

**Broxtowe Borough Council
Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report**

June 2009

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Non-technical summary

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

- i. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development.
- ii. Governments around the world committed to the concept of sustainable development at the Rio summit in 1992. Subsequently, the UK government produced its national strategy for sustainable development. The revised *UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) – Securing the Future*, defined sustainable development as “enabling 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”.
- iii. The origins of the SA process lie with the European Union’s Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, which acts to ensure that all plans/policies with land use implications take into consideration environmental issues and impacts. The UK’s SA process has widened this scope, to also include consideration of social and economic issues when assessing specific plans and programmes relating to land use issues.
- iv. The SA process comprises a number of stages. The production of this scoping report covers stages A1 to A5 as outlined in the table below.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
		A2	Collecting baseline information
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
		A4	Developing the SA framework
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report
Stage D	Consultation on the DPD and SA report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

The Scoping Report

- v. The scoping report sets out the source of the requirements to carry out SA and other associated environmental assessments, and explains how the SA will be carried out. It also includes a context review of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This helps to clarify the role of the Core Strategy, and the policy context within which it will work. This stage of the SA has also included the collation of baseline information which provides the evidence for identifying key sustainability issues and the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Core Strategy.
- vi. This information feeds into the sustainability appraisal framework which will be used to assess the different options and alternatives being considered when producing the Core Strategy.

The sustainability appraisal framework

- vii. The sustainability appraisal framework consists of a series of objectives and indicators. These have been devised with regard to both national and regional sustainability objectives and indicators, as well as to the environmental and sustainability issues assessed to be of key importance in Broxtowe.

Sustainability issues

- viii. In order to assess what options would be most sustainable for the future development of Broxtowe the key sustainability issues that are affecting the Borough were identified. These have been separated into social, economic, environmental, and spatial issues, although there is inevitably overlap between them. For example certain issues, such as climate change, have environmental, economic, social and spatial implications.

Social Issues

The Government's 'Securing the Future' strategy identifies four shared priority areas for immediate action. One of these is the creation of 'sustainable communities'. A 'sustainable community' should, according to the strategy, be;

- Active, inclusive and safe – Fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong culture and other shared community activities;
- Well run – with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership;
- Environmentally sensitive – providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment;
- Well designed and built – featuring a quality built and natural environment;
- Well connected – with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services;
- Thriving – with a flourishing and diverse local economy;
- Well served – with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all;
- Fair for everyone – including those in other communities, now and in the future.

The concept of a sustainable community encompasses a number of important themes, including social exclusion and deprivation, health, crime, education and housing. Broxtowe's Sustainable Community Strategy takes account of all of these ideals within its priority areas.

The Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) emphasises the need to ensure that existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of communities in the Region. The Regional Housing Strategy contains seven priorities for new housing development, including creating neighbourhoods where people want to live and the need for balanced, mixed tenure communities. The IRS identifies a significant shortfall in the provision of affordable homes in the Region.

Implications for the SA Framework: Social Issues

The SA Framework has to contain objectives which support the development of safe, crime free and inclusive communities. Ensuring that the Broxtowe Development Framework policies protect or enhance access to services and facilities is important. The framework needs to be able to consider the potential beneficial impacts of implementation policies on meeting social objectives.

The location, design and layout of new development will be the main influences in trying to reduce crime, improve safety and trying to facilitate more healthy lifestyles. The framework will need to include objectives which assess whether proposals can have positive effects in this respect.

The provision of decent affordable housing and the need to create mixed tenure communities which can serve to improve the quality of life for people in Broxtowe will need to be recognised in the SA Framework.

Consideration will be needed within the framework for any external benefits/dis-benefits that may result from a policy within the Borough.

Economic Issues

The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the Sustainable Community Strategy emphasise the importance of the creation of a 'climate for investment' i.e. creating the right physical conditions for investment, including the provision of sites and infrastructure and the building of ICT infrastructure.

Economic growth can lead to environmental pressures and it is recognised that economic development should be balanced with other sustainability objectives.

Implications for the SA Framework: Economic Issues

The SA Framework should contain objectives which support economic development within Rushcliffe, but also recognises the need for this development to be sustainable. This will mean giving consideration not only to how much employment development is generated/permitted within an area but also to where the development is located and whether it is in locations likely to reduce the need to travel or promote travel alternatives by car.

The ability to create and maintain jobs within the Borough will need to be considered relating to the reduction of social exclusion and deprivation.

Environmental Issues

Along with the creation of sustainable communities the three other priorities identified in the Government's 'Securing the Future Strategy' are all related to the environment;

- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Climate change and energy;
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement.

Broxtowe's Sustainable Community Strategy outlines several aims in relation to environmental issues that the SA Framework will need to consider, the aims are:

- Promote environmentally responsible behaviour and attitudes
- Protect and improve the built and natural environment
- Promote sustainable transport solutions

- Promote healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities.

Implications for the SA Framework: Environmental Issues

The SA Framework must contain objectives which compliment the Borough's own Environmental Policies and consider climate change, energy and resource efficiency, waste, pollution and the protection of habitats and species. The potential impact of proposals on air quality and flood risk will need consideration, as will the potential for development to contribute to the reuse and recycling of resources.

The SA Framework should have a mechanism for considering the wider implications of the Action Plan on the County and Region, not just on the Borough boundary.

Sustainability appraisal objectives

- ix. A range of SA objectives have been drafted, primarily aligned with regional SA objectives but also taking into account the context review, baseline data and key sustainability issues identified for Broxtowe.

Sustainability appraisal objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Borough
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the Broxtowe's heritage
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 Borough
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the Borough
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the Borough
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
11. 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
12. To create high quality employment opportunities
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

- x. The indicators selected and included in this Scoping Report are intended to provide a measure of the degree to which the objectives are being achieved, and will be used to monitor the effects of the Core Strategy.

What happens next?

- xi. The scoping report provides an early opportunity for interested parties to comment, and ensure that the final SA report is robust enough to achieve its sustainable development objectives when appraising the Core Strategy. Copies of the SA Scoping Report have been provided to the three main consultation bodies and to other relevant authorities and stakeholders with an interest in the plan area. Section 7 of this report contains details of consultees. Feedback from the consultation process, along with any other additional findings and updates, will be incorporated into the iterative SA process.
- xii. The next stage is to publish a final draft SA Report detailing the assessment of options, including the preferred options stage. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the SA process.
- xiii. A simplified non-technical summary will be published alongside the full SA document.

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Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy will form part of the Local Development Framework for Broxtowe Borough Council, which sets out strategic objectives and core policies to guide the overall scale, type and overall broad location of development. Further information about Core Strategy can be found in paragraph 1.32.
- 1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisals as an integral part of the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).
- 1.3 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) sets out how SA must be undertaken as part of the preparation of most local development documents in order to test their soundness against social, economic and environmental objectives by ensuring that it reflects sustainability objectives.
- 1.4 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation in the UK on the 21st July 2004, requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.
- 1.5 European Directive 92/43/EEC – the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) requires that an appropriate assessment (AA) is made of the impacts of land-use plans on a specified list of sites.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.6 The purpose of SA is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.
- 1.7 Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through SA during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategy contributes towards the aim of sustainable development.
- 1.8 SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The aim of the appraisal process is to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy.
- 1.9 The SA will help demonstrate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental issues.
- 1.10 The final SA report should be able to demonstrate how the adopted Core Strategy has addressed the sustainability agenda and how the choices were made between alternative policies and proposals.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.11 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.12 The objective of SEA is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: '[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development'. The requirement to undertake SEA applies to Core Strategy.
- 1.13 SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic

factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

- 1.14 PPS12 makes it clear that planning authorities are able to meet the requirements of SEA within a SA. (See Appendix 3 for the relationship between SEA and SA). This document comprises the initial stage of the SA (incorporating the SEA) for Core Strategy. It sets out the information required to determine the scope of the appraisal and sets out the framework against which the effects of Core Strategy will be assessed.

Relationship between SEA and SA

- 1.15 SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas SA covers environmental, social and economic matters.
- 1.16 The requirements to carry out SEA and SA are distinct, but the ODPM (now Communities and Local Government) guidance of November 2005 states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so. SA goes further than SEA (which is primarily focused on environmental effects) requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. Throughout this document, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process.
- 1.17 Appendix 3 shows how the requirements of SEA are met in this report.

Appropriate Assessment

- 1.18 The Habitats Directive requires that an appropriate assessment (AA) is made of the impacts of land-use plans that are likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.
- 1.19 Natura sites that are subject to AA are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, and/or as Special Protection Area (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive. Government policy in PPS9 also requires sites designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) to be treated as having equivalent status to Natura 2000 sites. Appropriate assessment should also cover these sites.
- 1.20 AA should be carried out on sites that are within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the plan. There are no SPAs or SACs within Core Strategy area.

Relationship between AA and SA

- 1.21 Whilst AA and SA are separate processes, guidance published by CLG in August 2006 (Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment) recommends that AA should be undertaken in conjunction with SA. The guidance recommends that relevant evidence gathered should be used to inform both the AA and the SA.
- 1.22 Unlike SEA that is incorporated with SA, AA must be reported on separately to SA.

Sustainable development

- 1.23 Governments around the world committed to the concept of sustainable development at the Rio summit in 1992. Subsequently, the UK government produced its national strategy that set out a vision of simultaneously delivering economic, social and environmental outcomes. Its aims were for:
- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - effective protection of the environment;
 - prudent use of natural resources;

- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
- 1.24 The revised *UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) – Securing the Future*, defined sustainable development as “enabling 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”.
- 1.25 The Strategy contains a set of five guiding principles for sustainable development:
- (1) Living within Environmental Limits**
- Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.
- (2) Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society**
- Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.
- (3) Achieving a Sustainable Economy**
- Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.
- (4) Using Sound Science Responsibly**
- Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.
- (5) Promoting Good Governance**
- Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity.
- 1.26 These principles form the basis for policy within the UK and for policy to be responsible it must respect all principles. Broxtowe Borough Council has a vital role in supporting the aims of these principles and thus sustainable development.
- 1.27 Planning Policy Statement 1; Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1) provides guidance on integrating sustainable development within the spatial planning system. In particular, PPS1 promotes urban and rural regeneration that:
- Promotes regional, sub-regional and local economies
 - Promotes communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free
 - Brings forward land of suitable quality in the right locations
 - Gives high priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure, and community facilities
 - Promotes a more efficient use of land.
- The Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change sets out how the planning system can contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change by:
- Shaping sustainable communities that release the minimum amount of greenhouse gases
 - Are resilient to climate change.
- 1.28 The Integrated Regional Strategy Framework for the East Midlands, 2005, establishes consistency and integration between its strategies and ultimately focuses on achieving a high level of sustainable development in the region.

Purpose of this scoping report

- 1.29 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the SA. It sets out the results of the initial stage of SA for Core Strategy, including a comprehensive source of baseline information.
- 1.30 This scoping report also suggests a list of sustainability issues and objectives that are relevant to Broxtowe and sets out the sustainability framework against which the Core Strategy options can be assessed.
- 1.31 The following sections in this report explain the methodology, the results of the first four Tasks in Stage A of SA, how consultation will be carried out, followed by a section explaining the next steps.
- Section 2: Methodology
 - Section 3: Other relevant plans, policies and programmes (Task A1)
 - Section 4: The social, economic and environmental baseline (Task A2)
 - Section 5: Key sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)
 - Section 6: The sustainability appraisal framework (Task A4)
 - Section 7: Consultation (Task A5)
 - Section 8: Next steps

Core Strategy

- 1.32 The Core Strategy is the central document to a series of Development Plan Documents (DPD) that comprise the Broxtowe Development Framework. It will act as a guide to how the Borough will develop in the future. All other documents within the Broxtowe Development Framework should conform to the Core Strategy. It will perform the following functions;
- define a spatial vision for the Borough to 2026;
 - set out a number of objectives to achieve the vision;
 - set out a spatial development strategy to meet these objectives;
 - set out strategic policies to guide and control the overall scale, type and location of new development and infrastructure investment; and
 - indicate the level of dwelling provision to be made over the plan period.
- 1.33 The Core Strategy DPD does not include details of site allocations or development control policies for development. These will be set out in separate DPDs to be prepared later in the LDF process in accordance with the timetable set out in Broxtowe's Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 1.34 The Core Strategy draws on the Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy and other existing strategies of the Council and other organizations which have implications for the development and use of land. It aims to deliver local priorities for development in line with the Sustainable Community Strategy, builds on the principles and objectives of the Strategy and shares a common basis for community involvement throughout.

Section 2: Methodology

Guidance for carrying out SA

- 2.1 The Council's approach to undertaking SA is based upon the Government guidance document: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (Published by the former ODPM, November 2005).
- 2.2 The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 2.3 In accordance with section 3.1.10 of the guidance, SA objectives are based upon those included in the adopted East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS8) and its Sustainability Appraisal dated March 2009.

Stages of SA

- 2.4 The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out an SA (stages A – E). These stages are explained in more detail in Appendix 4.
- 2.5 The five stage approach as set out in Appendix 4 of this scoping report will be the approach that Broxtowe Borough Council will be following in the SA of the Core Strategy.
- 2.6 This scoping report covers Stage A of the process.

The Nottinghamshire partnership approach to SA

- 2.7 In Nottinghamshire, a partnership has been formed to carry out the work of the initial stage of SA. The partnership comprises all local planning authorities in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire and the main objective of this joint approach to SA is to simplify the process of collecting baseline information. (Stage A - Tasks 1 and 2).
- 2.8 A common scoping report template was developed for use by each of the local planning authorities in the partnership.

Timetable

- 2.9 The timetable below sets out the schedule for the SA of Core Strategy.

Table 1 Timetable for the SA

Date	Task
January '09	Start of SA process
February '09	Production of Scoping Report
June '09	SA Scoping Report to the three statutory consultation bodies for five week consultation period
November '08 – May '09	Preparation of Core Strategy Issues and Options Report
June '09	Public consultation on Core Strategy issues and options report / plan
July '09 – January '10	Predicting sustainability effects of preferred proposals for the Core Strategy, and preparation of Preferred Options Report including stakeholder consultation.
February '10	Consideration of stakeholder responses and appraisal of significant changes
March '10	Predicting sustainability effects of preferred proposals for the Core Strategy, and preparation of Pre-Submission draft Report.

Date	Task
April '10	Public consultation on the SA Report and Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft
May '10 – December '10	Consideration of consultation responses and appraisal of significant changes
January '11	Preparation of the final SA Report and preparation of Core Strategy Submission Document
March '11	Pre-hearing meeting
April '11	Start of the examination by independent Inspector
October '11	Receipt of Inspector's Report
February '12	Adoption of Core Strategy / publication of final SA Report

Map of the area covered by this scoping report



Section 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (Stage A1)

Introduction

- 3.1 The first stage of SA involves reviewing relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key requirements, and assess their relationship to the Core Strategy.
- 3.2 The review makes specific reference to any environmental protection objectives, targets or requirements established at the international, European or national level to comply with the SEA Directive.
- 3.3 Appendix 1 sets out the review of all documents and strategies considered relevant to the Core Strategy. It establishes the environmental, social and economic situation and allows opportunities and synergies between the plans and the Core Strategy to be identified, as well as any potential conflicts. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the Core Strategy and the implications for the SA.
- 3.4 The sustainability objectives that will be used to assess the Core Strategy will need to demonstrate their compatibility with the aims and objectives of the Government's 'Securing the Future' document, the Integrated Regional Strategy, the Regional Spatial Strategy SA objectives and Broxtowe's Community Strategy.
- 3.5 It should be noted that although sustainability objectives, targets and indicators used for the purpose of testing the social, economic and environmental effects of policies are distinct from plan objectives, there are many areas of overlap.
- 3.6 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed, although current government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal suggests a number that will commonly be reviewed in most SAs. A review of these and others that are deemed relevant to the Core Strategy have been included in Appendix 1. The list of relevant documents will be kept under review.

Issues identified from review

- 3.7 The detailed analysis or 'scoping' of sustainability objectives, targets and indicators derived from the above plans, policies and programmes provided in Appendix 1 considers both the implications for Core Strategy and for developing the SA Framework.
- 3.8 The following list contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix 1. It shows how each issue is related to the social, economic and environmental themes of SA and the SEA topics identified in paragraph 1.13.
- 3.9 The key messages list is split into different themes:
 - Accessibility and transport
 - Air quality
 - Biodiversity and habitats
 - Business development and the economy
 - Climate change
 - Community safety
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Energy
 - Flood risk

- Health
- Housing
- Land use
- Landscape
- Resources
- Rural
- Sustainable communities
- Waste
- Water.

3.10 Each of the key messages identified relate to sustainable development in Broxtowe.

Table 2 Key messages

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Accessibility and transport <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 	<p>Accessibility Planning Guidance PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS6 PPG13 PPG17 RSS8 Making the Connections Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity The future of transport: a network for 2030 UK Climate Change Programme Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Regional Transport Strategy Regional Freight Strategy Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy Greater Nottingham Bus Strategy Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan The Development Strategy for Greater Nottingham</p>	<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>
Air quality <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 	<p>EU Directive on ambient air quality management PPS23 Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan Broxtowe Air Quality Action Plan 2007</p>	<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
Biodiversity and habitats <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 	EU Habitats Directive EU Birds Directive Biodiversity Strategy for England Our Countryside: The future RSS8 PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPG2 PPG17 PPS9 Integrated Regional Strategy Draft guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity action plan for Nottinghamshire Breathing Space Nature Conservation Strategy 2009-2014	Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and habitats.
Business development and the economy <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 	RSS8 Good practice guide on planning for tourism Our Countryside: The future PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPG4 (and Draft PPS4) PPS6 Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Greater Nottingham Partnership Sub-regional Investment Plan 2007-2010 Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy Greater Nottingham Retail Study Nottinghamshire Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 LAA Refresh 2009 Broxtowe Corporate Plan 2008/12 Broxtowe Partnership A Better Broxtowe Our Community Strategy 2006-2012	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.
Climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage low or zero carbon communities 	PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS22	Requires objectives to reduce carbon

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	UK Climate Change Programme Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Climate Change Programme of Action Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Policy Framework	dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.
Community safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce crime and the fear of crime 	PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Nottinghamshire Community Safety Strategic Plan (2008-11) Broxtowe Corporate Plan 2008/12 Broxtowe Partnership A Better Broxtowe Our Community Strategy 2006-2012	Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of educational facilities Improve educational attainment 	Every Child Matters Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2011	Requires objectives that will improve educational attainment.
Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce worklessness Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation Ensure supply of employment land 	Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy The Greater Nottingham Development Strategy Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy Greater Nottingham Retail Study Nottingham Core City Region Employment Land Study	Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels, and to ensure supply of employment land.
Energy <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 	PPS22 Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Energy Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottinghamshire Sustainable	Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste 	Energy Policy Framework	generating energy.
Flood risk <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 	RSS8 PPS6 PPS25 Water Framework Directive Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place, and by protecting floodplains.
Health <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 	PPG17 PPS23 Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy Investment for Health Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy Broxtowe Partnership A Better Broxtowe Our Community Strategy 2006-2012	Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.
Housing <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 	Barker Review RSS8 PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS3 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Sustainable Communities: Homes for all UK Climate Change Programme Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Nottingham Core SHLAA Appraisal of SUEs	Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.
Land use <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 	PPS1 PPS6 East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy	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.
Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the rural and built landscape 	PPG2 PPG15	Requires objectives to protect and

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Protect our archaeological and geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape 	PPG16 Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines Nature Conservation Strategy 2009-2014 Broxtowe Partnership A Better Broxtowe Our Community Strategy 2006-2012	enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development that minimises the use of resources • Prevent soil loss 	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy RSS8	Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources.
Rural <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 	The Rural White Paper PPG2 PPG17 Our Countryside: The future Sustainable Communities: Homes for all Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity	Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.
Sustainable communities <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 	Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide The Urban White Paper PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS6 PPG17 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Sustainable Communities: Homes for all Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity UK Sustainable Development Strategy Creating sustainable communities in the East Midlands Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Breathing Space Broxtowe Partnership A Better Broxtowe Our Community Strategy 2006-2012 Broxtowe Corporate Plan 2008/12	Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Waste <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 	EU Waste Framework Directive RSS8 PPS10 UK Waste Strategy Regional Waste Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan	Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.
Water <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 	EU Water Framework Directive UK Water Strategy Water Framework Directive Biodiversity Strategy for England draft Humber River Basin Management Plan Greater Nottingham SFRA Sustainable developer guide	Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.

Consultation question

1. Have all relevant plans, policies and programmes that will affect or influence the Core Strategy been included in Section 3 and Appendix 1. If not, what others should be included?
2. Have the objectives of the various plans, policies and programmes been accurately identified? If not, what other objectives should be identified?
3. Have the implications for the Core Strategy or SA of the various plans, policies or programmes been properly identified? If not, what other implications are there for the Core Strategy or SA?

Section 4: Baseline data and characteristics of Broxtowe and Greater Nottingham (Stage A2)

- 4.1 The SA Guidance which includes the SEA Directive require the collection of baseline information on social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area and in order to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies with Core Strategy. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.
- 4.2 The baseline data collected is set out in Appendix 2 and includes local, regional and national comparators to provide a baseline against which the current data for the area can be compared. The baseline data table also includes targets and trends where possible.
- 4.3 It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the SA report proceeds.
- 4.4 The main aim of the SA is that each of the objectives are underwritten with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information, using indicators that can be monitored over time.
- 4.5 The indicators used to support each of the SA objectives are included in Table 4: Sustainability Framework, in Section 6.

Characteristics of Greater Nottingham and Broxtowe

4.6 General characteristics

Greater Nottingham is made up of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe and the Hucknall part of Ashfield. It is part of the East Midlands region and is located centrally within England.

The built up area of Nottingham, known as the Principal Urban Area or PUA, has a population of about 538,000. The two Sub Regional Centres of Hucknall (population 30,400) and Ilkeston (population 38,100) are important towns with their own identity and economic roles. The suburban centres of Arnold, Beeston, Bulwell, Carlton, Clifton, Long Eaton and West Bridgford all have an important role as more local centres providing a range of services. The conurbation is surrounded by designated Green Belt which is drawn very tightly to the urban area, offering limited opportunities for development unless its boundaries are reviewed. Settlements within the Green Belt such as Cotgrave, Calverton and Kimberley are similarly constrained.

Beyond the Green Belt, there are relatively extensive areas of countryside, especially in Rushcliffe and Gedling. The settlements here, such as East Leake and Lambley exhibit a much more rural character.

Nottingham is a designated Core City, recognised as a city of national importance, and an important driver of the regional economy. Its influence is reflected in it being 6th in Experian's 2008 national retail ranking. It is also a designated Science City, in recognition of the vital importance of the two hospitals and two universities (with campus locations throughout Greater Nottingham) to its economy, particularly in terms of offering knowledge intensive jobs and spin out opportunities. There is a strong service sector presence including education, health, public administration and business services. However, manufacturing industry remains a significant part of the economy, which is especially important to areas such as Hucknall and Ilkeston.

Economic activity and employment rates are relatively low – 76% of people of working-age are economically active and 71% in employment, compared with 79% and 74% nationally (footnote). This is partly due to the large number of students, but there are also challenges in terms of skills and qualifications, which need to be addressed if the economy is to become more service based and knowledge orientated. (These figures do not fully reflect the current economic downturn and will be kept under review).

Being centrally located Greater Nottingham has good connectivity to most of the country.

There are direct rail connections from Nottingham to London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds and Liverpool but currently no direct rail services to the south west, north east or Scotland. Compared to some other routes however journeys times are uncompetitive and there is a lack of capacity on some services. More local services include the Robin Hood Line which extends from Nottingham north through Bulwell, and Hucknall, connecting the area to Mansfield and Worksop.

The opening of the International Rail Terminal at St Pancras now allows connections to mainland Europe via High Speed One and the Channel Tunnel. Additionally an increasing number of international destinations are available by air from East Midlands Airport located close by.

Greater Nottingham is connected to the M1 and the national motorway network via the A453 to junction 24, the A52 to junction 25 and the A610 to junction 26. The A52 provides a trunk road connection to the east including to the A46 which itself connects from the M1 north of Leicester to the A1 at Newark. Both the A453 (to the City boundary) and the A46 are shortly to be upgraded to dual carriageways. Orbital movements are less well accommodated, there being only a partial Ring Road (A52 and A6514).

Greater Nottingham's cultural offer is excellent and improving, with nationally recognised facilities, such as the world class sporting venues such as Trent Bridge and the National Ice Centre, a range of theatres serving regional and local areas, the new 'Nottingham Contemporary' and Art Exchange galleries, and the Broadway independent cinema and film centre. Tourism, centred around Robin Hood, Byron and DH Lawrence, is also a central element of the cultural offer, which has an important role for towns such as Eastwood and Hucknall.

Social characteristics

The population of the area rose by 28,000 (4%) between 2001 and 2007 (ONS mid-year population estimates), mainly due to international migration, particularly latterly from Eastern Europe, and the growth in student numbers. If the RSS housing figures are delivered, it is estimated that it will have a population of 824,000 in 2026, an increase of around 8%. Because of the two universities, the area has a high proportion of its population aged 18 to 29 compared with England as a whole, and lower proportions in other age-groups. Children and people aged 45 to 69 are particularly "under-represented". Overall, an aging population is projected, but not to the same extent as nationally. The percentage of the population who are aged 65 and over is projected to rise from 15% in 2006 to about 18% in 2026.

In terms of migration to other parts of the UK, the area experiences net out-migration of all age groups except those aged 16 to 24. (ONS Internal Migration Estimates, mid-2006 to mid 2007 (excluding Hucknall)). Much out-migration is short distance, leading to in-commuting from neighbouring areas. At the same time, the western part of Erewash is in the Derby TTWA and Ravenshead and Newstead are in the Mansfield TTWA. The in-migration of 16 to 24 year olds is largely due to students attending the two Universities.

The ethnicity profile of the Greater Nottingham population is broadly similar to that of the national population,. In 2007 91.1% of people in Greater Nottingham were white. The second largest ethnic group was Asian or Asian British (3.7%) followed by Black or Black British (1.9%). (ONS experimental mid-2007 population estimates).

Greater Nottingham is an area of contrasts, with the wealth of city centre, and some suburbs set alongside areas of significant deprivation. It includes some areas of the highest multiple deprivation in the region, including parts of the inner city and outer estates. 57 of the 487 super output areas (SOAs) in the area were in the 10% most deprived nationally in the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation. All except one of these are in Nottingham City; the other one

being at Cotmanhay (Ilkeston). Other areas with SOAs in the worst 20% nationally are Eastwood, Killisick (Arnold), Hucknall, Long Eaton and other parts of Ilkeston. Social need also exists in more rural areas, but tends to be in smaller pockets that are not fully reflected in statistics, and this is often exacerbated by poor access to services, including public transport.

The housing mix across Greater Nottingham reflects the national picture, with 68% of properties being owner-occupied in 2001 and 17% with 7 or more rooms, but there are areas where the market is dominated by a limited choice of house type, size and tenure. In particular, Nottingham City has a large proportion of smaller homes (36.6% having 4 rooms or less compared with 28.7% for Greater Nottingham and 22.5% for Rushcliffe), and more social rented accommodation (33.4% compared to 20.1% for Greater Nottingham). House price to income ratios are lower for the northwest of Greater Nottingham, but high for the south eastern part, giving rise to affordability problems.

Those areas which are dominated by a single type of house type, size or tenure would benefit from a rebalancing of their housing mix. Examples of such areas include neighbourhoods dominated by student housing and some of the former council owned outer estates.

The housing stock rose by about 17,000 (5.3%) between April 2001 and March 2008 (housing monitoring data). Reflecting the increase in smaller households and building at higher densities, a large proportion of new dwellings are smaller properties. For instance, 52% of dwellings completed in 2007/08 were flats and 56% had 1 or 2 bedrooms (EMRA RSS Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08, Supplementary Data Chapters. Erewash and Hucknall excluded)

Although crime in Greater Nottingham is falling, mirroring regional and national trends, many areas in the area still suffer from high crime rates. These areas are mainly concentrated in Nottingham City with 133 out of the 176 Super Output Areas (SOAs) falling in the most 10% deprived nationally in relation to crime in the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation. In comparison Gedling had only 6 out of 77 SOAs in the most 10% deprived (or 7.9%), Erewash had 3 out of 73 SOAs (or 4.2%), Rushcliffe 2 out of 68 SOAs (or 3%). Ashfield had 11 SOAs (or 15%) in the most deprived 10% nationally.

Economic characteristics

Economic activity and employment rates are relatively low – 76% of people of working age are economically active and 71% in employment, compared with 79% and 74% nationally. This is partly due to the large number of students, but there are also challenges in terms of skills and qualifications, which need to be addressed if the economy is to become more service based and knowledge orientated (These figures do not fully reflect the current economic downturn and will be kept under review).

Employment deprivation in Greater Nottingham is concentrated in Nottingham City with 40 of the City's Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% nationally (IMD 2004 Employment Deprivation Domain).. Outside of Nottingham City only two Super Output Areas in Hucknall are also in the 10% most deprived nationally. 90 SOAs in Nottingham City are in the 20% most deprived with a further 12 in the Greater Nottingham area in Brinsley, Eastwood, Arnold, Netherfield, Beeston and Stapleford.

Environmental characteristics

Although it contains no nationally designated landscapes, Greater Nottingham's countryside and open spaces are an important part of its local distinctiveness. It has been identified as part of the region where investment in Green Infrastructure will have wide public benefits

All the local authorities have produced or are working towards Open Space strategies, which highlight the qualitative and quantitative issues faced by different parts of the area.

There are a significant number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and other locally important sites, such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, and Local Nature

Reserves, together with a number of strategically important green corridors, such as those along rivers and canals.

The area has a wide range of habitats, ranging from river washlands to mixed woodland. Local Biodiversity Action Plans cover the whole of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and identifies those plants and animals of conservation concern, and a list of priority habitats for protection and restoration. It also contains action plans for key species, such as water voles and bats, and for key habitats, such as lowland wet grassland.

Greater Nottingham has an important role to play in addressing climate change and its effects. Climate change is now widely recognised as the most significant issue for spatial planning, cutting across all land use sectors and affecting Greater Nottingham's environment, economy, and quality of life. There is a particular issue with flood risk in the area, especially along the Trent Valley, which passes through the heart of the built up area, but also related to other watercourses, as demonstrated by recent flooding at Lambley.

The Greater Nottingham area has a combined total of 433 hectares in Air Quality Management Areas with the vast majority (374 hectares) located in Rushcliffe. Air Quality Action Plans are in place for the relevant districts that share the objective of reducing the levels of pollutants to below National Air Quality Objectives. Across Greater Nottingham carbon dioxide emissions are increasing which is the opposite to the regional trend.

The Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy includes analysis of the DfT six core threshold indicators. This analysis demonstrates that overall accessibility within the City of Nottingham is extremely high with over 95% of all residents being able to access the six services (primary/secondary school, Further Education establishment, employment site, hospital, GP and supermarket) by public transport within the lower timeband established.

For the county parts of Greater Nottingham, accessibility, although lower than in the City, is also high. Access to primary schools is very high across the whole of Greater Nottingham; the lowest accessibility is in Rushcliffe, although even here 93% of all children are within 15 minutes by public transport.

In Ashfield, Gedling and Rushcliffe access to employment is notably lower than in the City of Nottingham and Broxtowe, although it is still reasonably high, with 90% or more within 20 minutes of an employment site. The most variability in accessibility across Greater Nottingham is found in access to a hospital, and in some of the county parts of Greater Nottingham is low for the 30-minute time band, but the majority of residents are within an hour of a hospital. Over 95% of Greater Nottingham residents are within 30 minutes by public transport of a GP. Access to a supermarket is also high for all areas of Greater Nottingham; more than 97% of the population without a car are within 30 minutes by public transport.

The total percentage of all household waste recycled is increasing across Greater Nottingham. This reflects the regional trend but is in contrast to a static trend nationally.

Characteristics of Broxtowe

General

The population of Broxtowe at the 2001 Census was estimated to be 107, 570. Recent population estimates indicate that the Borough's population is continuing to grow with the 2007 mid year population estimated at 110,900. It is anticipated that the Borough's population will continue to increase in the future. The most recent population projections from the Office for National Statistics (2006 trend-based projections) indicate that Broxtowe's population will grow to 133,000 in 2026 and to 138,000 in 2031. The projections are trend-based, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels over the previous five years. These projections would represent growth rates of 1.3% per annum – this is greater than the county (0.5%), Greater Nottingham (0.7), regional and national rates. Delivery of the RSS housing figures projects a population increase of 0.4%, suggesting, at its current level of growth, that Broxtowe would take a bulk of the future growth.

Social

The Government uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) to measure how deprived local communities are. This index takes into consideration the following domains:

- Income
- Employment
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment
- Crime

Broxtowe is ranked 226th out of all 354 local authority districts according to the overall IMD measure for 2007 (where rank 1 is the most deprived authority and rank 354 is the least deprived). This has improved by 32 places from when the previous IMD was conducted in 2004.

The 'Study of Social Need in Nottinghamshire' found that the area of Eastwood in the wider conurbation experiences serious social need. Parts of Eastwood are in the worst 20% on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004.

Consultation question

4. Does Appendix 2 identify an appropriate range of relevant baseline data to enable a comprehensive range of sustainability issues and problems to be identified? If not, what other baseline data (and sources) should be included?
5. Are there any errors in the baseline data?

Section 5: Identifying sustainability issues (Stage A3)

- 5.1 Through the analysis of the baseline data and officer knowledge, a number of sustainability issues have been identified.
- 5.2 Where possible the following table sets out the role of the Core Strategy in tackling identified issues. The key issues are set out under the four themes used by the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (2005) to group the regional sustainability objectives, although some will be crosscutting issues. The key issues are listed in no particular order of importance.
- 5.3 SEA requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of each of the issues without the implementation of Core Strategy. This will be explored in more details at later stages of the SA.

Table 3 Sustainability issues

Key issue	Potential influence of Core Strategy Likely evolution of issue without Core Strategy	Possible role of Core Strategy
Social		
<p>Population growth Population growth has been high in the Borough and further population growth is projected.</p> <p>The Regional Plan sets out a housing requirement of a minimum of 340 dwellings per annum for Broxtowe (of which 180 dwellings per annum should be provided within or adjacent to the Principal Urban Area of Beeston and Stapleford).</p> <p>Broxtowe's population density averages 1,345 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 270 for the East Midlands region.</p>	Major	<p>The impacts of the projected population increases for the Borough are likely to be significant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy can ensure that an appropriate number of new dwellings are developed in appropriate locations and at an appropriate time in line with the Regional Plan requirement.</p> <p>The Core Strategy (CS) should also make provision for appropriate employment opportunities and deliver adequate physical and social infrastructure for existing and future residents of Broxtowe.</p>
<p>Urbanisation In the most urbanised part of the East Midlands.</p>	Major	The CS should maintain the commercial, administrative and cultural hub of the Region.
<p>Older than average age profile and an ageing population.</p> <p>Broxtowe also has the lowest live births per 000 population, 2007 in Nottinghamshire and proportion of population aged 0-14, 2007.</p>	Minor/Moderate	<p>The Core Strategy will have a role in ensuring the right type of housing, services and facilities are delivered to suit the needs of an aging population.</p> <p>In order to balance, it will have a role in ensuring the same needs provision for the lowest age profile - 0-14.</p>
House prices are high within the Borough and there is a significant need for affordable housing	Moderate/Major	Whilst the level of new housing only represents a small proportion of the overall housing stock in the

Key issue	Potential influence of Core Strategy Likely evolution of issue without Core Strategy	Possible role of Core Strategy
provision		Borough the Core Strategy will set out policies to deliver an appropriate level of affordable housing in order to meet local needs.
Access to facilities	Major	Accessibility to Beeston as a district centre for food and essential services is a priority. Another priority is Health Services, including; GP Surgeries/Health Centres in the district centre and LIFT sites – Tranche 1- Stapleford and- Tranche 2- Eastwood in south Notts. For Leisure, Culture and Tourism, accessibility to local County libraries, and visitor and Tourist Attractions, including: the DH Lawrence Museum and Attenborough Nature Reserve; is a priority.
Parts of Eastwood have relatively high deprivation	Moderate/Major	The provision of employment and housing developments with improved linkages to existing communities alongside improvements to facilities and the local environment can help to address deprivation.
Economic		
There is a need to maintain the Borough's employment base while recognising Broxtowe's general role within the Greater Nottingham area as a net exporter of workers An affordable quality of life is a key asset in attracting and retaining the workers. Land use and planning can do the same for businesses, and drive further development in the face of strong local competition.	Moderate/Major	The Core Strategy can ensure than an appropriate supply of good quality employment land is provided in appropriate locations to serve projected demands and ensure a range and choice of employment locations in the Borough. Addressing the Regional Plan priorities of developing high value manufacturing and creating innovative businesses; and allocating employment land to ensure that the needs of high technology and knowledge based industries are provided for; will aid retention of graduates from the local university, who are usually exported out of the area.
Environmental		
A high proportion of land within the Borough is Green Belt.	Major	The Core Strategy needs to balance the need to provide sufficient land for housing growth

Key issue	Potential influence of Core Strategy Likely evolution of issue without Core Strategy	Possible role of Core Strategy
There is therefore potential for conflict between the need to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development and the need to provide sufficient land for housing in line with the Regional Plan requirement		with the need to protect the Green Belt wherever possible. The Core Strategy will have to address a revision of the Green Belt.
Significant areas within the Borough are at risk from flooding	Moderate/Major	The Core Strategy can ensure that sites at risk from flooding are protected from development. (if appropriate mitigation measures are not proposed). The Core Strategy can also support sustainable urban drainage systems as a method of reducing surface water runoff and minimise the risk of flooding elsewhere.
There are a large number of sites which are important in landscape and biodiversity terms and should be conserved and enhanced where possible	Moderate/Major	The Core Strategy will look at how best to protect and enhance biodiversity. It will also examine the role of Green Infrastructure.
There are 4 Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough, where air quality problems need to be addressed where possible	Moderate	The Core Strategy can help to reduce pollutants arising from traffic through reducing the need to travel by locating strategic sites in areas well served by public transport and close to local services and facilities. It could also help by locating potentially polluting strategic level development away from sensitive locations.
Broxtowe scores less well than the northern parts of Nottinghamshire on the 'tranquillity index' (measured by population density) and is below the national average.	Minor	The Core Strategy can only generally affect the impact of development on future tranquillity, not existing issues. Potentially, concentration of development will reduce an increase of diminishing tranquil area.
There is a need to improve energy efficiency and reduce contributions to climate change.	Moderate	The Core Strategy will look at options for tackling climate change (mitigation) and making new development more resilient to it. The Core Strategy can help by minimising the need to travel by locating new developments well served by public transport and close to local services and facilities.
Spatial		

Key issue	Potential influence of Core Strategy Likely evolution of issue without Core Strategy	Possible role of Core Strategy
There is a need to maintain high rates of brownfield development. The East Midlands has the smallest proportion of dwellings (including conversions) built on previously-developed land (63 per cent in 2007)	Moderate/Major	There will be limited scope for the Core Strategy to locate strategic sites on brownfield land due to the need to locate the large proportion of the housing requirement in or adjacent to the PUA where the number of brownfield sites is very limited. Consequently the provision of development land to meet projected increases in population/regional plan requirements is likely to involve significant releases of Greenfield land.
There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport	Moderate	Whilst not having a direct influence on the provision of public transport, the Core Strategy can help reduce the need to travel by locating strategic sites in areas well served by public transport.
There is a need to conserve and enhance Broxtowe's distinctive character and contribute towards creating a sense of place within new developments	Major	The Core Strategy will examine the role and function of existing settlements and will also set out an approach on the design of new developments

5.4 Problems in achieving targets linked to Plans, policies and programmes

5.5 Links to Community Strategy (as included in Appendix 5: Justification of SA objectives)

Consultation question

6. Are the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 correct for Broxtowe? If not, which issues should be added or removed? Please identify how any other sustainability issues that should be included are likely to impact upon the Core Strategy.

Section 6: Developing the SA framework (Stage A4)

- 6.1 Following the review of plans, policies and programmes and taking into account the analysis of the baseline data and the identification of sustainability issues, a series of sustainability objectives have been devised. Indicators are taken from these objectives in order to test the sustainability of the Core Strategy.
- 6.2 The objectives are based on those in the RSS SA framework but have been adapted to address the key sustainability issues most relevant to Broxtowe.

Table 4 Sustainability appraisal objectives

Sustainability appraisal objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the region
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage
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 region
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
11. 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
12. To create high quality employment opportunities
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

- 6.3 Each of the SA objectives has been matched with detailed decision making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a proposal or option works towards the SA objective.
- 6.4 The justification for selecting the SA objectives is set out in Appendix 5.
- 6.5 During Stage B of the SA (appraising the effects of the plan), the SA framework will allow the potential impacts of each of the options for the Core Strategy to be assessed against the SA objectives.

Table 5 The sustainability framework

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Broxtowe	<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. 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. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Broxtowe's heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space • Museums
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	<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
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
6. To increase biodiversity levels across Broxtowe	<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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINC's) • SSSIs

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of Broxtowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • 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
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	<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? 	<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
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • 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 arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	<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

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
11. 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	<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 • 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
12. 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. 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. 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

6.6 The list of indicators used to measure the baseline is included in section 4.4.

6.7 The relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives is shown in the table below.

Table 6 Relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives

SEA topic	SA objective
Biodiversity	6, 7
Population	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14
Human health	2, 9
Fauna	6, 7
Flora	6, 7
Soil	8, 7, 9
Water	8, 7
Air	8, 9
Climatic factors	1, 6, 7, 8, 11
Material assets	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	3, 7
Landscape	7

6.8 The relationship between SA objectives and the three SA themes is shown in the table below.

Table 7 Relationship between SA objectives and SA themes

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Broxtowe	✓	✓	x
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	✓	x	x
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Broxtowe's heritage	x	✓	✓
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	x
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	✓	x	x
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region	x	✓	✓
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	x	✓	✓
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	x	✓	✓
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	x	✓	✓
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	x	✓	✓
11. 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	✓	✓	✓
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	x
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	x	✓	x

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	x	✓	x

- 6.9 The internal compatibility of the SA objectives has been tested to identify any particular tensions or inconsistencies.
- 6.10 A number of SA objectives have been identified as having a potential impact on each other.
- 6.11 Even though potential incompatibilities exist, it is not necessary to re-write the SA objectives on these grounds. As stated in the ODPM guidance of November 2002 *“There may be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved; the compatibility assessment should clarify these so that subsequent decisions are well based, and mitigation can be considered”*.

Table 8 Internal compatibility of the SA objectives

1														
2	✓													
3	-	-												
4	✓	-	✓											
5	✓	✓	✓	✓										
6	-	-	✓	-	-									
7	x	-	✓	-	✓	✓								
8	x	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓							
9	x	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓						
10	x	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓					
11	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓				
12	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓			
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓		
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	✓	-	✓	✓	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Key
✓ Compatible
x Incompatible
- No link / insignificant
? Uncertain / unknown

- 6.12 As Table 8 indicates, most of the SA objectives are internally compatible or have no significant impact on each other. However a small number of objectives, mostly associated with housing and infrastructure have clear conflict with objectives that need to conserve the environment.

Consultation question

7. Do the SA objectives adequately cover the key sustainability issues facing Broxtowe? If not, which objectives should be added or removed, bearing in mind that the number of objectives should be manageable?

Section 7: Consultation

- 7.1 In accordance with the SEA Directive, copies of this SA scoping report have been sent to designated Consultation Bodies for England: Natural England, English Heritage, and the Environment Agency; and the Government Office for the East Midlands.
- 7.2 This scoping report will be available to other relevant authorities and stakeholders having an interest in the plan area through the Greater Nottingham Growth Point website.
- 7.3 This scoping report has been made available for **five** weeks from **15 June 2009** to **20 July 2009** from the following locations:
- Council Offices, Foster Avenue, Beeston
 - Beeston, Stapleford, Toton, Inham Nook, Kimberley and Eastwood libraries.
- 7.4 Paper copies of this scoping report can be obtained by contacting Planning Policy- Tony Ward, 917 3482, David Lawson, 917 3452, or Martin Rich, 917 3468 or at pabc@broxtowe.gov.uk or Broxtowe Borough Council, Planning and Building Control, Chief Executive's Department Council Offices, Foster Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 1AB or Fax: 0115 917 3377.
- 7.5 An electronic copy of this scoping report can be viewed on the Council's website from **15 June 2009**.
- 7.6 Consultation questions have been included within this document to assist consultees with their response.

Next steps

- 7.7 The SA of the Core Strategy will take place over several stages (identified in Appendix 4).
- 7.8 A final draft SA Report will be published detailing the assessment of options, including the preferred options stage. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the SA process.
- 7.9 The Council will try to simplify the outcomes of the appraisal by producing concise, non-technical summaries.

Consultation question

8. Does this scoping report and intended SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and PPS12?
9. Do you have any other comments about the SA Scoping Report?

Appendix 1 – Review of plans, policies and programmes

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
European			
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML			
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. Objectives: Protect human health and the environment as a whole. Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM _{2.5} would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}).	No set targets	Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework will include objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML			
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. Objectives: Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. Implementation of measures to conserve threatened	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	Policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation within the District.	The SA Framework will take into account the conservation status of areas within the District and seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.	likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required.		
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			
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. Objectives: Maintenance of bird populations Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.	No targets	Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	Check that the requirements of the Directive are, as appropriate, reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF			
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. Objectives: Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. 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. Reduced movements of	No set targets	Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Should also include objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
waste. Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.			
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF			
This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives: 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. Promote the sustainable use of water. Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.	Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.	The SA Framework will include objectives relating to water.
National			
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action plan (Final, Social Exclusion Unit, 2001)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85			
The Strategy sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country, so that within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. Objectives: In the most deprived neighbourhoods reduction in worklessness and crime, and improvement in health, skills, housing and the physical environment. To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.	Provides a positive approach to neighbourhood renewal.	Policies will need to address neighbourhood renewal priorities.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure neighbourhood renewal objectives are met.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Accessibility Planning Guidance (Dft, January 2006)			
Department for Transport			
http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/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: 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 disadvantaged groups and areas. To help to meet the health, education, and welfare to work agendas. To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas. 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>	25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.	Policies will need to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all planning decisions.	The SA Framework will include objectives relating to accessibility.
Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 1)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf			
<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. Objectives: Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</p>	No set targets	Policies will need to ensure that air quality is considered throughout the Rushcliffe Development Framework.	The SA Framework will include objectives relating to air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Barker Review - Review of Housing Supply (Final, K. Barker, 2004)			
HM Treasury			
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/barker_review_of_housing_supply_recommendations.htm			
The Barker Review's final report sets out a range of policy recommendations for improving the functioning of the housing market. Objectives: Achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector. Create a more stable housing market. Ensure that location of housing supply supports patterns of economic development. Provide an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it.	No set targets	Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional targets.	The SA Framework should include objectives to create sustainable housing.
Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature (Final, DEFRA, 2002)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdf/biodiversity/biostrategy.pdf			
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. Objectives: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space	Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010.	Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.	The SA Framework will include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
and the built environment.			
Building a Greener Future: policy statement			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/Buildingagreenerfuture.doc			
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.	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.	Policies should promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments.	The SA Framework should include objectives to promote sustainable energy in new homes.
Climate Change Act 2008			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1			
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.	Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.	Rushcliffe 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.	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice (2006)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.pdf			
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	The Code uses a sustainability rating system – indicated by ‘stars’, to	Rushcliffe Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
for key elements of design and construction that affect the sustainability of a new home from construction and throughout the lifetime of the home. 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.	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 – reflecting exemplar development in sustainability terms.	positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.	taken account of.
Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide (Final, ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/324051.pdf			
This good practice guide shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse population in their policies and practices, and in particular to help planning officers understand how to relate spatial planning to diversity issues. Objectives: To tackle disadvantage by reviving the most deprived neighbourhoods, reducing social exclusion, and supporting society's most vulnerable groups. To create sustainable communities by delivery of equality of opportunity, and of inclusive high quality services. To recognise that different people and groups of people have different needs, and to effectively engage with all customers of the planning service. To encourage Local Authorities to understand the make up of the communities they serve, and to monitor the effectiveness of their policies.	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework should take account of diversity and equality.
Energy Act 2008			
Department of Energy and Climate Change			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>The Act works towards a number of policy objectives including carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets. Objectives: Electricity from Renewable Sources: changes to Renewables Obligation (RO), designed to increase renewables generation, as well as the effectiveness of the RO. Feed in tariffs for small scale, low carbon generators of electricity. Smart meters: the Act mandates a roll-out of smart meters to medium sized businesses over the next five years. Renewable heat incentives: the establishment of a financial support mechanism for those generating heat from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The Energy Act will update the legislative framework by putting in place new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as Carbon Capture & Storage and emerging renewable technologies); • Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage); • Ensure adequate protections for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes. 	<p>The Rushcliffe 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 will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
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. Objectives: Manage and reduce the risk of flooding by considering where housing, and other infrastructure (telecommunications, emergency services, etc.) is built, with</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Rushcliffe Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
special consideration to the likely effects of climate change. Develop a sustainable approach to drainage to protect water quality, biodiversity, amenity space and assist with flood management. Protect water resources that are already at or approaching environmental limits by reducing water demand. To ensure a long term planning framework exists for all types of environmental infrastructure. Reduce amount of waste produced, and increase the amount re-used, recycled and recovered.			
Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill (2008)			
Government Equalities Unit			
http://www.equalities.gov.uk/PDF/FrameworkforaFairerFuture.pdf			
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.	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework should take account of diversity and equality.
Future Water - Water strategy for England (February 2008)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf			
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. Objectives: Minimise amount of water wasted, and minimise leakages. Increase water efficiency in homes, communities, industry and agriculture. Ensure future demand for water is met. Increase rainwater harvesting. Ensure high quality water in rivers, lakes and estuaries. Tackle discharges into watercourses from sewers and direct pollution from nutrients from agriculture. Manage surface water in order to protect water courses from pollution and to	Does not contain targets.	Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the strategy.	The SA Framework should ensure that, reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
reduce flooding. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding.			
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/151753.pdf			
This Good Practice Guidance sets out how sustainable development can be achieved in tourism. Objectives: 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. To ensure that the tourism industry understands the principles of planning policy as they apply to tourism. To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.	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 should ensure that tourism is reflected in the objectives.
Hidden infrastructure - The pressures on environmental infrastructure			
Environment Agency			
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMCD-E-E.pdf			
'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.	No set targets	Rushcliffe Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.
Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable - Housing Green Paper (2007)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/439986.pdf			
The Housing Green Paper sets out the Governments proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy	2 million new homes by 2016 and an further 1 million new homes by 2020. By 2016 every new home built in	Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional	The SA Framework should include objectives to create sustainable housing.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
or rent. Objectives: To build homes where they are needed maximising the use of brownfield land and existing buildings. To speed up processes to release land, secure approval and build more quickly. To build greener homes with the aim that new homes built should be zero carbon by 2016. Improve the design and quality of new homes and the environments in which they are built. Incorporate sufficient open space in order to improve the quality of life of sustainable communities and the quality of the environment in general. Build homes that are able to cope with climate change, and minimise the risk from flooding. Build more affordable housing and provide more social housing to increase the amount of family homes, whilst planning for an ageing population. Improve the way the mortgage market works and in particular help first time buyers.	England should be zero carbon.	targets including climate change initiatives.	
Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion (Social Exclusion Unit, February 2003)			
Social Exclusion Task Force			
http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/social_exclusion_task_force/assets/publications_1997_to_2006/making_transport_2003.pdf			
This report examines the link between social exclusion, transport and the location of services. Objectives: 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.	No set targets	Ensure that the Core Strategy acknowledges the links between transport and social exclusion and takes the issues raised by the report into account	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure transport and the wider issues are taken account of.
Our Countryside: the future. A Fair Deal for Rural England (The Rural White Paper, 2000)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>This white paper sets out to put a stop to the decline of some rural communities. Objectives: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</p>	No set targets	<p>Rushcliffe Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to pressures on the rural communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that rural communities have been taken account of.</p>
<p>Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, 2000)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/pdf/154869.pdf</p>			
<p>The paper seeks to address the decline in towns and cities bringing improvements to the physical environment and to the prosperity and quality of life for the people who live there. Objectives: To enable local people to shape the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. For people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential. Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of</p>	No set targets	<p>The Rushcliffe Development Framework should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of the urban areas of Rushcliffe have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of design and access to services.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
people and businesses wherever they are.			
Planning Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1			
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. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process. Including infrastructure provision and climate change priorities.	The SA Framework should take account of this Act.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 - Transport (Final, DETR, 2001)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155634.pdf			
PPG13 set out to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and addresses how and why journeys are undertaken and how accessible places are. Objectives: Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. Addresses where it is appropriate to change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes. Ensure the planning process provides the structure for sustainable development so that consideration is given to the location of facilities, services and homes, and that due consideration is given to support sustainable transport.	The main aims are: • Promote more sustainable transport choices; • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by sustainable travel; • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • Ensure that all new development offers a realistic choice of sustainable access; • Use parking policies, alongside other planning and	Policies should consider reduced car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and amenity and by planning for mixed use.	The SA Framework should consider issues relating to accessibility and sustainable development.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to people, over ease of traffic movement, and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport. • Ensure the needs of disabled people are taken into account. 		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment (Final, DoE, 1994)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/142838.pdf			
PPG15 provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG16*. Objectives: To set out the responsibilities in relation to the preservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment. To ensure that the planning process protects the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, or battlefields. To ensure that Local Authorities fully incorporate adequate control measures into the planning process. The designation and review of Conservation Areas. To ensure that the impacts on the historic environments of developments to roads and highways.	<p>The main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and the wider historic environment; • To put historic buildings to good economic use. In return, economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of conservation areas; • Local Authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment; • Review conservation areas. 	Policies should be included to protect the historic environment.	The SA Framework should include objectives to protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and the wider historic environment.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 - Archaeology and Planning (Final, DETR, 2001)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/156777.pdf			
PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. Objectives: To ensure that sites containing archaeological remains are identified in Development Plans. To consider how harm to sites containing archaeological remains by modern construction methods, agricultural techniques and by mineral extraction, can be prevented or minimised. Ensure that archaeological remains and discoveries are handled and recorded properly.	Development Plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation, including archaeology.	Policies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains.	The SA Framework should contain objectives to conserve archaeological sites.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 - Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation - (Final, ODPM, 2002)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg17.pdf			
PPG17 sets out the policies that need to be taken into account for open space, sport and recreation, and the recognition of how they contribute to people's quality of life. Objectives: To support urban renaissance to help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. To create green spaces in urban areas that act as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity, and that also act as 'green lungs' contributing to improvement in air quality. To promote rural renewal by creating opportunities for recreation in the countryside. To increase social inclusion and community cohesion by bringing together members of deprived communities and providing opportunities for people for social interaction. Improved health and wellbeing in the community, and improved social development of children. To promote sustainable development so that people can access facilities on foot, cycle or public transport.	Describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space which has recreational value. Also observes that it is part of the planning system to ensure that through the preparation of development plans adequate land and water resources are allocated for organised sport and informal recreation.	Policies should ensure that open space is protected and enhanced and that recreational facilities meet the needs of the community.	The SA Framework should contain objectives to preserve and enhance open space, ensuring accessibility for all to facilities and promote social inclusion and health.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 - Green Belts (Final, ODPM, 2001)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155499.pdf			
PPG2 outlines the history and extent of Green Belts and explains their purposes. It describes how Green Belts are designated and their land safeguarded. Green Belt land-use objectives are outlined and the presumption against inappropriate development is set out. Objectives: To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. To help protect the countryside whether in agricultural, forestry or other use. To preserve nature conservation. To support and contribute to sustainable development.	Green Belts have a positive role in fulfilling the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; • To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation near urban areas; • To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes near to where people live; • To improve damaged and derelict land around towns; • To secure nature conservation interest; • To retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. 	Policies should consider the strategic use of green belt, encourage brownfield development and protect and enhance the natural environment.	The SA Framework's objectives should relate to increasing biodiversity, health and accessibility and should also reflect the objectives of the policy guidance.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4 - Industrial, commercial development and small firms (Final, DOE, 1992)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg4.pdf			
PPG4 takes a positive approach to the location of new business developments and assisting small firms through the planning system. The main message is that economic growth and a high-quality environment have to be pursued together. Objectives: Encourage continued economic development in a way which is compatible with the Government's stated environmental objectives. Ensure that economic growth and a high quality environment are pursued together. To provide assistance over planning matters to small firms. Consider where industry and commerce are located, and the benefits	Industry and commerce in rural areas should be weighed against the need to protect the countryside. There should be a flexible approach to the change of use of buildings. Vacant or underused sites should be brought back into use beneficial use.	Policies should be included to accommodate economic growth that is compatible with environmental objectives.	The SA Framework should include objectives and proposals to provide travel choice, decrease air pollution and promote the economy, in balance with the impact on the environment.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
or harm they could bring to communities. To encourage the re-use of land and buildings in towns and cities, and provide protection for buildings for which conservation and heritage issues apply.			
Planning Policy Statement 1 - Delivering Sustainable Development (Final ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement1.pdf			
PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. These policies complement, but do not replace or override, other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Note 1, General Policies and Principles, published in February 1971. Objectives: Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued - that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time. Development plans should contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design. Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community. Actively promote community involvement so that it becomes an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities.	The document includes the following key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cohesion and inclusion • Protection and enhancement of the rural environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Sustainable economic development 	Policies should take a spatial approach, set a clear vision for future development in the District, integrate a wide range of activities into development and include community involvement.	The SA Framework should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement.
Planning Policy Guidance 8 – Telecommunications (Final, ODPM, 2001)			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg8			
This PPG gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development, to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum and to ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunication service.	No set targets	Policies should be included in the Ashfield Development Framework that both allow telecommunications development and provide protection for sensitive uses such as residential areas and schools. Policies should include measures to limit visual intrusion.	The SA Framework should include objectives to encourage a diverse economy and access to services. However, the provision of telecommunications may conflict with other objectives relating to biodiversity and the countryside.
Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Final, ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147411.pdf			
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. Objectives; Sustainable development through waste management whilst striving to reduce, re-use, compost or recycle waste, with disposal as the last option. Provision of timely and sufficient waste management facilities as close as possible to its source to meet local needs. Cater for waste disposal that causes minimum harm and disruption to people and the environment. Provide a framework for communities take more responsibility for their own waste.	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.	Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Should also include objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.
Planning Policy Statement 11 – Regional Spatial Strategies (Final, ODPM, 2004)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www. http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps11spatial			
This PPS aims to deliver better policy at the Regional level and contribute to cultural change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities plan	No set targets	Policies will have to be in general conformity with those in the East Midlands Regional	The SA Framework will have to take into account the policies contained within

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
		Plan (RSS8).	RSS8.
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps12lsp.pdf			
This PPS sets out government policy on local development frameworks and explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. Objectives: The production of a Sustainable Community Strategy which sets out the strategic vision for a place to consider and decide how to address crosscutting issues such as the economic future, social exclusion and climate change. The production of the Local Development Framework which is the collection of local development documents which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for its area. The production of a Core Strategy which includes an overall vision for development, strategic objectives for the area focussing on the key issues to be addressed, a delivery strategy for achieving these objectives that sets out how much development is intended to happen where, when, and by what means it will be delivered.	Provides a positive approach to managing development. The key aims are; flexibility, strengthening community and stakeholder involvement, front loading, sustainability appraisal, programme management and soundness.	Policies will have to follow the advice in the statement and should adopt a spatial approach to developing the Local Development Framework.	The SA Framework should be consistent between the LDF, DPDs and SPDs as sustainable outcomes are sought throughout the process.
Planning Policy Statement 22 - Renewable Energy (Final, ODPM, 2004)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147444.pdf			
PPS22 sets out the Government's policy on renewable energy. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment - from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass. Objectives: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions. To facilitate the delivery of the Government's commitment on climate change and renewable energy, and to contribute to the Government's sustainable development strategy. Ensure that local development documents contain policies to encourage the	Does not contain targets, but echoes targets from 'Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy' include: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 (from 2003). Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, and 20% by 2020.	Policies should promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments.	The SA Framework should include objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, and to increase the proportion of energy consumed from renewable resources.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
development of renewable energy sources.			
Planning Policy Statement 23 - Planning and Pollution Control (Final, ODPM, June 2004)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement23.pdf			
PPS23 seeks to reduce the impacts of pollution from development by giving appropriate consideration to pollution issues throughout the planning process. Objectives: Prevent development that is harmful to the environment, human health and well being, and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting developments. Assess the proximity of existing potential sources of pollution when considering the location of new development. Seek opportunities to take remedial action on contaminated land.	Consideration should be given to the generation of additional pollution from road traffic and the demand on natural resources.	Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to reducing pollutants and improving air and water quality.
Planning Policy Statement 25 - Development and Flood Risk (Final, CLG, 2006)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement25.pdf			
PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It's aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall. Objectives: Appraisal of the risk of flooding and the preparation of Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs). Manage risk by developing policies that avoid flood risk to people and property where possible. Reduce the risk of flooding by safeguarding land used to manage flood water, incorporating appropriate measures to minimise the risk into new developments and the implementation of Sustainable	Does not contain targets.	Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the guidance.	The SA Framework should ensure that biodiversity, reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Drainage Systems where appropriate.			
Planning Policy Statement 3 - Housing (Final, DETR, 2006)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement3.pdf			
PPS3 underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and the goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live. Objectives: To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home where they want to live.	Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional targets.	Ensure that the requirements of national planning policy guidance in respect of housing are reflected in the SA Framework.
Planning Policy Statement 6 - Planning for Town Centres (Final, ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147399.pdf			
PPS6 sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres. Objectives: Promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups. Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving	There is a need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car.	Policies should include proposals that follow a sequential approach, giving priority to central locations.	The SA Framework should consider social inclusion, travel need, mixed use schemes and safer and securer communities. It should consider the need for access to local shopping facilities. The SA will also need to take into account the sequential approach when assessing site allocations.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
productivity. Improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. Promote sustainable patterns of development that encourage economic growth, create additional employment, promote social inclusion and regenerate deprived areas.			
Planning Policy Statement 7 - Sustainable Development in Rural Areas			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147402.pdf			
This PPS sets out the Government's policies for sustainable development in rural areas including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas. Objectives: To raise the quality of life and the environment by promoting sustainable communities with decent homes, sustainable development that respects and where possible enhances local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside, sustainable economic growth and diversification, and protection of landscapes and the environment. To promote more sustainable patterns of development that focus development in, or next to, existing towns and villages that minimises the use of greenfield land, promotes a range of uses that maximise the potential benefits of the countryside, and provides appropriate leisure opportunities. Improve economic performance to enable the full potential to be reached by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies. To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming achieves high environmental standards that minimise the impact on natural resources, and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity; contributes both directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity.	The policy statement aims to protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife and the wealth of its natural resources so that it can be enjoyed by all.	Policies should provide for necessary development to be accommodated, as far as possible, within existing urban areas. Policies should also be included to protect the countryside.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the protection of the countryside.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Policy Statement 9 - Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (Final, ODPM 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147408.pdf			
PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. Objectives: Sustainable development that ensures that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of the planning process. To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology and the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites. To incorporate a strategic proactive approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and the mitigation against harm in the planning process.	Aims to meet international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation, it aims to do this whilst ensuring adequate development and economic growth is provided.	Policies should protect designated sites and protected species, also include policies to take into account biodiversity and provide for mitigation and the creation of new habitats where appropriate.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and should consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppsclimatechange.pdf			
The Planning and Climate Change PPS sets out how spatial planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. Objectives: Shape sustainable communities where people live, work and travel in ways that have the minimum impact on climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. Deliver patterns of urban growth making the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car. Ensure that new development is resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion. Sustain biodiversity and protect habitats from the effects of climate change. Innovation and	This guidance builds on the Climate Change Bill which states UK's targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, through domestic and international action, to 26-32% below 1990 levels by 2020 and to at least 60 per cent by 2050.	Rushcliffe 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.	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
investment in renewable and low-carbon technologies and supporting infrastructure. Give local communities real opportunities to influence, and take, action on climate change. NOTE: This PPS should be read alongside the national PPS/G series and takes precedence over other policies relating to climate change.			
Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Circular (January 2006)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/circulargypsytraveller.pdf			
This Circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travellers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travellers can work together to achieve that aim. Objectives: To identify and make provision for the land and accommodation requirements of gypsies and travellers. To create and support sustainable, respectful, and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision. Reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments and increase the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission.	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework should take account of this Circular.
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper 2007			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningsustainablefuture.pdf			
This white paper seeks to make changes to the planning system to ensure sustainable development that is responsive to economic change and serves the needs of local communities and builds their quality of life. Objectives: Ensure that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure which integrates environmental, economic and social objectives to deliver sustainable	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should take account of this White Paper.	The SA Framework should take account of this White Paper.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
development. Place planning at the heart of local government by aligning the Sustainable Community Strategy and the local development framework core strategy. Streamline the planning process whilst protecting the interests of neighbours, the wider community and the environment, and increase consultation throughout the process. Help address climate change by encouraging microgeneration and by delivering substantial savings in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings. Plan for a sustainable supply of land for development, reusing previously developed land where possible while recognising the importance of open and green spaces in urban places. Plan for sustainable economic development by promoting a strong, stable and productive economy. Improve the effectiveness of the town centre planning policy.			
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 Rushcliffe Development Framework.	The SA Framework should include objectives to create sustainable housing.
Sustainable Communities: Building for the future (Final, ODPM, 2003)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/146289.pdf			
The Sustainable Communities: Building for the future action programme marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. Objectives: Sustainable communities: A regional approach to housing policy and	All social housing to be made decent by 2010. 60% of additional homes should be on previously developed land.	Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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.	All local planning authorities to meet planning application handling targets, including decisions on 60% of major planning applications within 13 weeks.		
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (Final, ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.westminsteronline.org/housingcommission/downloads/FiveYearStrategyODPM.pdf			
The Sustainable Communities: Homes for All is the Government's 5 year plan to offer greater choice and opportunity in housing in England. Objectives: Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing - owner-occupied, social rented and private rented. Help more people to own their home. Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home. Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive. Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation. Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development. Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside.	All social homes to meet decent standards by 2010. At least 70% of vulnerable households in the private sector have homes that meet decent standards by 2010. Nationwide coverage of choice based lettings by 2010. Reduce by half the use of temporary accommodation by 2010 (from 2005). 60% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land. Improve the average energy efficiency of all domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 (from 2005).	Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.
Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (Final, ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/displaypagedoc.asp?id=1211			
The Sustainable Communities: People, Places and	No set targets	Policies should be included to	The SA Framework should

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Prosperity action plan sets out to revitalise neighbourhoods, give local people a say in how their communities are run, strengthen local leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work. Objectives: Sustainable communities should be: Active, inclusive and safe - fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities. Well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Environmentally sensitive - providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment. Well designed and built - featuring a quality built and natural environment. Well connected - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Thriving - with a flourishing and diverse local economy. Well served - with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all. Fair for everyone - including those in other communities, now and in the future.		ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.	include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.
The Future of Transport: a network for 2030 (Dft, July 2004)			
Department for Transport			
http://www.thepep.org/ClearingHouse/docfiles/The.Future.of.Transport.pdf			
This paper sets out how the Government will meet the rising demands to travel, while safeguarding our economic and social well being and our environment. Objectives: To make our existing transport networks work more efficiently and in a more environmentally friendly way, reducing the risk of harm to health and the environment. To reduce car use by promoting and increasing the range of alternatives available. Reduce congestion and make journeys faster, greener and more reliable.	The strategy is built round three central themes: 1. Sustained investment. 2. Improvements to transport management. 3. Planning ahead.	Policies should support the objectives of the White Paper, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan will deal with the issues raised by the White Paper and consistency between the LDF and Local Transport Plan is required.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution.
UK Climate Change Programme 2006			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<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. Objectives: 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>	<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 will include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.</p>
<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future (Final, HM Government, 2005)</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm</p>			
<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. Objectives: Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing: - 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. Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gasses released during energy production and other human activity. Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery. Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable</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 will provide guidance and inform the whole SA process. The relevant objectives and proposals will be included within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
development at the local level.			
Walking and Cycling: an action plan (DfT, June 2004)			
Department for Transport			
http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/walking/actionplan/ingandcyclingdocumentinp5802.pdf			
This is the Government's action plan for increasing levels of walking and cycling in England. Objectives: Improved health. Reduce pressure on roads by reducing congestion and making public transport more accessible. Increased liveability and vibrancy of neighbourhoods. Promote social inclusion by reducing sense of isolation when travelling by car. Economic benefits and increased tourism. Create more places where people can cycle and walk, and make sure they are safe.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this plan, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan will deal with the issues raised by this plan and consistency between the Rushcliffe Development Framework and the Local Transport Plan is required.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address accessibility issues.
Waste Strategy for England 2007			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf			
This strategy seeks to tackle the unsustainable use of natural materials, and the large volumes of waste landfilled. Objectives: Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. Break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Re-use products or recycle the material from which they are made. Recover energy from other wastes where possible.	No set targets	Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Should also include objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.
Regional			
Delivering Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands - Embedding Sustainable Design in Local Development Frameworks (Draft, EMRA, 2005)			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents/DraftEastMidlandsSustainableConstructionGuide.pdf			
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. Objectives: 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.	No set targets	Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.
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. 17 objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes: SOCIAL 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,	No set targets identified	Policies within the LDF will have to reflect the important principles and policies, including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the IRS. Where appropriate and possible the baseline information for the SA should contain indicators consistent with those in the IRS.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>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. ENVIRONMENTAL 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. ECONOMIC 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. SPATIAL 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 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</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
growth and congestion.			
East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS8) (East Midlands Regional Assembly, March 2009)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planning-transport/rss-review/documents			
This Draft Regional Plan (RSS8) provides a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026. It also represents the spatial element of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS). It contains policies that set out a Regional approach to selecting land for development so that development is concentrated in urban areas, it promotes better design, and it sets Regional priorities for development in rural areas. It also contains specific policies for each of the Sub-Areas. The overall aim of securing sustainable development within the East Midlands is set out in 10 Regional Core Objectives: To reduce social exclusion. To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements. To improve the health of the Region's residents. To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness. To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services. To protect and enhance the environment. To achieve a 'step change' increase in the level of the Region's biodiversity. To reduce the causes of climate change. To reduce the impacts of climate change. To minimise adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits.	Housing Provision (to 2026) for Broxtowe: 6,800 Housing Provision (to 2026) for Nottingham Core HMA: 60,600	Policies will have to bring forward these priorities, where possible. They will need to reflect and support the core objectives of the RSS.	Where appropriate, the baseline information for the SA Framework should contain indicators consistent with those in the RSS.
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	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of the	The SA Framework should take account of design and access to services.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
development; transport; and tourism, culture and sport. Objectives: Vibrant and competitive centres. Quality of life and wellbeing for all.		urban areas of Rushcliffe have been considered throughout the process.	
East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy – Putting Wildlife Back on the Map (EMRA, 2004)			
East Midlands Biodiversity Forum			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMBS_ConsDraftOct04.pdf			
<p>The document highlights five main issues for the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halt the decline of characteristic habitats and species; Increase the knowledge of the resource; To recognise the human benefits of contact with the natural environment. To recognise the economic benefits of the environmental economy; To restore degraded wildlife habitats including, through promoting the delivery of green infrastructure 	No set targets	Wherever appropriate, the policies should seek to contribute to achieving the aims of the strategy and help to deliver the regional aspiration to halt biodiversity decline.	The SA Frameworks objectives should be consistent and support those laid out in the strategy and that the importance of biodiversity is taken into account.
East Midlands Cultural Strategy – The Place for Choice – 2006-2011			
Culture East Midlands			
http://www.culture-em.org.uk/strategy/StrategyFinalVersion.pdf			
<p>This strategy offers a perspective on the cultural development of the East Midlands the four key themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 should be consistent and support those of the strategy.
East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010			
East Midlands Tourism			
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>This strategy identifies how the changes in society will create opportunities, but also pose challenges to attracting increased numbers of tourists to the region. Objectives: Exploit the assets of the region i.e. the countryside, waterways, towns, villages, historical places, and existing cultural, sporting and recreational activities. Improving the general natural and built environment of the areas that have the most appeal for visitors. Take advantage of the central location of the East Midlands to increase the amount of business tourism in the region. Encourage local festivals and events, and sports tourism. Also encourage the regions local fashion, food and horticulture industry. Increase visitor value rather than volume, by placing emphasis on increasing overnight stays. Influence transport infrastructure and encouraging sustainable transport.</p>	<p>Raise the visitor expenditure to 4.5% of the region's GDP in 2010. In 1999, it represented 3.5% of GDP. Increase visitor spend in the region by an average of 1.6% per annum by 2005 and by 2% by 2010.</p>	<p>Policies should give support and spatial expression to the overall objectives of the strategy.</p>	<p>SA Frameworks objectives should support those of the strategy.</p>
Health, Access to Greenspace and Informal Outdoor Recreation in the Greenwood Community Forest and Nottingham City (Final, Countryside Agency/ Greenwood Community Forest, May 2004)			
Greenwood Community Forest Partnership and The Countryside Agency			
http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/Greenwood%20Community%20Forest%20Health_tcm2-21279.pdf			
<p>This study investigated the links between health, and access to green space and participation in informal outdoor recreation within Nottingham City and the Greenwood Community Forest. Outcomes: Identifiable link between physical activity and health. Identifies the socio-economic groups least likely to participate in recreational physical activity. Identifies barriers to open and green spaces. Recommends that there should be a range of types of open space and facilities. Examines issues of social inclusion, safety and perceived safety. Recommends the implementation of a range of educational programmes to encourage user participation.</p>	<p>No set targets</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 should contain objectives to preserve and enhance green space, ensuring accessibility for all to facilities and promote social inclusion and health.</p>
Identifying the Sub-Regional Housing Markets of the East Midlands (DTZ report, April 2005)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/housemkt1to30			
This study set out to map the pattern of sub-regional housing markets across the East Midlands. Objectives: 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.	No set targets	Policies contained within the Development Framework need to ensure that the recommendations from the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments are considered.	SA Frameworks objectives should support those of the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments.
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 should include objectives and proposals to promote the economy.
Regional Economic Strategy 2006-20 (East Midlands)			
East Midlands Development Agency			
http://www.emda.org.uk/res/docs/RESflourishingFINAL4.pdf			
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	Improve the region's performance against the ISEW indicators from: 2004 East Midlands £8,953 per capita. Increase GVA per	Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies of the RES.	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RES.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below:</p> <p>Employment, learning and skills: To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses. Enterprise and business support: To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. Innovation: To develop a dynamic region founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy. Transport and logistics: To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region. Energy and resources: 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. Land and development: To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy. Cohesive communities: To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and stronger economy. Economic renewal: To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures. Economic inclusion: To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.</p>	<p>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 and to remain at least one percentage point above the UK average. (2004 East Midlands rate: 75.4%; UK rate: 74.2%). 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%). 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%). Increase the proportion of employment in K1 sectors to within 4 percentage points of the UK average by 2009; and to 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%;</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>UK: 30.9%). 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)). Increase gross domestic expenditure on R&D to 2.5% of GVA by 2009. (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%). Move towards the national average in total CO2 emissions per Â£ million GVA produced by 2009. (2003 Total CO2 emissions per Â£ million GVA in East Midlands: 181.2</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>tonnes carbon 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 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:</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	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 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%).		
Regional Freight Strategy 2005 (East Midlands)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file780.pdf			
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. 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.	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,	Policies to be included which look at ways in which freight transport can better be managed	The objective to assist reduction and alternative transport modes to road traffic will be incorporated in the SA framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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 .	represented by an extra 30 trains per day. Increase volume and modal share of total regional freight transported by pipeline.		
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 LDF should reflect the principles and policies of the RHS.	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RHS.
Regional Strategic River Corridors Initiatives (Final, EMRA, February 2004)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file452.pdf			
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. Objectives: To raise awareness of the	No set targets	Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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. To raise awareness of the contribution river corridors can make to the well-being of local communities and to the education of local persons.			
Regional Transport Strategy			
Government Office for the East Midlands			
http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/237644/rss8.pdf			
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. Objectives: 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. Objectives for Three Cities Sub Area: 1. Reducing the use of the car in and around Nottingham, Derby and Leicester and promoting a step change in the quality and quantity of local public transport provision. 2. Improving public transport linkages between Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and to London, the rest of the East Midlands, and other key national cities such as Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Sheffield. 3. Developing the transport infrastructure and services needed	three main aims of the RTS: • 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. The Strategy 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	Policies within the Rushcliffe Development Framework should reflect the principles and policies of the RTS including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development. The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plans will take forward aspects of the RTS and the Rushcliffe Development Framework should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the LTP.	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RTS.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
to improve access to jobs and services from deprived inner urban areas and outer estates, and also to identified Regeneration Zones. 4. Improving public transport surface access to Nottingham East Midlands Airport. 5. Developing opportunities for modal switch away from road based transport in the manufacturing, retail and freight distribution sectors. 6. Reducing congestion and improving safety along the M1 corridor and the highway network generally.	and safety.		
Regional Waste Strategy 2006 (East Midlands)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file612.pdf			
The strategy aims to provide a framework for change from the current wasteful practices of today to a more sustainable future for our Region. Objectives: 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.	Recycling and composting of MSW: 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010, 50% by 2015. Zero growth in controlled wastes from 2016 MSW arisings will not exceed the predicted 2.96 million tonnes per annum as at 2021.	Policies should support and give spatial expression to the overall objectives of this strategy.	SA Frameworks objectives should be consistent with those of the strategy. The importance of reducing waste and promoting energy efficiency should be taken into account.
SMART Growth: The Midlands Way (Consultation document, Advantage West Midlands, 2005)			
Advantage West Midlands			
http://www.emda.org.uk/midlandsway/mwaydocs/MidsWayFINALFeb05.pdf			
This document sets out how the Midlands can help its own communities, whilst also contributing to the delivery of national targets and objectives. Objectives: Joint working across West and East Midlands to compete for common benefit. Enable sustained economic growth, increased productivity and employment, and sustainable communities. Proposals: Raise productivity through smart use of	No set targets	Core Strategy should reflect the overall messages and themes of the document	SA Framework objectives should be consistent with the overall messages

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
technology and knowledge. Develop gateways and linkages - transport, communications, community and events. Renaissance - create conditions for choice and growth. <i>Smart Growth</i> seeks to reinforce and assist in the delivery and implementation of existing regional policy			
Nottinghamshire			
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)			
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1690&p=0			
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. To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.	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 should include objectives relating to improving air quality.
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe.			
Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3871&p=0			
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.	New pitch requirement for Rushcliffe to 2011 = 2	The Broxtowe Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework should take account of these needs.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/index.htm			
<p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. Objectives: Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through 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.</p>	<p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats. 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. 	<p>Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within Ashfield District.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.</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>			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/large-static/wastelocalplan/wastelocalplan.pdf			
<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, 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</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 should reflect the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
after uses.			
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			
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.	No set targets	The Rushcliffe Development Framework should consider the social needs of the residents in Rushcliffe.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within this document.
Greater Nottingham			
Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2006/7 (Final, B. Line Housing Information and Three Dragons, April 2007)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Co			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3873&p=0			
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. Findings: Describes household composition, tenure and house prices. Housing need and affordability. Household projections and associated economic factors. Reasons for, and consequences of, imbalances in the housing market. Why people move and where they move to. Rural issues, services and affordability.	No set targets	Policies within the Core Strategy should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework's objectives should consider the findings of this assessment.
Accessibility Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottingham City Council			
file://http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1809&p=0			
The Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy follows on	No set targets	Policies should support the	The SA Framework will need

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
from the Framework Accessibility Strategy by detailing how Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council will implement the measures 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.		objectives of this strategy.	to formulate objectives that will address accessibility issues.
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			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/appraisalofsustainableurbanexts.pdf			
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.	No set targets	The Core Strategy should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework's objectives should consider the findings of this assessment.
Retail Study (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottingham City Council , Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
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	No set targets	The Core Strategy should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework's objectives should consider the findings of this assessment.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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.			
Bus Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council			
file://http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2514&p=0			
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. Objectives: Better manage and where possible reduce the problems of congestion. Improve accessibility and social inclusion. Improve road safety. Protect and where possible enhance the environment. Support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Make best use of existing resources. Improve peoples' quality of life	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address these issues.
Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
file://http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1757&p=0			
The Local Transport Plan (LTP) sets out a five-year strategy for the development of local integrated transport schemes in Greater Nottingham. It has four main themes: Tackling congestion, Delivering accessibility, Safer roads, and Improving air quality. Objectives: Better manage and where possible reduce the problems of congestion. Improve accessibility and social inclusion. Improve road safety. Better air quality and protection of the environment. Support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Enhance people's quality of life. More efficient and effective maintenance.	No set targets	Policies should support and be consistent with the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Framework will need to ensure that the objectives are consistent with this plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study - Roger Tym and Partners with Lambert Smith Hampton (Final, February 2007)			
Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council, Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/employmentlandstudy.htm			
The study provides an assessment of the quality and quantity of employment land in the Nottingham City Area. Its objectives are: 1. To assess whether the employment land identified in the study area meets current and future employment requirements to 2026 2. To assess if additional is required 3. If appropriate, to identify potential new employment sites and existing employment sites which could be transferred to other uses. The study's findings form part of the evidence base for the LDF	No set targets	Core Strategy should give consideration to this study	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Nottingham Core Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2008)			
Ashfield District Council (Hucknall wards), Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/regionalspatialstrategy/strategichousinglandavailabilityassessments.htm			
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 should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate
The Development Strategy for Greater Nottingham (Final, Greater Nottingham Partnership, 2004)			
Greater Nottingham Partnership			
http://www.gnpartnership.org.uk/gnds			
The Greater Nottingham Development Strategy, draws together the views, ambitions and strategies of key local	No set targets	Policies should take into account this strategy	The SA Framework's objectives should support the

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
stakeholders and partners to create a shared vision for the Greater Nottingham conurbation. The vision is that by 2010 Nottingham will be recognised as a leading UK city. Objectives: Improve strategic capacity. Increase economic diversity. Improve connections. Enhance the quality of life - social, cultural and environmental. Bring about physical regeneration.			findings of this assessment where appropriate.

Broxtowe Borough

The Nature Conservation Strategy for the Borough of Broxtowe 2009-2014

Broxtowe Borough Council

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 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

BROXTOWE WILDLIFE
FORUM 5 year Action Plan
(2009-2014)

Broxtowe Development
Framework should reflect
the objectives where
appropriate.

The SA Framework's objectives
should support the findings of
this assessment where
appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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.			
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	Broxtowe Development Framework should reflect the common framework where appropriate.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
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	EU set except new particles.	Policies should take into account this review.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this assessment.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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 AQMA's 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 AQMA's at this moment in time.			
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.</p> <p>"Listening and responding to provide efficient and effective services"</p> <p>:</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 	<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 should reflect priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>have pride in our heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green issues : We will take responsibility to protect the 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 <p>Our cross cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for children and young people • Excellence in front line service delivery • Cost effectiveness • Healthy living 			
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Volume 2 Broxtowe Borough Council(Final, 2008)			
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			
<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>SA objectives should reflect findings of the assessment as appropriate</p>
Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy June 2001			
Broxtowe Borough Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=881&p=0</p> <p>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.</p>	No set targets	Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	SA objectives should reflect priorities of the document as appropriate.

Appendix 2 – Baseline indicators

Key

Status (status of indicators against target or regional/national performance)
No problems - equal to, or better than regional/national performance
Some way below regional/national performance
Significantly below regional/national performance - priority for attention

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
SA – Demographic							SA – Demographic		
Indices of Deprivation 2007 : Combined - rank out of 354 English Local Authorities (lower numbers most deprived, higher numbers least deprived)	226 (2007)				East Midlands: 6 (2007)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	ONS
Population - All Females	56,000 (2007) 54,636 (2006)				East Midlands: 2,226,800 (2007) 2,206,865 (2006)	Increasing population (1%). This is broadly in line with county, regional and national rates.		Continue to monitor	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
		368,449 (2007) 366,045 (2006) 362,537 (2007) 361,227 (2006)	311849 (2007) 309545 (2006)	536,128 (2007) 532,944 (2006)	England: 25,977,500 (2007) 25,836,563 (2006)	Increasing population (0.8%). This is broadly in line with county, regional and national rates.		Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
Population - All Male	54,800 (2007) 53,597 (2006)			524,398 (2007) 522,521 (2006)	East Midlands: 2,172,900 (2007) 2,157,349 (2006)	Increasing population (0.5%)		Continue to monitor	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
			308437 (2007) 307227 (2006)		England: 25,114,500 (2007) 24,926,382 (2006)	Increasing population (1%) in line with countywide, regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	
Population - All Persons	110,900 (2007) 108,233 (2006)			1,060,526 (2007) 1,055,465 (2006)	East Midlands: 4,399,700 (2007) 4,364,214 (2006)	Increasing population (1.3%). At a quicker rate than county (0.5), Greater Nottingham, regional and national rate.		Continue to monitor	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
		730,986 (2007) 727,172 (2006)	620286 (2007) 616772 (2006)		England: 51,092,000 (2007) 50,762,945 (2006)	Increasing population (0.6%). This is slightly quicker than the county rate but slightly slower than at regional and national level.		Continue to monitor	
Population - All Working Age 16 to 64 (males) and 16 to 59 (females)	70,700 (2007) 70,400 (2006)			673,567 (2007) 670,455 (2006)	East Midlands: 2,730,500 (2007) 2,711,089 (2006)	Increasing population (0.4%) although not at the same rate as the county (0.5%), EM 0.8%, Nat (0.5%)		Under pop of people of working age could have a negative effect on the economy. Continue to monitor	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
		474,914 (2007) 470,352 (2006)	405114 (2007) 402352 (2006)		England: 31,791,700 (2007) 31,626,651 (2006)	Increasing population (0.7%). County (0.5%), E/m 0.8 Nat 0.5%		Similar to overall pop trend. Continue to monitor	
Population - Females 60 years and over	14,100 (2007) 13,400 (2006)			129,251 (2007) 127,634 (2006)	East Midlands: 535,200 (2007) 521,462	Increasing (5%) at a quicker rate than countywide 1.3 and regional 2.6% and national 2.2%		Higher % increase than all population. Ensure that housing service provision meets the needs of the changing population. Continue to monitor.	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		81,796 (2007) 80,608 (2006)	68296 (2007) 67108 (2006)		(2006) England: 6,100,400 (2007) 5,967,924 (2006)	Increasing at 1.8%. This is slightly higher than county but lower than regional and national.		Slightly higher increase than for all pop. Continue to monitor.	
Population - Males 65 years and over	8,100 (2007) 8,100 (2006)			72,923 (2007) 72,080 (2006)	East Midlands: 317,700 (2007) 312,233 (2006)	No increase. Below county, regional and national trends.		Continue to monitor Given the above, equality impact needs consideration	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
		47,906 (2007) 47,757 (2006)	40006 (2007) 39857 (2006)		England: 3,544,100 (2007) 3,494,389 (2006)	Increasing at 0.4%. This is lower than county, regional and national trends.		Continue to monitor	
SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the region								SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the region	
Homelessness - total	68 (2007/2008) 51 (2006/2007) 81 (2005/2006)							Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPA's
		1,003 (2007/2008) 916 (2006/2007) 1,199 (2005/2006)	1003 (2007/2008) 916 (2006/2007) 1199 (2005/2006)			No obvious trend.	N/A	Continue to monitor	
House Prices - average (£)	156,243 (2008) 163,408 (2007)				East Midlands: 166,338 (2008)	Decreasing – mirroring county, regional and national trend. Around the East Midlands average. Much lower than the national average.		Ensure provision of an adequate supply of housing, including affordable 'low cost' housing to meet identified need	Land Registry

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		157,109 (2008) 164,116 (2007)	163479 (2008) 171645 (2007)		172,011 (2007) England: 224,064 (2008) 230,070 (2007)	Decreasing – mirroring county, regional and national trend. Slightly lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the national average.		Ensure provision of an adequate supply of housing, including affordable 'low cost' housing to meet identified need	
Housing completions – affordable ¹	0 (2007/2008) 20 (2006/2007) 22 (2005/2006)					Decreasing	N/A	Ensure identified needs are met	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		215 (2007/2008) 147 (2006/2007) 134 (2005/2006)	87 (2007/2008) 93 (2006/2007) 64 (2005/2006)			Relatively static	N/A	Ensure identified needs are met	
Housing completions - total	339 (2007/2008) 227 (2006/2007) 353 (2005/2006)					Exceeded Structure Plan requirements and around the current RSS requirement.		Ensure regional housing requirement is met.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		2,454 (2007/2008) 2,751 (2006/2007) 2,853 (2005/2006)	1962 (2007/2008) 2389 (2006/2007) 2148 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating.	N/A	Ensure the RSS requirement is met.	
Housing tenure - LA	4,643 (2007/2008) 4,653 (2006/2007) 4,666 (2005/2006)					Only slight decrease in availability.			Nottinghamshire LPAs

¹ Core HMA data excludes Nottingham City

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		33,395 (2007/2008) 33284 (2006/2007) 34537 (2005/2006)	33395 (2007/2008) 33284 (2006/2007) 34537 (2005/2006)			No obvious trend	N/A	No comparison to countywide, national or regional available	
Housing tenure - RSL	1,071 (2007/2008) 1,012 (2006/2007) 9,850 (2005/2006)					Sharply decreasing stock.	N/A	Continue to monitor to ensure housing needs are met.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		15446 (2007/2008) 16432 (2006/2007) 25216 (2005/2006)	15446 (2007/2008) 16432 (2006/2007) 25216 (2005/2006)			Decreasing stock.		Continue to monitor to ensure housing needs are met.	
Housing tenure - private	42,554 (2007/2008) 42,098 (2006/2007) 41,729 (2005/2006)					Increasing private stock		Ensure an adequate supply of housing.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		180731 (2007/2008) 177786 (2006/2007) 174636 (2005/2006)	180731 (2007/2008) 177786 (2006/2007) 174636 (2005/2006)			Increasing private stock		Ensure an adequate supply of housing.	
Local Authority housing stock that is non-decent - (%)	0 (2007/2008) 4 (2006/2007) 8 (2005/2006)					Standard required met.		Maintain standards.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		13 (2007/2008) 7.7 (2006/2007)	13 (2007/2008) 7.7 (2006/2007)			No obvious trend.		Needs to be monitored closely to ensure progress is made in order to meet the national target of 100% of LA being decent by 2010.	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		10.7 (2005/2006)	10.7 (2005/2006)						
Vacant dwellings - LA	26 (2007/2008) 17 (2006/2007) 43 (2005/2006)					Fluctuating.		Meet re-letting standards.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		744 (2007/2008) 952 (2006/2007) 625 (2005/2006)	744 (2007/2008) 952 (2006/2007) 625 (2005/2006)			No obvious trend.		Continue to monitor.	
Vacant dwellings - RSL	5 (2007/2008) 1 (2006/2007) 66 (2005/2006)					Much reduced.		Maintain achievements.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		774 (2007/2008) 715 (2006/2007) 621 (2005/2006)	625 (2007/2008) 532 (2006/2007) 552 (2005/2006)			Significant increase last year.		Continue to monitor as it will be of concern if the increase in vacant properties continues at the same rate	
Vacant dwellings - other	6 (2007/2008) 16 (2006/2007) 4 (2005/2006)							Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		100 (2007/2008) 80 (2006/2007) 68 (2005/2006)	100 (2007/2008) 80 (2006/2007) 68 (2005/2006)			Increasing.		Increasing stock vacant. Continue to monitor.	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
Vacant dwellings - private	1,049 (2007/2008) 965 (2006/2007) 966 (2005/2006)					Recent increase.		Continue to monitor as Empty Homes.	Nottinghamshire e LPAs
		10,266 (2007/2008) 10,086 (2006/2007) 8,963 (2005/2006)	9346 (2007/2008) 9202 (2006/2007) 8180 (2005/2006)			Increasing.		Continue to monitor.	
Vacant dwellings - total	999 (2006/2007) 1,079 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 59,600 (2005/2006)			Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire e LPAs
		11,884 (2007/08) 11,833 (2006/07) 10,277 (2005/06)	10815 (2007/08) 10766 (2006/07) 9425 (2005/06)			Increasing		Continue to monitor.	
SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities								SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities	
Life expectancy at birth - females	82.20 (2005/2007) 82.20 (2004/2006)					Unimproving		Continue to monitor	Downloaded from EMPHO on 16.04.2009
		81.88 (2005/2007) 81.26 (2004/2006)	82.03 (2005/2007) 81.8 (2004/2006)			Increasing		Continue to monitor	
Life expectancy at birth - males	78.60 (2005/2007) 78.50 (2004/2006)					Increasing		Continue to monitor	Downloaded from EMPHO on 16.04.2009

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		77.7 (2005/2007) 77.22 (2004/2006)	77.9 (2005/2007) 77.7 (2004/2006)			Increasing		Continue to monitor	
New health facilities or those enhanced or expanded – total ²						No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPA's
		2 (2007/2008) 1 (2006/2007) 1 (2005/2006)	2 (2007/2008) 1 (2006/2007)			Static	N/A	As the numbers are so small description of a trend or status would be misleading. Continue to monitor	
SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage								SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage	
Money received for open space enhancement - (£) ³	143,000 (2007/2008) 29,885 (2006/2007) 19,700 (2005/2006)					Large increase		Continue to monitor.	Nottinghamshire LPA's
		757,160 (2007/2008) 1,159,513 (2006/2007) 1,030,633 (2005/2006)	741624 (2007/2008) 1110177 (2006/2007) 995900 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Museums - total	2 (2009) 2 (2008)					Static	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPA's
		17 (2009) 18 (2008)	16 (2009) 17 (2008)			Static	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Open space managed to Green	84 (2009)						N/A	Continue to monitor to establish whether there is a trend.	Nottinghamshire LPA's

² Date for the Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City, Gedling and Broxtowe

³ Date for Core HMA unavailable for Gedling and Rushcliffe for 2005/06 and 2006/07

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
Flag standard - (ha)		189.68 (2009)	189.68 (2009)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor to establish whether there is a trend.	
SA4 - To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime								SA4 - To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	
All Crime - Total	7,602 (2008) 8,984 (2007) 10,538 (2006)			114,270 (2008) 128,289 (2007) 135,561 (2006)		Decreasing.		Decreasing along with county rate.	Nottinghamshire Police
		80,166 (2008) 89,910 (2007) 98,728 (2006)	70538 (2008) 80323 (2007) 89358 (2006)			Decreasing.		Decreasing along with county rate.	
Burglary Other Than Dwelling - Total	296 (2008) 309 (2007) 359 (2006)			4,677 (2008) 4,829 (2007) 5,533 (2006)		Decreasing. County rate decreasing steadily.		Continue to monitor.	Nottinghamshire Police
		2,472 (2008) 2,765 (2007) 3,415 (2006)	2472 (2008) 2765 (2007) 3415 (2006)			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor	
Business Crime - Total	2,737 (2008) 3,449 (2007) 4,525 (2006)			38,365 (2008) 44,822 (2007) 48,814 (2006)		Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire Police
		17,431 (2008) 20,939 (2007) 24,223 (2006)	17431 (2008) 20939 (2007) 24223 (2006)			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor	
Criminal Damage - Total	N/A			24,474 (2008) 27,719		Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire Police
		16,531	14230			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2008) 18,451 (2007) 20,556 (2006)	(2008) 16377 (2007) 18535 (2006)	(2007) 30,102 (2006)					
Drug Offences - Total	N/A			3,609 (2008) 4,330 (2007) 3,479 (2006)		Fluctuating in a similar manner to county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	Nottinghamshire Police
		2,860 (2008) 3,339 (2007) 2,782 (2006)	2671 (2008) 3118 (2007) 2626(2006)			Fluctuating in a similar manner to county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	
Dwelling Burglary - Total	848 (2008) 835 (2007) 836 (2006)			9,228 (2008) 9,736 (2007) 10,702 (2006)		Fluctuating, not in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district aligns with county trend.	Nottinghamshire Police
		6,895 (2008) 7,525 (2007) 8,676 (2006)	6449 (2008) 7062 (2007) 8142 (2006)			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	
Robbery - Total	124 (2008) 136 (2007) 125 (2006)			2,137 (2008) 2,172 (2007) 2,326 (2006)		Relatively static. Due to the low figures at district level it is not of immediate concern that the rate is not decline year on year in line with the county trend.		Continue to monitor.	Nottinghamshire Police
		1,963 (2008) 1,987 (2007) 2,199 (2006)	1898 (2008) 1912 (2007) 2119 (2006)			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor.	
Theft From Motor Vehicle - Total	N/A			11,934 (2008) 14,610 (2007)		Large decrease last year. Decreasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	Nottinghamshire Police
		8,270 (2008) 10,496	7303 (2008) 9308 (2007) 11405			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		12,573 (2006)	(2006)						
Theft of Motor Vehicle - Total	257 (2008) 299 (2007) 405 (2006)			3,616 (2008) 4,435 (2007) 4,515 (2006)		Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	Nottinghamshire Police
		2,348 (2008) 2,815 (2007) 3,224 (2006)	1991 (2008) 2473 (2007) 2820 (2006)			Decreasing in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	
Violence Against a Person - Total	N/A			19,626 (2008) 21,241 (2007) 22,788 (2006)		Decreasing in line with countywide trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	Nottinghamshire Police
		14,308 (2008) 15,093 (2007) 16,079 (2006)	12399 (2008) 13492 (2007) 14404 (2006)			Decreasing in line with countywide trend.		Continue to monitor to check that the district does not deviate from county trend.	
SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region								SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	
Community centres - total	4 (2009) 4 (2008)					Static	Add status here	Retained but needs enhancement?	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		86 (2009) 87 (2008)	710 (2009) 71 (2008)						
Leisure Centres - total	4 (2009) 4 (2008)			43 (2009) 47 (2008)		Static.		Retained, against county trend.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		30 (2009) 31 (2008)	26 (2009) 27 (2008)			Static		Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
Libraries - total	6 (2009) 6 (2008)					Static		Continue to monitor	Nottingham City Council
		49 (2009) 49 (2008)	45 (2009) 45 (2008)			Static		Continue to monitor	
SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels across the region								SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels across the region	
Biological SINCs - area covered (ha)	901.90 (2009) 900.75 (2008)			16971.32 (2009) 16855.56 (2008)		Increasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre
		4575.62 (2009) 4554.63 (2008)	4575.62 (2009) 4554.63 (2008)			Increasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
Local Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	48.59 (2009) 48.59 (2008)			808.25 (2009) 808.25 (2008)		Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		289.98 (2009) 252.35 (2008)	252.35 (2009) 252.35 (2008)			Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
Local Nature Reserves - total	4 (2009) 4 (2008)			50 (2009) 50 (2008)		Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		31 (2009) 31 (2008)	22 (2009) 22 (2008)			Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
National Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	0 (2009) 0 (2008)			423.88 (2009) 423.88 (2008)		Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	Natural England
		0 (2009) 0 (2008)	0 (2009) 0 (2008)			Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha)	40.90 (2009) 39.62 (2006)			468.24 (2009) 388.73 (2006)		Slight increase.		Majority of area supply – continue to monitor	Natural England
		79.85 (2009) 80.74 (2006)	79.85 (2009) 80.74 (2006)			Declining – contrary to county trend		Opposite trend – continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha)	0 (2009) 0 (2006)			106.25 (2009) 115.53 (2006)		Maintained.		Continue to monitor to ensure no increases.	Natural England
		0 (2009) 1.05 (2006)	0 (2009) 1.05 (2006)			Declining – in line with county trend.		Continue to monitor to ensure no increases.	
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha)	204.67 (2009) 99.52 (2006)			2372.77 (2009) 2046.02 (2006)		Increasing – faster than county trend		Declining	Natural England
		250.19 (2009) 140.72 (2006)	250.19 (2009) 140.72 (2006)			Increasing –large increase from last year		Improving trend	
SA7 - To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region									SA7 protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region
Conservation Areas - (ha)	236.38 (2009) 236.38 (2008)			4559.29 (2009) 4558.04 (2008)		Static. County has only increased marginally		Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		2,316 (2009) 2,316 (2008)	2005.6 (2009) 2005.6 (2008)			Static. County has only increased marginally		Continue to monitor	
Conservation Areas - total	N/A			162 (2009)		No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		100 (2009) 100 (2008)	80 (2009) 80 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Conservation Areas -	0 (2009)					Unchanging	N/A	Continue to monitor. Need to	Nottinghamshire

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
with management plans	0 (2008)							increase	e LPAs
		31 (2009) 22 (2008)	29 (2009) 20 (2008)			Increasing		Continue to monitor	
Listed Buildings - (Grade I)	5 (2009) 6 (2008)			146 (2009) 146 (2008)		Reduced out of line with county trend		Continue to monitor. Low proportion of areas totals	English Heritage
		64 (2009) 64 (2008)	54 (2009) 54 (2008)			Static in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
Listed Buildings - (Grade II)	133 (2009) 131 (2008)			4,209 (2009) 4,200 (2008)		Slight increase in line with county level		Continue to monitor. Low proportion relative to areas totals	English Heritage
		1,852 (2009) 1,847 (2008)	1651 (2009) 1646 (2008)			A slight increase in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
Listed Buildings - (Grade II*)	10 (2009) 10 (2008)			198 (2009) 194 (2008)		Static.		Continue to monitor Small proportion of area total	English Heritage
		96 (2009) 95 (2008)	76 (2009) 75 (2008)			A slight increase mirroring county trend.		Continue to monitor	
Registered Parks and Gardens - area covered (ha)	0 (2009) 0 (2008)				East Midlands: 21624.07 (2009) 21624.07 (2008)	Static in line with county, regional and national trend Need to achieve		Continue to monitor	English Heritage
		1,037.85 (2009) 1,037.85 (2008)	879.68 (2009) 879.68 (2008)		England: 171300.98 (2009) 171300.98 (2008)	Static in line with county, regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	
Registered Parks and Gardens - total	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	16 (2009) 16 (2008)	16 (2009) 16 (2008)		East Midlands: 136 (2009) 136 (2008)	Static in line with county, regional and national trend		Continue to monitor Need to achieve	Nottinghamshire County Council
		17 (2009) 17 (2008)	16 (2009) 16 (2008)		England: 1,595 (2009)	Static in line with county, regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
					1,595 (2008)				
Scheduled Ancient Monuments - total	6 (2009) 6 (2008)			183 (2008)		Static. No county trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	English Heritage
		65 (2009) 65 (2008)	58 (2009) 58 (2008)			Static. No county trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Woodland (Ancient) - (ha)	159.83 (2009)			2696.85 (2009)	East Midlands: 24,261 (2009) England: 353,385 (2009)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Natural Engla
		342.04 (2009)	342.04 (2009)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Woodland? - (ha)				11.02 (2002)	East Midlands: 79,871 (2002)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Forestry Commission
		2.03 (2002)	2.03 (2002)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
SA8 - To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals								SA8 - To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	
Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 - total	0 (2008) 0 (2007)			2 (2008) 2 (2007)	East Midlands: 32 (2008) 34 (2007) England: 767 (2008) 703 (2007)	Static zero value.		Continue to monitor to ensure standards are not exceeded.	Air Quality Archives
		0 (2008) 0 (2007)	0 (2008) 0 (2007)			Static zero value.		Continue to monitor to ensure standards are not exceeded.	
Area covered by Air Quality Management Area(s) - (ha)	4.00 (2009) 4.00 (2008)			433.39 (2009) 433.39		Static mirroring County trend.		Continue to monitor to ensure no increases. Small share of area total.	Nottinghamsh e LPAs

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Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		443.35 (2009) 443.35 (2008)	433.39 (2009) 433.39 (2008)	(2008)		Static mirroring County trend.		Continue to monitor to ensure no increases.	
Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3 - (ha)	N/A			42576.70 (2009) 41982.73 (2008)				Continue to monitor	Environment Agency
		10523.61 (2009) 10286.67 (2008)	10523.61 (2009) 10286.67 (2008)			Increasing in line with the County trend.		Continue to monitor	
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita - (tonnes per annum)	7.89 (2006) 7.92 (2005)				East Midlands: 9.35 (2006) 9.38 (2005)	Decreasing – in line with regional trend		Continue to monitor	DEFRA (Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority area downloaded 20.02.2009)
		34.58 (2006) 34.35 (2005)	26.95 (2006) 26.74 (2005)			Increasing – opposite to regional trend		A further increase contrary to regional trend would increase concern. Continue to monitor	
Developments incorporating SUDS - total	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Static.	N/A	Continue to monitor.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 3 (2006/2007) 2 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 3 (2006/2007) 2 (2005/2006)			Static		As the figures available are very small commentary on trend would be misleading. Continue to monitor.	
Dwellings in Air Quality Management Area(s) – total	37 (2009) 35 (2008)					Relatively static			Nottinghamshire LPAs
		1,667 (2009) 1,637 (2008)	3,119 (2009) 1,526 (2008)			CHECK DATA			
Greenfield land lost to housing and other uses - (ha)	.50 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007)					Marginal increase.	N/A	Continue to prioritise brownfield land for development where possible. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
	0 (2005/2006)								
		8.72 (2007/2008) 3.3 (2006/2007) 1.58 (2005/2006)	8.72 (2007/2008) 3.3 (2006/2007) 1.58 (2005/2006)			Increasing amount of Greenfield land being lost to housing and other uses		Prioritise brownfield land for development where possible. Continue to monitor	
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 – total	7,248 (2009) 6,816 (2008)					Increasing		Increase may be due to measurement bases, as well as new dwellings in zones, which are modified themselves	Dwellings derived from OS Addresspoint. Flood zones from Environment Agency.
		49,872 (2009) 45,485 (2008)	84,887 (2009) 41,682 (2008)			CHECK DATA			
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	157 (2007/2008) 46 (2006/2007) 224 (2005/2006)					Fluctuating		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		843 (2007/2008) 453 (2006/2007) 494 (2005/2006)	843 (2007/2008) 453 (2006/2007) 494 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating – although large increase for last year		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs	
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	53 (2007/2008) 32 (2006/2007) 38 (2005/2006)					Fluctuating		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs but last increase is a concern from a land take point of view	Nottinghamshire LPAs

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		288 (2007/2008) 212 (2006/2007) 157 (2005/2006)	288 (2007/2008) 212 (2006/2007) 157 (2005/2006)			Increasing		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs	
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	175 (2007/2008) 145 (2006/2007) 91 (2005/2006)					Increasing		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs but aids land take reduction	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		1,519 (2007/2008) 1,783 (2006/2007) 1,540 (2005/2006)	1519 (2007/2008) 1783 (2006/2007) 1540 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs	
Housing completions - on PDL	363 (2007/2008) 159 (2006/2007) 348 (2005/2006)					Fluctuating		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		2,777 (2007/2008) 2,677 (2006/2007) 2,759 (2005/2006)	2343 (2007/2008) 2370 (2006/2007) 2195 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating		Continue to monitor to ensure housing is provided to suit all needs	
Land developed for employment on PDL - (ha)	5.07 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Increase		Prioritise brownfield land for development. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		7.01 (2007/2008) 0.6 (2006/2007)	7.01 (2007/2008) 0.6 (2006/2007)			Large increase last year		Prioritise brownfield land for development. Continue to monitor	

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Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		0.63 (2005/2006)	0.63 (2005/2006)						
New properties built incorporating water efficiency measures - total	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					No data available	N/A	No data available.	
		Not available (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	Not available (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)			No data available	N/A	No data available.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - flood defence	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)				England: 16 (2007/2008) 13 (2006/2007)	Static		Continue to monitor to ensure EA advice is taken account of	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			Static		Continue to monitor to ensure EA advice is taken account of	
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - water quality	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Static		Continue to monitor to ensure EA advice is taken account of	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007)			Static		Continue to monitor to ensure EA advice is taken account of	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		0 (2005/2006)	0 (2005/2006)						
River water quality - biological - 1: good (%)	6.70 (2006) 6.70 (2005)				East Midlands: 59 (2006) 57.30 (2005)	Static – against trend of regional and national		V. low compared to area. Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA
		45.46 (2006) 38.28 (2005)	159.6 (2006) 128.4 (2005)		England: 72.30 (2006) 72.10 (2005)	Increasing – in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	
River water quality - biological - 2: fair (%)	72.90 (2006) 72.90 (2005)				East Midlands: 33.70 (2006) 35 (2005)	Static – against regional and national trend		Majority of rest of area moving to good Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA
		47.86 (2006) 54.44 (2005)	207.3 (2006) 235.5 (2005)		England: 23.20 (2006) 23.40 (2005)	Decreasing in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	
River water quality - biological - 3: poor (%)	20.50 (2006) 20.50 (2005)				East Midlands: 5.40 (2006) 6 (2005)	Static out of line with regional and national trend		High relative to rest of area Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA
		6.7 (2006) 7.3 (2005)	33.2 (2006) 36.2 (2005)		England: 3.70 (2006) 3.80 (2005)	Decreasing in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	
River water quality - biological - 4: bad (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)				East Midlands: 1.90 (2006) 1.80 (2005)	Static		Best of regional and national Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA
		0(2006) 0 (2005)	0(2006) 0 (2005)		England: .80 (2006) .80 (2005)	Static		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
River water quality - chemical - 1: good (%)	68.80 (2006) 56.40 (2005)				East Midlands: 64 (2006) 59.20 (2005)	Increasing – in line with regional and national trend		Now better than regional Continue to monitor	DEFRA
		59.78 (2006) 64.22 (2005)			England: 69.50 (2006) 67.70 (2005)	Declining – the opposite to regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	
River water quality - chemical - 2: fair (%)	31.20 (2006) 36.60 (2005)				East Midlands: 28.90 (2006) 32.40 (2005)	Declining – in line with regional and national trend		Moving to good on whole Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA
		34.56 (2006) 28.56 (2005)	129.1 (2006) 96.5 (2005)		England: 24.40 (2006) 25.80 (2005)	Increasing – the opposite to regional and national trend		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	
River water quality - chemical - 3: poor (%)	0 (2006) 7 (2005)				East Midlands: 6.70 (2006) 7.80 (2005)	Declined – in line with regional and national trend		Achieving no negative effect Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA
		5.66 (2006) 7.22 (2005)	28.3 (2006) 35.8 (2005)		England: 5.80 (2006) 5.90 (2005)	Declining – in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	
River water quality - chemical - 4: bad (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)				East Midlands: .40 (2006) .60 (2005)	Static		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	DEFRA DEFRA
		0 (2006) 0 (2005)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)		England: .40 (2006) .50 (2005)	Static		Continue to monitor alongside other river quality indicators	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
SA9 - To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials								SA9 - To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	
Waste - all household waste recycled (%)	N/A			39.27 (2007/2008)	England: 34.54 (2007/2008) 34.54 (2006/2007)	Increasing opposed to static trend nationally		Continue to monitor	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
		39.77 (2007/2008) 38.42 (2006/2007)	156.56 (2007/2008) 151.2 (2006/2007)	37.83 (2006/2007)		Increasing opposed to static trend nationally		Continue to monitor	
Waste - dry household waste recycled (%)	N/A			26.11 (2007/2008) 25.29 (2006/2007)		Declining opposed to increasing countywide trend		Opposite to county trend – will be of increasing concern if this trend continues	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
		25.52 (2007/2008) 25.28 (2006/2007)	103.37 (2007/2008) 100.91 (2006/2007)			Increasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	
Waste - green household waste recycled (%)	N/A			13.16 (2007/2008)		Increasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
		14.24 (2007/2008) 13.14 (2006/2007)	53.17 (2007/2008) 50.29 (2006/2007)	12.54 (2006/2007)		Increasing in line with county trend			
Waste - residual household waste per household (%)	N/A			723.65 (2007/2008)		No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
		551.33 (2007/2008)	2197.68 (2007/2008)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources								SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
								energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	
Energy - per consumer - domestic gas (kWh)	N/A				East Midlands: 19,420 (2004)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
		19,890 (2004)	80280 (2004)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Energy - per consumer - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)	N/A				East Midlands: 664,400 (2004)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
		482,140 (2004)	1942800 (2004)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)	N/A				East Midlands: 4,520 (2004)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
		4,384 (2004)	17540 (2004)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	68,300 (2004)				East Midlands: 94,800 (2004)	No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
		57,740 (2004)	288700 (2004)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Energy consumed - by domestic users from petroleum products (GWh)	N/A				East Midlands: 1330.56 (2006) 1268.24	Increasing in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor.	BERR (Total final energy consumption regional and local authority
		79.65 (2006) 75.42	68.25 (2006) 65.42			Increasing in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor.	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2005)	(2005)		(2005) England: 39481.35 (2006) 37615.37 (2005)				level) downloaded 20.02.2009
Energy consumed - by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products (GWh)	114.09 (2006) 111.38 (2005)				East Midlands: 10642.09 (2006) 10422.30 (2005)	Increasing in line with regional and national trends		Continue to monitor.	BERR (Total final energy consumption regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
		761.55 (2006) 762.39 (2005)	535.25 (2006) 543.49 (2005)		England: 189175.61 (2006) 177901.87 (2005)	Decreasing in contrast to regional and national trend		Continue to monitor – unknown whether decline is due to drop in productivity or from users using different sources of energy.	
Energy consumed - by rail users from petroleum products (GWh)	20.24 (2006) 19.84 (2005)				East Midlands: 857.76 (2006) 840.10 (2005)	Increasing in line with regional and national trends		Continue to monitor.	BERR (Total final energy consumption regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
		92.84 (2006) 91.03 (2005)	68.24 (2006) 66.93 (2005)		England: 8627.89 (2006) 8466.59 (2005)	Increasing in line with regional and national trends		Continue to monitor.	
Energy consumed - by road users from petroleum products (GWh)	1227.34 (2006) 1219.50 (2005)				East Midlands: 40534.52 (2006) 40191.34 (2005)	Increasing in line with regional and national trends		Continue to monitor.	BERR (Total final energy consumption regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
		4,614.71 (2006) 4,613.09 (2005)	3672.51 (2006) 3666.09 (2005)		England: 485945.58 (2006) 483764.47 (2005)	Increasing in line with regional and national trends		Continue to monitor.	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
					(2005)				
Renewable energy capacity installed – biomass (MW) ⁴	0 (2007/2008)					Trend not available	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	Nottinghamshire LPAs
	0 (2006/2007)								
	0 (2005/2006)					Increase from last year – previously static trend	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	
		65.5 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	65.5 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)						
Renewable energy capacity installed – ground source heat pumps (MW) ⁴	0 (2007/2008)					Trend not available	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	Nottinghamshire LPAs
	0 (2006/2007)								
	0 (2005/2006)					Increase from last year – previously static trend	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	
		65.4 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	65.4 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)						
Renewable energy capacity installed – solar PV (MW) ⁵	0 (2007/2008)					Trend not available	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	Nottinghamshire LPAs
	0 (2006/2007)								
	0 (2005/2006)					Increase from last year – previously static trend	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	
		57.1 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0	57.1 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0						

⁴ For Core HMA data for Rushcliffe unavailable

⁴ For Core HMA data for Rushcliffe unavailable

⁵ For Core HMA data for Rushcliffe unavailable

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source	
		(2005/2006)	(2005/2006)							
Renewable energy capacity installed – solar heat (MW)	0 (2007/2008)					Trend not available	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	Nottinghamshire LPAs	
	0 (2006/2007)									
	0 (2005/2006)				Increase from last year – previously static trend	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information			
		95.5 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	95.5 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)							
Renewable energy capacity installed – wind (MW)	0 (2007/2008)					Trend not available	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information	Nottinghamshire LPAs	
	0 (2006/2007)									
	0 (2005/2006)				Increase from last year – previously static trend	N/A	Use monitoring systems to record this information			
		58.9 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	58.9 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)							
Energy consumed - from renewables (GWh)	.62 (2006) .62 (2005)				East Midlands: 960.50 (2006) 933.53 (2005)	Static in opposition to regional trend		Monitor.	BERR (Total final energy consumption regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009	
		71.78 (2006) 80.02 (2005)	70.18 (2006) 78.42 (2005)		England: 6939.47 (2006) 7492.53 (2005)	Declining in line with national trend but in opposition to regional trend		Continue to monitor		
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									SA11 - To make efficient use of the existing	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
							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 of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	52.91 (2008)			56.21 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Similar to county average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		59.9 (2008)	59.9 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	99.86 (2008)			92.97 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Almost total. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		96.46 (2008)	96.46 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	94.44 (2008)			85.89 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Above county average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		99.49 (2008)	99.49 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	99.87 (2008)			97.26 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Almost total. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		98.58 (2008)	98.58 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Similar to county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	4.18 (2008)			18.31 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Below area average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		8.95 (2008)	8.95 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Lower than county average. Continue to monitor	

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Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	69.10 (2008)			70.26 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Around county average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		70.00 (2008)	70.00 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Similar to county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	99 (2008)			93.42 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Almost total. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		95.23 (2008)	95.23 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	99.99 (2008)			98.25 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Almost total. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		98.83 (2008)	98.83 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Similar to county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	58.79 (2008)			64 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Lower than county average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		69 (2008)	69 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	99.85 (2008)			94.16 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Almost total. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		96.54 (2008)	96.54 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	27.24 (2008)			42.48 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Lower than county average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		35.7 (2008)	35.7 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Lower than county average. Continue to monitor	
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	88.25 (2008)			85.84 (2008)		No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
		88.88 (2008)	88.88 (2008)			No trend available	N/A	Higher than county average. Continue to monitor	
SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities									
Benefit claimants -	7,745 (2007)			103,565		Relatively static		Continue to monitor	NOMIS (annual)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
all claimants - total	7,740 (2006) 7,730 (2005)			(07) 103,725 (06) 102,390 (05)					survey of hours and earnings Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
		67,490 (2007) 67,315 (2006) 66,205 (2005)	58800 (2007) 58535 (2006) 57565 (2005)			Increasing as opposed to countywide trend which is relatively static.		Continue to monitor	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
Benefits claimants - Job Seekers Allowance - total	1,305 (2007) 1,200 (2006) 1,090 (2005)			17,745 (2007) 17,440 (2006) 15,165 (2005)		Increasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
		13,109 (2007) 12,725 (2006) 10,910 (2005)	11490 (2007) 11080 (2006) 9630 (2005)			Increasing in line with county trend		Continue to monitor	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
Earnings - weekly residents median (£)	510.90 (2007) 467.60 (2006) 466 (2005)			460.70 (2007) 436.20 (2006) 425.50	East Midlands: 449.60 (2007) 430 (2006) 423.10	Steadily increasing in line with county, regional and national trends and greater.		Significantly higher than county, regional and national. Continue to monitor.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings Workplace analysis, and Resident

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		463.56 (2007) 449.9 (2006) 440.6 (2005)	488.8 (2007) 468.6 (2006) 456.7 (2005)	(2005)	(2005) England: 484 (2007) 464 (2006) 450.40 (2005)	Increasing in line with county, regional and national trend.		Higher than county, regional and national. Continue to monitor.	analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
Earnings - weekly workplace median (£)	462.70 (2007) 444.20 (2006) 430.70 (2005)			429.90 (2007) 420 (2006) 402.50 (2005)	East Midlands: 442.80 (2007) 421.60 (2006) 419.10 (2005)	Steadily increasing in line with county, regional and national trends but below national rate.		Higher than county, and regional but lower than national. Continue to monitor.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
		431.06 (2007) 426.1 (2006) 427.92 (2005)	459.3 (2007) 445.6 (2006) 432.9 (2005)		England: 483.10 (2007) 463.60 (2006) 449.80 (2005)	Increasing in line with county, regional and national trend.		Higher than county, and regional but lower than national. Continue to monitor.	
Economically active - working age people %	81.19 (2007/2008)) 78.41 (2006/2007) 74 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 80.34 (2007/2008) 80.21 (2006/2007) 80.31 (2005/2006)	Increasing like national trend which is increasing slightly		Higher than regional and national average.	NOMIS (APS data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
		78.84 (2007/2008) 79.62 (2006/2007) 78.94 (2005/2006)	77.45 (2007/2008) 78.18 (2006/2007) 77.57 (2005/2006)		England: 78.79 (2007/2008) 78.67 (2006/2007) 78.51 (2005/2006)	Relatively static compared to regional and national trend which is increasingly slightly		Lower than national and regional rate. Continue to monitor.	
Economically inactive - working age people %	18.81 (2007/2008)				East Midlands: 19.66	Decreasing		Lower than regional and national averages. Continue to monitor.	NOMIS (APS data for July to June,

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
	21.59 (2006/2007) 26 (2005/2006)				(2007/2008) 19.79 (2006/2007) 19.69 (2005/2006)				downloaded 13.02.2009
		21.16 (2007/2008) 20.38 (2006/2007) 21.06 (2005/2006)	22.55 (2007/2008) 21.87 (2006/2007) 22.44 (2005/2006)		England: 21.21 (2007/2008) 21.33 (2006/2007) 21.49 (2005/2006)	Relatively static in line with regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national average. Continue to monitor.	
Employment - working age %	76.10 (2007/2008) 72.30 (2006/2007) 71.57 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 75.89 (2007/2008) 76.17 (2006/2007) 76.22 (2005/2006)	Increasing unlike regional trend and above national trend which is relatively static		Similar to regional and national average but decreasing at a faster rate. Continue to monitor.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
		74.38 (2007/2008) 75.32 (2006/2007) 75.2 (2005/2006)	72.75 (2007/2008) 74.05 (2006/2007) 73.75 (2005/2006)		England: 74.53 (2007/2008) 74.38 (2006/2007) 74.28 (2005/2006)	Relatively static.		Lower than regional and national average. Continue to monitor.	
Jobs - Full and Part time - total	37,300 (2007) 33,700 (2006)				East Midlands: 1,913,200 (2007) 1,853,700 (2006)	Increasing in line with county, regional and national trend.		Continue to monitor	NOMIS (ABI) downloaded 18.02.2009
		333,100 (2007) 328,200 (2006)	294600 (2007) 289800 (2006)	470,500 (07) 455,000 (06)	England: 23,004,900 (2007) 22,789,600 (2006)	Increasing in line with county, regional and national trend.		Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
					(2006)				
Jobs by industry - construction %	8.10 (2007) 8.20 (2006)				East Midlands: 5.30 (2007) 5.30 (2006)	Static in line with regional and national trend.		Higher than regional and national average.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
		6.06 (2007) 5.92 (2006)	6.15 (2007) 6.18 (2006)		England: 4.60 (2007) 4.60 (2006)	Relatively static in line with regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national average	
Jobs by industry - manufacturing %	16.80 (2007) 18.20 (2006)				East Midlands: 15.70 (2007) 15.70 (2006)	Decreasing. Regional and national trend static		Significantly higher than regional and national averages. Continue to monitor to ensure the region can support a variety of industries	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
		13.26 (2007) 13.82 (2006)	10.73 (2007) 11.3 (2006)		England: 10.90 (2007) 10.90 (2006)	Decreasing. Regional and national trend static		Lower than regional average but similar to national average. Continue to monitor to ensure the region can support a variety of industries	
Jobs by industry - services %	74.90 (2007) 72.70 (2006)				East Midlands: 77.10 (2007) 76.80 (2006)	Slight increase mirroring regional and national trends		Below regional and national averages. Continue to monitor to ensure the region can support a variety of industries	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
		79.6 (2007) 79.04 (2006)	81.9 (2007) 81.1 (2006)		England: 83.30 (2007) 83.10 (2006)	Slight increase mirroring regional and national trends		Higher than regional average but lower than national average. Continue to monitor to ensure the region can support a variety of industries	
Jobs density - (1.0 = 1 job for each working age resident)	.57 (2006) .57 (2005) .55 (2004)				East Midlands: .81 (2006) .80 (2005) .78 (2004)	Increasing in line with regional and national trend		Significantly lower than regional and national average. Continue to monitor	NOMIS Jobs density, downloaded 13.02.2009
		.74 (2006) .71 (2005) .68 (2004)	.75 (2006) .72 (2005) .69 (2004)		England: .88 (2006)	Increasing in line with regional and national trend		Lower than regional and national average. Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
					.84 (2005) .84 (2004)				
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) ⁶	NaN (2007/2008) 470 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)						N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 470 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) ⁷	NaN (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 952 (2005/2006)						N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 952 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 952 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) ⁸	NaN (2007/2008) 10,903 (2006/2007) 570 (2005/2006)						N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		Not available (2007/2008) Not	1747 (2007/2008) 10903 (2006/2007)			Fluctuating	N/A	Continue to monitor	

⁶ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Broxtowe (2007/2008)

⁷ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Broxtowe (2007/2008) and Rushcliffe (2005/2006)

⁸ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Broxtowe (2007/2008)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	570 (2005/2006)						
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) ⁹	0 (2007/2008) 1,340 (2006/2007) 925 (2005/2006)					On a downturn	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 1340 (2006/2007) 925 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 1340 (2006/2007) 925 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) ²⁰	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 272 (2005/2006)					Halted	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 272 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 272 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) ²¹	3,760 (2007/2008) 2,572 (2006/2007) 9,644 (2005/2006)					Variable and significant	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		3760	3760			Fluctuating	N/A	Continue to monitor	

⁹ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Rushcliffe (2005/2006)

²⁰ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Rushcliffe (2005/2006)

²¹ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Rushcliffe (2005/2006)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2007/2008) 2572 (2007/2008) 9644 (2005/2006)	(2007/2008) 2572 (2007/2008) 9644 (2005/2006)						
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) ²²	NaN (2007/2008) 727 (2006/2007) 1,115 (2005/2006)					Declining	N/A	Continue to monitor Needs redress	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 727 (2006/2007) 1115 (2005/2006)			Decreasing		Continue to monitor	
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) ²³	NaN (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 6,693 (2005/2006)					Halted	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 6693 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) ²⁴	NaN (2007/2008) 15,733 (2006/2007) 626 (2005/2006)					Increasing	N/A	Continue to monitor Needs redress	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0	0			Fluctuating	N/A	Continue to monitor	

²² Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Rushcliffe (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2007/2008)

²³ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Rushcliffe (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2007/2008)

²⁴ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005-2008), Rushcliffe (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2007/2008)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	(2007/2008) 15733 (2006/2007) 626 (2005/2006)						
Unemployment - working age %	6.45 (2007/2008) 7.79 (2006/2007) 3.47 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 5.54 (2007/2008) 5.04 (2006/2007) 5.10 (2005/2006)	Fluctuating at a rate now above the regional and national averages		Continue to monitor	NOMIS (APS data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009)
		5.36 (2007/2008) 5.0 (2006/2007) 5.1 (2005/2006)	6.14 (2007/2008) 5.36 (2006/2007) 5.1 (2005/2006)		England: 5.41 (2007/2008) 5.45 (2006/2007) 5.39 (2005/2006)	Increasing at a slightly quicker rate than regional and national average			
VAT registered businesses - deregistrations	185 (2007) 160 (2006) 180 (2005)				East Midlands: 9,535 (2007) 9,175 (2006) 9,450 (2005)	Relatively static which is similar to the regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	NOMIS
		1,340 (2007) 1,330 (2006) 1,390 (2005)	1175 (2007) 1130 (2006) 1190 (2005)		England: 128,800 (2007) 124,665 (2006) 125,380 (2005)	Relatively static which is similar to the regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	
VAT registered businesses - registrations	260 (2007) 235 (2006) 230 (2005)				East Midlands: 13,260	Increasing in line with regional and national		Continue to monitor.	NOMIS

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		1,840 (2007) 1,745 (2006) 1,735 (2005)	1570 (2007) 1470 (2006) 1445 (2005)		(2007) 12,325 (2006) 12,240 (2005) England: 179,905 (2007) 159,320 (2006) 159,000 (2005)	Increasing – in line with regional and national trend		Continue to monitor	
VAT registered businesses - total	2,580 (2007) 2,465 (2006) 2,395 (2005)				East Midlands: 139,145 (2007) 135,420 (2006) 132,515 (2005)	Increasing – in line with regional trend		Continue to monitor	NOMIS
		18,825 (2007) 18,360 (2006) 17,950 (2005)	15725 (2007) 15360 (2006) 15020 (2005)			Increasing – in line with regional trend		Continue to monitor	
SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation								SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	
Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials - %	17.20 (2007/2008) 16.38 (2006/2007) 20.73 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 15.43 (2007/2008) 15.53 (2006/2007) 15.05 (2005/2006) England: 15.79 (2007/2008) 15.56	Fluctuating – as opposed to relatively static regional trend and increasing national trend		Significantly higher than regional and national percentage	NOMIS (APS Data for July 1 June, downloaded 13.02.2009)
		16.1 (2007/2008) 15.74	16.3 (2007/2008) 16.78			Decreasing - as opposed to relatively static regional trend and increasing national trend		Higher than regional and national percentage	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2006/2007) 16.82 (2005/2006)	(2006/2007) 22.96 (2005/2006)		(2006/2007) 15.33 (2005/2006)				
Employment profile - 2: professional occupations - %	15.25 (2007/2008)				East Midlands: 11.29 (2007/2008)	Increasing – as opposed to relatively static regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national percentage	NOMIS (APS Data for July 1 June, downloaded 13.02.2009)
	14.31 (2006/2007)				11.20 (2006/2007)				
	13.82 (2005/2006)				11.71 (2005/2006)				
					England: 13 (2007/2008)				
		14.22 (2007/2008)	15.79 (2007/2008)		13.11 (2006/2007)	Slightly fluctuating – as opposed to relatively static regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national percentage	
		12.92 (2006/2007)	13.95 (2006/2007)		12.87 (2005/2006)				
		14.58 (2005/2006)	15.58 (2005/2006)						
Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations - %	14.89 (2007/2008)				East Midlands: 12.06 (2007/2008)	Fluctuating – as opposed to relatively static regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national trend but pattern of fluctuation suggests this could change again. Continue to monitor.	NOMIS (APS Data for July 1 June, downloaded 13.02.2009)
	18.27 (2006/2007)				12.38 (2006/2007)				
	13.44 (2005/2006)				12.51 (2005/2006)				
					England: 14.61 (2007/2008)				
		12.74 (2007/2008)	47.53 (2007/2008)		14.37 (2006/2007)	Fluctuating – as opposed to relatively static regional and national trend		Currently lower than regional and national trend but pattern of fluctuation suggests this could change again. Continue to monitor.	
		14.68 (2006/2007)	62.37 (2006/2007)		14.43 (2005/2006)				
		14.26 (2005/2006)	55.55 (2005/2006)						
Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations - %	8.51 (2007/2008) 9.79				East Midlands: 10.80 (2007/2008)	Declining as opposed to relatively static regional trend but in line with national trend		Lower than regional and national percentage	NOMIS (APS Data for July 1 June, downloaded

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
	(2006/2007) 10.17 (2005/2006)				11.06 (2006/2007) 10.65 (2005/2006)				13.02.2009
		9.56 (2007/2008) 10.68 (2006/2007) 10.08 (2005/2006)	8.95 (2007/2008) 10.67 (2006/2007) 7.89 (2005/2006)		England: 11.60 (2007/2008) 11.96 (2006/2007) 12.28 (2005/2006)	Slight fluctuations as opposed to relatively static national and regional trend		Lower than regional and national average	
Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations - %	12.23 (2007/2008) 10.17 (2006/2007) 12.48 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 11.95 (2007/2008) 11.96 (2006/2007) 11.92 (2005/2006) England: 10.67 (2007/2008) 10.85 (2006/2007) 10.95 (2005/2006)	Fluctuating as opposed to relatively static regional and national percentage		Higher than national and regional averages	NOMIS (APS Data for July 1 June, downloaded 13.02.2009)
		12.14 (2007/2008) 11.84 (2006/2007) 11.58 (2005/2006)	13.05 (2007/2008) 10.88 (2006/2007) 16.17 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating as opposed to relatively static regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national average.	
Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations - %	5.50 (2007/2008) 5.08 (2006/2007) 5.76 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 8.38 (2007/2008) 7.48 (2006/2007) 7.70 (2005/2006) England: 7.98 (2007/2008) 7.82	Fluctuating unlike rising national and regional trends		Below regional and national averages	NOMIS (APS Data for July 1 June, downloaded 13.02.2009)
		7.6 (2007/2008) 6.3	7.6 (2007/2008) 6.3			Relatively static		Lower than regional average but relatively similar to national average	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2006/2007) 6.95 (2005/2006)	(2006/2007) 6.95 (2005/2006)		(2006/2007) 7.78 (2005/2006)				
Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations - %	9.93 (2007/2008) 6.59 (2006/2007) 6.33 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 7.53 (2007/2008) 7.52 (2006/2007) 7.36 (2005/2006) England: 7.51 (2007/2008)	Rising above static regional and national trends	N/A	Higher than regional and national averages	NOMIS (APS) Data for July 2009, downloaded 13.02.2009
		8.7 (2007/2008) 8.52 (2006/2007) 7.0 (2005/2006)	8.33 (2007/2008) 7.89 (2006/2007) 6.17 (2005/2006)		7.60 (2006/2007) 7.54 (2005/2006)	Increasing opposed to static regional and national trend,		Higher than regional and national average	
Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives - %	5.85 (2007/2008) 6.03 (2007/2008) 5.18 (2005/2006)				East Midlands: 9.19 (2007/2008) 8.86 (2007/2008) 9.39 (2005/2006) England: 7.08 (2007/2008)	Fluctuating in line with regional and national trends.		Lower than regional and national averages	NOMIS (APS) Data for July 2009, downloaded 13.02.2009
		8.4 (2007/2008) 10.35 (2006/2007) 8.6 (2005/2006)	5.66 (2007/2008) 6.16 (2006/2007) 7.14 (2005/2006)		7.05 (2007/2008) 7.33 (2005/2006)	Decreasing in line with national trend		Lower than regional and national average	
Employment profile -					East	Fluctuating in contrast to relatively static regional and national	N/A	Lower than regional and national	NOMIS (APS)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
9: elementary occupations - %	9.93 (2007/2008)				Midlands: 13.39 (2007/2008)	trends		averages	Data for July 1 June, downloaded 13.02.2009
	13.37 (2006/2007)				13.42 (2006/2007)				
	12.09 (2005/2006)				13.53 (2005/2006)				
		12.76 (2007/2008)	12.00 (2007/2008)		England: 11.46 (2007/2008)	Increasing slightly in line with national trend		Relatively similar to regional and national trend	
Qualifications - working age people with Level 1 and above equivalent qualifications - %		12.00 (2006/2007)	11.62 (2006/2007)		11.33 (2006/2007)				NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)
		11.71 (2005/2006)	11.02 (2005/2006)		11.21 (2005/2006)				
	82.84 (2007)				East Midlands: 78.15 (2007)	Decreasing in contrast to regional and national trend which is relatively static		Higher than regional and national averages	
	84.05 (2006)				78.52 (2006)				
Qualifications - working age people with Level 2 and above equivalent qualifications - %	86.60 (2005)				77.01 (2005)				NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)
		80.54 (2007)	80.37 (2007)		England: 78.07 (2007)	Decreasing in contrast to regional and national trends which are relatively static		Higher than regional and national average	
		80.60 (2006)	80.87 (2006)		77.70 (2006)				
		83.26 (2005)	84.46 (2005)		77.24 (2005)				
Qualifications - working age people with Level 2 and above equivalent qualifications - %	67.94 (2007)				East Midlands: 62.55 (2007)	Decreasing in contrast to increasing regional and national averages		Higher than regional and national averages	NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)
	68.38 (2006)				62.43 (2006)				
	73.80 (2005)				60.66 (2005)	Decreasing in contrast to increasing regional and national average		Higher than regional and national average	
		67.04 (2007)	66.88 (2007)						
		65.84	67.05						

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		2006 68.00 2005	(2006) 70.4 (2005)		England: 64.12 (2007) 63.43 (2006) 62.60 (2005)				
Qualifications - working age people with Level 3 and above equivalent qualifications - %	53.19 (2007) 53.56 (2006) 54.22 (2005)				East Midlands: 44.06 (2007) 43.65 (2006) 42.30 (2005)	Decreasing – opposite to regional and national trends		Still higher than regional and national averages. Continue to monitor.	NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)
		50.16 (2007) 48.8 (2006) 50.94 (2005)	51.8 (2007) 51.03 (2006) 53.42 (2005)		England: 46.03 (2007) 45 (2006) 43.99 (2005)	Relatively static in contrast to increasing regional and national trend		Higher than regional and national average.	
Qualifications - working age people with Level 4 and above equivalent qualifications - %	35.60 (2007) 32.91 (2006) 33.73 (2005)				East Midlands: 25.53 (2007) 24.65 (2006) 23.36 (2005)	Fluctuating – contrast to regional and national trends which are steadily increasing.		Higher than national and regional averages. May be of concern if district trend continues to be disparate to national and regional trend. Continue to monitor	NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)
		30.96 (2007) 29.9 (2006) 29.94 (2005)	33.47 (2007) 33.24 (2006) 32.56 (2005)		England: 28.31 (2007) 27.20 (2006) 26.23 (2005)	Relatively static as opposed to regional and national trend which is increasing		Higher than national and regional average. Continue to monitor	
Qualifications - working age people with no qualifications - %	9.50 (2007) 10.83 (2006) 8.43 (2005)				East Midlands: 13.45	Fluctuating – regional and national trends decreasing		Lower than national and regional averages but should like to achieve their consistent downward trend	NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
					(2007) 13.81 (2006) 15.05 (2005)				
		12.5 (2007) 13.54 (2006) 11.14 (2005)	12.18 (2007) 13.56 (2006) 10.43 (2005)		England: 12.93 (2007) 13.56 (2006) 14.08 (2005)	Fluctuating – regional and national trends decreasing		Lower than national and regional average	
Qualifications - working age people with other qualifications - %	7.80 (2007) 5.13 (2006) 4.97 (2005)				East Midlands: 8.40 (2007) 7.67 (2006) 7.94 (2005)	Increasing, at a greater rate than regional and national averages		Lower than national and regional averages. Continue to monitor	NOMIS (APS downloaded 13.02.2009)
		6.98 (2007) 7.66 (2006) 7.06 (2005)	7.46 (2007) 5.57 (2006) 5.17 (2005)		England: 9 (2007) 8.75 (2006) 8.68 (2005)	Increasing in line with national trend.		Lower than national and regional average, Continue to monitor.	
SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies								SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	
Employment land - available (ha)	34.50 (2007/2008) 47.91 (2006/2007)					Decreasing		Continue to monitor to ensure that sufficient employment land is available and review in accordance with the Regional	Nottinghamshire LAs

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Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
	48.75 (2005/2006)							Plan	
		219.83 (2007/2008) 231.42 (2006/2007) 237.08 (2005/2006)	219.83 (2007/2008) 231.42 (2006/2007) 237.08 (2005/2006)			Decreasing		Continue to monitor to ensure that sufficient employment land is available	
Employment land - lost (ha)	2.68 (2007/2008) 1.66 (2006/2007) .11 (2005/2006)					Increasing		Continue to monitor to ensure that sufficient employment land is available unless another more sustainable land use is appropriate, such as under PPS3	Nottinghamshire LAs
		4.2 (2007/2008) 3.22 (2006/2007) 3.81 (2005/2006)	4.2 (2007/2008) 3.22 (2006/2007) 3.81 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating		Continue to monitor to ensure that sufficient employment land is available	
Land developed - business use (ha)	5.07 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		7.91 (2007/2008) 2 (2006/2007) 2.11 (2005/2006)	7.91 (2007/2008) 2 (2006/2007) 2.11 (2005/2006)			Fluctuating	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Land developed - leisure use (ha)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0	0			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	(2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)						
Land developed - other use (ha)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 1.9 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 1.9 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
Land developed - retail use (ha)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New business floor space - B general (sq m) ²⁵	3 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0	3			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	

²⁵ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2005/2007)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 1200 (2005/2006)	(2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 1200 (2005/2006)						
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) ²⁶	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		275 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	7621 (2007/2008) 4800 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			Increasing	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) ²⁷	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		1890 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	1890 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			Increasing	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) ²⁸	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs

²⁶ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2005-2007)

²⁷ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2005/2006)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
	Not available (2005/2006)								
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) ²⁹	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 1723 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 1723 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) ³⁰	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	Nottinghamshire LPAs
		0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 1200	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 1200			No trend available	N/A	Continue to monitor	

²⁸ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2005-2007)

²⁹ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2005-2007)

³⁰ Data for Core HMA unavailable for Nottingham City (2005/2006), Broxtowe (2005-2007)

Indicator	District	Greater Nottingham (excluding Hucknall)	City, Gedling, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe	Countywide	Regional and/or National	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments		Data Source
		(2005/2006)	(2005/2006)						

Indicators – notes

Indicator Name	Definition	Data Source	Copyright
Demographic			
Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank	The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation is constructed by combining the seven transformed 'Domain' scores, using different weights. High average scores and low rank indicate the most deprived areas.	Office for National Statistics	© Office for National Statistics
Population by age and sex	The Government's official estimates of the population.	Office for National Statistics	© Office for National Statistics
SA1 To ensure that the housing stock market meets the housing needs of the region.			
Average house prices 2007	The average price of house sales.	Land Registry	© Crown Copyright Reserved
Dwelling stock by type - flats	Housing stock by type - number of flats, apartments and maisonettes.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwelling stock by type - houses	Housing stock by type - number of houses and bungalows.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings	Housing stock by type - number of temporary dwellings (mobile homes/house boats).	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwellings - all stock	Total amount of housing stock.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Homelessness	Number of eligible households that are unintentionally homeless and in priority need, which are accepted as homeless.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 1 bedroom	Number of housing completions with 1 bedroom.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms	Number of housing completions with 2 bedrooms.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	Number of housing completions with 3 bedrooms.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms	Number of housing completions with 4 or more bedrooms.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - affordable	Number of housing completions that are affordable.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - flats	Number of housing completions that are flats.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - houses	Number of housing completions that are houses.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - total	Total number of housing completions.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	

Housing tenure - LA	Number of dwellings by tenure: dwellings owned by Local Authority.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Housing tenure - private	Number of dwellings by tenure: privately owned dwellings.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Housing tenure - RSL	Number of dwellings by tenure: dwellings owned by Registered Social Landlords.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%)	Amount of Local Authority owned housing stock that is non-decent.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings in Local Authority (LA) ownership.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings in other ownership.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings in private ownership.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings owned by Registered Social Landlords (RSL).	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Vacant dwellings by tenure - total	Total number of vacant dwellings.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

SA2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities.

Life expectancy at birth	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.	EMPHO	© National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD)
New health facilities or those enhanced or expanded	The number of new health facilities or those enhanced or expanded.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
People killed and seriously injured road traffic accidents	The number of road traffic accident casualties who were killed or seriously injured.	Nottinghamshire Police	
Sport participation (%)	Adults taking part in sport at least 3 times a week for at least 30 minutes	Sport England	

SA3 To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage.

Eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards	Area in hectares of each District managed to Green Flag standard.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Money received for open space enhancement	Amount of money received for open space enhancement	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Museums - number	Number of museums.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New open space in connection with planning approvals	Amount of new open space in connection with planning approvals in hectares	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

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

All crimes	Total number of crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police.	Nottinghamshire Police
Burglary other than dwelling	Crime defined as 'Burglary other than dwelling' is often seen as an indicator of Business Crime. (includes any part of a non-dwelling e.g. shop, office, warehouse, sheds, garages etc).	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). This definition has been defined locally by the Nottinghamshire Business Crime Unit.	Nottinghamshire Police
Criminal damage	Criminal Damage is defined as a person who (or intends to) without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another. Criminal damage is commonly known as vandalism.	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 when searched, often for another offence .	Nottinghamshire Police
Dwelling burglary	A person is guilty of burglary dwelling (domestic burglary) if they enter any part of a dwelling (fit for habitation) as a trespasser and steal or attempt to steal anything in the building or attempt to inflict any grievous bodily harm on any person in the building (or intend to carry out any of these acts).	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.	Nottinghamshire Police
Theft from motor vehicle	Theft from a vehicle is where the intent is to steal from a vehicle rather than drive it away.	Nottinghamshire Police
Theft of 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	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). It includes physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse.	Nottinghamshire Police

SA5 To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region.

Community centres - number	Number of community centres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Community facilities gained	Number of new community facilities.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Community facilities lost	Number of community facilities lost.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Leisure centres - number	Number of Local Authority owned leisure centres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Libraries	Number of libraries.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
SA6 To increase biodiversity levels across the region.			
Biological SINCs (ha)	Area covered by Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (BSINCs). BSINCs are also known as Local Sites.	Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre	
Local Nature Reserves - area	The area covered by Local Nature Reserves in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Local Nature Reserves - number	The number of National Nature Reserves in each District.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
National Nature Reserves - area	Area covered by National Nature Reserves in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
National Nature Reserves - number	Number of National Nature Reserves	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
SSSI - condition is favourable	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SA7 To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region.			
Battlefields	Number of Battlefields.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Conservation Areas - area	Area covered by Conservation Areas.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Conservation Areas - number	Number of Conservation Areas.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Conservation Areas with Management Plans	Number of Conservation Areas with Management Plans.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Listed Buildings	Number of listed buildings in each grade in each SOA.	English Heritage	
Registered parks and gardens - area	Number of Registered Parks and Gardens.	English Heritage	
Registered parks and gardens - number	The number of Registered Parks and Gardens (not Historic Parks and Gardens).	English Heritage	
Scheduled Ancient monuments	The number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	English Heritage	

Woodland - ancient woodland - amount in each SOA	Amount of ancient woodland in hectares.	English Nature	© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
Woodland areas - total	Area of Woodland in hectares. Data derived from the National Inventory of Woodland - Interpreted Forest Type (IFT), 31st March 2002.	Forestry Commission	
SA8 To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals.			
Aggregates - primary land won aggregates	Amount of primary land won aggregates in millions of tonnes.	Nottinghamshire County Council	
Air quality - area covered by Air Quality Management Areas	Amount of each SOA in hectares covered by Air Quality Management Areas.	Nottinghamshire Local planning Authorities	
Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2	The number of exceedences of the air quality strategy objective (NO2) annual mean >40 µgm-3	UK air quality archive	
Air quality - Households living in Air Quality Management Areas	The number of households living in Air Quality Management Areas.	AQMA boundaries from Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities. Households derived from OS AddressPoint.	© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Nottingham City Council 100019317 2009
Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3	Area covered by flood zones 2 and 3 in hectares.	Environment Agency	
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita.	DEFRA (Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas)	© Crown copyright
Contaminated land	Area of land that is contaminated.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Developments incorporating SUDS	Number of developments incorporating SUDS.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwellings in flood zones 2 or 3	Number of dwellings in flood zone 2 or 3.	Environment Agency for Flood Zones; Ordnance Survey AddressPoint for dwellings	© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Nottingham City Council 100019317 2009 © Environment Agency.
Greenfield land lost to new development	Amount of greenfield land lost to new development in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	Number of housing completions at a density between 30 and 50 per hectare.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	Number of housing completions at a density of less than 30 per hectare.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	Number of housing completions at a density of more than 50 per hectare.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - on PDL	Number of housing completions on previously developed land.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	

Housing completions - total	Total number of housing completions.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Land developed for employment on PDL %	Area of land developed for employment on previously developed land.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New properties built incorporating water efficiency measures	Number of new properties built incorporating water efficiency measures.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on ground of water quality	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on the ground of water quality.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies - biological	Percentage of rivers in each District in each of the four biological water quality categories (Good, Fair, Poor and Bad).	DEFRA	© Crown copyright
Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies - chemical	Percentage of rivers in each District in each of the four chemical water quality categories (Good, Fair, Poor and Bad).	DEFRA	© Crown copyright

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

Commercial and industrial waste	Amount of commercial and industrial waste produced.	Nottinghamshire County Council
Construction and demolition waste	Amount of commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste produced.	Nottinghamshire County Council
Household waste - dry recycled	Amount of dry household waste recycled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Household waste - green recycled	Amount of green household waste composted.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Household waste - total recycled	Amount of all household waste recycled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Household waste incinerated	Amount of household waste incinerated.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Household waste landfilled	Amount of household waste landfilled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Municipal solid waste landfilled	Amount of municipal waste landfilled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Municipal waste (total)	Amount of total municipal waste.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery	Amount of municipal waste used to recover energy/heat.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council

New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal composting (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal composting (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal landfill (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal landfill (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal recycling (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal recycling (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council

Residual household waste	Amount of residual household waste per household in tonnes.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
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SA10 To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.

Energy - per consumer - domestic gas (kWh)	Total domestic gas consumption per consumer (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)
Energy - per consumer - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)	Total Industrial and commercial gas consumption per consumer (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)
Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)	Total domestic electricity consumption per meterpoint (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)
Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	Total Industrial and commercial gas consumption per meterpoint (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)
Energy use - by domestic users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by domestic users from petroleum products.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)
Energy use - by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products.	BERR
Energy use - by road users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by road users from petroleum products.	BERR
Energy use - from renewables (GWh)	Amount of energy used from renewables in GWh.	BERR
Energy use - rail users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by rail users from petroleum products.	BERR
Renewable energy capacity installed - biomass (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from biomass.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Renewable energy capacity installed - ground source heat pumps (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from ground source heat pumps.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Renewable energy capacity installed - solar heat (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from solar heat.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Renewable energy capacity installed - solar PV (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from solar PV.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Renewable energy capacity installed - wind (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from wind.	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.

Access to education and training - further education sites	A calculation of the accessibility of further education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). 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.	Property information from Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.
Access to education and training - primary education	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). 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	Property information from Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.
Access to education and training - secondary education	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). 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	Property information from Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.
Access to health care - GP	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). 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	Property information provided by Nottingham PCT. Calculations carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council
Access to health care - hospital	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). 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	Property information from LPAs. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.
Access to leisure opportunities - leisure centre	A calculation of the accessibility of leisure centres measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). 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	Property information from LPAs. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.
Railway station usage	Station usage data consist of estimates of the total numbers of people entering and exiting at stations based on ticket sales.	Office of Rail Regulation

SA12 To create high quality employment opportunities.

Benefit claimants - all working age claimants	The percentage of people who are claiming any of the DWP working-age benefits. The main advantage of using this client group dataset is that the double counting of claimants of multiple benefits has been removed so that users will get a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.	NOMIS (benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Benefit claimants - Income support for lone parents	The number of working age people who are claiming Income support for lone parents.	NOMIS (benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Benefit claimants - working age claimants of workless benefits only (NI 152 definition)	The percentage of working age people who are claiming JSA, Incapacity benefit, Income support for lone parents, or other income related benefit.	NOMIS (benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Earnings - full time workers by residence	Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Earnings - full time workers by workplace	Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Economic activity	All people who are either in employment or unemployed, expressed as a percentage of working age people.	NOMIS (APS) covers July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Economic inactivity	All people who are neither in employment nor unemployed, expressed as a percentage of working age people. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.	NOMIS (APS) covers July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment rate - working age people in employment	People of working age including 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	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs - Full and Part time	Number of full and part time jobs.	NOMIS (ABI)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

Jobs - Full and Part time	Number of full and part time jobs.	NOMIS (ABI)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs by industry - construction	The proportion of jobs held by employees by three industry categories: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs Density tables.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs by industry - manufacturing	The proportion of jobs held by employees by three industry categories: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs Density tables.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs by industry - services	The proportion of jobs held by employees by three industry categories: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs Density tables.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs density	The number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64). 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. The number of working age residents figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the mid-2001 population estimates.	ONS Ratio of jobs to working age population	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m)	Amount of new leisure floor space in town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new leisure floor space on the edge of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new leisure floor space out of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)	Amount of new office floor space in town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new office floor space on the edge of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new office floor space out of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)	Amount of new retail floor space in town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new retail floor space on the edge of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	

New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new retail floor space out of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed	Number of working age people who are unemployed.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
VAT registered businesses - deregistrations	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. The figures relate to registrations and deregistrations during the calendar year, and the total is the stock at the end of the calendar year. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship, the health of the business population, and show economic vitality.	NOMIS (vat registrations/deregistrations by industry)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
VAT registered businesses - registrations	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. The figures relate to registrations and deregistrations during the calendar year, and the total is the stock at the end of the calendar year. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship, the health of the business population, and show economic vitality.	NOMIS (vat registrations/deregistrations by industry)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
VAT registered businesses - total	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. The figures relate to registrations and deregistrations during the calendar year, and the total is the stock at the end of the calendar year. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship, the health of the business population, and show economic vitality.	NOMIS (vat registrations/deregistrations by industry)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

SA13 To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials	Resident working age people in employment - managers and senior officials.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 2: professional occupations	Resident working age people in employment - professional occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations	Resident working age people in employment - associate prof & tech occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations	Resident working age people in employment - administrative and secretarial occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations	Resident working age people in employment - skilled trades occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations	Resident working age people in employment - personal service occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations	Resident working age people in employment - sales and customer service occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives	Resident working age people in employment - process, plant and machine operatives.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations	Resident working age people in employment - elementary occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 1 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 2 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 3 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 4 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - no qualifications - working age	The percentage of working age people with no qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - other qualifications - working age	The percentage of working age people with other qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

SA14 To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

Amount of completed business development - B general (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B general.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Amount of completed business development - B1 (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B1.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Amount of completed business development - B1a (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B1a.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Amount of completed business development - B1b and B1c (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B1b and B1c.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Amount of completed business development - B2 (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B2.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Amount of completed business development - B8 (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B8.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Employment land availability	Employment land availability in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Employment land lost to housing or other uses	Amount of employment land lost to housing and other uses.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - business	Amount of land developed for business employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - leisure	Amount of land developed for leisure employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - other	Amount of land developed for other employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

Land developed for employment - retail	Amount of land developed for retail employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
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Appendix 3 – How the requirements of SEA are met in this SA scoping report

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in this SA scoping report
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Executive Summary, 3.1, Appendix 1
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	5.3, Appendix 2, Appendix 5
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	5.3, Appendix 5
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	3.1, Appendix 1
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	4.9, Appendix 5
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included in the Issues and Options stage

Appendix 4 – Stages in SA

This scoping report covers the tasks in Stage A.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives <i>Documents how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggests ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.</i>
		A2	Collecting baseline information <i>Provides an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring.</i>
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems <i>Helps focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis.</i>
		A4	Developing the SA framework <i>Provides a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.</i>
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA <i>To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.</i>
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report
Stage D	Consultation on the DPD and SA report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

Appendix 5 – Justification of SA objectives

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
1.To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Broxtowe	✓	✓	×	Population, Human health Material assets	1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of [the region]	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barker Review • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG2 • PPS3 • PPS6 • PPG17 • The Rural White Paper • The Urban White Paper • Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites • Sustainable Communities: Homes for all • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	✓	×	×	Population Human health	2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG17 • PPS23 • Walking and Cycling Action Plan • Integrated Regional Strategy • Investment for Health • Greater Nottingham Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
							Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents •
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Broxtowe's heritage	x	✓	✓	Human health Cultural heritage	3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility Planning Guidance • Our Countryside: The future • PPG13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space • Museums
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	x	Population, Human health	4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • Nottinghamshire Community Safety Strategic Plan (2008-11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime Noise complaints
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	✓	x	x	Population	5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Broxtowe Corporate Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Leisure centres • Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation in voluntary and community activities • A place where people from different

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
								backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the area	x	✓	✓	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape	6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Habitats Directive • EU Birds Directive • Biodiversity Strategy for England • Our Countryside: The future • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG2 • PPS9 • PPG17 • Integrated Regional Strategy • Draft guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire • Local Biodiversity action plan for Nottinghamshire • Broxtowe Nature Conservation Strategy 2009-2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) SSSIs

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the area	x	✓	✓	Material assets Cultural heritage Landscape	7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG2 • PPG15 • PPG16 • Integrated Regional Strategy 	<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
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	✓	✓	✓	Biodiversity Human health Fauna Flora Soil Water Air	8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directive on ambient air quality management • EU Water Framework Directive • RSS8 • PPS6 • PPS23 • PPS25 • UK Water Strategy • Water Framework Directive • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • Integrated Regional Strategy • draft Humber River Basin Management Plan • Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy • Sustainable developer guide 	<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

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broxtowe Air Quality Action Plan • Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy 	<p>granted contrary to advice of EA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	x	✓	✓	Landscape	9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Waste Framework Directive • RSS8 • PPS10 • UK Waste Strategy • Regional Waste Strategy • Integrated Regional Strategy • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill •
10.To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	x	✓	✓	Air Climatic factors	10.To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS22 • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Energy Strategy • Regional Economic Strategy • Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework 	<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
11.To make efficient	✓	✓	✓	Human	11.To make efficient	In line with Broxtowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility Planning Guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
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				health Air Climatic factors Material assets Landscape	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	Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPS6 • PPG13 • PPG17 • RSS8 • Making the Connections • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • The future of transport: a network for 2030 • UK Climate Change Programme • Walking and Cycling Action Plan • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • Regional Transport Strategy • Regional Freight Strategy • Joint Structure Plan • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Greater Nottingham Bus Strategy • Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
12.To create high quality employment	✓	✓	×	Population	12.To create high quality employment	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
opportunities					opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS6 • Good practice guide on planning for tourism • Our Countryside: The future • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • Joint Structure Plan • The Greater Nottingham Development Strategy • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Broxtowe Corporate Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate
13.To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	x	✓	x	Population	13.To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Economic Strategy • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent <p>Working age population qualifications</p>

SA Objective	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Sustainable Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
14.To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	x	✓	x	Population Human health Material assets	14.To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	In line with Broxtowe Sustainable Community Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG4 • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Economic Strategy 	<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

Appendix 5 - Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing is used to encompass both low-cost market housing and subsidised housing, irrespective of tenure, ownership (whether exclusive or shared) or financial arrangements, that will be available to people who cannot afford to buy or rent housing generally available on the open market.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): A report which is produced annually to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future and compare trends against existing LDF policies to determine if changes need to be made.

Biodiversity: The range of life forms that constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitat and ecosystem in which they live.

Brownfield Land: A general term used to define land which has been previously developed.

Census of Population: A survey of the entire population of the United Kingdom, undertaken on a ten-yearly basis.

Conservation Area: An area designated by Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core strategy: Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.

Countryside: The rural parts of the District lying outside the defined Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements excluding land designated as Green Belt.

Density: The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured, for housing, in terms of number of dwellings per hectare.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG): The Government Department responsible for planning and local government, formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

Development Plan Document (DPD): A Spatial planning document which is part of the Local Development Framework, subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

Green Belt: An area of land surrounding a City having five distinct purposes:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
 - to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
 - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, and;
 - to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- as set out in PPG2 'Green Belts', ODPM, January 1995.

Green Space: A subset of open space, consisting of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature within urban areas.

Green Wedge: Strategic corridors in the countryside which are locally designated and which perform a lesser degree of restraint than Green Belts.

Ha/ha (Hectare): An area 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

Knowledge Economy: Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard.

Listed Buildings: A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in

whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.

Local Development Document (LDD): A Document that forms part of the Local Development Framework and can be either a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

Local Development Framework (LDF): A portfolio of Local Development Documents which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the District.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): A document setting out the timescales for the production of the Local Development Documents.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan: Comprises a Written Statement and a Proposals Map. The Written Statement includes the Authority's detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

Main Urban Areas: For the purposes of this document, [the three towns of Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield](#). [Sutton-in-Ashfield includes Huthwaite, Stanton Hill and Skegby](#) and [Kirkby-in-Ashfield includes Annesley](#).

Mature Landscape Areas: Areas identified by the County Council as being of landscape importance on the basis that they represent those areas least affected by intensive arable production, mineral extraction, commercial forestry, housing, industry, roads etc.

Nottingham Express Transit (NET): The light rail system for Greater Nottingham. The route runs from Hucknall in Ashfield to Nottingham Railway Station.

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan: The Joint Structure Plan sets out the strategic land use policies to guide the scale and location of development within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Plan covers the scale and broad location of housing and employment land, the protection and enhancement of the environment, transport, recreation and tourism, and shopping. This document will eventually be replaced by the RSS (Regional Spatial Strategy).

Open Space: Any un-built land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS): Published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to provide concise and practical guidance. These are produced for a variety of specific topics and can be found at www.communities.gov.uk.

Previously Developed Land: Land which has in the past been a developed site (see Brownfield land)

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Strategic planning guidance for the Region that Development Plan Documents have to be in general conformity with.

Regional Transport Strategy (RTS): 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.

Renewable Energy: The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.

Robin Hood Line: [The passenger railway line developed to connect Nottingham, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and Worksop.](#)

Rural Area: Those parts of the District identified as Green Belt or Countryside.

Saved Policies: Policies in the current Local Plan which have been safeguarded and then reused in other documents.

SEA Directive: The European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) was translated into legislation in the UK on the 21st July 2004. It requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. See Section 1; Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Section 106 agreement (s106): Planning obligations (or "section 106 agreements") are an established and valuable mechanism for securing necessary infrastructure arising from a development proposal. They are commonly used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development as outlined through the relevant local, regional and national planning policies.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

Social Rented Housing: Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This document informs of how the Council intends to engage the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of the new Local Development Framework an important planning document that replaces the current Local Plan Review.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: See 'SEA Directive'.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of preparation. See Section 1; Sustainability Appraisal.

Sustainable Communities: Places in which people want to live, now and in the future. They embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This means they improve quality of life for all whilst safeguarding the environment for future generations. (Source DCLG)

Sustainable Development: A guiding principle for all activities in their relationship with the environment. One of the most popular definitions is that "sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". (Source: DCLG)

White Land: Land outside of Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements specifically excluded from Green Belt but safeguarded from development.

Waste Local Plan: Prepared by the County Council acting as the Authority responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, and transfer and recycling within the County.

Worklessness: Worklessness refers to people who are unemployed or economically inactive, and who are in receipt of working age benefits.' (Social Exclusion Unit, 2004).