, 50% by 2015.</p> <p>Zero growth in controlled wastes from 2016</p> <p>MSW arisings will not exceed the predicted 2.96 million tonnes per annum as at 2021.</p>	<p>Policies should support and give spatial expression to the overall objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>SA Frameworks objectives are consistent with those of the strategy. The importance of reducing waste and promoting energy efficiency should be taken into account.</p>
Making the Connections- Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion (Social Exclusion Unit, February 2003)			
Social Exclusion Task Force			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/social_exclusion_task_force/assets/publications_1997_to_2006/making_transport_2003.pdf			
<p>This report examines the link between social exclusion, transport and the location of services.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-use planning and accessibility planning (as part of LTPs) to ensure that services are accessible to residents. - Improve accessibility to jobs, education and learning, healthcare and healthy affordable food. - Reduce social exclusion by improving transport services particularly for people living in areas of deprivation. - Make streets safer by reducing crime and the fear of crime in and around public transport, reducing road casualties, and by taking into account walking and cycling environments. 	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ensure that The Aligned Core Strategies acknowledges the links between transport and social exclusion and takes the issues raised by the report into account</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure transport and the wider issues are taken account of.</p>
<h3>Regional Transport Strategy</h3>			
<p>Government Office for the East Midlands</p>			
http://www.gos.gov.uk/497296/docs/229865/East_Midlands_Regional_Plan2.pdf			
<p>The Regional Transport Strategy aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. - Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. - Only deliver highway capacity when all other measures have been exhausted. <p>Objectives for Three Cities Sub Area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote sustainable travel patterns in urban extensions and other major developments, in particular public transport, and walking and cycling. 2. Improving the M1 and other regionally important trunk roads. 3. Properly evaluate new developments such as SUEs to ensure accessible and sustainable land 	<p>Three main aims of the RTS:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. - Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. - Only deliver highway capacity when all other measures have been exhausted. <p>The Strategy</p>	<p>Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should reflect the principles and policies of the RTS including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development.</p> <p>The</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RTS.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
use patterns, and embed accessibility planning to ensure access to jobs, training, education, health, food stores and leisure facilities to improve economic performance, reduce the need to travel by car and improve social inclusion.	recognises the issues relating to social inclusion and environmental quality, which influence and relate to personal mobility, access to employment opportunities as well as health and safety.	Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plans will take forward aspects of the RTS and the Development Framework should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the LTP.	
Regional Strategic River Corridors Initiatives (Final, EMRA, February 2004)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file452.pdf			
<p>The aim of the initiative is to promote an integrated spatial development strategy for the management and enhancement of the natural, cultural and historic environment of river corridors. The Strategic River Corridors initiative is an integral part of IRS.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To raise awareness of the benefits river corridors can bring to the general health and quality of life for people. - To restore or maintain river wetland environments. - To protect flora and fauna that rely on seasonal aquatic habitats and to create new habitats. - To protect and enhance the historic environment of the river corridors, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes and archaeological deposits. - To conserve and enhance the unique landscape character of river corridors. - To re-establish natural processes within river corridors, such as flood storage areas. - To promote tourism, improve access to and recreational use of river corridors. - To promote the economic and physical regeneration of areas adjacent to rivers. 	No set targets	Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
- To raise awareness of the contribution river corridors can make to the well-being of local communities and to the education of local persons.			
Quality of Employment Land Study (Final, Roger Tym and Partners, July 2002)			
Roger Tym and Partners			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/quels_final_report.pdf			
The report assesses the quantity and quality of employment land supply in the East Midlands to see how far it meets market demand and strategic policy objectives. The focus is on sites over 5 hectares, or with a floorspace capacity greater than 20,000 sq m, and on the sub-regional level. Objectives: - Determine how much employment land the market will demand over the next 10-15 years? - Determine what kinds of sites are and will be in demand, in terms of location, accessibility, environmental features and other characteristics. - The regeneration of areas in need. - Renewal of the economy through growth of high-value, high-growth, high-knowledge economic activities. - Encouragement of inward investment as a major contributor to renewal.	No set targets	Policies should be included to accommodate economic growth.	The SA Framework includes objectives and proposals to promote the economy.
East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 - 2011 (Final, EMDA)			
East Midlands Development Agency			
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/UAP_bro.pdf			
The UAP sets out the framework for urban renaissance in the East Midlands and focuses on places of opportunity rather than areas of need and deprivation. It has five main themes - land supply; - public realm; - skills and business development;	No set targets	The Aligned Core Strategies should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of	The SA Framework takes account of design and access to

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>- transport; and - tourism, culture and sport.</p> <p>Objectives: Vibrant and competitive centres. Quality of life and wellbeing for all.</p>		<p>the urban areas have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>services.</p>
<p>Regional Freight Strategy 2005 (East Midlands)</p>			
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p>			
<p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file780.pdf</p>			
<p>This Regional Freight Strategy, the first for the East Midlands, sets out the key issues that must be addressed and seeks to provide a robust framework to allow the Region to move towards more efficient and sustainable freight movements. The strategy builds on the land-use and transport planning principles and priorities as set out in Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) and the Regional Transport Strategy for the East Midlands.</p> <p>Objectives: Reduce the amount of freight transported by road, and increase the amount transported by rail, water and pipeline. Improve the provision of intermodal freight terminals in the heart of the Region, particularly in the Three Cities area. Investigate the prospects for an inland port on the Trent at Nottingham. Protect the environment from the damaging effects of all forms of transportation, including air transport .</p>	<p>By 2010 the tonnage of freight carried on all inland waterways in the Region should be doubled over 2000 levels, mirroring British Waterways' national target. By 2015 the tonnage per annum carried by freight trains originating or terminating in the region should increase by 4.5 million tonnes over 2005 levels, represented by an extra 30 trains per day.</p>	<p>Policies to be included which look at ways in which freight transport can better be managed</p>	<p>The objective to assist reduction and alternative transport modes to road traffic is incorporated in the SA framework.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	Increase volume and modal share of total regional freight transported by pipeline.		
Regional Economic Strategy 2006-20 (East Midlands)			
East Midlands Development Agency			
http://www.emda.org.uk/res/docs/RESflourishingFINAL4.pdf			
<p>The Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Regional Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The Strategy focuses on the key economic drivers of the region:- Skills- Innovation- Enterprise- Investment. The vision for the RES is underpinned by three main themes; raising productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below:</p> <p>Employment, learning and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses. - Enterprise and business support: To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. <p>Innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop a dynamic region founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy. <p>Transport and logistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region. <p>Energy and resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To transform the way we use resources and use and generate energy to ensure a sustainable economy, a high quality environment and lessen the impact of climate change. - To protect and enhance the region's environment through sustainable economic growth. <p>Land and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land 	<p>Improve the region's performance against the ISEW indicators from: 2004 East Midlands - 8,953 per capita. Increase GVA per hour worked to the national average, i.e. GVA in the East Midlands will be 100% of the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 98.5% of the UK average). Achieve an employment rate above 76% of the working age population by 2009</p>	<p>Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should reflect the principles and policies of the RES.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RES.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy.</p> <p>Cohesive communities: - To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and stronger economy.</p> <p>Economic renewal: - To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures.</p> <p>Economic inclusion: - To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.</p>	<p>and to remain at least one percentage point above the UK average. (2004 East Midlands rate: 75.4%; UK rate: 74.2%).</p> <p>Address sub-regional disparities, increase the employment rate of the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 70% by 2009. (2004 mean employment rate in bottom decile of LADs/UAs: 65.2%).</p> <p>Increase the proportion of economically active adults qualified to a Level 4 or above to 30% by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 25%; UK: 28.6%).</p> <p>Increase the proportion of employment in K1 sectors to within 4 percentage points of the UK average by 2009; and to</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<p>reduce the share of employment in K4 sectors to level with the UK average by 2009. (2003 K1- East Midlands: 24.3%; UK: 32.1% K4- East Midlands: 38.7%; UK: 30.9%).</p> <p>Increase the rate of VAT registrations to 40 per 10,000 population head and be at least level with the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 35; UK: 38).</p> <p>Maintain a 3 year survival rate above the UK average and be at least at 71% by 2009. (East Midlands: 70.6%; UK: 68.9% (businesses registering in 2001 and surviving three years).</p> <p>Increase gross domestic expenditure on R&D to 2.5% of GVA by 2009.</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<p>(2002 East Midlands: 2.3%; UK: 2.1%). Increase the proportion of business turnover attributable to new and improved products to 6% by 2009. (2001 East Midlands: 4%; UK: 9%).</p> <p>Increase the proportion of the East Midlands workforce travelling to work by public transport, walking or cycling to 23% by 2009. (Autumn, 2004 East Midlands: 20.5%. Great Britain: 27.2%).</p> <p>Move towards the national average in total CO2 emissions per - million GVA produced by 2009. (2003 Total CO2 emissions per - million GVA in East Midlands: 181.2 tonnes carbon</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<p>equivalent; England: 149.8 tonnes carbon equivalent.) Move towards the national average in total waste produced per - million GVA by 2009. (2003 Total waste produced per - million GVA in East Midlands: 327.1 tonnes; England: 228.5 tonnes). Maintain current proportion of East Midlands river length (% of total km) of 'good' chemical and 'good' biological quality up to 2009. (2004 East Midlands rivers of 'good' chemical quality: 55%; East Midlands rivers of 'good' biological quality: 61%). Maintain an average annual growth rate over a five year period of 1.5% in</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<p>employment floor space by 2009. (East Midlands: 1999-2004 average growth rate of 1.6% (2003-2004 growth rate was negative, at -0.2%) England: 1999-2004 average: 1.7%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands population engaged in formal volunteering to within 3 percentage points of the leading region by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 44%; England and Wales: 42%; South West: 51%). Maintain rural rates above 80% and increase urban activity rates to 78% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 78.8%; urban areas: 76.2%; rural areas: 80.9%). Halve the gap</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	between the East Midlands and the South East from 3.6 percentage points to 1.8 percentage points by 2009. (May 2004 East Midlands: 12.3%; Great Britain: 13.6%; South East: 8.7%). Increase economic activity rates in the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 75% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands average: 78.8%; lowest decile: 71%).		
East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/irs - report_08.pdf			
The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provides a framework by which the agreed priorities for the region can be achieved. The Five agreed priorities for the Region are: 1. Reduce inequalities in the region. 2. Conserve and enhance the natural environment. 3. Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region. 4. Improve economic performance and competitiveness. 5. Reduce the impacts on and of climate change and use natural resources more efficiently.	No set targets	Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies will have to reflect the important principles and policies, including	The SA Framework is consistent and supports the objectives laid out in the IRS. Where

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>17 objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes:</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region. 2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services. 3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities. 4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. 5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region. <p>ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region. 7. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure. 8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals. 9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources. 10. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts. <p>ECONOMIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge. 12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish. 13. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies. <p>SPATIAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel. 15. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the 		<p>the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development.</p>	<p>appropriate and possible the baseline information for the SA contains indicators consistent with those in the IRS.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
use of previously developed land and buildings. 16. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials. 17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.			
Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan (Final, East Midlands Regional Housing Board, 2004)			
East Midlands Regional Housing Board			
http://www.gos.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/strategy			
This strategy supports the Integrated Regional Strategy's vision for housing in the East Midlands 'to ensure that the existing and future housing stock is appropriate to meet the housing needs of all parts of the community.' Objectives: - Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live. - Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities. - Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings. - Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design (see Appendix One). - Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. - Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services and reduces the need to travel. - Contribute to environmental infrastructure (The concept of environmental infrastructure is being developed regionally. It includes a network of multifunctional green spaces, sustainable construction and drainage systems and environmental work in rural areas).	No set targets	Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should reflect the principles and policies of the RHS.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RHS.
Identifying the Sub-Regional Housing Markets of the East Midlands (DTZ report, April 2005)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/housemkt1to30			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>This study set out to map the pattern of sub-regional housing markets across the East Midlands.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify the boundaries of sub-regional housing markets in the East Midlands region. - To recommend which local authorities need to work together in the future to undertake Housing Market Assessments within the sub-regional context. 	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies contained within The Aligned Core Strategies need to ensure that that the recommendations from the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments are considered.</p>	<p>SA Frameworks objectives support those of the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments.</p>
<p>Delivering Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands - Embedding Sustainable Design in Local Development Frameworks (Draft, EMRA, 2005)</p>			
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p>			
<p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents/DraftEastMidlandsSustainableConstructionGuide.pdf</p>			
<p>This document is designed to support planning policy development throughout the East Midlands. It contains examples of good practice from across the region and signposts to helpful tools and guidance. The aim is to ensure the delivery of sustainable design and construction in the East Midlands.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A design led approach, taking account of local natural and historic character. - Design and construction that minimises resource use, and lessens the negative impact on the environment and climate change. - Architectural design that is functional, but respects its local setting. - Housing that meets the needs of the people, at increased densities. - Access by sustainable modes of transport. - Design that reduces crime, improves safety and provides a quality public space. - Design that protects and where possible provides for increases in biodiversity. 	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
East Midlands Regional Plan - March 2009 (Final)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.gos.gov.uk/497296/docs/229865/East_Midlands_Regional_Plan2.pdf			
<p>The East Midlands Regional Plan, or Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) set out the regional planning policy framework and formed part of the statutory 'development plan' which must have been taken into account in determining planning applications. The revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies was announced on 6th July 2010.</p>	<p>Nottingham Core HMA: at least 40,800 dwellings within or adjoining the Nottingham PUA.</p>	<p>Policies will have to bring forward these priorities, where possible. They will need to reflect and support the core objectives of the RSS.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, the baseline information for the SA Framework contains indicators consistent with those in the RSS.</p>
Revised Draft East Midlands Regional Plan - March 2010			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100528142817/http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planning-transport/regional-spatial-strategy-rss/rss-partial-review-2008-2011/key-documents			
<p>A Revised Draft East Midlands Regional Plan, and supporting documents, was submitted to the Secretary of State on 26th March 2010. This is the product of a Partial Review of the Regional Plan which considered the Regional Transport Strategy, the Lincolnshire Coastal Strategy, renewable energy targets, aggregates apportionment, and the Gainsborough Growth Point. The supporting documents include a Pre-Submission Statement of Consultation, a Sustainability Appraisal and Non Technical Summary, a Habitats Regulation Assessment. A Draft East Midlands Regional Plan Implementation Plan was also submitted.</p>	<p>Nottingham Core HMA: at least 40,800 dwellings within or adjoining the Nottingham PUA.</p>	<p>Policies will have to bring forward these priorities, where possible. They will need to reflect and support the core objectives of the</p>	<p>Where appropriate, the baseline information for the SA Framework contains indicators consistent with</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
		RSS.	those in the RSS.
East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment			
Natural England			
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/east_midlands/ourwork/characterassessment.aspx			
<p>The East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA) aims to increase understanding of the region's varied landscape, by identifying distinctive, rare or special characteristics. It presents objective, non-technical descriptions of each of the 31 regional landscape character types. It also reviews the forces currently acting to change the landscape; the implications of these changes and provides guidance to counter adverse impacts and promote positive change.</p>	No set targets	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the landscape character assessments for the area.	The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the environment and Landscape.
River Trent Fluvial Strategy (Final, Environment Agency, March 2005)			
Environment Agency			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=65681			
<p>The Fluvial Trent Strategy sets out to identify approaches to sustainably manage flood risk along the Trent corridor over the next 50 years. The study considers flood risk from the River Trent between the head of main river at Stoke-on-Trent, to the tidal limit at Cromwell Weir at Newark (approximately 200km). It reviews the condition, performance and level of protection provided by the existing flood defences, and identifies existing and possible future flooding problem areas. An outcome from the study is the production and maintenance of floodmaps for use by planning authorities implementing the requirements of PPG25.</p> <p>Objectives:</p>	No set targets	Policies will need to address flood risk	The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Reduce flood risk in a sustainable and cost effective manner. Reduce damage to property and the economy associated with flooding. Maintain and improve water quality, the environment, landscape quality, biodiversity and fisheries. Conserve features of archaeological and historic interest. Protect existing uses and future needs and demands for informal recreation.			
East Midlands Cultural Strategy - The Place for Choice - 2006-2011			
Culture East Midlands			
http://www.gnpartnership.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/the-place-of-choice-a-cultural-strategy-for-the-east-midlands-2006-20111.pdf#E9B9w&cad=rja			
This strategy offers a perspective on the cultural development of the East Midlands the four key themes are: - Supporting cultural opportunities for people and communities; - Fulfilling the potential of culture in regional opportunities, and in national policies and programmes; - Getting culture valued in regional policy and planning; - Achieving sector sustainability.	No set targets	Policies should support and give spatial expression to the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Frameworks objectives are consistent and support those of the strategy.
Nottinghamshire			
Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 (Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/socialneedstudy2004lessmaps.pdf			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 has been prepared in order to assess the distribution of social need across the geographic county of Nottinghamshire. The Study should be seen as complementary to the Government's Indices of Deprivation, providing a more local perspective.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The The Aligned Core Strategies should consider the social needs of the residents in the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within this document.</p>
<p>Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe (2007)</p>			
<p>Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC</p>			
<p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/index/pe-home/pe-lp-home/pe-lp-localdevel/pe-lp-evbase-documents/pe-lp-nchma/pe-lp-traveller.htm</p>			
<p>The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area.</p>	<p>New pitch requirement for Rushcliffe to 2011 = 2</p>	<p>The The Aligned Core Strategies should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes account of these needs.</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (Adopted, Nottinghamshire County/Nottingham City Council, January 2002)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/large-static/wastelocalplan/wastelocalplan.pdf</p>			
<p>The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Nottinghamshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling,</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The SA Framework reflects the</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Protect the environment.</p> <p>Use resources efficiently.</p> <p>Control pollution.</p> <p>Increase public awareness and involvement.</p> <p>Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option.</p> <p>Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted.</p> <p>Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people.</p> <p>Minimising the consumption of material and energy.</p> <p>Minimising environmental pollution.</p> <p>Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.</p>			<p>objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p>
<p>Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group</p>			
<p>http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/index.htm</p>			
<p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. The aims of the plan are:</p>	<p>Targets are set for a range of habitats</p>	<p>Policies should assist in the</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats.</p> <p>2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development.</p> <p>Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented.</p> <p>Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p>	<p>and species in their respective action plan:</p> <p>Habitat Action Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters (PDF Document - 48k) - Lowland Calcareous Grassland (PDF Document - 48k) - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (PDF Document - 48k) - Lowland heathland (PDF Document - 48k) - Lowland Wet Grassland (PDF Document - 60k) - Mixed Ash-dominated Woodland (PDF Document - 48k) - Oak-Birch Woodland (PDF Document - 52k) - Reedbed (PDF Document - 60k) Rivers and streams (PDF Document - 48k) 	<p>conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the area.</p>	<p>takes account of these needs.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unimproved Neutral Grassland (PDF Document - 44k) - Urban and Post-industrial Habitats (PDF Document - 52k) - Wet Broadleaved Woodland (PDF Document - 48k) Species Action Plans - Barn Owl (PDF Document - 44k) Bats (PDF Document - 52k) - Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper (PDF Document - 40k) - Nightjar (PDF Document - 44k) - Otter (PDF Document - 44k) - Water Vole (PDF Document - 40k) - White Clawed Crayfish (PDF Document - 40k) 		
<p>A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1690&p=0			
<p>This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change.</p> <p>Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population.</p> <p>To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.</p>	No set targets	Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving air quality.
Nottinghamshire and Erewash Older Peoples Housing Needs Study			
Nottinghamshire and Erewash Councils			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp			
<p>A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash This is a study of the housing needs of older people. It was carried out across Nottinghamshire Housing Market Areas (HMAs) which include Erewash</p> <p>It included: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postal and online surveys with 175 Erewash residents aged 50 plus - A focus group with 25 members of the Citizens Panel in Ilkeston. - Literature review of existing work - Collection and analysis of existing data <p>The study outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.</p>	No set targets	Outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.	Sustainability Appraisal housing objective reflects the theme of the document as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Core Waste Strategy			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/finalwastecorestrategy2012.pdf			
The Waste Core Strategy will set out our overall approach to future waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. Key issues will include estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided to meet expected demand over the next 20 years, what types of sites are suitable and where in broad terms should new or extended waste management sites be located.	No set targets	Policies will need to address waste management	SA reflects the identified objectives
Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www3.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allid=159765			
The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council's administrative area (excluding Nottingham City) up to 2026. In common with other LTPs it has been developed with a view to achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining our current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate
Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire (Final, Nottinghamshire County Council 2005)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/climate-actionplan.pdf			
The framework sets out the actions required to minimise the potential threats posed by Climate Change.	Carbon dioxide emissions:20%	Policies should seek to contribute	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Reduction in energy use.</p> <p>Improved energy efficiency.</p> <p>Increased use of renewable energy.</p> <p>Become an increasingly low carbon economy.</p> <p>Adaptation to the inevitable changes in the climate and minimisation of the risks.</p>	<p>reduction from 1997 baseline by 2010, 40% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2030, 60% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2050, 80% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2070, 2100 - Carbon neutral.</p>	<p>towards reduction in energy usage and support renewable energy.</p>	<p>includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the renewable energy resource in the area</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire Heathland Strategy (2003)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire Heathland Forum</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=65688</p>			
<p>This strategy, though now somewhat out of date, is the only such strategy that exists in Nottinghamshire and is still relevant. The strategy aims to promote the conservation, management and enhancement of all Nottinghamshire heathlands, to encourage the creation of new heathlands where appropriate, and to raise public awareness of the status and importance of heathlands.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To make recommendations to local authorities to enable them to take proper account of existing and potential heathlands in the planning process.</p> <p>To give guidance on heathland management to all heathland owners and managers.</p> <p>To establish a framework for the conservation and promotion of heathland in the County through the context of the Heathlands Forum.</p> <p>To bring 80% (an additional 25ha approx.) of the County's heathland into appropriate management by the year 2003.</p> <p>To increase the area of heathland in Nottinghamshire by 5% (approx. 15ha) by the year 2003.</p>	<p>To bring 80% (an additional 25ha approx.) of the County's heathland into appropriate management by the year 2003. To increase the area of heathland in Nottinghamshire by 5% (approx. 15ha) by the year 2003.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that adequate green space is protected and enhanced and that recreational facilities meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>The SA Framework contains objectives to preserve and enhance green space, ensuring accessibility for all to facilities and promotes social inclusion and health.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>To disseminate information on heathlands to the general public, owners and managers of heathland sites and to other parties. To annually review the effectiveness of these measures through an established monitoring procedure. To take account of developments elsewhere in the UK.</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Policy Framework (2009)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/greenissues/energy/sustainableenergypolicyframework.htm</p>			
<p>The Policy Framework aims to inform local development planning by providing evidence for the case for higher energy performance standards in new development across the county.</p>	<p>Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development in this area.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the areas renewable energy resource</p>
<p>Draft Guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham (Consultation draft, October 2006)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/draftbiodiversityguide.pdf</p>			
<p>This guide sets out general principles and provides guidance for local authorities in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham relating to biodiversity to assist in making informed planning decisions. It helps to implement the UK Biodiversity Action Plan at a local level.</p> <p>Objectives:</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to address biodiversity issues in the</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>Emphasises the requirement to incorporate biodiversity issues into planning policy.</p> <p>To protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>Maximise opportunities to incorporate features beneficial to wildlife in new development and the implementation of management plans by the developer that continue for at least 5 years after the development is complete.</p> <p>To ensure that ecological appraisals are carried out before development work commences.</p>		area.	Biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels.
<p>Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2012</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>www.gngrowthpoint.com/IDP</p>			
<p>The Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out our communities' current and future needs and spending priorities for infrastructure and service delivery. The Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan should be used by county council departments, local planning authorities and the development industry to inform local policy and strategy, funding bids, spending priorities and decisions on future investment.</p>	<p>Contains delivery schedules on current and committed priority projects and other strategic priority projects to inform CIL.</p>	<p>Policies should complement the infrastructure plan and the projects it envisages for the plan area.</p>	<p>The SA reflects the priorities in the infrastructure plan.</p>
<p>Greater Nottingham</p>			
<p>Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study</p>			
<p>Nottingham Growth Point Partnership</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=9067</p>			

This study provides strategic level advice on water infrastructure and environmental capacity and should be included as part of evidence base for the Councils' Local Development Frameworks.

The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones.

Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets.

The need for a further Detailed Study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.

The study recommends that new households should achieve at least Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce demand. Development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1

Policies should take into account this report.

The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding

Private Sector Housing Research 2010

Nottingham Core HMA

<http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/files/LDF%20EVIDENCE%20BASE%20TABLE%20APRIL%202011.pdf>

To help to identify and recommend approaches to a more strategic approach to working with the PRS in the Nottingham Core HMA and understanding how the sector might change in the future and in particular how these changes can be monitored and understood.

No set targets

Identify and recommend approaches to a more strategic approach to working with the PRS in The Aligned Core Strategies and understanding how the sector might change in the future and in particular how these changes can be monitored

Sustainability Appraisal housing objective helps to address this, especially monitoring

Housing preferences for students at Nottingham's Universities (2008)

Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Trent University (and Students' Union), The University of Nottingham (and Students' Union), Unipol Student Homes

<http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=65690>

This study sought to identify the issues relating to student housing in Nottingham, the drivers behind student accommodation preferences, and the extent to which students in private accommodation were integrated into the communities in which they resided.

Main findings:

Accommodation in locations close to University was of high importance, as was accommodation close to 'where the action is'.

Privately rented accommodation seemed to offer better value for money than larger developments.

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the study.

The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

<p>The preferred type of accommodation changes from predominantly large developments in the first year, to private accommodation in the latter years.</p> <p>Although residents in larger developments felt they benefitted from the social opportunities on offer, they complained of inadequate social spaces, and suffer more from noise disturbance.</p> <p>The importance of security features was rated quite highly by all students, and was a contributing factor for choosing large developments.</p> <p>Students residing in private accommodation were considerably more likely to have got to know their neighbours.</p>			
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Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)

Nottinghamshire County Council

<file:///http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter.htm>

<p>Landscape character assessment is a technique used to identify what makes a place unique. Characterisation involves assessing the physical components of a landscape alongside cultural influences. This study looked at the landscape of Greater Nottingham and will provide part of the evidence base for the local authorities LDFs.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the Core Strategy should consider the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham</p>
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Dwelling Size Research (2010)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=17772&p=0>

<p>Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners was appointed to carry out this study on behalf of the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The purpose of the study was to examine current demographic and housing market information and consult with stakeholders in order to decide upon a 'direction of travel' for the type of housing that needs to be delivered in the sub-region; to examine the potential impact that an ageing population and migration would have on the relationship between household size and dwelling size; to inform the development of robust and effective strategies regarding dwelling delivery; and to develop a toolkit to assist in developing housing mixes that can be applied to sites of different sizes and with different levels of strategic importance.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should give consideration to the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>
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Strategic Distribution Site Assessment Study for the Three Cities Sub-area of the East Midlands (2010)

East Midlands Development Agency

<http://www.emda.org.uk/documents/doclist.asp?action=display&filevar=313>

<p>This report sets out the results of a major study which investigated the range of potentially suitable sites for large scale rail connected strategic distribution sites in the Three Cities Sub-area comprising Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and their surrounding areas. This was achieved by:</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should give consideration to the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective seeking to make the most efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.</p>
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<p>Identifying a long list of potential sites.</p> <p>Developing and applying a robust methodology to allow the ranking of sites.</p> <p>Recommending a short list of potential sites.</p> <p>The Study was commissioned by the East Midlands Development agency on behalf of a partnership of local authorities, the Highways Agency and Network Rail. It was undertaken to support and inform regional and local policy to bring forward sites at the most sustainable locations to serve this important business sector.</p>			
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Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening Record (Feb 2010)

Nottingham Growth Point Partnership

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=22470&p=0>

<p>The purposes of undertaking a Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening is to assess if new development will impact upon European sites (includes Ramsar - wetlands, SPA - birds, SAC - habitats, and EOMS - marine sites). This study found that with three exceptions, the level of growth proposed by the Aligned Core Strategy by 2026 would not be likely to have a significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The study identifies potentially significant effects on the prospective Sherwood Forest SPA. It recommends a precautionary approach should be adopted and Policy 2(1)(e) of the Aligned Core Strategy should preclude urban</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should consider the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives helps to support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.</p>
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<p>extensions north of the B6386 north of Calverton and, at Ravenshead, west of the A60 and north of Ricket Lane.</p>			
<p>Nottingham Core HMA Housing Market Needs Assessment Update (2009)</p>			
<p>B.Line Housing Information Ltd</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16083&p=0</p>			
<p>An assessment document reviewing Housing Market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should consider the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>
<p>Nottingham Core Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2010)</p>			
<p>Ashfield District Council (Hucknall wards), Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/regionalspatialstrategy/strategichousinglandavailabilityassessments.htm</p>			
<p>The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base for the LDF. The URL for this resource is to Nottinghamshire County Council's website where links to each of the Nottingham Core</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the report</p>	<p>The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>

HMA Councils' own websites can be found.

Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009)

Gedling Borough Council

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/index/pe-home/pe-lp-home/pe-lp-localdevel/pe-lp-evbase-documents/pe-lp-nchma/pe-lp-viability.htm>

The Nottingham Core authorities commissioned Three Dragons to undertake this study to meet Planning Policy Statement 3 requirement that an assessment of viability should be undertaken before making major changes to Councils' affordable housing policies.

A final version of the Study was published in November 2009 to build on the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

The study looks at whether developments of new housing would be viable with different levels of affordable housing in different area.

Developments in areas with higher house prices and land values will potentially support more affordable housing than other areas with lower house prices and land values.

The study considers two main approaches to setting affordable housing percentages:

Retain the Local Plan target of affordable housing.

Adopt differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values.

Proposes adoption of differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the study.

The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (February 2007)

Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/employmentlandstudy.htm>

This study provides an assessment of the quantity and quality of employment land in Nottingham City Region (Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Rushcliffe - plus the Hucknall wards in Ashfield district) and the likely requirements up to 2026. It takes account of the emerging RSS which aims to align employment change with housing land provision and the resulting population change. It also takes account of the major regional objective to restructure the economy towards more knowledge-intensive, higher-skilled, higher-paid work.

Findings:

The regional economy combines high employment with relatively low productivity, earnings and skills. It has fewer knowledge-based jobs and lower earnings than the national economy.

While jobs located in Nottingham City are comparatively well-paid, residents of the City have noticeably low earnings, and the higher-paid jobs in Nottingham City are disproportionately filled by people who live elsewhere in the study area.

The forecast increase in office based employment more or less balances the

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to this study

The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.

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forecast reduction of industrial/warehousing employment resulting in the release of very minor amounts of employment land over 2003-16 period.

Recommends where new employment should be located according to type of employment.

Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010)

Nottingham Growth Point Partnership

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=9067>

The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas that lie outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area (PUA). The study takes into account a variety of factors including environmental, economic, infrastructure, transport and landscape. The report sets out the results for each of the 34 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area.

No set targets

Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should consider the findings of this assessment.

The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.

Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010)

Nottinghamshire County Council

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/subregionalandcountyplanning.htm>

This work is part of an evidence base to inform the Greater Nottingham authorities about suitable settlements in terms of access

No set targets

Policies within The Aligned Core Strategies should consider the findings of this assessment.

The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment

to services.			where appropriate.
Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Scoping For Further Assessment (Sept 2010)			
Nottingham City			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=22469&p=0			
The results of the screening record of the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies under Regulation 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2010.	Not applicable	However, it will be important to screen all proposed changes to the ACS, at all subsequent stages, including before and after examination, for the likelihood of significant effects on any European site, particularly the Sherwood Forest prospective SPA.	-
Nottingham Core HMA Transport Modelling Work (ongoing)			
Nottingham Core HMA			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/files/LDF%20EVIDENCE%20BASE%20TABLE%20APRIL%202011.pdf			
The study is required to model the proposed impacts of Greater Nottingham's draft spatial strategy on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period to 2026. With the proposed revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy, the work on modelling traffic flows around Greater Nottingham is ongoing.	No set targets	The proposed impacts on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period to 2026.	See SEA of the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan
Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions - Nottingham Core HMA (June 2008)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council			

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/appraisalofsustainableurbanexts.pdf>

<p>This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the Nottingham Core Housing Market's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It accepts that it is not possible for the amount of new housing required by the RSS to be built on brownfield land and that a proportion will need to be built on greenfield land. It provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations, and suggests the density of housing that sites could accommodate.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives considers the findings of this assessment.</p>
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Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2006/07

Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3059>

<p>This assessment is to help inform decision making by local planning authorities to achieve the Government's mixed and balanced communities agenda, and to provide for housing needs of communities in the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area.</p> <p>Findings: Describes household composition, tenure and house prices.</p> <p>Housing need and affordability.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the Core Strategy should consider the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives considers the findings of this assessment.</p>
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<p>Household projections and associated economic factors.</p> <p>Reasons for, and consequences of, imbalances in the housing market.</p> <p>Why people move and where they move to.</p> <p>Rural issues, services and affordability.</p>			
<p>Bus Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2514&p=0</p>			
<p>This strategy sets out the vision for bus transport. It aims to maintain and improve the bus infrastructure and quality of services, extend the local bus network, reduce the relative cost of bus travel, and improve personal safety.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Better manage and where possible reduce the problems of congestion.</p> <p>Improve accessibility and social inclusion.</p> <p>Improve road safety.</p> <p>Protect and where possible enhance the environment.</p> <p>Support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes account of the objectives to address these issues.</p>

Make best use of existing resources.

Improve peoples' quality of life

Retail Study (Greater Nottingham) 2007

Nottingham City Council , Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=702>

The study assesses the need and capacity (quantitative and qualitative) for additional comparison and convenience retail floorspace in Greater Nottingham to 2016 and projected the figures to 2026. The Study advises how best to accommodate any growth, taking into account existing commitments. It also identifies the hierarchy of centres in the Districts and provides information on the vitality and viability of each town centre. It utilises a forecasting model to predict future retailing trends. The report also reviews national trends in retailing and retail development and the implications for the town centres in the study area.

No set targets

The plan should give consideration to the study.

The SA Framework's objectives considers the findings of this assessment.

Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=4806&p=0>

The aim of the SFRA is to provide a map-based planning tool that can be used by planning officers at Nottingham City Council to inform the Local Development Framework (LDF) process and individual planning

No set targets

Policies within the Core Strategy should consider the findings of this assessment.

The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding

<p>applications.</p> <p>Objectives: Help steer development away from areas of highest risk.</p> <p>Maximise development on brownfield land in accordance with national planning policy.</p> <p>Investigate solutions to flood risk at a strategic level.</p>			
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Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Non-Technical Report

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=65693>

<p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is a planning tool which helps local authorities steer new developments away from high flood risk areas. This is the Non-Technical Report for the Greater Nottingham SFRA and comprises a summary of key findings. A Technical Report is also available.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should take into account this report.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding</p>
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Accessibility Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1809&p=0>

<p>The Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy follows on from the Framework Accessibility Strategy by detailing how Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council will implement the measures</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes account of these objectives that address accessibility issues.</p>
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to improve accessibility and bring about the associated benefits such as to improve health and social care outcomes, to improve attendance and attainment in education, to promote work as the best form of welfare for people of working age, to raise the levels of social inclusion, neighbourhood renewal and regional prosperity, to enhance opportunity and tackle social exclusion in rural areas, and to improve access to countryside leisure and exercise opportunities and to increase participation in culture and sport.

Broxtowe Borough

All to Play For in Broxtowe 2007-2012

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=856&p=0>

Broxtowe Borough Council together with Gedling and Rushcliffe Borough Councils decided to work collectively to develop Borough wide play partnerships and play strategies and in doing so to establish a common framework in which to prepare the necessary consultations, audits and resulting strategies as well as sharing lessons learnt and examples of good practice throughout the process.

Action Plan

The Aligned Core Strategies should reflect the common framework where appropriate.

The SA Framework's objectives helps to support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.

Broxtowe Local Plan Saved Policies (2007)

Broxtowe District

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4224>

<p>The Broxtowe Local Plan, adopted in September 2004, is the main reference document for forward planning in the Borough. It shows all the land allocated for development to cover requirements up to 2011. It includes current planning policies against which new development proposals are judged.</p> <p>In 2007 policies in the Local Plan were scrutinised to select those which should be "saved" under a legal process required for all local plans to ensure that they are kept up-to-date. The policies that were saved are confirmed in a Saved Policies List.</p>	<p>Stated in the Annual Monitoring Report</p>	<p>Saves or replaces relevant policies from the Broxtowe Local Plan 2004</p>	<p>Local framework for the scope of the SA</p>
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Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4774>

<p>The vision for Broxtowe Borough Council. "Listening and responding to provide efficient and effective services".</p> <p>Our Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing: We want everyone to have a good quality affordable home with access to excellent community facilities. - Place shaping: Our ambition is to have a thriving and vibrant borough with access to services jobs and opportunities for all; with towns, parks, open spaces and countryside we can value and enjoy; and to have pride in our heritage. - Green issues : We will take responsibility to 	<p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although some not directly relevant to The Aligned Core Strategies or SA.</p>	<p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
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environment for future generations.
 - Bringing people together: We want a caring community where people feel they belong in Broxtowe.
 - Community safety: We want Broxtowe to be a place where people feel safe and secure in their communities.
 Our cross cutting themes:
 - Activities for children and young people.
 - Excellence in front line service delivery.
 - Cost effectiveness .
 - Healthy living.

Broxtowe Borough Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=980>

The Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 - 2020 was created by the Broxtowe Partnership following consultation with local people to set out a long term vision for the Borough.
 The Broxtowe Borough Partnership brings together many different organisations to work together for the good of Broxtowe. Through consultation with residents, businesses, statutory organisations and voluntary and community groups, the Partnership has developed a Sustainable Community Strategy that seeks to reflect the needs and address the issues and concerns that affect the local community.
 The broad aim of the plan is to enhance the quality of life in Broxtowe.

Key ways in which we will measure success in this area

It was intended that Local Development Frameworks (now local plans), which were formally introduced in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004, should be the spatial expression of those elements of the community strategy relating to land use and development.

The title of the document implies a community framework for SA

Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment 2006 - Broxtowe Borough Council

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=879&p=0>

Review and assessment is undertaken using a phased approach, initially conducting an 'Updating and Screening Assessment' principally based on a checklist to identify those matters that have changed since the previous round of review and assessment was completed and which now require further assessment. Following this a 'Detailed Assessment' is undertaken if the Updating and Screening Assessment indicates that an air quality objective may be compromised. A review of local ambient air quality between 2003-06 has demonstrated that the air quality objectives for benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, PM10 and sulphur dioxide will be met within the district. The Council declared 4 AQMAs within the borough due to an exceedence of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide and whilst it is anticipated that this will fall below the national objective prior to 2010, there is not adequate information to necessitate a detailed assessment with a view to revoking the AQMAs at this moment in time. At its meeting on 21 December 2010, Cabinet resolved that AQMA status be withdrawn from areas 2 and 3 and that the proposals for areas 1 and 4 be supported.

EU set except new particles.

Policies should take into account this review.

The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.

Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy June 2001

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=881&p=0>

This strategy details how Broxtowe Borough Council, in accordance with its duty under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will inspect the land in its borough for contamination. It details how the Council will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to this inspection. The Council will use all available information and a risk based approach both in the initial screening process and then again in the detailed inspection of sites to identify 'contaminated land'. An inspection programme will commence following the assessment of appropriate historic information with the Council producing a public register of any land designated as 'contaminated land' as defined in part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The process of investigating and remediating such land is intended to ensure that all land in the borough is suitable for use and does not pose unacceptable risks to people, the environment, water and property.

No set targets

Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.

SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.

Housing Strategy 2010 - 2015

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=21350&p=0>

The Broxtowe Borough Council Housing Strategy 2010 - 2015 addresses the housing challenges we face as a borough due to the

detailed action plan with concise delivery targets

Objectives should reflect the strategic actions and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the themes of the document as

<p>significant changes to national and regional policy. The strategy is driven by local priorities and sets out how we will continue to work to meet the housing needs of our residents.</p> <p>The strategy highlights our achievements and strengths with progress continuing to be made in key areas such as improving access to services.</p> <p>Agreed in consultation with partners, stakeholders and residents, the identified priorities and key areas, which frame the strategic direction for housing in the borough, remain unchanged.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivering decent homes 2. Providing new and affordable homes 3. Developing safe and inclusive communities 4. Special and supported housing need <p>Supported by a detailed action plan with concise delivery targets, the progress made against the strategic actions of the four themes will be reviewed annually.</p>			<p>appropriate.</p>
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Housing Market Needs Assessment

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1568>

<p>A housing needs assessment was undertaken by the Council in January 2005. It looked at all types of housing and tenure in the borough including local authority, RSL and private sector housing and the changes that have taken place to household types and sizes in recent years.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The issues of rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration into and out of the borough</p>	<p>Rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration- socio-economic factors</p>
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Climate Change Plan Taking action to reduce our impact 2009-2012

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://intranet/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=15631&p=0>

<p>This Climate Change Strategy focuses on the work that Broxtowe Borough Council can do to tackle climate change in its various roles as estate manager, service provider and community leader.</p>	<p>Action Plan</p>	<p>As one of the key areas of the Climate Change Strategy is to promote sustainable development, the planning system is an ideal tool through which we can work to address issues relating to climate change. Our locational policies take into account sustainable issues throughout The Aligned Core Strategies in terms of locating new development in areas well served for public transport, existing services and community facilities.</p>	<p>-</p>
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The Nature Conservation Strategy for the Borough of Broxtowe 2009-2014

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=5253>

<p>Key aims of the strategy are: A Record and monitor biodiversity to identify priority species and habitats, measure change and set priorities for protection and changes in habitat management. Seek to promote the ethic of environmental assessment to reduce the risk of losing existing habitats and species, before commencement of any works including design. B Maintain and extend the network of quality</p>	<p>BROXTOWE WILDLIFE FORUM 5 year Action Plan (2009-2014)</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should reflect the objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.</p>
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<p>wildlife sites in the Borough with particular regard to protecting and enhancing wildlife corridors especially those with a strategic value outside the borough boundaries. C Seek to encourage all landowners large and small to manage their land and operations for the benefit of wildlife. D Encourage local 'ownership' of sites so that the community engages in delivering local biodiversity gain. E Support mechanisms which encourage sharing of information, partnership working and good practice in delivering biodiversity gain in a sustainable way. F Inform residents and visitors of all ages about local, national and international biodiversity issues and encourage engagement in activities and lifestyle changes to help wildlife and reduce human impact on the natural world. G Provide good quality access to wildlife areas, where appropriate. H Contribute towards achieving the targets for improving the species and habitats identified in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>			
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Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Volume 2 Broxtowe Borough Council (Final, 2008)

Broxtowe Borough Council

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4290>

<p>The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure</p>	<p>SA objectives reflects the findings of the assessment as appropriate</p>
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Framework documents.		appropriate mitigation is employed.	
Gedling Borough			
Changing Lifestyles - A Sports and Physical Activity Strategy for Gedling 20011-2015 (2011)			
Gedling Sports and Physical Activity Partnership			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure/sportsleisureactivities/			
<p>The vision for the strategy: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Activity Reaches all time peak in Gedling - 2015' sets a vision that sees an idyllic state encompassing a healthy and active community. The objectives and targets set out in the strategy to confront and tackle the current issues of today that outline reductions in physical activity participation, increases in obesity levels increasing prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease, diabetes and high blood pressure. There are four priority aims identified within the strategy:- 1. Increasing Young People's Participation. 2. Increasing Community Participation (Adult population). 3. Developing an effective Sport Club Structure. 4. Developing Facilities and Resources to support the Needs of the Strategy.</p>	<p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
Making Play Matter in Gedling - 2007-2012 (2007)			
Gedling Play Partnership			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure/artseventsandplay/			

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<p>Gedling's Play Strategy was developed in 2006 following an extensive consultation and audit process to map play provision across the Borough and identify the needs of children and young people. The Strategy identified 5 key objectives that Gedling Partnership will work to achieve over the next 5 years:- 1. Understanding the needs and raising the profile of play. 2. Improving the quality of play provision. 3. Increasing the quantity and range of equipped play and recreational provision. 4. Increasing the range of play and recreational activities to increase take-up by children and young people. 5. Providing the necessary resources to improve and develop play and recreational opportunities.</p>	<p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
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Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Gedling (2008 - updated 2010)

Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/planningbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/localdevelopmentframework/supportingstudiespublications>

<p>The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
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Everyone Should Benefit... An Arts Strategy for Gedling Borough 2010 - 2015 (2010)

Gedling Arts Strategy Steering Group

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure/artseventsandplay/>

<p>The vision for the strategy: By 2026 everyone in the Borough of Gedling will have benefitted from arts facilities and activities that have improved their quality of life. The strategy has five key aims:- Aim 1 - Increase opportunities for children and young people to participate in and enjoy high quality arts all year round. Aim 2 - Increase opportunities for the community to participate in and enjoy high quality arts all year round. Aim 3 - Support existing arts venues to prosper, and help develop new spaces and places for people to engage with the arts. Aim 4 - Support creative individuals and the creative industries in the Borough. Aim 5 - Demonstrate the impact of the arts in Gedling.</p>	<p>Various targets and indicators relating to each strategic aims, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
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Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) (Gedling Sustainable Community Strategy)

Gedling Borough Council

http://www.gedling.gov.uk/index/com-local_strat_part/com-vision.htm

<p>Gedling Borough 'the part of Nottinghamshire where people want to live, work and do business' by 2026.</p> <p>The 5 priorities are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe and stronger communities living together in Gedling Borough. 2. A fairer, more involved Gedling Borough. 3. A well looked after environment that meets the present and future needs of Gedling Borough. 4. Healthy and active lifestyles in Gedling Borough. 5. Contributing to a vibrant and prosperous 	<p>Various targets and indicators relating to each priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the aims of the document.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
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Greater Nottingham.

The document will forms part of the new
 Gedling Sustainable Community Strategy
 2009-2026.

The Council Plan (2010 - 2011) for Gedling

Gedling Borough Council

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/aboutus/howwework/prioritiesplansperformance/futureplans>

The Council Plan is built around Gedling Partnership's Sustainable Community Strategy priority themes. It sets out how the Borough Council will contribute to the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy themes each year.

The Council's Mission is for the Borough to be:

- 'Healthy, Green; Safe and Clean'. To fulfil that vision, the Council and its partners are working together to make Gedling Borough:
- A place of safe and strong communities- A place where people are treated fairly and have the opportunity to get involved
- A place where we take care of our environment
- A place where people can lead a healthy and active lifestyle
- A place that contributes to a vibrant and prosperous Greater Nottingham.

These five themes form the basis of the priority work streams contained in this Council Plan.

No set targets.

Policies need to reflect the aims of the document.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (Gedling Borough Council, July 2005)

Gedling Borough Council

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/planningbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/thereplacementlocalplan>

The plan supports the principle of sustainable development and sets out how its' policies will meet the future land use needs of the Borough.

Objectives:

- Protect the built and natural environment, maintain and enhance biodiversity.
- Ensure that access to shopping areas, employment areas and recreational activities are increasingly accessible by public transport to reduce the number of journeys undertaken by car.
- Ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of residents, and protect and improve the residential amenity of existing and future residential areas.
- Support and develop economic activity in both urban and rural locations

Achieve a sustainable pattern of development and land use within the Borough, by ensuring that all development proposals are considered against sustainable development principles.

Policies need to reflect the aims of the document.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010 - 2014

Gedling Borough Council

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/housing/housingstrategy>

Gedling Borough's Housing Strategy for the borough was adopted in March 2010. It sets out the objectives for housing up to 2014, a period that fits with the life of the Local Investment Plan for Greater Nottingham. The Strategy forms an integral part of the Sustainable Community Strategy and

No set targets.

Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

describes how the housing objectives will contribute to the Vision of Gedling in 2026 that we have agreed with local residents and stakeholders.

The objectives for housing in the borough are:
 Quality - Improving the standard of housing in Gedling.
 Neighbourhoods - Building safe and strong communities.
 Inclusion - Making sure everyone can access the type of housing they need.
 Supply - Managing the supply of homes that Gedling needs for the future.

The Housing Strategy does not cover how many new homes should be built in Gedling or where they should be located.

Nottingham City

Nottingham Outdoor Sport Strategy (September 2010)

Ashley Godfrey Associates

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=29916&p=0>

An audit of all playing pitches, other outdoor sports, changing and ancillary facilities including parking, public transport accessibility etc, school and college facilities (primary, secondary and tertiary) with special attention being paid to their availability for community use; The audit also focuses on multi use games areas used for sport,

No set targets.

Policies within the Core Strategy should consider the findings of this assessment.

The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving health, and reducing health inequalities and promoting and supporting social capital.

recreation and training.

Building Balanced Communities Supplementary Planning Document (BBC SPD) (Final, Nottingham City Council, Re-issued March 2007)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=675&p=0>

Nottingham City Council's approach to student housing provision on sites allocated in the Local Plan and on unallocated 'windfall' sites.

Objectives:

Encourage the provision of purpose built and managed student accommodation in appropriate locations.

Improve the physical quality of accommodation for students.

Restrict the provision of further student housing (where the City Council is able to exercise control) within areas of recognised over-concentration of students, where the creation and maintenance of balanced communities is threatened.

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the SPD

The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Employment land Availability in Nottingham (April 2008)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=758&p=0>

Schedule of location and availability of employment land sites providing a basis for the monitoring of Development Plan policies	No set targets	The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework includes an objective relating to employment
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Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Waste Storage and Collection

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6568&p=0>

<p>This planning guidance seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable, and that waste storage and collection has the minimum impact on the environment.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Make proper provision for waste management.</p> <p>Provide facilities to facilitate and encourage recycling, including composting where appropriate.</p> <p>Give special consideration to waste storage and collection facilities for flats and apartments.</p> <p>Facilities should be of high design quality.</p>	No set targets	The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the guidance	The SA Framework includes an objective relating to waste
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The Nottingham Plan to 2020 (Sustainable Community Strategy)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=64555>

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<p>This Sustainable Community Strategy sets the overall strategic direction and long term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the City of Nottingham. The strategy is informed by both evidence reviews and local aspirations. It provides the overarching vision and aims for all the city's other public strategies and plans, including the Local Area Agreement.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
<p>Refreshed 2010/2011 Local Area Agreement Ministerial Submission 2008-2011</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=64214</p>			
<p>The Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 is a statutory document that sets out the priorities for an area over a three year period, sets targets for improvement and describes who is responsible for delivering the targets. The agreement is between central Government, Nottingham City Council and One Nottingham</p>	<p>Sets out a range of targets which are relevant to The Aligned Core Strategies.</p>	<p>Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the identified objectives.</p>	<p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p>
<p>Adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/mineralsandwasteplanning/localdevframework/oe-planningmatterswastelocalplan/wastelocalplan/adoptedwasteplan.htm</p>			
<p>The Plan sets out the policy framework for dealing with future waste management proposals and identifies a range of possible future sites.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Policies will need to address the waste management raised.</p>	<p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p>

A Waste-Less Nottingham Waste Strategy 2010-2030

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=64888>

This Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the aims and intentions for delivery of the waste management service provided by the City Council. This includes the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of wastes from households, some commercial premises (known as trade waste), and other council supporting services to reduce the amount of waste we generate. The combination of both household waste and other wastes collected by the City Council is known as Municipal Waste.

The plan identifies the following 5 key actions which the strategy aims to deliver:-

- To produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any core1 City in England.
- To increase the amount of reuse and recycling from just over a third of our waste at present to the majority of household waste (55%+).
- To transform the management of trade waste and other (non household) wastes by providing new services and infrastructure to reduce, recycle and recover energy.
- To save an additional 3 - 6000 tonnes of carbon dioxide² per year by recovering resources and energy from waste, helping to combat climate change - making the carbon savings by the waste management service around 16 -19,000 tonnes of CO₂ / year, this is 25 - 30% of the City Council emissions, e.g. from heating buildings, vehicle usage, street lighting etc.
- To recover around 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste using the Energy from Waste plant at Eastcroft with associated District Heating and electricity generation scheme, and by also processing food and other organic waste in a technology known as

Ensure The Aligned Core Strategies reflects the identified objectives

SA reflects the identified objectives.

Anaerobic Digestion.
 This also contributes to the Sustainable Energy Strategy targets.

Nottingham Local Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026

Nottingham City

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=26271&p=0>

The Nottingham Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for the City Council's administrative area up to 2026. The LTP has been developed with a view to achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining our current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.

Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area. Target is to increase by 2 million passenger journeys by 2020 from base year (55.9million 2007/08).

Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.

SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.

A Waste-Less Nottingham Waste Strategy 2010-2030 - Summary

Nottingham City

<http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=64580>

This Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the aims and intentions for delivery of the waste management service provided by the City Council. This includes the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of wastes from households, some commercial premises(known as trade waste),

The plan identifies the following 5 key actions which the strategy aims to deliver:-
 - To produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any core1 City in England.
 - To increase the amount of reuse and

Ensure The Aligned Core Strategies reflects the identified objectives

SA reflects the identified objectives.

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and other council supporting services to reduce the amount of waste we generate. The combination of both household waste and other wastes collected by the City Council is known as Municipal Waste

recycling from just over a third of our waste at present to the majority of household waste (55%+).
 - To transform the management of trade waste and other (non household) wastes by providing new services and infrastructure to reduce, recycle and recover energy.
 - To save an additional 3 - 6000 tonnes of carbon dioxide² per year by recovering resources and energy from waste, helping to combat climate change - making the carbon savings by the waste management service around 16 -19,000 tonnes of CO₂ / year, this is 25 - 30% of the City Council emissions, e.g. from heating buildings, vehicle usage, street lighting etc.
 - To recover around 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste using the Energy from Waste plant at Eastcroft with associated District Heating and electricity generation scheme, and by also processing food and other organic waste in a technology known as Anaerobic Digestion.
 This also contributes to the Sustainable Energy Strategy targets.

Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Nottingham (2008 - updated 2010)

Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=12770>

The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the objectives	Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the
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<p>full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents.</p>		<p>of the document</p>	<p>priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
<p>Housing Strategy 2008-11</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>file:///http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3869&p=0</p>			
<p>The Local Government Act places a statutory duty on local authorities to develop a housing strategy. A housing strategy is the authority's vision for all housing in its area. It sets out a framework of objectives, targets and policies on how the authority intends to deliver its strategic housing role by meeting identified housing need and maintaining a balanced housing market. It also provides an overarching framework against which the authority can consider and formulate other policies on more specific housing issues.</p>	<p>Mission Statement: This Housing Strategy will help to transform neighbourhoods and will secure a wider availability of quality, affordable decent homes in mixed communities of choice.</p> <p>Priorities:- Working with developers and other partners to address the lack of balance in the housing market and to create a mixture of tenure and affordability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transforming Nottingham's neighbourhoods to create sustainable communities which are both mixed and balanced. - Working with homeowners, tenants, residents and landlords to deliver better than the Decent Homes standard in every neighbourhood. - Impact positively on delivering a cleaner, greener and healthier Nottingham. - Improving the housing provision for vulnerable people. - Improving the provision and delivery of housing related support services. 	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the strategy</p>	<p>The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>

Nottingham City Statement of Licensing Policy 2008 - 2011

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1316&p=0>

This document sets out the City Council's policies and proposals for the determination of licence applications and related matters in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003. It seeks to ensure that the likely impact of related crime and disorder is taken into account, particularly when considering the location, impact, operation and management of proposed licences.

Objectives:

Minimise crime and disorder.

Ensure public safety.

Protect children from harm.

Prevention of nuisance.

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the policy

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Energy Strategy 2010-2020

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=19119&p=0>

This Strategy provides an overarching framework for the City's plans, programmes and initiatives relating to sustainable energy supply and use to 2020:
 - cutting emissions,

The Action Plan prioritises the delivery of:
 - A 26% reduction of carbon dioxide emissions against 2005 levels,
 - 20% of the City's own energy

Ensure The Aligned Core Strategies reflects the identified objectives

SA reflects the identified objectives.

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- maintaining energy security,
- maximising economic opportunities, and
- protecting the most vulnerable.

The Strategy and the associated action plan will ensure that Nottingham accelerates the development, use and value of its energy resource and energy efficiency potential.

generated from low or zero carbon sources by the target date of 2020, as set out in the local Sustainable Community Strategy2.

Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan 2006 -2011 (Final)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1366&p=0>

The Plan sets out the vision for the city and the council. It aims to maximise Nottingham's opportunities, and tackle the problems of educational and economic underachievement, migration from the city, and crime and antisocial behaviour.

Objectives:

- To make Nottingham a place where people want to live, work, invest, visit and do business.
- To make Nottingham a safer and cleaner city with cohesive communities where people have respect for Nottingham, each other and their environment.
- To transform Nottingham's Neighbourhoods to ensure better quality housing, open and green spaces, easier means of transport, and high quality modern schools at the heart of our community.
- Support Nottingham citizens to enable them to realise their potential, and lead healthier

No specific targets relevant to the Core Strategy.

Ensure The Aligned Core Strategies reflects the identified objectives.

SA reflects the identified objectives.

and more independent active lives.

The Nottingham Local Plan (November 2005) - saved policies

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6155&p=0>

The Nottingham Local Plan (adopted November 2005) is a Statutory Local Plan for the City of Nottingham and provides the basis for decisions related to land use planning. Certain policies have been 'saved' until it is replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework.

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the policies

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the policies as appropriate.

Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) (2008)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6563&p=0>

This planning guidance seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable, and that surface water is drained in a more sustainable way than conventional systems.

Objectives:

Decrease the quantity of surface water run-off.

Increase the quality of surface water run-off.

Reduce pollution.

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the guidance.

The SA Framework includes an objective relating to Natural Resources and Flooding

Enhance conservation and biodiversity.

Breathing Space - Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces (2010-2020)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=24390&p=0>

The revised 'Breathing Space' embeds the strategic framework, seeking to add value and revitalise the City of Nottingham's open and green spaces. Nottingham's first 'Breathing Space' strategic document was adopted in 2007 and has proved invaluable in providing a strategic approach towards the future planning, development and management of the open and green spaces network within the City in order to make a contribution to its citizens' quality of life.

Since the adoption of Breathing Space there has been a great deal of work completed to ensure that the strategic approach to the management of open and green spaces in the City is further developed and implemented. This work has been shaped by the two audits that have been completed - the PPG17 and Outdoor Sports Playing Pitch Assessment - and through typology specific work including the Food Growing Framework, Allotment Strategy, Play Management Plan and the joint work with other Departments in the City which has produced the Area Commentaries and Impact Assessment Toolkit.

No set targets

Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Nottingham City Council's Renewable Energy Requirement for new buildings (May 2007)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3945&p=0>

<p>The planning guidance requires 10% of the energy supply (interpreted through carbon emissions) in all new developments over 1,000 square metres to be gained on-site and renewably and/or from a decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To reduce energy consumption and reduce carbon footprint.</p> <p>Encourage energy efficiency in the design of new buildings.</p> <p>Reduce the number of residents experiencing fuel poverty.</p> <p>Contribute to making Nottingham a cleaner city.</p>	<p>10% saving on carbon dioxide emissions from a property in use.</p>	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this guidance.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the renewable energy resource in the area</p>
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Report on Climate Change (Nottingham City Council, The Regeneration and Renewal Panel, November 2005)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3438&p=0>

<p>The Report is a review of the City Council's policies and the effect they have on climate change. It makes a number of recommendations and highlights 10 as being key to minimising the impact the City Council's operations have on climate change.</p>	<p>New residential, commercial or industrial development should have a minimum of 10 percent of energy from onsite renewable sources. This figure should be reviewed regularly and increased as appropriate.</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the review</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the review as appropriate.</p>
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Recommendations:

Work with Council departments, partners and the wider community to promote and support actions to reduce carbon emission.

Raise the profile of energy efficiency and the reduction of waste amongst the Council's staff.

Incorporate policies to reduce carbon emissions and other damage to the climate, and to prepare for the effects of climate change to be incorporated into all Council policies including Service Plans and major strategy documents.

Reduce the need to travel, reduce car use and utilise cleaner alternative methods of transport.

Take opportunities as they arise to ensure that the Council's own offices, including new build and adaptations, are as energy efficient as possible, ensuring they are suitable for the effects of the changing climate.

Encourage the use of green energy.

Central Nottingham Housing Market Analysis (2007)

Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Regeneration Ltd.

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5435&p=0>

This detailed housing market assessment of central Nottingham (Nottingham City Centre

No set targets

The Aligned Core Strategies should

The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure

and the Eastside, Southside and Waterside regeneration zones) explores current and projected supply, demand and market performance dynamics within the central Nottingham market, with the aim of assessing future market sustainability, trends and opportunities.

Findings:

The demand for housing is mainly from young childless singles and couples, both professional occupants and students resulting in a narrow range of socio-economic groups. The previously high demand is falling.

The majority of the housing stock in the city centre comprises one and two bedroomed self contained apartments.

The large privately rented population may indicate a fairly transient population and this may make it difficult to estimate how many units the market could sustain.

Families and older adults are disinclined to live in the city centre. The range of socio-economic groups could be broadened if the housing offer had greater diversity.

Developers interviewed for this survey indicated a willingness to consider product diversification, particularly in the regeneration zones.

give consideration to the study.

that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

http://www.nottinghamcdp.com/assets/content/documents/Strategic_Partnership_Docs/Partnership_Plan_2011_12_Final.pdf

<p>The Crime & Drugs Partnership Plan is based upon a comprehensive strategic assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and drug use within the City. The strategic assessment, and public consultation, informed the development of the Partnership Plan and outlines the strategic response to the issues most problematic in the City.</p>	<p>Reduce 'All Crime' by 36% (over a 2010/11 baseline) by March 2014. Reduce 'core ASB' calls to the police by 39% (over a 2010/11 baseline) by March 2014. Increase the number of people successfully completing drug treatment by 27% (over a 2009/10 baseline) by March 2014. To reduce Reoffending</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p>	<p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p>
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Nottingham City Centre Living Survey (May 2007)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3870&p=0>

<p>The aim of the survey was to ascertain demographic characteristics, lifestyle preferences and mobility information on city centre residents and to understand their perceptions of the advantages and drawbacks of living in the centre of Nottingham.</p> <p>Main findings:</p> <p>Key positive responses related to the convenience of access to to work, to leisure activities, and to clubs, bars and restaurants, and public transport.</p> <p>Overall satisfaction ratings are very high.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Aligned Core Strategies should give consideration to the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the hosing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>
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<p>The most frequent negative responses related to noise, to levels of street cleanliness, particularly in the evenings, to the lack of safe open spaces, and to the lack of parking provision for residents.</p> <p>Some respondents found that city living was anonymous and lacked a community spirit.</p> <p>The expected length of residency was less than 2 years for 40% of respondents.</p>			
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Nottingham City Local Centres Survey (2009)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16779&p=0>

<p>A review of the shopping centre hierarchy in Nottingham, to inform both Development Management and Planning Policy decisions and responses to applications received and policy formulation.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should take into account this survey</p>	<p>SA reflects the identified objectives</p>
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Nottingham City - site specific

Nottingham City Centre Urban Design Guide (May 2009)

Nottingham City Council

<http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=7138&p=0>

<p>The Design Guide analyses the city centre and the characteristics that make it work and</p>	<p>Recommended building heights by area</p>	<p>Policies should support the principles</p>	<p>The SA Framework Environment Landscape</p>
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make it special. These are developed into a series of design rules to guide development, to create a more lively, competitive and civilised city centre with access for all. The series of rules cover: urban form and the siting of buildings; the public realm and the the public spaces between buildings; massing of buildings and a strategy for tall buildings; maintaining and increasing activity; environmental sustainability and sustainable lifestyles; and general design principles.

proposed

of this strategy

objective seeks to protect and enhance the built environment of Greater Nottingham

Derbyshire

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Derbyshire Council Plan 2010-2014			
Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/policies_plans/council_plan/default.asp			
Our Council Plan supports our vision of improving life for local people and highlights our priorities for future working. Our Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading the way • Good use of public money • Raising aspirations • High quality personalised services that meet individual needs • Places where people want to be 	n/a	n/a	n/a
Derbyshire’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2014			
Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/partnerships/strategy/default.asp			
The strategy provides the blueprint for joint action by almost all the public, private and voluntary organisations in the county known as the Derbyshire Partnership Forum. To make sure we’re all working to the same end, the partnership has identified key areas where we can work together to improve services. By joining forces on common priorities for change and action, we believe we stand a better chance of improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of our county. Vision ‘for everyone in Derbyshire to enjoy a good quality of life, both now and in the future. Five themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer communities • Children and young people • Health and wellbeing • Culture • Sustainable communities. 	Various targets set out in the Derbyshire LAA, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.	Objectives should reflect the key priorities/aims and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	SA objectives reflects priorities/aims of the document as appropriate

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Air Quality in Derbyshire Assessment Report			
The Derbyshire Chief Environmental Health Officers Group			
http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/environment/pollution/air/qualityreports/default.asp			
This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. Objectives: Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population.	A variety of benchmarks are introduced and assessed for all Derbyshire LPA's to meet in respect of reducing adverse air quality for a variety of air pollutants.	Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving air quality.
Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008			
Amber Valley DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield BC, Derby City, Derbyshire Dales DC, Erewash BC, High Peak BC, North-East Derbyshire DC, Peak District National Park Authority and South Derbyshire DC			
http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/Images/Gypsy%20and%20Traveller%20Accommodation%20Assessment_tcm19-96044.pdf			
The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area by grouping Derbyshire authorities into smaller units. Erewash is looked at alongside Amber Valley DC.	New pitch requirement for Erewash to 2013 = 0	All Derbyshire Council's Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework takes account of these needs.
Local Biodiversity - Action Plan for Lowland Derbyshire (1997, Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Group)			
Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Group			
http://www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/lbaps/lowland-derbyshire.php			
The Action Plan seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. Objectives: Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.	The objectives of the plan are: 1. conserve and enhance the wildlife resource of lowland Derbyshire, whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development complementing the economy and community needs.	Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within Erewash Borough.	The SA Framework includes assessment for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	2. to conserve and enhance lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration and recreation and targeted action for priority species. 3. Identifies priorities based on international or national importance, local distinctiveness and vulnerable or declining habitats/species. 4. Set clear objectives and measurable targets through a series of habitat and species action plans and key targets.		
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment 2001			
Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/default.asp			
In 1996 the Countryside Commission (now Natural England) published the Character Map of England. This identifies broad tracts of countryside that display similar characteristics. The work identifies areas like the White Peak and Dark Peak and describes the landscape features that define its character and local distinctiveness. We have developed this work further, in partnership with the district and borough councils. These broad character areas are sub-divided into landscape character types, such as riverside meadows and open moors, to describe the diversity of the landscape within the county (excluding the Peak National Park).	n/a	Consider assessment through planning system	Consideration of assessment
Derbyshire and Derby Waste Local Plan (March 2005)			
Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/D%26D%20WLP_tcm44-189473.pdf			
<p>The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Derbyshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged. Objectives: Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted. Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people. Minimising the consumption of material and energy. Minimising environmental pollution. Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.</p>	<p>Four main objectives to achieve sustainable development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the environment • Using resources efficiently • Controlling pollution • Increasing public awareness and involvement. 	<p>Policies should consider safeguarding areas for any potential waste allocations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p>
<p>Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (November 2002)</p>			
<p>Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council</p>			
<p>http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/planning_policy/minerals_waste_development_framework/default.asp</p>			
<p>This Plan sets out detailed policies and proposals for mineral working in Derbyshire (outside the Peak National Park). Its aim is to provide for the future supply of minerals, whilst ensuring that the environment is satisfactorily protected. The plan indicates those areas where provision will be made for mineral working and areas where working will be restricted. It sets out the detailed criteria which will be applied to applications for mineral working, and the requirements for restoration and aftercare.</p>	<p>Provides the basis for the Mineral Planning Authority to make decisions on planning applications. It also provides the minerals industry, other public bodies and interest groups, and the public at large with a clear statement of the future scale and pattern of mineral working in the county.</p>	<p>Consideration of the plan should be given through the planning system.</p>	<p>Consideration is given to the plan.</p>
<p>Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 (adopted 2011)</p>			
<p>Derbyshire County Council</p>			
<p>http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport_roads/transport_plans/ltp3/default.asp</p>			
<p>In April 2011, we published our new Local Transport Plan. It sets out a transport vision, goals, challenges to be tackled and a strategy</p>	<p>The five transport goals are: Supporting a resilient local</p>	<p>Policies should complement the objectives and targets which the</p>	<p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives within the Derbyshire</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
covering the period to 2026. The vision aims to achieve a transport system that is both fair and efficient, promotes healthier lifestyles, safer communities, safeguards and enhances the natural environment and provides better access to jobs and services. Whilst also improving choice and accessibility of transport and integrating economic, social and environmental needs.	economy. 1. Tackling climate change. 2. Contributing to better safety, security and health. 3. Promoting equality of opportunity. 4. Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment.	LTP is aiming to achieve through its strategic role across the County of Derbyshire.	Local Transport Plan.
Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan 2012			
Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/2012%2004%2024%20Derbyshire%20Infrastructure%20Plan_tcm44-204011.pdf			
The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan sets out our communities' current and future needs and spending priorities for infrastructure and service delivery. The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan should be used by county council departments, local planning authorities and the development industry to inform local policy and strategy, funding bids, spending priorities and decisions on future investment. Local planning authorities should use the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan to inform their CIL Charging Schedules and associated 'Regulation 123' list of spending priorities.	Contains delivery schedules on current and committed priority projects and other strategic priority projects to inform CIL.	Policies should complement the infrastructure plan and the projects it envisages for the plan area.	The SA reflects the priorities in the infrastructure plan.

Erewash Borough

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Erewash Saved Policies Document (July 2008)			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/local-plan-saved-policies.html			
Local Planning Policies are produced by local authorities at district and borough level to address conservation and development issues and set out policies on land use planning matters. Local Planning Policies identify land for development uses, such as industry and housing, and land that should be protected such as green belt and areas of environmental quality. Our first Local Planning Policies were set out	Achieve a sustainable pattern of development and land use within the Borough, by ensuring that all development proposals are considered against sustainable development principles. The plan	Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>within a Local Plan which was adopted in 1994. This was replaced by a new Erewash Borough Local Plan at a meeting of our Full Council on 28 July 2005. Since this date, all planning decisions have been in accordance with this plan, unless material considerations state otherwise. Under new legislation we have had to formally request an extension of the saved status of policies that we wish to keep, from the Secretary of State. We did this in March 2008. The Secretary of State on 25 July 2008 sent us a letter telling us of her decision about whether she agreed to allow us to continue to save some of our policies.</p>	<p>sets a number of set targets.</p>		
<p>Erewash Corporate Plan 2008-2012</p>			
<p>Erewash Borough Council</p>			
<p>http://www.erewash.gov.uk/about_the_council/council_policies/corporate_plan/default.asp</p>			
<p>The Corporate Plan brings together our vision, aims and priorities for Erewash The vision for Erewash Borough Council: To put Erewash on the map - a first class Borough in which people have pride and where they choose to live, work and play.” Our Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Erewash a good place for all to live life to the full • Making Erewash Cleaner and Safer • Providing excellent customer focused services • Planning for a brighter future • Erewash...a well run Council 	<p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.</p>	<p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate</p>
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy for Erewash (2009-2014)</p>			
<p>Erewash Borough Council</p>			
<p>http://www.erewashcouncil.com/lsp/images/stories/file/SCS%20Technical%20Brochure-final.pdf</p>			
<p>This document is the third Community Strategy for Erewash and sets out the vision for the Borough and how it will be achieved. Our vision: Erewash aims to become a vibrant and prosperous borough, where an excellent quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.</p>	<p>Various targets, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.</p>	<p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities/aims and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>SA objectives reflects priorities/aims of the document as appropriate</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Our overall aims:			
To achieve our vision, our key aims are to reduce inequalities and improve the economy, ensuring sustainability throughout.			
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Erewash (2008 – updated 2010)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/flooding-sfra.html			
The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	SA objectives reflect priorities of the document as appropriate.
Erewash Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012)			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/shlaa-2012.html			
The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as ‘unsuitable’ and ‘not developable’ at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base for the LDF.	No set targets	Policies should give consideration to the study	The SA Framework’s objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate
Erewash Contaminated Land Inspection and Assessment Strategy (2009)			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/environmental_issues/pollution/land_pollution/default.asp			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
We have a legal duty under the 1990 Environmental Protection Act to inspect the borough to identify and act to bring about the remediation of any 'contaminated land'. To ensure that this duty is discharged in a rational, ordered and efficient manner we are required to produce a written strategy that outlines how it will deal with this task	No set targets	Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.
Erewash Housing Needs Assessment (April 2007)			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp			
Fordhams Research have carried out a Housing Needs Study for Erewash, which is a comprehensive study of housing needs across all tenures and client groups in the borough. It provides a comprehensive assessment of housing needs in Erewash, which informs our Housing Strategy and Local Development Framework. It will help us and our partners to understand, strategically plan and deliver the housing needs of the people of Erewash.	No set targets	The issues of rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration into and out of the borough	Rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration- socio-economic factors
Erewash Housing Strategy 2011-2016			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/strategy2011_16/default.asp			
The Erewash Housing Strategy 2011 – 16 outlines how the Council and our Partners aim to help our residents live in homes which are of good quality, that they can afford to keep maintained and warm, and are in communities and areas where they want to live. We also want services which support people to live independently in their homes	At least 30% of housing on appropriate sites should be affordable	Core Strategy objectives should reflect those of the document as appropriate	SA objectives reflects those of the document.
Erewash Rural Village Housing Needs Survey			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/ruralvillage/default.asp			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>The Council commissioned Midlands Rural Housing to undertake Housing Needs Studies in rural villages, and working with Waterloo Housing and East Midlands Housing, identifying opportunities for the development of affordable housing.</p> <p>The surveys were carried out during March 2010 in the parishes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanley Village and Stanley Common • Breadsall • Morley • Little Eaton • West Hallam • Dale Abbey village 	<p>The total recommended housing units required is 41 – 44</p>	<p>Delivered through Planning System (under an existing Saved Policy)</p>	<p>Need for affordable housing in rural settlements.</p>
Erewash Vulnerable People Housing Assessment 2007			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp			
<p>This report is a collation of information on the housing and housing-related support needs of vulnerable people in Erewash.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Give consideration to assessment</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate</p>
Erewash Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_advice/homelessness_strategy/default.asp			
<p>The Homelessness Act 2002 brought about changes in the way local and central government respond to homelessness. These changes require housing authorities to take a longer term strategic approach to responding to the needs of homeless families and individuals to ensure that the services available are sufficient to tackle homelessness. As a result of the above act, we have together with other statutory and voluntary agencies, carried out a review of levels of homelessness and service provision across the borough, and produced a five-year strategy to tackle unmet homelessness needs.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Give consideration to strategy</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to this within the strategy</p>
Long Eaton Town Centre Masterplan 2007			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/town-centre-masterplan/long-eaton-town-centre-masterplan.html			
Develops a strategy for the town centre which provides a framework for making decisions on current and future proposals in a manner which is advantageous to the overall improvement of the area.	No set targets	Give consideration to the masterplan	Consideration has been given to the masterplan
Ilkeston Town Centre Masterplan 2007			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/town-centre-masterplan/ilkeston-town-centre-masterplan.html			
Develops a strategy for the town centre which provides a framework for making decisions on current and future proposals in a manner which is advantageous to the overall improvement of the area.	No set targets	Give consideration to the masterplan	Consideration has been given to the masterplan
Erewash Employment Land Study 2011			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/employment-land-study.html			
Erewash Borough Council has completed a comprehensive Employment Land Study (ELS) which has involved assessing the quality of over 100 different sites across Erewash. These assessments were undertaken broadly in line with the methodology used to produce the 2007 Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (NCRELS).	No set targets	Give consideration through planning system (planning applications)	n/a
Erewash Economic Regeneration Strategy (2006-11)			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/business/economic_development/erewash_economic_regeneration_strategy/default.asp			
The Erewash Economic Regeneration Strategy (EERS) has been prepared by Erewash Borough Council, to provide a framework for the delivery of economic development and regeneration services across the borough	Several target set from Derby & Derbyshire Economic Partnership series of core and supplementary targets	Give consideration to the strategy	Consideration has been given to the strategy

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Derby HMA (including Erewash) Cleaner, Greener Sustainable Energy Study 2009			
Derby HMA including Erewash			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/energy-study.html			
This study, which advises on how new development can help reduce current levels of carbon emissions	Sets targets	Give consideration to the study as an important part of the evidence base	Consideration has been given to the study
Erewash Supplementary Planning Documents			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/supplementary-planning-documents.html			
Design Guide SPD Development, Floodrisk and aquifer protection SPD Extending your home SPD Affordable Housing SPD Biodiversity SPD Landscape SPD Parking Standards SPD Shopfront SPD Planning Obligations SPD Adopted Hazardous Substances and Installations SPD	Standards and SPD's expand on existing saved policies	Material consideration through planning system (planning applications)	Consideration has been given to this document
Erewash Greenprint – A Greenprint for Biodiversity in Erewash Borough			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://consult.erewash.gov.uk/portal/planning/greenprint/greenprint?pointId=234457			
This document has been produced by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and Erewash Borough Council in consultation with others to provide a framework for the conservation of biodiversity in Erewash Borough. It: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates both the UK and the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plans to a local level to facilitate the implementation of Biodiversity Action Plans across Erewash 	No set targets	Erewash Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate.	The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Borough. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out which habitats and species are particularly important in Erewash Borough. • Acts as a framework for action by industries, community groups, landowners, farmers, businesses and the Local Authority. • Provides information and advice to assist Erewash Borough Council to prepare and implement its Community Strategy and Local Development Framework. • Provides a framework and mechanism for Erewash Borough Council to fulfil its biodiversity duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act. 			
Erewash Open Space Study (PPG17 assessment) and Green Space Strategy 2007 & 2009			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/ppg17-audit.html & http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/green-space-strategy.html			
PPG17 assessment was completed March 2007. The Green Space Strategy was adopted by the Council in March 2009 which assesses the quality and quantity of green spaces within the Borough (incorporating the findings of the PPG17 Assessment).	Sets standards	Erewash Development Framework should reflect these standards	Consideration has been given to the strategy
Erewash Play Strategy 2007-2012			
Erewash Borough Council			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/Images/PlayStrategy_tcm20-81011.pdf			
This Strategy aims to improve and develop the quality and quantity of opportunities offered to children and young people for play and for 'hanging out'. It provides the framework for implementing Erewash's vision and policy commitments to play. The objective will be to deliver these commitments through a five year action plan which will provide an achievable programme of activities.	No set targets	Erewash Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate.	The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Erewash Air Quality Review (2005) and Assessment and Air Quality Action Plan 2008 Progress Report			
Erewash Borough Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://www2.erewash.gov.uk/moderngov/(S(ofi4z1nsoefiqhzec5kti4bg))/Published/StdDataDocs/3/7/3/0/SD00000373/ErewashPR2008ReportFinalv22.pdf			
<p>This report details the changes that have occurred within the Borough since the last review of air quality (April 2006) which have or may have a bearing on local air quality management.</p> <p>The findings can be summarised:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are no new air quality monitoring locations with respect to NO₂; 2. No new authorised processes have been granted approval; 3. No new planning applications that are expected to have an impact on air quality have been proposed; 4. The transport initiatives from the AQAP have been integrated into the LTP2; 5. There have been no recent changes to the District's local air quality strategies, local planning policies, or the County's Local Transport Plan (LTP2). <p>The monitoring data indicates that concentrations of NO₂ continue to be exceeded within the designated AQMAs. No other areas of exceedence have been identified by the monitoring.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should take into account this review.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment.</p>
<p>Erewash Retail Needs Study (adopted in 2007 and updated 2010)</p>			
<p>Erewash Borough Council</p>			
<p>http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/retail-needs-study.html</p>			
<p>The aim of the study assesses the retail catchment area and value of expenditure attracted to the main centres of Erewash (Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Sandiacre, Sawley and Borrowash) and look at the quantitative and qualitative needs for additional retail floorspace up to the period 2026 and how any capacity can best be accommodated. Further work updating the study, and in particular, assessing the need for further retail within Erewash was completed in March 2010.</p>	<p>Various recommendation made by the study, but no firm targets which would dramatically affect any of the SA indicators seen elsewhere in the document.</p>	<p>Core Strategy Policies to take into account this study as an important part of the evidence base</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Appendix 14: Key messages from Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes (updated 2012)

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Accessibility and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight • Promote sustainable transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Act 2008 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Accessibility Planning Guidance • UK Climate Change Programme • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • Regional Transport Strategy • Regional Freight Strategy • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham • Greater Nottingham Bus Strategy • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 • Nottingham Core HMA Transport Modelling Work • Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan • Corporate Plan • Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan • Nottingham City Council's Report on Climate • Nottingham City's Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 • Nottingham's Road Safety Strategy 	<p>Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.</p>
<p>Air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC • UK Air Quality Strategy 2007 • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy • Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan • Broxtowe's Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment 2006 	<p>Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Biodiversity and habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote biodiversity • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten biodiversity • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland, and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment • Protect and extend heathland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992 • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Draft guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire • Local Biodiversity action plan for Nottinghamshire • Nottinghamshire Heathland Strategy • Greater Nottingham HRA screening report • Greater Nottingham HRA scoping report • Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan • The Nature Conservation Strategy for the Borough of Broxtowe • Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' • The Council Plan for Gedling • Breathing Space - Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces • Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems 	<p>Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and habitats.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Business development and the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment • Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Good practice guide on planning for tourism • Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • Strategic Distribution Site Assessment Study for the Three Cities Sub-area of the East Midlands • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Greater Nottingham Retail Study • Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study • Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' • The Council Plan for Gedling • Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan • One Nottingham's Improvement Plan • Employment land Availability in Nottingham • Nottingham City Local Centres Survey 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure there is sufficient land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage low or zero carbon communities • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment • Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change • Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act 2011 • Climate Change Act 2008 • Planning Act 2008 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • UK Climate Change Programme • UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future • Water for Life and Livelihoods- A Strategy for River Basin Planning • Future Water - Water strategy for England • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Regional Economic Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire Nottingham City Council's • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire • Broxtowe's Climate Change Plan Taking action to reduce our impact • Nottingham's Report on Climate Change 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Community safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime and the fear of crime • Design out crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan • Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' • The Council Plan for Gedling • Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan • Nottingham City Statement of Licensing Policy 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.</p>
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of educational facilities • Improve educational attainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan 	<p>Requires objectives that will improve educational attainment.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce worklessness • Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation • Ensure supply of employment land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Regional Economic Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' • The Council Plan for Gedling 	<p>Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels, and to ensure supply of employment land.</p>
<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek secure, clean affordable energy • Reduce amount of energy consumed • Generate energy at local levels • Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act 2011 • Planning and Energy Act 2008 • Building a Greener Future- policy statement • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Regional Economic Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire • Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Policy Framework • Broxtowe's Climate Change Plan Taking action to reduce our impact • Nottingham City Council's Report on Climate Change • Nottingham City Council's Renewable Energy Requirement for new buildings • Nottingham City's Energy Strategy 	<p>Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.</p>
<p>Flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard land used to manage floodwater • Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains • Ensure new development does not afford risk elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Water Framework Directive • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Water for Life and Livelihoods- A Strategy for River Basin Planning • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • River Trent Fluvial Strategy • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study 	<p>Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place, and by protecting floodplains.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and access to quality health facilities • More opportunities for walking and cycling • Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities • Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • All to Play For (Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe) • Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' • Changing Lifestyles - A Sports and Physical Activity Strategy for Gedling • The Council Plan for Gedling • Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan 	<p>Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve affordability across the housing market • Increase the supply of houses • Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing • New homes to be energy efficient, zero carbon by 2016 and able to cope with the effects of climate change • Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers • Provide adequate housing for students in appropriate locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Sustainable Communities- Building for the future • UK Climate Change Programme • Building a Greener Future- policy statement • Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the Standard in sustainability for new homes • Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan • Nottingham Core HMA Dwelling Size Research • Nottingham PUA Sustainable Locations for Growth Study • Nottingham Core HMA Private Sector Housing Research 2010 • Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe • Nottinghamshire and Erewash Older Peoples Housing Needs Study • Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan • Broxtowe Borough Housing strategy • Broxtowe's Housing Market Needs Assessment • Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan • Gedling Borough Housing Strategy • Nottingham City Council Housing Strategy • Nottingham City Centre Living Survey • Central Nottingham Housing Market Analysis • Nottingham Core Affordable Housing viability report • Housing preferences for students at Nottingham's Universities 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Land use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased density of housing • Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development • Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings • Promote good design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment • Broxtowe Local Plan Saved Policies • Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy • Broxtowe Borough Sustainable Community Strategy • Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan • The Nottingham Local Plan saved policies 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings, and housing development at higher densities.</p>
<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the rural and built landscape • Preserve and enhance local landscape character • Protect, maintain and enhance geological diversity • Open up access to the countryside • Provide opportunities to value our heritage • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Protect historic buildings, Conservation Areas and the historic environment in general • Promote the creation of a Sherwood Forest Regional Park • Protect our archaeological and geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention 2006 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan 	<p>Requires objectives to protect and enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.</p>
<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development that minimises the use of resources • Prevent soil loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) • UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) 	<p>Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources.</p>
<p>Rural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent decline in some rural communities • Promote rural renewal • Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention 2006 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Sustainable Communities- Building for the future 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Sustainable communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities • Support vulnerable groups • Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas • Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas • Increase social interaction • Improve social development of children • Improve quality of life • Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces • Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services • Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services • Recognise that different people have different needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide • Sustainable Communities- Building for the future UK Sustainable Development Strategy • Water for Life and Livelihoods- A Strategy for River Basin Planning • Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan • East Midlands Cultural Strategy - The Place for Choice • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' • The Council Plan for Gedling • Nottingham's Building Balanced Communities SPD • Breathing Space - Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces • Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan 	<p>Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced • Recycle, compost or re-use waste • Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling • Disposal of waste to be considered the last option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Waste Framework Directive • Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management • East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008) • East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) • Regional Waste Strategy • Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Core Waste Strategy • A Waste-Less Nottingham Waste Strategy 2010-2030 • Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Waste Storage and Collection 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.</p>
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water efficiency • Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties • Lessen effects of flood and drought • Reduce water pollution • Enhance and protect aquatic water systems • Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Water Framework Directive • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Future Water - Water strategy for England • Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study • Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems 	<p>Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.</p>