

Greater Nottingham

Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal

Interim Report – February 2010



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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

- i. This report comprises the second stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies. The Core Strategy will form part of the Local Development Framework for the councils of Greater Nottingham. The Sustainability Appraisal process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to spatial planning 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 'UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future' (2005) 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 Sustainability Appraisal 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 Sustainability Appraisal 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 Sustainability Appraisal process comprises a number of stages. The production of this Interim Report covers stages B1, B2 and B5 as outlined in the table below. The Scoping Report covered the tasks in Stage A.

Table 1: Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

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 Sustainability Appraisal Framework	✓
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	✓
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the Development Plan Document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	
		B2	Developing the Development Plan Document options	
		B3	Predicting the effects of the Development Plan Document	
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the Development Plan Document	
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Documents	

Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report	C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report
Stage D	Consultation on the Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the Development Plan Document and the Sustainability Appraisal 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 Development Plan Document.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

The Scoping Stage (Stage A)

- v. The Greater Nottingham local planning authorities consulted on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports in June 2009. Comments were received from the Government Office for the East Midlands, Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage. These responses were taken into account when finalising the Sustainability Appraisal Framework for use in the sustainability appraisal process.

The Interim Report

- vi. This Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report follows on from the Scoping Stage. The Interim report has tested the Core Strategy spatial objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and the options for the Core Strategy have now been developed. The report has recommended the most appropriate options to take forward in the Core Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- vii. The Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been finalised, primarily aligned with the regional Sustainability Appraisal objectives but also taking into account of the comments received by the consultees at the Scoping Stage.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham's heritage
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Greater Nottingham
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham

6.	To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham
7.	To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting
8.	To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding
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

Key Findings of this Interim Report

- viii. The key issues raised from the Sustainability Appraisal process are as follows:-
- More housing post 2026 is shown to have proportionately negative or questionable effects on the environment and transport without very significant mitigation.
 - Points towards urban concentration as being a more sustainable model for growth but not discounting large opportunity sites on the periphery of the Nottingham Principal Urban Area.
 - The integration of jobs and services with housing, through mixed use development, gives a positive outcome.
 - Adopting an approach to housing mix based on housing sub-markets in the area would make the greatest positive contribution to sustainability.
 - Encouraging the joint use of community facilities and for them to be located close together has the most positive impacts.
 - A considered approach to protect important open space in urban areas is the most sustainable option because open space in urban areas benefits air quality more than an equivalent space in rural areas.
 - Development in villages has significant positives for housing, health, heritage and social objectives.
 - A flexible approach to employment land is more sustainable than protectionism in that it allows alternative land use options which may meet more objectives.
 - Specifying employment sites, based on evidence, is seen to be more sustainable than not specifying sites.

- Maximising opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce has major economic sustainability benefits and no significant disbenefits.
 - Enhancing retail in Nottingham as a Core City would maximise the transport objective gain but, although it would create employment, this may not support the knowledge-based economy objective.
 - The proposed climate change policy to have higher than national standards in the short term has major environmental objectives benefits but may impact on development viability.
 - Given the housing and regeneration objectives, some development will be needed on sites requiring the Exception Test and technological and innovative mitigation will be necessary.
 - Prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment has major effects on the environmental objectives.
 - The green infrastructure requirement has major positive effects on most sustainability objectives, especially biodiversity, environment and landscape, natural resources and flooding.
 - Identifying specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensuring that all development proposals, wherever they are, identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity has major environmental objectives benefits.
- ix. The initial Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy document led to the chosen policies for consultation in the following ways:-
- Because of the environmental objectives benefits of enhanced climate change adaptation, this policy has been developed and refined as having no major sustainability positives.
 - A policy proposing the distribution of about one sixth of the housing outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area, Sustainable Urban Extensions or Sub Regional Centres, but around named settlements, has no significant negative effects.
 - The Sustainable Urban Extensions sites from the study are favoured over the discounted ones principally for environmental objective reasons.
 - The policy of significant new employment development in the City is shown to have complementary significant economic and transport objective positives although growth has major environmental effects.
 - The Strategy of centralising retail, leisure and culture in Nottingham and Town Centres has a major transport objective positive, particularly with regard to public transport accessibility.
 - The concentration on regeneration sites in Nottingham has greater economic benefits than dispersed growth.

- The policy on allocation of sites for rural affordable housing was marginally less sustainable than a windfall sites approach because of potentially less impact on habitats but defined sites give greater certainty.
- The policy of leading strategic culture, tourism and sport development to strategic locations may mitigate the potentially negative transport effect of promoting travel from most locations to dispersed facilities and has employment benefits because major development requires labour.
- The policy of managing travel demand maximises sustainable transport, has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.
- The Plan would have a significant positive impact on the environment of the LTP2 area (second version of Local Transport Plan for Greater Nottingham). No significant negative impacts have been identified as a result of the proposed LTP2.
- Including Green Infrastructure in the biodiversity policy will provide major environmental gains.

What Happens Next?

- x. Issues raised by the consultees at the Scoping Stage have helped to identify key sustainability issues and the range of options to be appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process. Comments received from the consultation on the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document will be considered and incorporated into the next stage of the Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy preparation.
- xi. A draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published detailing the assessment of options. It will detail how the options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- xii. The Core Strategy will be reappraised to assess the sustainability of the submission version of the Core Strategy to ensure that any changes made following consultation on the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document are the most sustainable.

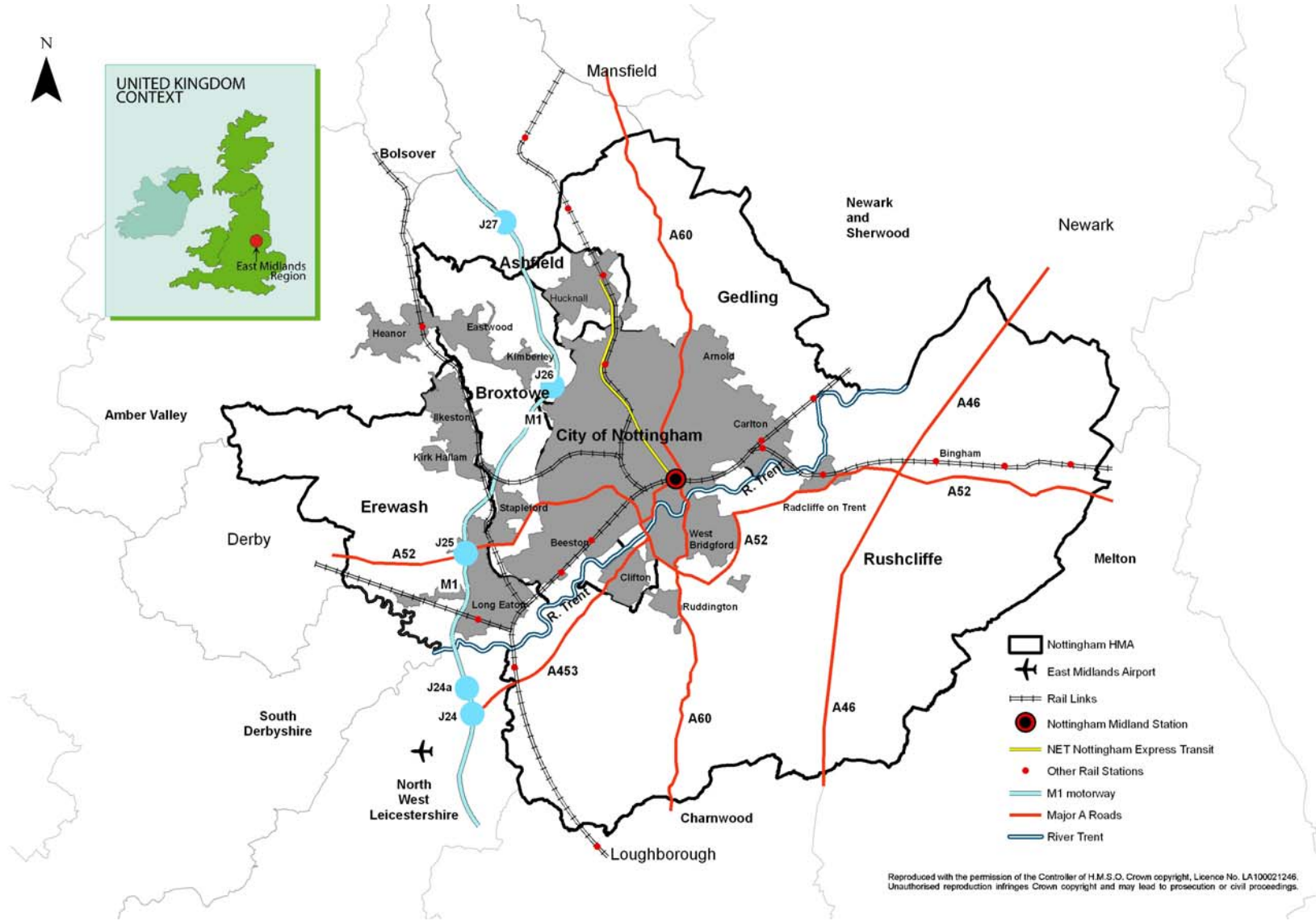
Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report comprises the second stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy will form part of the Local Development Framework for the councils of Greater Nottingham. Greater Nottingham is shown on Map 1.
- 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 and for new or revised Development Plan Documents.
- 1.3 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008) sets out how Sustainability Appraisal 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 21 July 2004, requires that local planning 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 a Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the chosen option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.
- 1.7 Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through Sustainability Appraisal during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategy contributes towards the aim of sustainable development.
- 1.8 Sustainability Appraisal 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 Sustainability Appraisal will help demonstrate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental issues.
- 1.10 The final Sustainability Appraisal 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.

Map 1: Greater Nottingham



Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.11 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires an environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.12 The objective of Strategic Environmental Assessment 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 a Strategic Environmental Assessment applies to the Core Strategy.
- 1.13 Strategic Environmental Assessment 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 Planning Policy Statement 12 makes it clear that planning authorities are able to meet the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment within a Sustainability Appraisal.

Relationship between Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.15 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that Strategic Environmental Assessment focuses on environmental effects, whereas Sustainability Appraisal covers environmental, social and economic matters.

Purpose of the Interim Report

- 1.16 This Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report follows on from the initial scoping exercise carried out in parallel with the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options report which was carried out over the summer of 2009.
- 1.17 The Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been finalised, primarily aligned with the regional Sustainability Appraisal objectives but also taking into account of the comments received by the consultees at the Scoping Stage.
- 1.18 The Interim report has tested the Core Strategy draft Spatial Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and the options for the Core Strategy have now been developed. The report has recommended the most appropriate options to take forward in the Core Strategy.
- 1.19 This process is described and set out in Section 4 of this report.
- 1.20 The following sections in this report explain the methodology, the results of B1 and B2 tasks in Stage B of Sustainability Appraisal, followed by a section explaining the next steps.

- Section 2: Methodology
- Section 3: Testing the Core Strategy Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage B1)
- Section 4: Developing the Core Strategy Options (Stage B2)
- Section 5: Progress towards a Sustainability Appraisal Report

Aligned Core Strategies

- 1.21 The councils of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe are working with Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils to prepare a new aligned and consistent planning strategy for Greater Nottingham. Greater Nottingham is made up of the administrative areas of all the local authorities, with the exception of Ashfield, where only the Hucknall part is included. Greater Nottingham is shown on Map 1 (page 12).
- 1.22 The Core Strategy is the central document to a series of Development Plan Documents that comprise the Local Development Framework for the constituent councils. It will act as a guide to how the conurbation will develop in the future. All other documents within the Local Development Framework should conform to the Core Strategy. It will perform the following functions:-
- define a spatial vision for Greater Nottingham to 2026;
 - set out a number of spatial 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 (including identifying any particularly large or important sites) and infrastructure investment; and;
 - indicate the numbers of new homes to be built over the plan period.
- 1.23 The Core Strategy does not include details of site allocations or development control policies for development. These will be set out in separate Development Plan Documents to be prepared later in the Local Development Framework process in accordance with the timetable set out in the respective Local Development Schemes of the constituent councils.
- 1.24 The Core Strategy draws on the various Sustainable Community Strategies and other existing strategies of the councils and other organisations which have implications for the development and use of land. It aims to deliver local priorities for development in line with the Sustainable Community Strategies, 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 Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1 The councils approach to undertaking Sustainability Appraisal is based upon the government guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (2005).
- 2.2 The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.
- 2.3 Appendix 2 shows how the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment are met in this report.

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.4 The government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out a Sustainability Appraisal (Stages A – E). These stages are explained in more detail in Appendix 1.
- 2.5 The five stage approach as set out in Appendix 1 of this Interim Report will be the approach that the councils of Greater Nottingham will be following in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy.
- 2.6 This Interim Report covers some of Stage B tasks of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Timetable

- 2.7 The timetable below sets out the schedule for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy.

Table 3: Timetable for the Sustainability Appraisal

Date	Task
June 2009	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report consultation
June 2009	Consultation on Core Strategy Issues and Options
July 2009 – January 2010	Predicting sustainability effects of the options for the Core Strategy, and preparation of Option for Consultation document
January 2010	Consultation on Core Strategies Option for Consultation document
February 2010	Consideration of consultation responses and appraisal of significant changes
March 2010 – September 2010	Predicting sustainability effects of draft policies for Core Strategy, and preparation of Proposed Submission draft
September 2010	Core Strategy Pre Submission draft for representations

Date	Task
January 2011	Submission of Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal Report to Secretary of State
March 2011	Pre Hearing Meeting
April 2011	Hearing Sessions
October 2011	Inspector's Report received
December 2011	Aligned Core Strategies adopted
March 2012	Publication of aligned Core Strategies / Sustainability Appraisal Report

Section 3: Testing the Core Strategy Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage B1)

Core Strategy Objectives

- 3.1 The Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies objectives have been identified and they are also consistent and complementary with the various Sustainable Community Strategies, the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009), and national policies.

Table 4: Core Strategy Objectives

Core Strategy Objectives
<p>1. High quality new housing: to manage an increase in the supply of housing to ensure local and regional housing needs are met, brownfield opportunities are maximised, regeneration aims are delivered, and to provide access to affordable and decent new homes. In doing so, there will be a rebalancing of the housing mix where required in terms of size, type and tenure, to maximise choice including family housing, supporting people into home ownership, providing for particular groups such as older people, and creating and supporting mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>2. Timely and viable infrastructure: to make the best use of existing and provide new and improved physical and social infrastructure where required to support housing and economic growth, and make sure it is sustainable. This will be funded through existing mechanisms, such as the investment plans of utility providers, Regional Funding Allocation and the New Growth Point, and through developer contributions.</p> <p>3. Economic prosperity for all: to ensure economic growth is as equitable as possible, and that a more knowledge based economy is supported, in line with the aims of Science City, and enhancing the Core City role of the Nottingham conurbation. Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy, by providing new and protecting existing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities, and supporting educational developments at all levels.</p> <p>4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel: to ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable way, reducing the need to travel especially by private car, by encouraging convenient and reliable transport systems, through implementing behavioural change measures, and encouraging new working practices such as use of IT and home working.</p> <p>5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities: to create the conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive by providing appropriate facilities, encouraging people to express their views (for instance on these Core Strategies), by designing out crime and by respecting and enhancing local distinctiveness.</p> <p>6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres: to create the conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and other centres, through providing for retail, employment, social, cultural and other appropriate uses, accessibility improvements, environmental improvements, and town centre regeneration measures.</p> <p>7. Regeneration: to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, for instance in the designated Regeneration Zones and in towns such as Cotgrave, and that regeneration supports and enhances opportunities for local communities and residents, leading to all</p>

neighbourhoods being neighbourhoods of choice, where people want to live.

8. Health and well being: to create the conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing, and working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities, for instance through the LIFT programme (see Glossary) of integrated health and service provision, and by improving access to cultural, leisure and lifelong learning activities.

9. Opportunities for young people and children: to give all children and young people the best possible start in life by providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities, for instance through the Building Schools for the Future and Academies programmes, and to meet the needs of older and disabled people, especially through providing appropriate housing opportunities.

10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change: to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, through locating development where it can be highly accessible by sustainable transport, requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction, reducing the risk of flooding, and promoting the use of low carbon technologies.

11. Protecting and developing new Green Infrastructure, including open spaces: to improve and provide new Green Infrastructure, including open spaces, by enhancing and developing the network of multi functional green spaces, by improving access and environmental quality, and by ensuring an increase in biodiversity.

12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness: to preserve and enhance the distinctive natural and built heritage of Greater Nottingham, by protecting and enhancing the historic environment, by promoting high quality locally distinct design, and by valuing the countryside for its productive qualities and ensuring its landscape character is maintained and enhanced.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 3.2 The Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been finalised primarily aligned with the regional Sustainability Appraisal objectives but also taking into account of the comments received by the consultees at the Scoping Stage.

Table 5: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham's heritage
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Greater Nottingham
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham
6. To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting

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

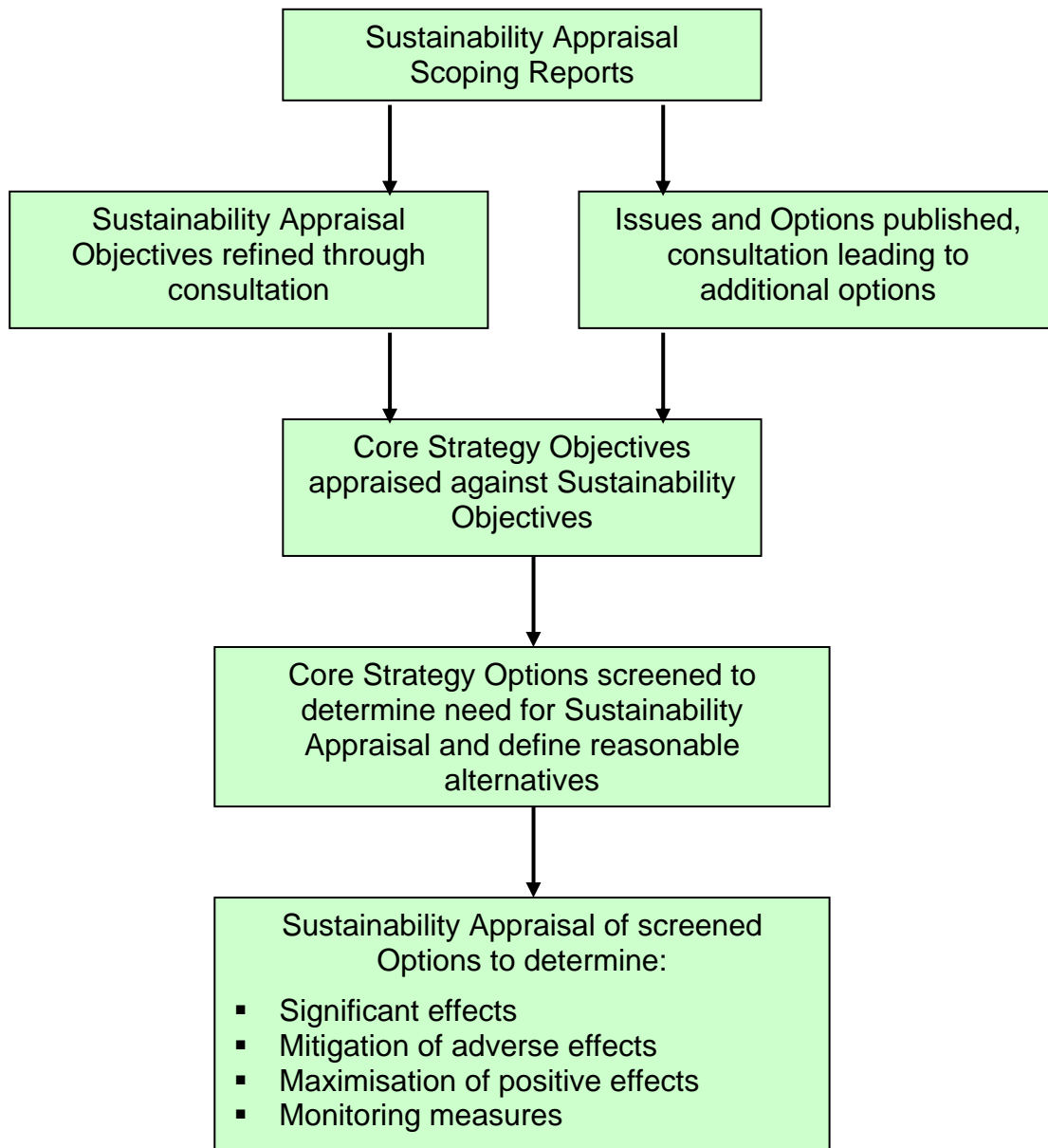
- 3.3 Each of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives has been matched with detailed decision making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a proposal or option works towards the Sustainability Appraisal objective.
- 3.4 The Sustainability Appraisal objectives and decision making criteria are set out in Appendix 3.

Section 4: Developing the Core Strategy Options (Stage B2)

Introduction

- 4.1 Each Council prepared and published a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report alongside the aligned Core Strategies Issues and Options. This was made available for public consultation and for comment from key delivery stakeholders and the SEA consultation bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) for six weeks over the summer of 2009.
- 4.2 The Scoping Reports were prepared using a shared local development framework evidence base; Nomad+, Nottinghamshire's public, shared intelligence and policy resource; and a shared scoping template to develop the sustainability appraisal. The Nottinghamshire Sustainability Appraisal group established a set of sustainability objectives, which were developed from the Sustainability Appraisal of the East Midlands Regional Plan. The content of the Scoping Reports were identical except for the local policies, plans and programmes.
- 4.3 Relevant policies, plans and programmes and baseline information are publicly available in the scoping report, which also identifies the sustainability issues.
- 4.4 The process of developing the Sustainability Appraisal for the Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation is set out in diagram 4.1, and described in more detail below, whilst the detail of screening the original Options and other alternatives are considered in appendices 6, 7 and 8 of this report. One important change in approach from the Scoping Report is that there is now a single Sustainability Appraisal document. This is partly in response to comments from the key agencies named above, but also due to the fact that the Issues and Options contained detailed sections for each of the councils, whilst the policies of the Option for Consultation document all apply to the whole of Greater Nottingham.
- 4.5 The councils took account of Ashfield District Council's Sustainability Appraisal process, as the Hucknall part of Ashfield is part of Greater Nottingham, and the parts of their Core Strategy relating to Hucknall are also closely aligned to the Option for Consultation document. Regard has also been had to the policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives of Amber Valley; Mansfield; Newark and Sherwood; Melton; Charnwood and North West Leicestershire. The spatial plans, plans dealing with the physical environment and plans or programmes dealing with specific sectors or activities relevant to sustainability were listed in appendix 1 of the scoping report.
- 4.6 Identified issues were linked to evidence by reference to baseline information and the identification of historical, or likely, future trends. Existing development plan documents were examined to determine whether they are achieving targets, including annual monitoring reports.

Figure 1: Diagram of Sustainability Appraisal of the Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation



- 4.7 Sustainability issues affecting the Core Strategy were identified through awareness of existing problems and concerns in the area; reviewing other policies, plans or programmes identified in appendix 1 of the scoping report as relevant to the plan; information collected on the current baseline and trends; consultation with stakeholders such as local strategic partners and the SEA consultation bodies via the scoping report, including seeking the views of the public.

Assessing the Aligned Core Strategies Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 4.8 The aligned Core Strategies include 12 draft Spatial Objectives, aimed at ensuring the delivery of the draft Spatial Vision. The policies of the Option for Consultation are then based on these objectives. As an early step of the Sustainability Appraisal process, these 12 draft Spatial Objectives have been tested against a set of sustainability objectives by means of a compatibility matrix, which is attached as Appendix 5. This matrix presents the results of considering each of the 12 Spatial Objectives against each of the 14 Sustainability Appraisal objectives, to ensure that any incompatibility can be addressed as the Core Strategies develop. The results of this testing is also appended both as a comprehensive commentary (Appendix 5a) and in summary form (Appendix 5b).

Refining the Options from the Issues and Options Report

- 4.9 Following the consultation on the Scoping Report, the Sustainability Appraisal objectives were refined based on comments from consultees. These changes are set out in detail in Appendix 4.
- 4.10 These refined Sustainability Appraisal objectives could then be used to ensure the Options from the Issues and Options were developed into effective policies for the Option for Consultation.
- 4.11 Prior to undertaking this Sustainability Appraisal of the Options, however, it was necessary to screen the Options, to avoid unnecessary work appraising those for which there was no reasonable alternative, or would not require appraisal for other reasons.
- 4.12 Greater Nottingham planning officers met on 7 October 2009 in order to agree the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options arising from the Issues and Options consultation. Each Option was considered and discussed in turn, and the outcome of the discussion recorded. This process led to a number of options not being progressed to Sustainability Appraisal, due to there being no reasonable alternative.
- 4.13 The table below is an extract from the full notes of the workshop, which can be found at Appendix 6.

Table 6: Extract from Appendix 6

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
AG1(a)	Higher housing figures	The RSS figures are a minimum, some representations suggested higher figures would be appropriate. Agreed a need to appraise a higher figure was required. A 10% higher figure to be appraised against the RSS figure, on a Greater Nottingham basis.	Y

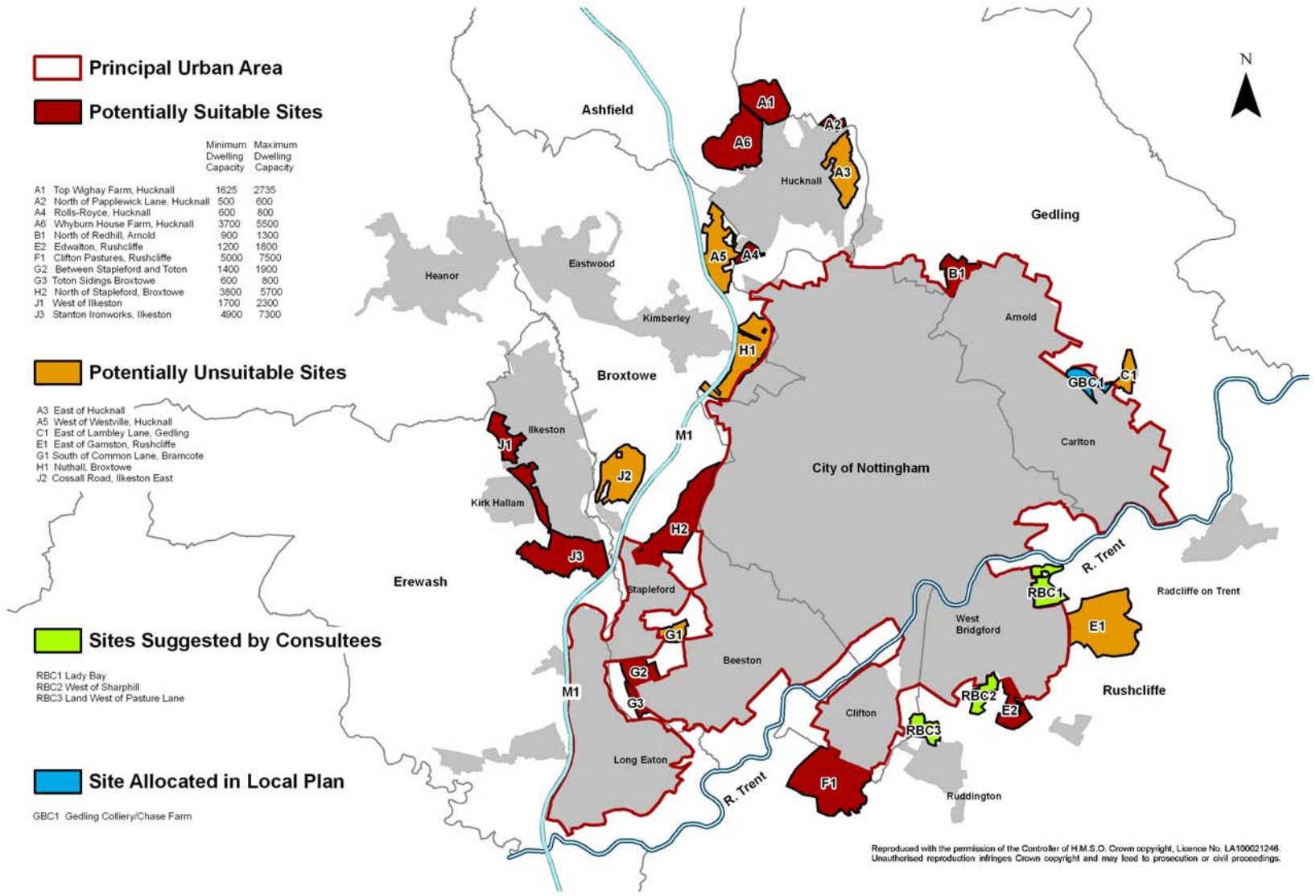
AG1(b)	Redistribution of housing between councils	GOEM confirmed that redistributing on the basis of aligned Core Strategies was not in line with RSS policy which stipulates joint Core Strategies, and therefore this option is not considered to be reasonable.	N
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- 4.14 This process identified those Options to be taken forward to the next stage of full Sustainability Appraisal, those Options that required assessment against other Options to allow for a comparison of sustainability affects, and those that did not require SA. Once complete, the notes were reviewed by the council's Sustainability Appraisal advisor, Riki Therivel of Levett-Therivel, who recommended some minor changes, principally to include one or two extra objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal to ensure completeness.

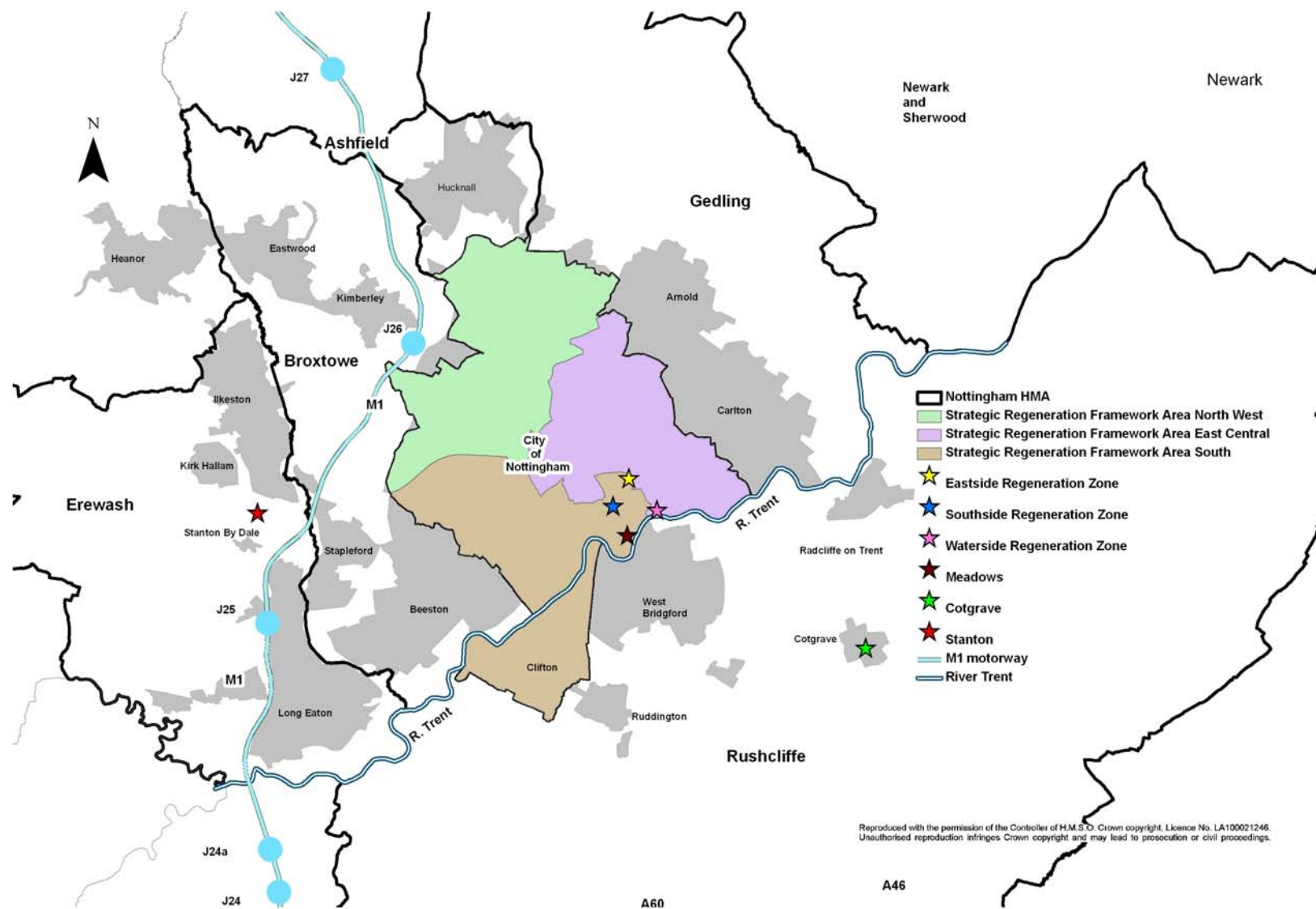
The Sustainability Appraisal

- 4.15 Once the scope of the sustainability appraisal had been decided, the next activities included:
- testing the development plan document objectives against the sustainability appraisal objectives
 - predicting and appraising the significant effects of the options
 - considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial impacts
 - developing and refining the options for the Core Strategy
 - proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy.
- 4.16 The Sustainability Appraisal itself was undertaken at a further workshop on 27 November 2009 facilitated by Levett-Therivel which included other stakeholders with Sustainability Appraisal expertise (a transport and accessibility planner, an ecologist, a sustainable development officer and the lead Sustainability Appraisal officer for Nottinghamshire). Each of the Options to be appraised was considered in turn, and two proformas were completed, one a table of the written conclusions, and one a visual representation of the outcome, to allow easy comparison of alternative options. The proformas and the full outcome of the Sustainability Appraisal is set out at Appendix 7, and the conclusions of each Sustainability Appraisal are at the end of the proformas in the turquoise boxes.
- 4.17 The main aim of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Options was to develop and refine the emerging policies of the Option for Consultation in terms of significant effects, mitigation of adverse effects and maximisation of positive effects. It was also agreed that each individual authority would be best placed to appraise their own respective options in relation to locally specific matters, including the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) and Strategic Regeneration sites and any other issues which were locally specific. The Sustainable Urban Extensions and Regeneration Sites are shown in Maps 2 and 3.

Map 2: Nottingham Principal Urban Area, potential Sustainable Urban Extensions (Tribal UK Study, 2008) and other sites



Map 3: Greater Nottingham Regeneration Priorities



- 4.18 It also helped to ensure that options could be considered 'reasonable alternatives' were satisfactorily defined and covered in the sustainability appraisal.

Commentary on the Key Issues raised from the Sustainability Appraisal

- 4.19 The key issues raised from the Sustainability Appraisal process are as follows:-

- More housing post 2026 is shown to have proportionately negative or questionable effects on the environment and transport without very significant mitigation. There are too many uncertainties to the profile of the area on this timescale.
- Appraisal points towards urban concentration as being a more sustainable model for growth but not discounting large opportunity sites on the periphery of the Nottingham Principal Urban Area.
- The integration of jobs and services with housing, through mixed use development, gives a positive Sustainability Appraisal outcome.
- Protecting high quality open space in urban areas because of their importance to local communities and because of the comparable environmental qualities than a similar size piece of open space will serve a greater purpose towards aspects of air quality than an open space in more rural areas.
- Growth in villages has significant positives in relation to housing, health, heritage and social objectives. Negative transport issues could be mitigated by careful design and transport management measures.
- Adopting an approach to housing mix based on housing sub-markets in the area would make the greatest positive contribution to sustainability.
- Encouraging the joint use of community facilities and for them to be located close together has the most positive impacts.
- Adopting an approach to housing type mix based on the housing sub-markets within Greater Nottingham makes the best positive sustainability contribution, particularly to the housing objective.
- A considered approach to protect important open space in urban areas is the most sustainable because of the comparable environmental qualities that a similar sized piece of open space will serve better towards air quality than an open space in rural areas.
- Development in villages has significant positives for housing, health, heritage and social objectives and any negative transport effects could be mitigated by careful design and transport management measures.
- A flexible approach to employment land is more sustainable than protectionism in that it allows alternative land use options which may meet more objectives, which could include enabling mixed use development of housing and industrial, commercial development and small firms.

- Specifying evidence-based sites is seen to be more sustainable than not specifying sites in providing specific employment and other objectives opportunities, for example good design.
- Supporting the expansion and development of a knowledge-based economy using the role of the universities and the hospital has major positive benefits for sustainability, especially economic and transport, and any waste and energy issues should be mitigated.
- Maximising opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce has major economic sustainability benefits and no significant disbenefits.
- Enhancing retail in Nottingham as a Core City would maximise the transport objective gain but, although it would create employment, this may not support the knowledge-based economy objective.
- The proposed climate change policy to have higher than national standards in the short term has major environmental objectives benefits but may impact on development viability.
- Given the housing and regeneration objectives, some development will be needed on sites requiring the Exception Test and technological and innovative mitigation will be necessary. As the Exception Test needs to be applied, a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken. Alternative development options have been assessed using this Sustainability Appraisal, balancing flood risk against the other planning objectives.
- Prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment has up to major effects on the environmental objectives.
- The green infrastructure requirement has major positive effects on most sustainability objectives, especially biodiversity, environment and landscape, natural resources and flooding.
- Identifying specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensuring that all development proposals, wherever they are, identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity has major environmental objectives benefits, provided that adequate mitigation measures can be identified to deal with any possible negative impacts on the search for new housing and/or employment land.

Reasons for Selecting the Option for Consultation

4.20 Paragraph 4.43 of Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008) states:-

"Sustainability assessment should inform the evaluation of alternatives. It should provide a powerful means of proving to decision makers, and the public, that the plan is the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives."

4.21 The role of the sustainability appraisal is not to determine the option(s) to be chosen – it is to assist with the selection of the appropriate option(s), by

highlighting the sustainability implications of each. The assessment of options should be a continual process, starting from the options put forward at scoping stages, all the way through to the options being worked into the draft development plan document for publication.

- 4.22 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive part of the Sustainability Appraisal requires coverage of the effects of “reasonable alternatives”. This is an important part of both the plan-making and sustainability appraisal process. For the Core Strategy, the reasonable alternatives will usually be the different options put forward during the preparation of the plan. These two terms can often be synonymous.

Option for Consultation

- 4.23 The initial Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy document led to the chosen policies for consultation in the following ways:-
- Because of the environmental objectives benefits of enhanced climate change adaptation, this policy has been developed and refined as doing nothing have no major sustainability positives.
 - In accordance with the Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide (December 2009), the Sustainability Appraisal has been used to assess alternative development options; considering flood risk and other planning objectives. In parts of Greater Nottingham sustainable development cannot be achieved through new development located entirely within areas with a low probability of flooding, particularly because sites are located within the Nottingham Principal Urban Area, on previously developed land and are in need of regeneration. The Exception Test needs to be applied and a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken. Alternative development options have been assessed, balancing flood risk against other planning objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal has informed the allocation of land in accordance with the Sequential Test and a policy on future flood risk considerations and guidance for each site allocation will be included at submission or in the housing allocations Development Plan Document.
 - A policy proposing the distribution of about one sixth of the housing outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area or Sustainable Urban Extensions and around named settlements has no significant negative effects and positively supports the housing objective across most of the appraised area.
 - Development in the Principal Urban Area of Nottingham has a major transport objective positive and existing social capital and therefore an urban concentration policy is still preferred. The Sustainable Urban Extensions sites from the study are favoured over the discounted ones principally for environmental objectives reasons. North of Papplewick Lane, Gedling is preferred mainly for social objectives positives as well integrated with the built up area. Top Wighay Farm has similar positives but some environmental objectives negatives. The discounted site east of Lambley

Lane, Gedling has major environmental objectives negatives, especially on the environment and landscape because of the topography.

- In Erewash, the Stanton site is preferred to west of Ilkeston because of its socio-economic positives, although it has major negative resources use and transport effects; the west of Ilkeston site has major general environmental negative effects with lower socio-economic benefits.
- The selected Broxtowe SUE sites have no major negative effects and have relatively positive environmental objectives outcomes in contrast to the deselected and discounted sites.
- The Rolls Royce site in Ashfield is preferred over the site either side of the Hucknall bypass and the site at Whyburn Farm because of reduced commuting and it is brownfield. As it is already within the urban area it has insignificant impact on landscape character. Its connectivity is already better and a mixed use development would provide a business and innovation park with employment and training.
- The policy of significant new employment development in the City is shown to have complementary significant economic and transport objectives positives although growth has major environmental effects. The concentration on regeneration sites here has greater economic benefits than dispersed growth.
- Mixed use development on selected Sustainable Urban Extensions sites has major social and transport objectives over single use housing development generating commuting, and air quality and reduced energy use benefits.
- The Strategy of centralising retail, leisure and culture in Nottingham and Town Centres has the major transport objective positive particularly public transport accessibility. Some employment will be provided but it may not support the knowledge based economy objective.
- Mixing retail development with housing in regeneration projects and Sustainable Urban Extensions is seen to have a positive Sustainability Appraisal outcome.
- The Spatial Strategy includes transport, for which the Local Transport Plan for Greater Nottingham current strategic environmental assessment environmental report states that the local plans “and the LTP are produced to complement one another. As such the LTP will reflect the allocations of land for development in locating new public transport services and investment.” Overall, it was found that the provisional Plan would have a significant positive impact on the environment of the LTP2 area (second LTP for Greater Nottingham). The authorities have also been able to identify the mitigation measures which should accompany the LTP2 implementation, through the SEA process. The mitigation measures will minimise or eliminate potential negative impacts of the Plan on the environment. No significant negative impacts have been identified as a result of the proposed LTP2. However, a number of areas of uncertainty were acknowledged, leading to possible negative effects, which in turn might together lead to cumulative and or synergistic impacts.

- The policy to provide Strategic Green Infrastructure was shown to be sustainable.
- The sustainability of the Sustainable Urban Extensions policy is similar to that of the corresponding policy in the Spatial Strategy, and the parts of the policy are strategic mitigating measures which will support sustainability objectives. This will be tested further by sustainability appraisals of the other required local development documents.
- The employment provision and economic development policy shares the sustainability of the relevant sections of the Spatial Strategy. The policy is designed to meet projected demand for offices rather than growth which would have had more significant negative effects.
- A flexible approach to employment land has been proposed as this has more positive sustainability objectives effects than a strong defence of existing sites, especially as alternative mixed use development may have more employment generation opportunity benefit.
- The market led part of the policy has some but insignificant environmental effects which are outweighed by the economic objectives positives.
- Promoting Nottingham City Centre as the primary location is not significantly a good alternative to a more dispersed pattern of development as there are flood risk and air quality issues but the policy could aid higher significance employment and crime objectives and the Science City agenda.
- Encouraging economic development associated with the universities and the hospital campuses has major economic, transport and health benefits with no significant negatives.
- Providing training opportunities will have significant economic objectives positives without any sustainability negatives.
- The sustainability of the policy on Nottingham City Centre shadows the Spatial Strategy.
- The policy on allocation of sites for rural affordable housing was marginally less sustainable than a windfall sites approach because of potentially less impact on habitats but defined sites give greater certainty.
- The policy of leading strategic culture, tourism and sport development to strategic locations may mitigate the potentially negative transport effect of promoting travel from most locations to the facility and has employment benefits of major development requiring labour. The associated policy of local facilities across Greater Nottingham has the transport objective positive of reducing the need to travel.
- The policy of managing travel demand maximises sustainable transport and has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.
- The transport infrastructure priorities share the sustainability of the spatial strategy and the positive strategic environmental assessment of the local transport plan.

- The Green Infrastructure policy has major environmental objectives positives but the social and, especially, economic benefits are indeterminate until specific projects are developed.
- Including Green Infrastructure in the biodiversity policy will provide major environmental gains.

Transition of the Issues and Options into Option for Consultation

- 4.24 The majority of the options that were recommended through the Sustainability Appraisals (Appendix 7) have been taken forward into the Option for Consultation document. How these have translated is described in the table below. Two options that were recommended through the Sustainability Appraisal process have not been taken forward to this next stage however. The reasons why are set out below.
- 4.25 Issue NP1d (adopt an approach to housing mix based on housing submarkets) was identified through the Sustainability Appraisal process as being the consultation option. However, this has not been carried through to the Option for Consultation document as a policy. This is because firstly there is not enough information available at the submarket housing level to support the approach and secondly there is not enough flexibility built in to the approach for a 15 year strategy.
- 4.26 Issue NI2a (introduce a CIL to help fund most new infrastructure requirements) was also identified through the Sustainability Appraisal process as being the consultation option to take forward. However, it is considered that there is too much uncertainty over the CIL to implement such an approach at this time.
- 4.27 Full commentary on how this sustainability appraisal informed the choice of Option is included in the background sections in the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document.

Table 7: Transition of the Issues and Options into Option for Consultation

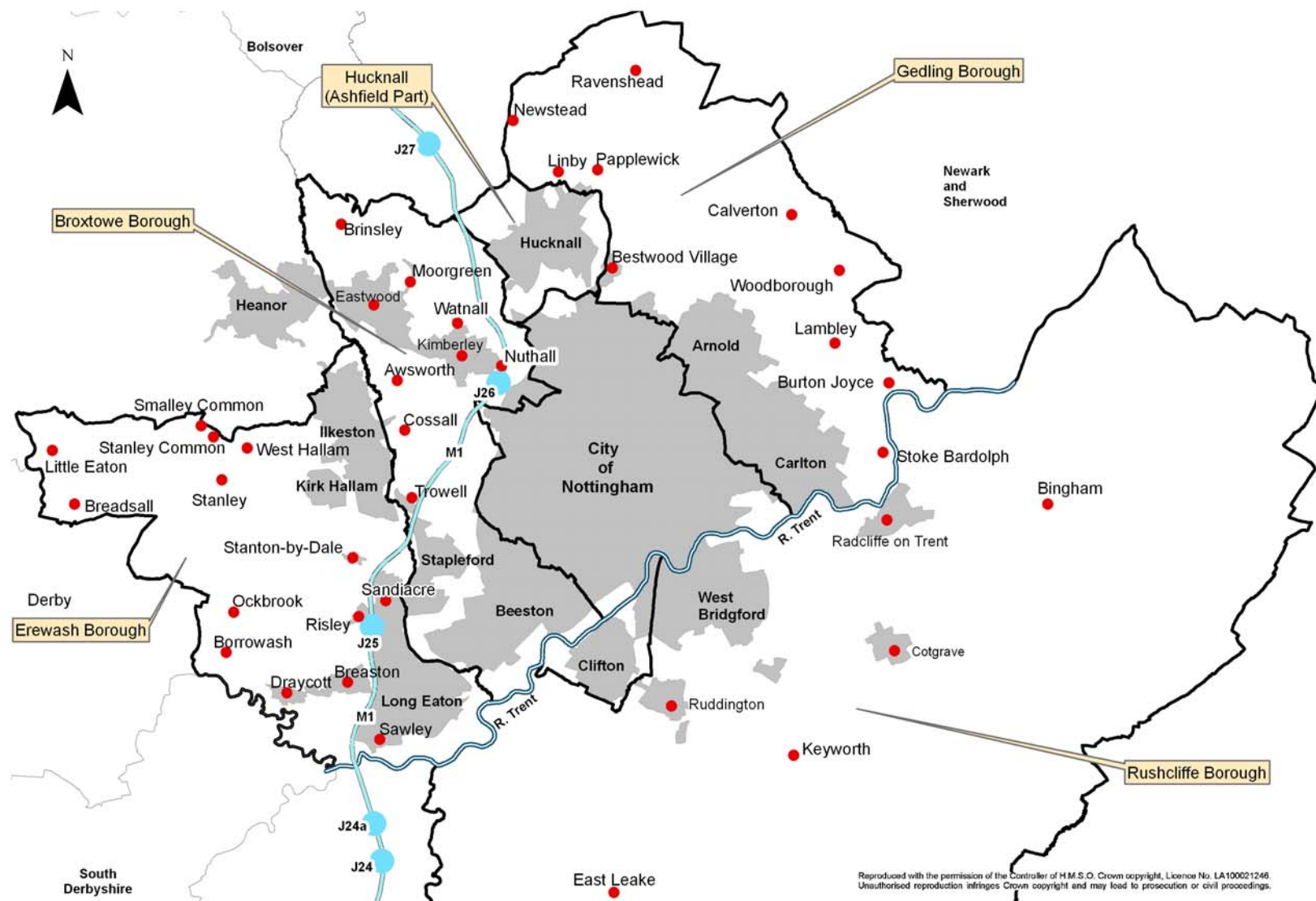
Issue Number (Issues & Options)	Policy Number (Option for Consultation)
AG2a	2.1
AG3a	2.1
AG4a	2.2, 2.3
GB2b	15.4
AG5a	2.1 (v)
RG3a – Cotgrave	7 (d), 6.4 (c)
RG3a – Eastside Regeneration Zone	7 (a),
RG3a – Southside Regeneration Zone	7 (b),
RG3a – Waterside Regeneration Zone	7 (c)
RG3a – Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land	7 (e)
RG3a – Stanton Tip	2.1 (i)
RG3a – Strategic Regeneration Zone North West	7 (j)
RG3a – Stanton Ironworks	7 (g)
NP3a/NP3b	8.2
NP4a	8.3
NP6c	11 (c)

EE1a	4
EE2b	4 (i)
EE3a	4 (e)
EE4a and EE4b	4 (a-c)
EE6a	4 (d)
EE6b	4 (e)
EE6d	4 (g)
TC2a and TC2b	12 (a-d)
TC3a	5.1
CC1a and CC1b	1 (a-c), 1.1, 1.2
CC1c	3.6
CC2b	1.3
TA2a and TA2b	13.1-13.4, 3.7
TA3c	14
GI 1a	15.2 (a), 15.2 (c)
GI2b	16 (a-c)
GI3a	15.2 (a), 15.2 (d)

Locally Distinct Options for Greater Nottingham Councils

- 4.28 The Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options document sets out the key spatial issues which need to be addressed across the area as a whole. The Issues and Options document sets out, for each council area, those issues which are of more local importance. Most of the local distinct issues and options have not been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process because they have been addressed in the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document. Others have been discounted because they were not supported through the Issues and Options consultation.
- 4.29 Appendix 8 shows how the options have subsequently been addressed in the production of the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation.
- 4.30 The Core Strategy Issues and Options document refers to smaller settlements within Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe council areas. It was agreed that each individual authority would appraise the smaller settlements in their own area as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Appendix 8 includes these settlements appraised by Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe Borough Councils. The settlements appraised within Gedling Borough are provided in Appendix 8 (as they were not mentioned in Gedling's own locally district options chapter).
- 4.31 Map 5 shows the settlements appraised within Greater Nottingham.

Map 4: Settlements Appraised within Greater Nottingham



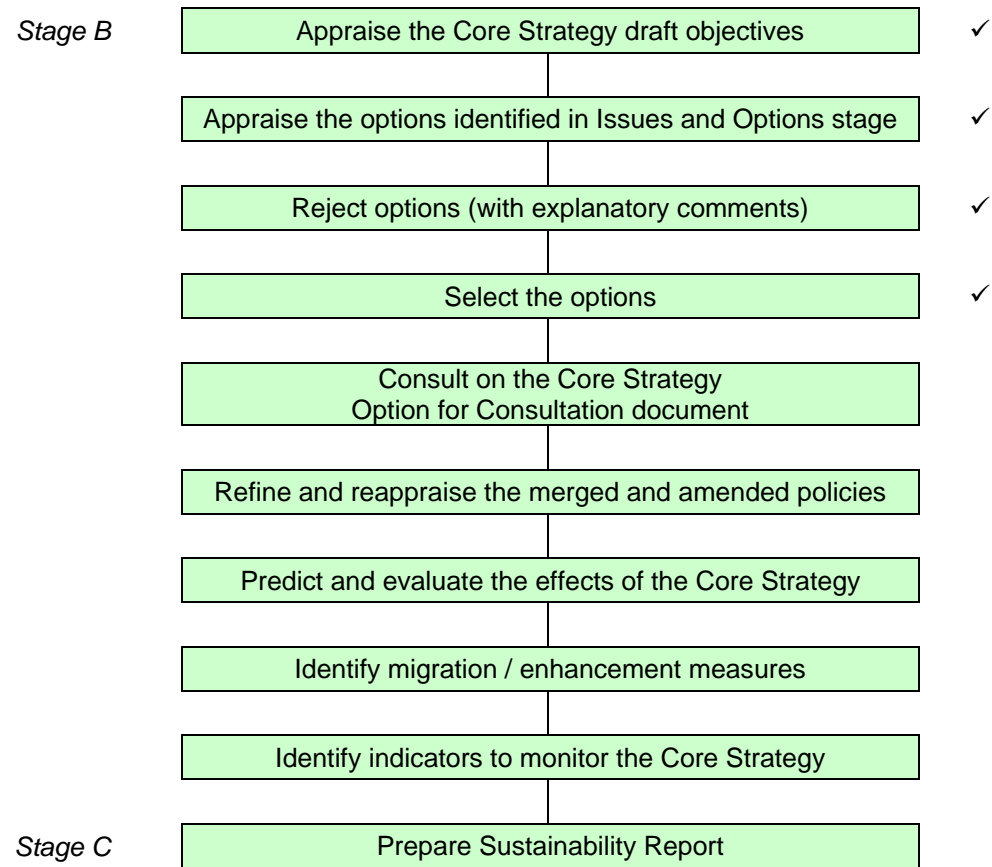
Section 5: Progress towards a Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 5.1 This Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report has tested the Core Strategy objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and the options for the Core Strategy have now been developed.
- 5.2 This Interim Sustainability Appraisal report has recommended the most appropriate options to take forward in the Core Strategy.

Next Steps

- 5.3 The next steps of the sustainability appraisal process are:-
 - To produce a detailed appraisal of the Core Strategy preferred options
 - To predict and evaluate the effects of the Core Strategy
 - To identify migration / enhancement measures
 - To identify indicators to monitor the Core Strategy
 - To prepare a full Sustainability Appraisal Report

Figure 2: Flow Chart of Tasks towards Sustainability Appraisal Report



- 5.4 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy will take place over several stages (identified in Appendix 1).
- 5.5 Issues raised by the stakeholders have helped to identify key sustainability issues in the Scoping Report and identify the range of options to be appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process. Comments received from the consultation on the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document will be considered and incorporated into the next stage of the Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy preparation.
- 5.6 A draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published detailing the assessment of options, including the preferred options. It will detail how the options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- 5.7 The Core Strategy will be reappraised to assess the sustainability of the submission version of the Core Strategy to ensure that any changes made following consultation on the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document are the most sustainable.

Glossary

Affordable Housing - Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Allocation - Land identified as appropriate for a specific land use.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - Part of the Local Development Framework. A report submitted to the government by local planning authorities or regional planning bodies assessing progress with and the effectiveness of a Local Development Framework.

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

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) - An Environmental Assessment Method used to assess the environmental performance of both new and existing buildings. It is regarded by the UK's construction and property sectors as the measure of best practice in environmental design and management.

Brownfield Land - A general term used to describe land which has been previously developed or built upon. (See previously Developed Land).

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

Civic Space - A subset of open space consisting of urban squares, markets and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - A standard financial payment by developers to councils towards the cost of local and sub-regional infrastructure to support development (including transport, social and environmental infrastructure, schools and parks). The ability to implement a CIL is not due until April 2010. Use of a CIL would substantially replace the use of S106 agreements (see definition below).

Comparison Goods - Non-food retail items including clothing, footwear, household goods, furniture and electrical goods, which purchasers compare on the basis of price.

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.

Convenience Goods - Retail goods bought for consumption on a regular basis (eg food, drink, newspapers etc).

Core City - Nottingham is one of eight Core Cities, defined by Government as the key regional Cities, driving the economic growth of their regions.

Core Strategy - The key Development Plan Document, setting out the long term spatial vision for the area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. As such, it implements the spatial aspects of the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Countryside - The rural parts of Greater Nottingham lying outside the Principal Urban Area of Nottingham, the Sub Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston, and other larger settlements. Countryside is sometimes taken to exclude land designated as Green Belt.

Demand Management - Encouraging people to travel less and use sustainable means of travel where possible when they do need to make journeys, sometimes known as 'Smarter Choices'. Uses techniques for influencing people's travel behaviour towards more sustainable options such as encouraging school, workplace and individualised or personal travel planning. Also aims to improve public transport and marketing services such as travel awareness campaigns, setting up websites for car share schemes, supporting car clubs and encouraging teleworking.

Density - The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured as net dwelling density, calculated by including only those site areas which will be developed for housing and directly associated uses, including access roads within the site, private garden space, car parking areas, incidental open space and landscaping and children's play areas, where these are provided.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) - The Government Department responsible for planning and local government.

Development Plan - An authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework.

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

East Midlands Regional Plan - See Regional Spatial Strategy.

Employment-Generating Development - New development which will create additional job opportunities.

Environmental Assets - Physical features and conditions of notable value occurring within the District.

Environmental Infrastructure - of the physical features and natural resources of the environment that provide services or support to society, encompasses Green Infrastructure.

Greater Nottingham - Area covered by the aligned Core Strategies. Includes the whole council areas of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe,

together with the Hucknall part of Ashfield. The partnership also includes both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils.

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

- i. to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- ii. to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- iii. to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- iv. to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- v. 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 Infrastructure - The network of protected sites, green spaces and linkages which provide for multi-functional uses relating to ecological services, quality of life and economic value.

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

Green Wedge - Green wedges comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the coalescence (merging) of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities.

Growth Point - See New Growth Point.

Hearings - Sessions open to the public to discuss aspects of the Soundness of the Core Strategies. Organised by the Planning Inspectorate as part of their independent examination of the Core Strategies.

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

Historic Asset - A building, monument, site or landscape of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, whether designated or not, that is a component of the historic environment.

Intermediate Affordable Housing - Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents. These can include shared equity products (eg HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

Issues and Options - An informal early stage of Core Strategy preparation, aimed at engaging the public and stakeholders in formulating the main issues that the Core Strategy should address, and the options available to deal with those issues.

Joint Planning Advisory Board - Board made up of planning and transport lead councillors from all the Greater Nottingham local authorities, established to oversee the preparation of the aligned Core Strategies and the implementation of the New Growth Point.

Knowledge Economy - Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard. Often used as a term for an economy dominated by these business types, with generally higher-skill levels and higher wages than found in lower-technology sectors.

Labour Pool - Economically active part of the general population potentially available for jobs.

Listed Buildings - A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells within its curtilage). English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.

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. LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

Local Development Scheme - Sets out the programme for preparing Development Plan Documents.

Local Area Agreements (LAA) - Agreement setting out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area (the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership) and other key partners at the local level.

Local Development Framework (LDF) - A portfolio of Local Development Documents which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the local authority area.

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

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) - Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged. Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan - Part of the previous development plan system, some policies of which are saved until superseded by Local Development Frameworks. 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.

Local Strategic Partnership - An overall partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

Local Transport Plan (LTP) - 5 year strategy prepared by Derbyshire County Council covering Erewash, and Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils jointly, covering the rest of Greater Nottingham. Sets out the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. Used to bid for Government funding towards transport improvements.

Mature Landscape Areas - Areas identified by Nottinghamshire 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. (Do not exist in Derbyshire).

New Growth Point - An agreement between councils and the Government whereby the Government agrees to provide funding for new infrastructure to deliver an agreed amount of new homes. The amount of new homes to be delivered is established

through the Regional Spatial Strategy. Greater Nottingham is part of the Three Cities Growth Point, which also includes Derby/Derbyshire and Leicester/Leicestershire.

Nottingham Express Transit (NET) - The light rail (tram) system for Greater Nottingham.

Open Space - Any unbuilt 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.

Option for Consultation - Informal stage of Core Strategy preparation flowing from the Issues and Options, where consultation takes place on a possible option to address the issues highlighted in the Issues and Options report.

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

Planning Inspectorate - Independent agency which examines Core Strategies (and other Development Plan Documents) to ensure they are Sound. Also decides planning appeals for individual planning applications.

Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS) - Published by the Department for Communities and Local Government to provide concise and practical guidance. These are produced for a variety of specific topics and can be found at www.communities.gov.uk.

Preferred Option - Informal stage of Core Strategy preparation, where consultation takes place on what a council considers to be the preferred option to address the issues flowing from the Issues and Options.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) - Land which has is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the cartilage of the development land (often described as Brownfield Land).

Principal Urban Area (PUA) - The contiguous built up area of Nottingham. Includes West Bridgford, Clifton, Beeston, Stapleford, Long Eaton, Bulwell, Arnold and Carlton.

Proposed Submission Draft - First full draft of the aligned Core Strategies, prepared for formal representations to be made. Also known as Publication Draft.

Regeneration Zones - Areas defined in the Nottingham Local Plan (2005), characterised by an under use of land, generally poor environment, and poor linkages. They are proposed as a focus for regeneration through a mix of improvement and redevelopment.

Regional Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) - Strategic planning guidance for the Region that Development Plan Documents have to be in general conformity with. The East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS) was issued in March 2009, and is undergoing a Partial Review.

Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) - Part of the RSS. 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 greater Nottingham identified as Green Belt or Countryside. For the purposes of affordable housing provision, rural areas include small rural settlements. These are defined as villages/parishes with a population of 3,000 or less and are specifically designated under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1996.

Safeguarded Land (White Land) - Land outside of Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements specifically excluded from Green Belt but safeguarded from development.

Science City - A designation given by Government aimed at promoting Nottingham as a centre of scientific innovation and promoting the knowledge economy.

Section 106 agreement (s106) - Section 106 (s106) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a Local Planning Authority to enter into a legally binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the grant of planning permission. This agreement is a way of addressing matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms and are used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing. Use of s106 agreements would be substantially replaced by the use of a Community Infrastructure Levy, if implemented (see definition above).

Service Sector - Sector of the economy made up of financial services, real estate and public administration that are normally office-based.

Scheduled Ancient Monument - Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) - A non statutory designation used to identify high quality wildlife sites in the County. They include semi-natural habitats such as ancient woodland and flower-rich grassland.

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.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) - Businesses and companies who employ a maximum of 50 employees (Small) and 250 employees (Medium).

Soundness (tests) - Criteria which each Core Strategy must meet if it is to be found sound by the Planning Inspectorate. Only Core Strategies which pass the test of soundness can be adopted.

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.

Spatial Planning - Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) - A document which informs how a council will involve the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of documents making up the Local Development Framework.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) – Document with the role of identifying sites with potential for housing, assessing their housing potential and assessing when they are likely to be developed.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) - Assessment used to refine information on areas that may flood, taking into account all sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change. Used to determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area. SFRAs should form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management.

Submission Draft - Final draft of the aligned Core Strategies, submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, subject to independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate, which includes public Hearings and a binding Inspectors report.

Sub Regional Centres - Towns which are large enough to contain a critical mass of services and employment, which for Greater Nottingham the Regional Spatial Strategy defines as Hucknall and Ilkeston.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) - A document providing 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 its preparation.

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 Community Strategy (SCS) - A joint plan agreed by the Local Strategic Partnerships covering a local authority area. Coordinates the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors with the aim of enhancing the economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

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)

Sustainable Urban Extension - An extension to the built up area of a town or city, built in line with sustainable development principles, aimed at creating a mixed and balanced community, integrating the extension with the existing urban fabric, including the provision of necessary infrastructure such as public transport, parks and open spaces etc, whilst also providing for the needs of the new community in terms of jobs and social infrastructure such as education.

White Land - See safeguarded land.

Waste Local Plan - Prepared jointly by the County and City Councils acting as the authorities responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, transfer and recycling within the County.

Work Place Parking Levy - A council levy on parking spaces at places of work aimed at raising resources to fund more sustainable transport and behavioural change measures, notably the Nottingham Express Transit (tram). If implemented, would apply only in Nottingham City Council area.

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

Working-age Population - The population of Greater Nottingham aged between 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

Appendix 1: Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

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 Sustainability Appraisal Framework	✓
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	✓
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the Development Plan Document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	
		B2	Developing the Development Plan Document options	
		B3	Predicting the effects of the Development Plan Document	
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the Development Plan Document	
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Documents	
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report	C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report	
Stage D	Consultation on the Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the Development Plan Document and the Sustainability Appraisal 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 Development Plan Document.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	
		E2	Responding to adverse effects	

Appendix 2: How the Requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment are met in this Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report

Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive <i>(As referred to in Article 5 (1))</i>	Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Scoping Report (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	Scoping Report (Appendix 2, 5)
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Scoping Report (Section 4)
(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	Scoping Report (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	Scoping Report (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).	Section 4 and Appendices 5 and 7
(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	To follow in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
(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	To follow in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	To follow in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included in the Interim Report

Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates
3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham's heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums • No. of visits to historic sites
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Greater Nottingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduced crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Noise complaints
5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Leisure centres • Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation involuntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) • SSSIs • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space
7. Environment Landscape To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland
8. Natural Resources and Flooding To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? • Will it minimise Flood Risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on PDL • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating SUDS • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste per head? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to develop the area'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
11. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate
13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent • Working age population qualifications

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed business development floorspace • Land developed for employment • Employment land lost • Employment land allocated • Profile of employment by sector

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Responses (October 2009)

**Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy
Issues and Options
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Responses
October 2009**

Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options - October 2009 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Responses

Government Office for the East Midlands
Mick Smith

Government response emphasized advice in PPS12 and the requirements of S19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as to the scope and purpose of sustainability appraisal.

The Authorities' Response:

The Authorities propose to undertake an appraisal which is proportionate to the Core Strategy. They recognize it as a key part of the evidence base and an integral part of the Plan making process. It will inform the evaluation of alternatives options and be subject to independent verification.

Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options - October 2009 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Responses

Natural England
Elizabeth Newman

In Section 3 – Relevant Plans and Programs – NE suggest a reference is made to “*Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning: Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment and rural issues in plans and strategies*” and “*Countryside in and around Towns: A vision for connecting towns and country in the pursuit of sustainable development CA 207*)”.

In Section 4 – Baseline Data – NE believes that the information provided for each authority should be expanded to include lists of natural assets covering SSSIs, Nature Conservation Designations, Landscape Character Units and Outdoor recreation/Open Space assets such as the Greenwood Community Forest.

In Section 6 – Developing the SA Framework – NE wishes to see “geological conservation” and “Green Infrastructure” added to Table 5 Objective 6 and “Landscape Issues” added under Objective 7 with an indicator which monitors changes in the character and quality of Landscape Character Units.

The Authorities’ Responses:

The Authorities agree to add the requested references in Section 3.
The Authorities agree to expand Baseline Data entries to include the environmental information requested, where it is of strategic significance.
The Authorities agree to add the requested references to Objectives 6 and 7

Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options - October 2009 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Responses

Environment Agency
James Lidgett

In Section 3 under “Biodiversity” the creation of new habitats should be added in accordance with PPS9. These should be included as an indicator In Section 6, table 5, point 6 for consistency.

Flooding is a key sustainability issue so it should feature within the sustainability framework under objective 8.

In Section 3 under “Flooding” the following script should be added to reflect PPS25: *Preference shall be given to locating development in Flood Zone one for developments in flood risk areas”.*

Also reference should be made to The River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)

Sustainability objective 8 should incorporate flood risk among the decision making criteria.

In Section 5 under “Flooding” mention should be made of the sequential test. A cross reference to the Flood Risk Hierarchy set out in the PPS25 Practice Guide would serve to emphasise that mitigation is the last stage when dealing with flood risk issues.

The Authorities’ Responses:

The Authorities agree to add the suggested requested reference and text in Section 3.

The Authorities agree to amend Objective 8 along the lines suggested by the Environment Agency.

The Authorities agree to add the requested references in Section 5

Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options - October 2009 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Responses

English Heritage
Tom Gilbert-Woodbridge/Ann Plackett

Landscape theme should more accurately be referred to as “Landscape (and historic environment) theme”, to ensure that historic parks and archeological elements are covered.

The key issue relating to the conserving and enhancing of the character within each of the constituent authorities should also be broadened to ensure protection and enhancement of the wider historic environment.

References should be included to the Heritage White Paper, the Regional Environmental Statement, and the corporate plans/strategies of the Environment Agency and Natural England. The European Landscape Convention’s definition of “landscape” is well reflected in the UK’s national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation and this too should be referenced. The revised PPS15 will need examination in future literature reviews.

Baseline data should be expanded to include an inventory of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and listed buildings. Additionally attempts should be made to define and characterize historic environment at a local level. Appendix 2 could usefully include information about the different grades of historic buildings, parks and gardens.

Special attention should be drawn to entries on the current Heritage at Risk register, these include: Margidunum Roman Station and Shelford Manor (both Rushcliffe), Dale Abbey (Erewash), Bennerley Viaduct, Beauvale Priory and a summerhouse at the Yew’s in Nuthall (Broxtowe), Bestwood Colliery, the Cannon Fort at Newstead Park and Newstead Abbey and 2 “at risk” conservation areas (Gedling). Nottingham city has 12 of its 29 conservation areas on the current Heritage at Risk register.

The report should make clear the distinction between natural and historic conservation features and indicate that both may be found in urban or rural locations.

Consideration should be given to refashioning SA Objectives 3, 6 and 7 by relocating the natural environment element from Objective 7 to Objective 6 (Biodiversity). and relocating the cultural and built elements from Objective 7 to Objective 3 with an expanded description “to preserve, enhance and promote”.

More refinement is required in relation to the relevant indicators identified in Table 5.

In Table 7 for Objectives 3 and 7, equal weight should be afforded to social themes of public engagement and enjoyment of historic features and places.

In Table 8 Objective 7 is not automatically incompatible with objectives 1 and 14; The relationship is better characterized as “uncertain”.

The Authorities' Responses:

The Authorities agree to add the suggested wording in relation to Landscape theme, list the appropriate additional reference documents and to reflect the broader references to the "historic environment".

Where it is of strategic significance, the Authorities will give consideration to expanding the baseline data as suggested, subject to practicalities and logistics.

The authorities agree to cover the valuable points raised in connection with the Heritage at Risk Register.

The authorities will ensure that the distinction between natural and historic conservation is acknowledged and clarify that they can both be found in urban or rural settings.

The Authorities will amend Objectives 3, 6 and 7.

The indicators identified in Table 5 will be reviewed and amended accordingly. Additional indicators will be identified where feasible.

Tables 7 and 8 will be amended in the ways suggested.

Appendix 5: Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Matrix

Keys:-

++	strongly compatible
+	compatible
?	uncertain
-	no relationship

		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives													
		1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
Core Strategy Objectives	1. Housing	++	++	-	++	-	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
	2. Infrastructure	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	++
	3. Prosperity	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	++	++	++
	4. Transport	+	+	?	+	-	?	+	+	?	++	++	?	+	++
	5. Communities	+	+	?	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	6. Town Centres	+	?	?	+	++	-	+	?	?	+	++	++	+	+
	7. Regeneration	+	+	?	++	++	+	?	?	?	+	++	+	+	+
	8. Health	++	++	?	+	++	+	+	++	?	+	++	+	+	-
	9. Opportunities	++	+	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	+	+
	10. Climate Change	+	+	+	-	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	?	++	++
	11. Green Infrastructure	?	++	+	+	-	++	++	++	-	-	+	?	-	?
	12. Local Distinctiveness	?	-	++	-	-	-	++	+	+	-	+	+	?	?

Appendix 5a: Commentary of Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Matrix

1. Housing

To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	++ strongly compatible	The objectives are designed to meet each other.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	An infrastructure delivery strategy will be designed to match housing needs but there may be issues on timeliness because of investment and other delivery issues.
3. Economic prosperity for all	+ compatible	The plan could aid growth in the economy without housing, as in-commuting labour could contribute, and policy cannot force people in new housing to work within the area.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	+ compatible	The plan cannot force people in the new housing to work or commute in a prescribed way and they may not necessarily use public transport.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	+ compatible	Good design can aid community safety and is significant but community safety is not definitively linked to housing needs.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	+ compatible	Housing could be part of a mix which leads to flourishing and vibrant town centres.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration does not need to involve housing as it could be commercially led but most regeneration is housing led.
8. Health and well being	++ strongly compatible	Meeting housing needs is seen as very significant to health and well-being.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	++ strongly compatible	Meeting housing needs is also linked to life opportunities with housing a base for accessing other needs.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	+ compatible	Good housing design should be environmentally responsible but all new housing is not likely to be carbon neutral during the plan period.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	? uncertain	Depending on the sites selected, housing may be built on natural habitat and open spaces but additions may also arise, through planning contributions to green infrastructure, and to biodiversity, through variety in gardens for example.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	? uncertain	Housing's contribution depends on the quality of the planning application and on the sites selected.

Summary:

The Core Strategy plans spatially for timely and viable infrastructure to support housing but delivery is dependent on implementation of the plans of the Councils' development partners throughout Greater Nottingham. Good housing is known to be significant to health and access to other opportunities in life. The Councils acknowledge the uncertain impacts on natural assets and existing heritage in Greater Nottingham of new housing (which will depend on the specific sites selected) and will mitigate harm where reasonable.

2. Health

To improve health and reduce health inequalities

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	++ strongly compatible	Meeting housing needs is seen as very significant to health and improved housing conditions are a means to reducing inequalities.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	The infrastructure delivery strategy will include health but is dependent on joint investment through partners' plans.
3. Economic prosperity for all	+ compatible	Economic status has a relationship with health inequalities but natural and lifestyle choices make this less certain.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	+ compatible	Access to health is a significant aim of transport and improving transport for all may reduce health inequalities.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	+ compatible	Community safety contributes to health, especially mental health and wellbeing, and improving it in disadvantaged communities may reduce corresponding health inequalities.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	? uncertain	A healthy population able to access town centres can contribute to them, and health infrastructure in town centres can make a direct contribution, for instance linked trips. The compatibility of objectives is not interdependent, as people or town centres can be healthy one without the other.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Improving health and reducing health inequalities is frequently an objective of regeneration but some regeneration projects may not aim for or achieve such outcomes.
8. Health and well being	++ strongly compatible	These objectives are meant to be mutual.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	+ compatible	This core strategy objective may have improved health outcomes but indirectly through provision of better other services.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	+ compatible	An improved environment is known to contribute to health and may be proportionately greater for socially excluded people in poorer circumstances, but achievement of this core strategy objective would still be a success even if overridden by negative other health factors.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	++ strongly compatible	An improved green environment will be designed to improve health through recreation and may be proportionately greater for communities with less access to other healthy opportunities.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	- no relationship	These objectives can be achieved mutually exclusively, although the character of an area can contribute to mental health through the sense of wellbeing.
Summary: The appraisal shows that the Core Strategy is able to support the health objective, particularly through the enhancement of natural assets including green infrastructure for recreation, and providing high quality new housing.		

3. Heritage

To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy heritage

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	- no relationship	By definition, the addition of the new is not the focus of this core strategy objective but in relevant locations it should be integrated with existing heritage through good design.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	Infrastructure should contribute to access to and be integrated with heritage but it may be detrimental if implemented for alternative objectives.
3. Economic prosperity for all	+ compatible	Increased prosperity should lead to better access opportunity to heritage and investment in heritage unless development is not integrated or there is pressure from over-use.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	? uncertain	Transport infrastructure can improve access to heritage but could be negative if implemented for other objectives. Access to heritage could also increase travel against the sustainability appraisal objective.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	? uncertain	An appreciation of heritage could lead to more respect and less heritage crime. A shared heritage may also be an aid to cohesion. Achievement of these objectives can though be mutually exclusive.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	? uncertain	Achieving these objectives together is dependent on the presence of valued heritage in the town centre and some see conservation as a constraint on economic development.
7. Regeneration	? uncertain	Regeneration projects may have objectives incompatible with access to heritage unless it is heritage-led regeneration.
8. Health and well being	? uncertain	Achievement of this objective has no direct link to access to heritage but an appreciation of your environment can lead to positive attitude and well being.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	+ compatible	Access to heritage is an opportunity for a connection to your local environment.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	+ compatible	Achieving this objective may conserve heritage, which is known to be impacted by climate change but the impact of any development, even if environmentally responsible, may be detrimental to the protection of defined heritage.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	+ compatible	Natural assets should contribute to the landscape of heritage.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	++ strongly compatible	These objectives are meant to be compatible.
Summary: The Core Strategy is shown to have an uncertain effect on the sustainable heritage objective with respect to any development as it depends whether the development is heritage led or integrated with the existing heritage, or other objectives are given priority on site; although policy will be prepared to mitigate the impact of development on heritage specifically.		

4. Crime

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

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	++ strongly compatible	A high quality design incorporating crime prevention features would contribute to a safe secure built environment. If the new housing development is not well designed, this could lead to 'pockets' of crime and anti-social behaviour.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to tackle anti-social behaviour, improve community safety and contribute to a safe environment. The design and layout of the new facilities will be important.
3. Economic prosperity for all	+ compatible	High quality new business development would contribute to community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This would provide new jobs and training opportunities for the people.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	+ compatible	Excellent transport systems would encourage people to make use of non-car modes of transport and increase surveillance through the design of facilities. The increased use of non-car modes of transport would contribute to a safe environment and reduce crime or the fear of crime.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	++ strongly compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new community facilities which could contribute to a safe environment.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	+ compatible	Incorporating crime prevention features in schemes such as town centre regeneration measures, accessibility improvements and environmental improvements would help to contribute to a safe environment and improve community safety in town centres.
7. Regeneration	++ compatible	Regeneration schemes improve social characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration schemes incorporating crime prevention features would help to tackle anti-social behaviour, improve community safety and contribute to a safe environment.
8. Health and well being	+ compatible	Addressing environmental factors by incorporating crime prevention features would contribute to a safe environment.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	++ compatible	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to tackle anti-social behaviour.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	- no relationship	Reducing the causes of climate change would cause no impact on community safety and crime prevention.

11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	+ compatible	Developing a network of multi functional green spaces would encourage local people to make use of green spaces and increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities. This would contribute to a safe environment and reduce crime or the fear of crime.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	- no relationship	Protecting and enhancing historic environment would bear no relationship to community safety and crime prevention.
Summary: Sustainability Objective 4 seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategy objectives with a high level of compatibility evident such as high quality housing incorporating crime prevention features to provide a safe secure built environment, inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community to tackle anti-social behaviour and a network of multi functional green spaces to increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities.		

5. Social

To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	- no relationship	High quality new housing would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
3. Economic prosperity for all	+ compatible	New business development would provide new jobs and training opportunities for the local community and contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	- no relationship	Excellent transport systems would cause no impact on the development and growth of social capital.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	++ strongly compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new educational, community and leisure facilities which could contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	++ strongly compatible	Creating conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and local centres would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
7. Regeneration	++ strongly compatible	Regeneration schemes improve economic characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration opportunities would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
8. Health and well being	++ strongly compatible	Working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities would contribute to the development and growth of social capital.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	++ strongly compatible	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would support and promote the development and growth of social capital.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	+ compatible	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to reduce the causes of climate change and minimise its impacts.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	- no relationship	Protecting and improving natural assets would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	- no relationship	Protecting and enhancing historic environment would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital.

Summary:

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

6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	? uncertain	Effects of high quality new housing upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain, until specific sites are selected.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to protect and enhance Green Infrastructure.
3. Economic prosperity for all	? uncertain	Effects of economic growth upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	? uncertain	Effects of reliable transport systems upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	- no relationship	Providing conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	- no relationship	Providing conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and local centres would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration schemes improve environmental characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration opportunities would protect and enhance Green Infrastructure.
8. Health and well being	+ compatible	Creating conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors would protect and enhance Green Infrastructure.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	- no relationship	Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++ strongly compatible	A high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	++ strongly compatible	Developing network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	- no relationship	Preserving and enhancing historic character and local distinctiveness would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.

Summary:

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

7. Environment and Landscape

To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	A high quality of design in new housing, delivered in appropriate locations, should ensure compatibility with the objective of protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment and landscape.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	? uncertain	Effects of timely and viable infrastructure on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain
3. Economic prosperity for all	? uncertain	Effects of economic prosperity on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	+ compatible	Creating excellent transport systems, appropriately designed to their surroundings, would enhance movement within and through the built environment. A reduction in the need to travel, minimising the need for new road building, could serve to protect archaeological and geological assets and the landscape character of the area.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	- no relationship	Creating strong, safe and cohesive communities would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	+ compatible	Creating flourishing and vibrant town centres would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area.
7. Regeneration	? uncertain	The effects of regeneration on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain.
8. Health and well being	+ compatible	Access to culture is identified as being important for creating the conditions for a healthier population. The enhancement of the natural and built environment could result in similar health gains.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	- no relationship	Creating opportunities for all would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++ strongly compatible	Development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally responsible design would substantially minimise the impact of developments on the natural and built environment
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	++ strongly compatible	The protection of natural assets is entirely compatible with the objective of protecting/enhancing the natural environment, archaeological/geological assets and the landscape character of the area.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	++ strongly compatible	These objectives are meant to be compatible. The protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape would significantly contribute towards the preservation of the historic character and local distinctiveness of the area.

Summary:

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

8. Natural Resources and Flooding

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

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	? uncertain	Building high quality housing and ensuring brownfield opportunities are maximised will help to prudently manage the natural resources of the area, however not all of the housing to be delivered will be on such sites so the effects will be uncertain.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	Making the best use of existing physical infrastructure and ensuring that new infrastructure is provided on time and in the right locations will help to manage natural resources prudently.
3. Economic prosperity for all	? uncertain	Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy will not necessarily deplete the natural resources of the area through the protection of existing local employment opportunities, education and training opportunities. However, the creation of new employment opportunities could potentially have a negative effect but this is uncertain.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	+ compatible	Excellent transport systems will encourage people to make use of non-car modes and by directing development to locations with services and facilities this will reduce the need to travel; this in turn will help to manage the natural resources of the area prudently.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	- no relationship	Creating strong, safe and cohesive communities would have no impact on managing prudently the natural resources of the area.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	? uncertain	Directing development such as retail and cultural uses to town centres will not necessarily help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area, however if these are combined with environmental/accessibility improvements the effects might be positive. The effects are uncertain.
7. Regeneration	? uncertain	The focus of regeneration schemes will be on brownfield land, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources.
8. Health and well being	++ strongly compatible	Addressing environmental factors that underpin health and wellbeing will help to prudently manage the natural resources of the area.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	- no relationship	Creating opportunities for all through high quality education for instance will have no impact on managing prudently the natural resources of the area.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++ strongly compatible	Development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally responsible design and in the right locations for access by sustainable transport will help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area.

11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	++ strongly compatible	Protecting existing natural assets, creating new natural assets and improving the linkages between these existing and new areas will help to ensure an increase in biodiversity while helping to protect and manage the natural resources of the area.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	+ compatible	Using and encouraging locally sourced materials and crafts will help to preserve and enhance local distinctiveness/historic character and in-turn will help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 which seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area is generally compatible with the Core Strategy Objectives. Reducing the causes of climate change and providing new Green Infrastructure (Core Strategy Objectives 10 & 11) directly relate to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective and are therefore highly compatible. By addressing these environmental factors a high degree of compatibility is also evident between Core Strategy Objective 8 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. However, there are some areas of contention identified through the process for instance Core Strategy Objective 7 tries to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources and the effects of this objective are therefore deemed to be uncertain. But overall there is a good degree of compatibility between the Core Strategy Objectives and this Sustainability Appraisal Objective.</p>		

9. Waste

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

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	High quality housing and building techniques will help to minimise waste during the construction process and the re-use and recycling of materials. This new housing should be located in close proximity to recycling facilities.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	? uncertain	Site Waste Management Plans should be produced for larger infrastructure projects to identify waste materials in the earliest stage of the project so that reuse and recovery of waste materials can be built into the design of the project. However, any physical infrastructure project will still produce waste to a certain degree.
3. Economic prosperity for all	? uncertain	It is uncertain how the effects of providing new employment opportunities, protecting existing local employment opportunities, training and education will have on the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste in general.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	? uncertain	It is uncertain how reducing the need to travel especially by private car, encouraging reliable transport systems and encouraging new working practices will effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste in general.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	- no relationship	Creating the conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive bears no relationship to the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	? uncertain	There is a relationship but it depends on the waste management policies that are in place in town centres.
7. Regeneration	? uncertain	It is uncertain how the maximisation of brownfield regeneration opportunities will effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
8. Health and well being	? uncertain	It is uncertain how creating the conditions for a healthier population by addressing the environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	- no relationship	Creating opportunities for all through high quality education for instance will have no effect on the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	+ compatible	Reducing the causes of climate change through environmentally sensitive design for instance will help to minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials. However, there could be some negative impacts if environmentally sensitive development and strategies lead to an increase in incineration for instance.

11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	- no relationship	Providing new green infrastructure or ensuring an increase in biodiversity for instance bears no relationship to the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	+ compatible	Preserving and enhancing the distinctive natural and built heritage of Greater Nottingham by finding new uses for buildings and by promoting high quality locally distinct design and construction will help the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials.
Summary: Assessing the Core Strategy Objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategy Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.		

10. Energy

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

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	Although new housing will drain energy supply, quality construction techniques and the design of new dwellings which incorporates energy efficiency and renewable energy, would make a valuable contribution to minimising energy usage.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	The enhancement of existing physical and social infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure represents a particular opportunity to facilitate sustainable design and construction. This is particularly the case if you consider that such infrastructure may be led/constructed by public organisations who could insist on higher standards.
3. Economic prosperity for all	+ compatible	The drive towards a knowledge based economy allows for increased levels of modern and high quality new office development. Such contemporary premises should be built to high energy standards.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	++ strongly compatible	Accessible and integrated transport systems encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport and reduce the reliance on the motor car which contribute significantly to carbon emissions. This objective is directly linked.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that the creation of such inclusive communities will have any meaningful effect on energy usage.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	+ compatible	Links between levels of energy usage and town centre prosperity are evident when you consider that unless you have a performing town centre which possesses a range of uses, people are likely to travel further, perhaps to nearby centres or cities, to meet their needs. The added journeys and associated emissions could be considered as unsustainable.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Large scale high quality regeneration schemes which incorporate a mix of uses will have a large impact and requirement on energy usage. However, such new developments, which would be built to high design standards, allow for renewable energy forms to be developed whilst extremely efficient communal systems could be created
8. Health and well being	+ compatible	A drive towards progressive and energy efficient design as well as the promotion of sustainable modes of transport could have a significant effect on health and well being particularly in terms of pollution levels.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that the creation of opportunities for all will have any meaningful effect on energy usage

10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++strongly compatible	This objective which seeks to combat climate change by encourages environmental responsible development undoubtedly has a particularly strong relationship to minimising energy usage and promoting renewable energy resources. The link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective is self evident.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that the enhancement of natural assets such as open space networks will have any meaningful effect on energy usage
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	- no relationship	It is extremely unlikely that preserving and improving historic character and local distinctiveness will have any meaningful effect on energy usage
Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 10 which seeks to minimise energy usage is comprehensively covered by the Core strategy objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Not only does Core Strategy Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, but the drive towards high quality design and progressive transportation systems supports the energy agenda. One area of contention which was identified through the process was the acknowledgement that due to the amount of new development particularly housing which is planned through the Core Strategy, there will be corresponding and inevitable impact/drain on energy supply. Having said this, with housing numbers already identified in the RSS and a belief in low to zero carbon development which incorporates renewable energy supply, this threat could be adequately minimised and even turned into a positive connotation.		

11. Transport

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

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	Providing new housing in accessible locations and near to public transportation nodes whilst ensuring it is not provided too far away from facilities and service will assist in meeting such transport aims. This is particularly the case for making the most efficient use out of existing transport infrastructure. Designing and linking recreation trails and cycle paths into new housing development is another important aspect
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	The enhancement of existing physical infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure undoubtedly has positive implications for this Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Mechanisms such as cycle paths/stands, improvements to bus stations/services and pedestrian schemes will be needed to support growth and ensuring journeys are taken by the most sustainable modes available
3. Economic prosperity for all	? uncertain	Realistically, the economy to a large extent relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles to provide businesses and organisations labour and materials/goods to operate. With the amount of new employment generation development which is planned through the Core Strategy to meet needs, transport systems could put under further strain. Nevertheless, developments in strategic rail freight and the provision of new office development in accessible locations could help this threat by taking HGV off the road and allowing people to live closer to their employment
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	++ strongly compatible	This objective has a particularly strong relationship and intrinsic link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, being directly related to one another. Affordable, accessible, punctual and integrated transport systems will encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport reducing the reliance on the motor car.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	+ compatible	Effective transport systems are a key component of enabling strong and cohesive community as they allow for the access of employment, facilities and services.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	++ strongly compatible	Punctual and affordable access to town centres created by effective transport systems is crucial to encouraging people to shop, work and visit the centres. Town centre success and access to and from them are intrinsically linked

7. Regeneration	++ strongly compatible	Effective transport systems will be crucial in supporting regeneration schemes to ensure that the developments are well connected to, and do not put undue pressure on the existing infrastructure.
8. Health and well being	++ Strongly compatible	A drive towards sustainable modes of transport could have a significant effect on health and well being particularly in terms of pollution levels.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	+ compatible	Accessible and effective transport systems are required to allow for opportunities to be available for a range of people including younger people particularly in terms of walking and cycling
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++strongly compatible	This objective undoubtedly has a particularly strong relationship to encouraging more sustainable modes of transport and hence alleviating carbon emissions generated from private car uses. As such there is a direct link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	+ compatible	Links are evident when you consider that the enhancement of greenways/green infrastructure could allow for more sustainable modes of transport, namely walking and cycling, to develop.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	+ compatible	By utilising existing transport infrastructure efficiently, the pressure generated from an increasing population will be reduced which therefore minimises the need for new roads and limits the associated effects of pollution.
Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 11 which seeks to encourage the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport are sufficiently compatible with the Core strategy objectives. Core Strategy Objective 4 (which promotes excellent transport system) and CS Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Furthermore, the process revealed just how important transport is to the range of objectives, notably the links with flourishing town centres and successful regeneration initiatives, with compatibility evident on all but one of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Indeed, the one area of contention which was identified was the acknowledgement that the economy relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles for labour, materials and goods. Nevertheless, effects of this could be minimised with the Core Strategy giving careful consideration to providing employment generating development in accessible and sustainable locations, and to promoting of more sustainable modes of transport including strategic rail freight distribution.		

12. Employment

To create high quality employment opportunities

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	High quality new housing would be needed in new mixed use schemes in order to attract new high quality business development to locate there. An increase in housing supply is needed if the workforce is to remain living in the local area. Not interdependent, as workers can commute and employment can be developed in isolation from new housing.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	Investment in new educational and community facilities is needed in order to help develop the educational needs of the local population. This in turn will help create a more highly skilled workforce which will be needed in order to attract high quality employers to locate in the local area.
3. Economic prosperity for all	++ Strongly compatible	Options are directly equivalent.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	? uncertain	Excellent transport systems would be needed to attract new businesses to locate in the local area. Congestion would potentially deter new employers. New working practices such as car sharing and working from home can be encouraged but some businesses would not be able to function without their employees being able to use the car.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	+ compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would be needed to attract inward investment and encourage new employment to locate in an area.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	++ Strongly compatible	The development of new high quality employment is an integral part of ensuring the viability and vitality of town centres.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration often involves the development of employment opportunities. However, regeneration also involves other forms so perhaps not strongly compatible.
8. Health and well being	+ compatible	A healthy workforce is needed in order to attract and develop high quality employment to the area. New social care facilities would help reduce demands on workers that may result from having to care for young children or elderly relatives.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	++ Strongly compatible	Improvements to educational, community and leisure facilities can help lead to a better skilled workforce which will be required if an area wants to secure high quality employment.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	? uncertain	Environmentally responsible development can be characteristic of new employment (e.g. those incorporating energy efficiency measures/renewable energy). However, the requirements for these measures may deter new business from locating in an area (because of cost implications etc).

11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	? uncertain	Protection of natural assets and the development of GI would not necessarily be compromised by new employment if such development was located sensitively.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	+ compatible	Ensuring that new employment is sensitively sited and is built using appropriate design can ensure that the objectives are compatible. New employment can be developed on existing employment strengths which can enhance local economic distinctiveness.
<p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 (to create high quality employment opportunities) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategy objectives. High quality employment opportunities would result from the delivery of physical infrastructure, development of social infrastructure (e.g. training and education), regeneration, improved health and well being. All of these are Core Strategy objectives. Although new working practices such as use of IT and home working can reduce the need to travel to work, there is an uncertain relationship between this objective and the creation of new employment as some businesses will always have to use cars as part of their operation and function.</p>		

13. Innovation

To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	Well designed new homes would incorporate innovative design features and would harness new technologies.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	+ compatible	Investment into the locality will provide an improved education provision for people of all ages.
3. Economic prosperity for all	++ strongly compatible	Creating new employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities and supporting educational developments will enable enterprise and innovation.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	+ compatible	Encouraging reliable transport systems and working practices such as use of IT and home working will help ease access of the workforce to place of work. These new working practices are characteristic of the flexibility required to foster a culture of enterprise and innovation.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	+ compatible	Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new educational facilities. This will develop the potential for raising the levels of attainment and so lead to innovation.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	+ compatible	Flourishing and vibrant town centres are needed to stimulate a culture of enterprise and innovation.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration schemes improve the economic characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration schemes will provide new employment opportunities and scope for innovation.
8. Health and well being	+ compatible	Creating conditions for a healthier population and encouraging lifelong learning activities will improve attainment both educational and within industry. A workforce with more diverse skills will be needed to create industries of culture and innovation.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	+ compatible	Providing high quality, inclusive education for the local community would support the development of a well qualified population and a high skills pool.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++ strongly compatible	Designing development in the most sustainable way will require innovation. This will create jobs in such high knowledge sectors.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	- no relationship	Improving access to open spaces and improving environmental quality would cause no impact upon developing enterprise and innovation.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	? uncertain	Promoting locally distinctive design and ensuring landscape character is maintained and enhanced may have some impact upon enterprise and innovation though the extent is uncertain.

Summary:

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 (to develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategy objectives. This is because many of the objectives will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.

14. Economic Structure

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

Core Strategy Objective	Matrix	Commentary
1. High quality new housing	+ compatible	New housing will be an important component of the physical conditions that are needed for a modern economic structure.
2. Timely and viable infrastructure	++ strongly compatible	Timely and viable social and physical infrastructure will need to be delivered to support the use of new technologies. Options are mutually compatible.
3. Economic prosperity for all	++ strongly compatible	A knowledge based economy would be based around the use and development of new technologies. The two objectives are inextricably linked.
4. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel	++ strongly compatible	Less congestion and excellent transport systems would be typical of the physical conditions required for a modern economic structure.
5. Strong, safe and cohesive communities	+ compatible	Strong, safe and cohesive communities would be needed in order to support a modern economic structure.
6. Flourishing and vibrant town centres	+ compatible	Vibrant town centres would be needed to support a modern economic structure.
7. Regeneration	+ compatible	Regeneration of an area can involve the development of infrastructure and also develop local employment opportunities. Such employment could supply a modern economic structure.
8. Health and well being	- no relationship	There is no clear link between the two objectives.
9. Opportunities for young people and children	+ compatible	Physical improvements such as developing educational and training facilities would be needed to improve educational attainment. An improved local skill base would be needed to develop a modern economic structure.
10. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change	++ strongly compatible	Environmentally responsible development would complement a modern economic approach where environmentally responsible development is often a characteristic feature.
11. Protecting and improving new Green Infrastructure, including open space	? uncertain	Developing green infrastructure may have an effect on developing the physical conditions for a modern economic approach. For example, the siting of new infrastructure could potentially compromise a natural green space.
12. Protecting and enhancing Greater Nottingham's individual character and local distinctiveness	? uncertain	Historic character and local distinctiveness could potentially be compromised by the development of new physical infrastructure.
Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 (to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategy objectives. It directly complements the Core Strategy objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.		

Appendix 5b: Summary of Sustainable Appraisal and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility

1. Housing

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

2. Health

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

3. Heritage

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

4. Crime

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

5. Social

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

6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

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

7. Environment and Landscape

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

8. Natural Resources and Flooding

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

9. Waste

Assessing the Core Strategy objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategy Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that

environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.

10. Energy

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

11. Transport

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

12. Employment

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

13. Innovation

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 (to develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategy objectives. This is because many of the objectives will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered they. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.

14. Economic Structure

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 (to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategy objectives. It directly compliments the Core Strategy objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.

Appendix 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Options arising from the Core Strategy Issues and Options

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL WORKSHOP MINUTES 7th October 2009

Present

Matt Gregory	(MG)	Growth Point Planning Manager
Alison Gibson	(AG)	Gedling Borough Council
Sally Gill	(SG)	Nottinghamshire County Council (Chair)
Nina Wilson	(NW)	Nottinghamshire County Council
Dave Lawson	(DL)	Broxtowe Borough Council
Martin Rich	(MR)	Broxtowe Borough Council
Adam Reddish	(AR)	Erewash Borough Council
Phillip Marshall	(PM)	Rushcliffe Borough Council
Liz Beardsley	(LB)	Rushcliffe Borough Council
Karen Shaw	(KS)	Nottingham City Council
Niles Holroyde	(NH)	Nottingham City Council

Purpose of workshop

To agree:-

- a) how to approach revising the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
- b) how to approach appraising the Core Strategy Strategic Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SA task B1)
- c) the scope of Sustainability Appraisal of Options arising from the Issues and Options consultation (SA task B2)

Most of the workshop concentrated on (c), since this was the most pressing element that needed to be decided.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

The SA Scoping Report was the subject of consultation alongside the Issues and Options document between 15th June and 31st July 2009 (extended until 14th August for Erewash Borough Council).

Comments were received from:

- GOEM
- English Heritage
- English nature
- Environment Agency

It was agreed that NH would draw together the comments, and draft a short report setting out how the SA scoping reports could take comments into account, but because each Local Authority had their own Scoping reports, which vary slightly, it would then be amended by each local authority to meet their own needs.

Appraising the Core Strategy Strategic Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

NH had already undertaken this task, and it was agreed that this would be circulated to the partners for wider discussion and agreement at a future meeting.

Sustainability Appraisal of Options Arising from the Issues and Options

This was undertaken as a group exercise, each of the Options from the Issues and Options was considered in turn, to ascertain whether it was appropriate to appraise it, and if not setting out the reasons why not. The outcomes are set out below.

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
AG1(a)	Higher housing figures	The RSS figures are a minimum, some representations suggested higher figures would be appropriate. Agreed a need to appraise a higher figure was required. A 10% higher figure to be appraised against the RSS figure, on a Greater Nottingham basis.	Y
AG1(b)	Redistribution of housing between councils	GOEM confirmed that redistributing on the basis of aligned Core Strategies was not in line with RSS policy which stipulates joint Core Strategies, and therefore this option is not considered to be reasonable.	N
AG2(a)	Varying the PUA ¹ /Non PUA split	Agreed appraisal required. Appraise increase in non PUA figure of 10% (and therefore subtracting same number from PUA figure).	Y
AG2(b)	More flexibility as to where to build housing	See AG2 (a).	*
AG3(a)	Which SUEs are appropriate	SA of this option must be in the context of re-distribution of housing between council areas not being considered a reasonable option. The options for appraisal of SUEs is therefore to be undertaken on a council by council basis.	Y
AG3(b)	Growth emphasis to the west	Given that re-distribution of housing between council areas not being considered a reasonable option, separate SA for this option is not considered appropriate. Will be covered under AG3.	N
AG4(a)	Integration of other uses with major housing development.	This was an issue raised in consultation. SA of mixed use within major development against a base case of no mixed use (i.e. housing only). Commuting aspect considered under AG3 (a).	Y
AG4(b)	Importance of public transport to location of development	Considered to be covered by AG3 (a) and by RG1(a)	N

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

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
AG5(a)	Growth of villages	It is considered the most appropriate way to consider appropriate and sustainable growth levels in villages is to base it on accessibility, i.e. provision of and access to services. Where a village has regeneration needs that may dictate another approach, these will be considered individually under RG1 (a). However, if settlements selected for growth do not accord with this principle (e.g. for regeneration aims) they will be appraised on an individual basis.	Y
AG6(a)	Growth beyond plan period.	Required by RSS. RSS Partial Review Options consultation important factor, presented 4 options. Suggest appraisal against option, 1 continuation of current strategy, option 3, development at accessible nodes, and option 4 development in new settlements. Option 2, even more concentration on the PUA is not considered realistic.	Y
AG6(b)	Role of SRCs ² in longer term.	See AG6 (a).	*
AG6(c)	Role of expanded or new towns.	See AG6 (a).	*
GB1(a)	Minimal Green Belt revisions	RSS clear that principle of GB remains. Locations for major development in the GB would be appraised through AG3 (a) and AG6 (a), therefore separate appraisal not required	N
GB1(b)	Safeguarded land	See GB1 (a)	N
GB1(c)	Additions to the Green Belt	RSS removed proposed additions to the Green Belt, and no additions have been proposed through the Issues and Options.	N
GB2(a)	Green Belt more important	Clear choice between GB2 (a) and GB2 (b), therefore appraise against each other.	Y
GB2(b)	Urban green spaces more important	Covered in GB2 (a)	*
GB3(a)	Use Green Wedges instead of Green Belt	A Green Wedge is a policy tool very similar to Green Belt, but used on a smaller geographic scale. As the policy aims are very similar, there is little value in appraising them against each other, as they will be assessed in the same way.	N
GB3(b)	No use of Green Wedges	See GB3 (a)	N
GB4(a)	Remove Green Belt in some villages	Linked to settlement hierarchy AG5 (a). It is considered the most appropriate and sustainable way to consider appropriate growth levels in villages is to base it on accessibility, i.e. provision of and access to services. Therefore Green Belt revision will only be an issue in those settlements which are deemed the most sustainable locations for development. Under these circumstances, no other option is deemed reasonable.	N

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

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
RG1(a)	Other regeneration priorities	Where regeneration priorities are identified in locations which could potentially have sustainability implications (largely outside the PUA), e.g. Cotgrave, or Newton Airfield, they will be subject to SA.	Y
RG2(a)	Enhance existing facilities	Strong link/similarity to AG4 (a) – Appraised in that option.	N
RG2(b)	Provide new facilities	Strong link/similarity to AG4 (a) – Appraised in that option.	N
EE1(a)	Use evidence base to determine job levels	Clear choice between EE1 (a) and EE1 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
EE1(b)	Plan for higher growth	See EE1 (b)	*
EE1(c)	Set no job targets	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
EE2(a)	Blanket employment land protection	Clear choice between EE2 (a) and EE2 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
EE2(b)	Considered approach to employment land	See EE2 (a).	*
EE2(c)	No controls over employment land	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
EE3(a)	Provide for employment land needs.	EE3 (a) is considered the only reasonable option.	Y
EE3(b)	Let the market decide locations	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
EE3(c)	Support the rural economy	No realistic or policy compliant other option, therefore no need for SA.	N
EE4(a)	Concentrate office development	Clear choice between EE4 (a) and EE4 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
EE4(b)	Disperse office development	See EE4 (a).	*
EE5(a)	Office development in town centres.	Should be covered under appraising EE4 (a)	N
EE6(a)	Support knowledge based economies	Will be very similar to EE6 (d).	Y
EE6(b)	Develop the role of EMA.	EMA is not in the plan area, but RSS policy clear that airport related development should be provided for.	*
EE6(c)	Provide for a Strategic Rail Freight facility	If a specific site emerges, it will be appraised. However, Toton is smaller than criteria allows, and no other options currently identified in Greater Nottingham. To be kept under review.	N
EE6(d)	Maximise training initiatives.	Will support options EE6 (a) and EE6 (b)	Y
TC1	Core City	Refers to TC2, TC3, TC4, EE4, EE5.	N
TC2(a)	Support existing cultural facilities and locations	Clear choice between EE4 (a) and EE4 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other.	Y
TC2(b)	Focus cultural facilities in areas	See TC2 (a).	*
TC3(a)	Improve retail in city centre	Appraise where known potential to enhance.	Y
TC3(b)	Adopt recommended hierarchy	No reasonable alternative to the hierarchy exists, however variations appraised under TC3 (c) and TC3 (d).	N

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
TC3(c)	Enhance centres	Agreed not to appraise as depends on individual town centres.	N
TC3(d)	Support less successful centres	Agreed not to appraise as depends on individual town centres.	N
NP1(a)	No influence on housing mix	Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers).	N
NP1(b)	Site by site approach	Clear alternatives between NP1 (b), NP1 (c) and NP1 (d), therefore appraise against each other.	Y
NP1(c)	Greater Nottingham approach.	See NP1 (b).	*
NP1(d)	Sub Market approach	See NP1 (b).	*
NP2	Protect existing patterns (garden land)	Combine with GB2.	N
NP3(a)	Greater Nottingham target	Agreed to appraise.	Y
NP3(b)	Sub Market or District target	No appropriate alternative identified.	N
NP3(d)	Different targets for different types	All are defined as affordable, and option is in context of other options, therefore cannot appraise separately.	N
NP4(a)	Rural exceptions policy	NP4 (a) and (b) likely to have very similar outcomes, appraise rural affordable housing provision against a 'not provision' scenario.	Y
NP4(b)	Rural allocations policy	See NP4 (a).	*
NP5(a)	Greater Nottingham design policy	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP5(b)	Require BfL and MfS standards.	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP5(c)	Require all housing to be Lifetime Homes	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP5(d)	Require a proportion to be Lifetime Homes	Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required.	N
NP6(a)	Protect community facilities	NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes.	Y
NP6(b)	Support new facilities	NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes.	*
NP6(c)	Encourage joint use	NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes.	*
NP7	Health issues	Covered under other options.	N
TA1(a)	Development in accessible corridors	Should be appraised under AG3 (a) and AG4 (b).	N
TA1(b)	Development only with major new infrastructure	See TA1 (a).	N
TA2(a)	Focus on public transport/sustainable travel	Appraise TA2 (a) and (b).	Y
TA2(b)	Focus on intensive demand management	See TA2 (a).	*
TA2(c)	Less priority if impacts on road capacity	Not considered a reasonable option – GOEM comments refer.	N
TA3(a)	Prioritise public transport	No reasonable alternative options identified, this accords with government and regional policy.	Y
TA3(b)	Prioritise highway capacity	Not a reasonable alternative – doesn't accord with national/regional policy.	N
TA3(c)	Prioritise both.	Agreed to appraise.	Y

Option	Option Summary	Reasoning	Appraise?
NI1(a)	Where does infrastructure capacity exist?	NI1 (a) and (b) should both be tested through AG3 (a)	N
NI1(b)	Where is there no infrastructure capacity?	See NI1 (a).	N
NI2(a)	Introduce a CIL	Appraise NI2 (a) alongside (b).	Y
NI2(b)	Continue with current S106 practice	See NI2 (a).	*
NI2(c)	S106 with more standard formulae, and pooling	Not considered a reasonable option, now that draft CIL guidance rules this approach out.	N
GI1(a)	New development to provide GI	Agreed to appraise.	Y
GI1(b)	Where are existing deficiencies?	This is a factual question, not appropriate for SA testing.	N
GI1(c)	Equal priority to urban and rural GI.	Not considered strategic alternatives, therefore don't appraise.	N
GI1(d)	Protect all open space .	Not considered a realistic alternative, some open space will have to be developed, but SA will take place on a site specific level at a later stage.	N
GI2(a)	Identify sites and corridors.	Have to identify assets to comply with govt policy – therefore no reasonable alternative (recognised that much will happen at a more local site specific level, therefore appraised in later LDF process).	N
GI2(b)	Positive measures to enhance.	Enhancement of biodiversity key aim of RSS.	Y
GI2(c)	Use criteria approach.	Not considered a realistic alternative, GOEM comments refer.	N
GI3(a)	Concentrate on identified routes	Appraise GI3 (a) and GI3 (b).	Y
GI3(b)	General approach to countryside access.	See GI3 (a).	*
CC1(a)	Merton rule.	Appraise approaches in CC1 (a) to (d) in the context of each other.	Y
CC1(b)	High level CfSH.	See CC1 (a).	*
CC1(c)	More stringent approach in SUEs	See CC1 (a).	*
CC1(d)	No intervention.	See CC1 (a).	*
CC2(a)	No development in FRZ 2 & 3	Agreed to appraise CC2 (a) and CC2 (b) will have similar outcomes.	Y
CC2(b)	Development in FRZ 2 & 3 if SA followed	Agreed to appraise.	*

Appendix 7: Sustainability Appraisal on Core Strategy Options

Option AG1a

Given that the housing figures in the Regional Spatial Strategy are minimum requirements, should the Councils provide for more housing than identified?

This would allow for extra flexibility but could undermine regeneration efforts in urban areas and in any event may be unrealistic in the current economic climate.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **AG1**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG1 Higher housing figures	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+ at least one depends on the numbers above the regional plan. ++10% above. Moderate to major. What kind of housing range of housing. ++	
2. Health	Give same score as previously as can link housing to these to existing facilities. If no extra infrastructure this is negative. Good for reducing over crowding. BREEAM housing good for fuel poverty, etc. Overall +	Need extra facilities to support new houses. Extra infrastructure would be a positive
3. Heritage	Will provide access to open space as can build this into new development. In terms of heritage, probably further away. Neutral, lose open space itself in the suburbs; cannot provide open space in the city centre. Depends on implementation for historic sites. Overall symbol- 3 of each with ??? -very much where the sites is with ideas for mitigation	Contributions needed for city centre developments. Overall contributions.
4. Crime	Will contribute if design of new development is right. Could argue extending the city footprint= need to increase policing but, as well, could help regenerate existing neighbourhoods overall?	Design out crime
5. Social	Depends if social infrastructure is going to be provided on site or going to cause a strain on existing services. Provide extra services to existing local people?	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Expect more - than + due to the loss of land; depends on site chosen; ask for contributions to develop new areas. Overall- mainly negative or neutral.	Contributions, avoidance
7. Environment and Landscape	Slight risk compared with business as usual, Not as negative for heritage as people may think- look at opportunities to develop and improve, maintain and upgrade these sites. Natural assets add into biodiversity, reference to the quality of the landscape, protecting and enhancing the natural landscape.	Upgrade and maintain
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Could be an issue with minerals- large tracts of unmined coal- potentially negative for development of housing, Minerals and waste plan. Air quality- increased pollution; more waste; increased water pollution. Got to plan for after 2016. 2020 need to look at proofing so these developments can be changed within time to meet future standards. Sites may be sustainable economically and socially. In mitigation- put in climate change policy Overall single -	Further discussion with coal authority-sterilisation of land, reduced housing? Eco town development. Increase waste minimisation (local composting). Combined heat and power for large extensions.
9. Waste	No neutral policy. In itself does not create anything will create more housing- extra waste -	Recycling facilities. Design
10. Energy	May do if large sites make it more viable, if small sites- probably not. Overall ? If reduced depends on how tough measures are?	Micro generation on all sites
11. Transport	Depends on where developments are. Encourage edge of urban development Sustainable corridors Always going to be an increase Sustainable corridors The level of growth is going to be unsustainable	Better public transport
12. Employment	Depends on if mixed use. Don't think can draw conclusions- no. of jobs from no. of houses? neutral impact.	
13. Innovation	If use land for employment, what about land for housing- could lead to negative impacts. Need better housing to keep people in the city along with higher level jobs, need to increase range of housing -	
14. Economic Structure	?	Include in mixed developments

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Reject AG1a - more housing is shown to have proportionate negative effects or questionable effects on the environmental and transport objectives without very significant mitigation.

Option AG2a

Should 40,800 of all new homes be provided in or next to the Principal Urban Area in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy?

Providing a high percentage of new dwellings in these locations assists the policy of 'urban concentration with regeneration' but significantly limits the sites that can be brought forward for development in more rural areas of Greater Nottingham.

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

Option AG2b

Should there be more flexibility, which would enable other objectives to be met, such as more affordable housing or brownfield development in towns and villages outside the Principal Urban Area?

By enabling more houses to be built outside the Principal Urban Area, affordable housing could be achieved on more sites thereby increasing the total number provided. Similarly, more brownfield land could be 'recycled', however, this could undermine the strategy of urban concentration.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **AG2(a) and AG2(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG2(a) Varying the PUA/Non PUA split	AG2(b) More flexibility as to where to build housing	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral Restricting housing in rural area Won't help homelessness unless targeted existing stock still in disrepair	++++ Will allow Boroughs to decide and analyse where the need is and be able to locate housing to suit	
2. Health	? Access to health services better in and around PUA. Services within PUA May increase opportunities for recreation, but don't know if there is capacity	? Access to health may be more limited in areas outside the PUA . Access to recreation would be neutral as access may not be improved. Better access to countryside pursuits outside PUA but access to indoor facilities better in PUA.	Planning contributions needed greater in non PUA
3. Heritage	+ improving, - pressures on existing Will provide open space wherever, but could be pressures of building on existing open space. Potential for improving existing around PUA with less potential for providing more. May be more culture in the PUA, but some also outside, therefore negligible. Neutral – historic sites	+ More likely to provide new open spaces and could still improve existing open spaces. Unknown access to cultural facilities and historic sites.	Making sure necessary open spaces are protected
4. Crime	Neutral Too early to state whether impact on crime – need more design details	Neutral Too early to state whether impact on crime – need more design details	Design out crime
5. Social	++ Access to services – yes because accessibility through PUA is better. Engagement in community facilities – yes because more facilities to engage with	neutral Depends on areas' facilities away from the PUA	Planning contributions needed greater in the non PUA
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Planning contributions to biodiversity and integrated in design
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Design in protection of existing and planning contributions to enhance
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	+ and - Water Quality – unknown; Air Quality - Urban concentration would mean better accessibility to public transport, however could add to existing pressures. Raw material consumption would mean less likely to use car Minimising Flood Risk- site specific so can't determine, however, PUA is more affected by flooding.	Neutral Unsure whether some LAs would still put the development around the PUA anyway so would be unclear.	Air Quality – more education for public transport and access to public transport
9. Waste	Neutral Wont have an impact on waste and waste recycling etc because same number of houses are being built	Neutral Wont have an impact on waste and waste recycling etc because same number of houses are being built	
10. Energy	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Energy policy on renewables
11. Transport	++++ Will utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure, including public transport infrastructure and potential to enhance existing and provide new. All positive because of urban concentration	Neutral Unsure whether some LAs would still put the development around the PUA anyway so would be unclear. However mitigation would be required to ensure services are improved wherever.	Would need to improve public transport services wherever the location PUA/Non-PUA.
12. Employment	Neutral Not enough information to make a judgement.	Neutral Not enough information to make a judgement.	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG2(a) Varying the PUA/Non PUA split	AG2(b) More flexibility as to where to build housing	Ideas for mitigation
13. Innovation	Neutral Not enough information to make a judgement.	Neutral Not enough information to make a judgement.	
14. Economic Structure	- May use good employment land for housing	Neutral Does not directly provide more employment land.	Need robust policies to help protect quality employment land and keep the stock of these under review.
Option for Consultation and reasons why: AG2a – because more positives than negatives – Assessment points towards urban concentration as being a generally more sustainable model for growth, but not discounting large opportunity sites on the periphery of the PUA. AG2b depends on supply of sites being available and too many unknowns.			

Option AG3a – A1 Top Wighay Farm, Hucknall (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – A2 North of Papplewick Lane, Hucknall (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – B1 North of Redhill, Arnold (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – C1 East Of Lambley Lane, Gedling (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **A1 Top Wighay Farm (Hucknall), A2 North of Papplewick Lane (Hucknall), B1 North of Redhill (Anrold) and C1 East of Lambley Lane (Gedling)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – A1 Top Wighay Farm, Hucknall	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – A2 North of Papplewick Lane, Hucknall	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – B1 North of Redhill, Arnold	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – C1 East Of Lambley Lane, Gedling	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Larger site (1,625 dwellings) so able to make significant contribution to overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Smaller-medium site (500 dwellings) so moderate impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough	Medium site (900 dwellings) so moderate impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Smaller site compared to other SUE sites so more limited impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	New or upgraded open space provision through S106 agreements.
4. Crime	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Section 106 agreement would ensure that new community facilities would be provided where appropriate to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Size of site is such that unlikely to achieve provision of new community facilities to serve the development. However, layout of site should be designed to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby.	Section 106 agreement would ensure that new community facilities would be provided where appropriate to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Size of site is such that unlikely to achieve provision of new community facilities to serve the development. However, layout of site should be designed to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby.	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Development of greenfield site. Moderate to major negative impact because of impact of large site and existence of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation within the development site. Therefore greater potential for impact on biodiversity.	Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site.	Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site.	Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site.	Need to protect designated environmental assets (eg Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) as part of the development to minimise impact.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral. No existing defined cultural or historical/archaeological assets within the development site.	Neutral. No existing defined cultural or historical/archaeological assets within the development site.	Neutral. No existing defined cultural or historical/archaeological assets within the development site.	No existing defined cultural or historical/ archaeological assets within the development site. However, major negative impact due to high impact on natural environmental assets. Development would be a prominent intrusion into the countryside as the site is on rising ground.	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – A1 Top Wighay Farm, Hucknall	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – A2 North of Papplewick Lane, Hucknall	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – B1 North of Redhill, Arnold	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – C1 East Of Lambley Lane, Gedling	Ideas for mitigation
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Major impact due to loss of large greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	Moderate impact due to loss of smaller/medium greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	Moderate to major impact due to loss of medium greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	Moderate impact due to loss of smaller greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	Measures to reduce CO2 omissions.
9. Waste	Major impact as large site so would significantly increase households waste.	Moderate impact as smaller/medium site so would increase household waste.	Moderate to major impact as medium site so would increase household waste.	Moderate impact as smaller site but would still increase household waste.	Good waste management proposals.
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings.
11. Transport	Large development would put significant additional demand on existing transport network. Potential to promote alternatives to the car is limited to bus based provision.	Smaller/medium development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to existing urban area. Potential to promote alternatives to the car is limited to bus based provision.	Medium size development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to existing principal urban area. Uncertainties over potential to promote alternatives to the car (given capacity of Mansfield Road to accommodate a bus lane).	Development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to the existing principal urban area.	Need for detailed Transportation Assessment and Sustainable Transport plan.
12. Employment	Adjoining employment allocation such that potential to improve the diversity and quality of jobs available.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Well located employment allocation adjoins the development.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Adjoining employment allocation such that potential to improve the diversity and quality of jobs available.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

A2 North of Papplewick Lane, Hucknall – this site is one of the smaller sites under consideration and therefore the impacts on issues such as biodiversity and natural resources are lower. It is also well integrated with the existing built up area and so offers the opportunity to integrate the new development with existing facilities. A1 Top Wighay Farm scores well as a result of the adjoining employment allocation but this needs to be balanced against the potential implications for existing environmental assets. C1 East of Lambley Lane sites scores poorly due to the impact on environmental and landscape given the topography of the site. Whilst B1 North of Redhill scores similarly to the Papplewick Lane site, there remains uncertainty over the transport implications of the site.

Option AG3a – Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate – Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Larger site (1,120 dwellings) so able to make significant contribution to overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new-updated facilities may also benefit existing residents. The site is adjacent to the proposed Country Park so this would increase the opportunities for recreation activity.	
3. Heritage	Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	
4. Crime	New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	
5. Social	Section 106 agreement would ensure that new community facilities would be provided where appropriate to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Moderate negative impact because of impact of large site and existence of a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation within the development site. Therefore greater potential for impact on biodiversity.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Minor negative impact of the proposed Gedling Access Road on listed building (Gedling House).	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Moderate negative impact due to loss of part greenfield site (although reduced impact given that a proportion of the development site is brownfield), resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality.	
9. Waste	Moderate to major impact as large site so would significantly increase household waste although development proposals would result in an improved relocated Waste Recycling Centre.	
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines.	
11. Transport	Larger development would put significant additional demand on existing transport network however development would be accompanied by improvements to local bus services and the proposed Gedling Access Road would improve accessibility for many existing and future residents to nearby facilities.	
12. Employment	Adjoining employment allocation such that potential to improve the diversity and quality of jobs available.	
13. Innovation	Well located employment allocation adjoins the development.	
14. Economic Structure	Adjoining employment allocation such that potential to improve the diversity and quality of jobs available.	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm is well integrated with the existing built up area and so offers the opportunity to integrate the new development with existing facilities.		

Option AG3a – J3 Stanton Ironworks, Ilkeston (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – J1 West of Ilkeston (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **J3 Stanton Ironwork, Ilkeston and J1 West of Ilkeston**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate –J3 Stanton Ironwork, Ilkeston	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate- J1 West of Ilkeston	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Massive potential to supply a large amount and good range of new range of new housing thereby meeting varied needs. SHLAA points to the delivery of c.4000 new homes	Same commentary as Stanton to a less extent due to the sites inability to deliver as many homes as Stanton with the SHLAA pointing to the delivery c.2000 new homes	
2. Health	Regeneration could produce specialised health facilities and open space as well as developing opportunities for greater access to enhanced Green Infrastructure	Same commentary as Stanton but the development's size might not produce new health facilities whilst development might displace existing GI and recreational routes	
3. Heritage	Industrial past evident but not thought to be of great heritage significance whilst some opportunities for recreation trails linking heritage assets e.g. the Canal	Neutral	Regeneration could make regard to the Stanton's industrial past through progressive design
4. Crime	Added population so potential for more crime but 'design out crime' opportunities and new employment opportunities may reduce the necessity/causes of crime.	Same commentary as Stanton	'design out crime' opportunities to be pursued
5. Social	Regeneration could produce specialised opportunities for social and cultural facilities	Same commentary as Stanton but development may displace some of the recreational activities currently present.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Although Brownfield in nature there is Biodiversity present on site which would be affected. However, opportunities for developing Green Infrastructure	Greenfield in nature so inevitable displacement of biodiversity. Existing GI on site could be affected but opportunities to preserve and enhance GI through progressive design	Bio and habitats needs to be respected and potentially re located. Encourage opportunities for Green Infrastructure
7. Environment and Landscape	Brownfield in nature including degraded landscape so much less of an impact on landscape than the 'West of Ilkeston' SUE. However, the required road access could affect undeveloped land. Geological issues known with regard to minerals (coal) in existence on the site whilst Archaeological issues are also known	Greenfield site which possesses a high quality landscape would be inevitably affected	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Water supply will inevitably be drained whilst air quality could be effected by associated transport and employment. Minerals (coal) in existence on the site Only a very tiny proportion of Stanton is at risk of flooding.	Water supply will inevitably be drained whilst air quality could be affected by associated transport and employment.	Any areas at risk of flood risk could be used for applicable land uses e.g. GI
9. Waste	With c. 4000 new homes, household waste will obviously be increased whilst similar employment/industrial waste issues	With c. 2000 new homes, household waste will obviously be increased whilst similar employment/industrial waste issues. Reduced number of homes compared to Stanton = less drain	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought
10. Energy	The new homes and employment development will have a large drain on energy supply. Carbon neutral homes by 2016 and Stanton's size could allow for viable and progressive design which incorporates renewable energy. Concentrating development on SUE's allow for efficient and enhanced design	As above, compared to Stanton reduced amount of development = less drain on energy. Good opportunities for progressive design but possibly not to the same extent as Stanton due to economies of scale. Concentrating development on SUE's allow for such efficient enhanced design	Enhanced and high quality design to be sought. Size Efficient communal systems and renewable energy forms to be targeted
11. Transport	This large development will inevitably put a strain on the existing transport network with new road access deemed necessary. Nevertheless, sites proximity to Ilkeston means a potential reliability on road/car usage. Concentrating development at SUE's as oppose to spreading development around the Borough encourages sustainable patterns of job/access service. Furthermore the development will target public transport and encourage access by cycling and foot	Although an inevitable strain on the existing transport network, The development would be within relative walking distance from Ilkeston town centre Same commentary as 2 nd paragraph for Stanton	Sustainable transport (road) solution for Stanton to be found. Public transport to be enhanced as well cycling/pedestrian route Linkages

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate –J3 Stanton Ironwork, Ilkeston	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate- J1 West of Ilkeston	Ideas for mitigation
12. Employment	A series of good employment opportunities will accompany the development. This could entail the creation of a Business Park development towards the East and North of the site which could also integrate with Quarry Hill. Although, the site is currently designated for Employment use, the constraints dictate that a SUE is developed and thereby bringing about new opportunities which would not exist otherwise.	Employment opportunities will accompany the development through a possible integration with Manners Industrial Estate. However these opportunities will not be to the same extent as Stanton	
13. Innovation	Office development will be sought which embraces the knowledge based economy.	Same commentary as Stanton, but not be to the same extent as Stanton	
14. Economic Structure	A broad range and mix of employment uses will be provided on site and the new premises will allow existing businesses in the area an opportunity to re-locate and modernise. Inward investment at a large scale envisaged	Similar commentary to Stanton but to a much lesser degree	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

J3 Stanton Ironworks, Ilkeston. As a degraded Brownfield site of such large size this potential SUE offers more opportunities for new housing and employment growth. Furthermore, Stanton has the added credentials in terms of its ability to provide a greater amount of community facilities and efficient energy generation and recycling mechanisms. Although 'J1 West of Ilkeston' is recognised for its proximity to Ilkeston and its comparably favourable effect on transport, due to its reduced size, the site will not produce the same amount of growth and associated benefits as Stanton which could help meet local needs. Importantly the development would be occurring on Greenfield land and potentially displace GI and the current recreational usage

Option AG3a – E1 East of Gamston, Rushcliffe (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – F1 Clifton Pastures, Rushcliffe (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – Lady Bay (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – West of Sharpill (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Option AG3a – Land West of Pasture Lane (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **E1 East of Gamston, F1 Clifton Pastures, Lady Bay, West of Sharphill and Land west of Pasture Lane**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	E1 East of Gamston	East of Gamston: Ideas for mitigation	F1 Clifton Pastures	Clifton Pastures: Ideas for mitigation	Lady Bay	West of Sharphill	Land west of Pasture Lane	Lady Bay, West of Sharphill, Land west of Pasture Lane: Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Large site able to make significant contribution to market and affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Ensure a mix of housing including affordable housing to meet needs and demands.	Large site able to make significant contribution to market and affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Ensure a mix of housing including affordable housing to meet needs and demands.	Smaller site able to make a contribution to market and affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Smaller site able to make a contribution to market and affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Smaller site able to make a contribution to market and affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Ensure a mix of housing including affordable housing to meet needs and demands.
2. Health	Possible links to Holme Pierrepont which offers a variety of recreational activities. There are existing corridors along the Grantham Canal for access by healthier modes of transport to West Bridgford and the countryside. Uncertainties around health provision on the site.	Ensure adequate health provision either through provision on site or through S106 contribution.	Currently unknown impacts. Potentially positive impacts on healthier lifestyles – through improving access to countryside. Uncertainties around health provision on the site.	Ensure adequate health provision either through provision on site or through S106 contribution.	Currently unknown impacts. Potentially positive impacts on healthier lifestyles – through improving access to countryside. Possible links to Holme-Pierrepont which offers a variety of recreational activities. Uncertainties around health provision on the site.	Community Park provided on adjacent site to provide opportunity for recreation. Potentially positive impacts on healthier lifestyles – through improving access to countryside.	Potentially positive impacts on healthier lifestyles – through improving access to countryside. Uncertainties around health provision on the site.	Ensure adequate health provision either through provision on site or through S106 contribution. West of Sharphill; New health services to be provided on the adjacent site, potential to be enlarged.
3. Heritage	This is uncertain at this stage.	Ensure that adequate open space is provided on site. Need to ensure Grantham Canal provides strategic GI corridor through the site.	This is uncertain at this stage.	Ensure that adequate open space is provided on site.	This is uncertain at this stage.	This is uncertain at this stage.	This is uncertain at this stage.	Ensure that adequate open space is provided on site. Need to ensure Lady Bay; Grantham Canal provides strategic GI corridor through the site.
4. Crime	'Designing out crime' opportunities.	Ensure good practice is used when designing out crime.	'Designing out crime' opportunities.	Ensure good practice is used when designing out crime.	'Designing out crime' opportunities.	'Designing out crime' opportunities.	'Designing out crime' opportunities.	Ensure good practice is used when designing out crime.
5. Social	Would all depend on how the site is developed – the vision developed for the site and the design.	Ensure serious thought is given to project management for delivery of the site and adequate S106 contributions – providing for on site facilities and commuted sums for off site facilities.	Would all depend on how the site is developed– the vision developed for the site and the design. More is known about this site in terms of its social issues and any requirements due to submission of planning application.	Ensure serious thought is given to project management for delivery of the site and adequate S106 contributions – providing for on site facilities and commuted sums for off site facilities	Would all depend on how the site is developed — the vision developed for the site and the design. Lady Bay Community Association forms a strong sense of community The existing sense of community could benefit the development.	Would all depend on how the site is developed – the vision developed for the site and the design.	Would all depend on how the site is developed – the vision developed for the site and the design.	Ensure serious thought is given to project management for delivery of the site and adequate S106 contributions – providing for on site facilities and commuted sums for off site facilities

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	E1 East of Gamston	East of Gamston: Ideas for mitigation	F1 Clifton Pastures	Clifton Pastures: Ideas for mitigation	Lady Bay	West of Sharphill	Land west of Pasture Lane	Lady Bay, West of Sharphill, Land west of Pasture Lane: Ideas for mitigation
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Potential to displace habitats unsure whether any protected species exist on the site. Ensure existing habitats are protected. No SSSI's on site but Grantham Canal is a SINC. Opportunities for developing GI along the Green Corridor.	Biodiversity Management Strategy needs putting in place. Need to undertake full surveys and look at significant measures to improve biodiversity in areas of GI.	Survey has been done on this site. Evidence of badgers and bats (protected species). Corn bunting bird species is a scarce breeding and potentially of County significance. Barn owls. Mitigation and management needed to improve habitats. No conservation issues/designations on site. Potential for enhancing existing woodland cover. Potential for enhancements.	Biodiversity Management Strategy needs putting in place.	Habitats along the Grantham Canal would need protection, sensitive development could mitigate against this. Opportunity to maintain and enhance the canal corridor. Site is in proximity to the Hook which is a nature conservation area in the Trent Valley.	Proposed development adjacent to this site provides mitigation for Sharphill wood. Northern part of site already proposed community park with adjacent site.	Green Corridor to the west of site, although not formally designated. Otters have been spotted on site and potential for other protected species.	Biodiversity Management Strategy needs putting in place. West of Sharphill; species survey and implementation of any mitigation that might be required.
7. Environment and Landscape	Majority of site arable farmland. Open and flat with some undulation. Long views across the site and from the site. There are potential archaeological sites and so would need to consult County for more information	Sensitive design akin with the landscape actions contained with the LCA. Archaeological field examination required.	SAM in proximity to site (Glebe Farm) and archaeological constraints on site. Sensitive landscape. Sloping site with long views to south. South eastern portion of site never been enclosed – Extensive views from across the A453.	Ensure that setting of SAM is maintained. Mitigation required in relation to archaeology through sensitive design measures akin with LCA.	Flat land within the floodplain-some views out of the site. There are potential archaeological sites and so would need to consult County for more information. Listed building; setting of Simkins farm	No cultural assets, landscape very visual from south and north, steep rising slope, can be viewed from long distances development would cause significant visual intrusion from A52 and beyond as it breaks natural view-line.	Flat open landscape, extensive views to and from the south, site provides strategic site between Clifton and Ruddington.	Lady Bay; Archaeological field examination required. West of Sharphill; Landscape Visual impact assessment would be required
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Very large site with potential impacts on water and air quality. Consumption of raw materials inevitable during construction. Will lead to loss of soils and may not enhance soil quality. Development of Greenfield site may lead to increased flooding on the site and elsewhere due to increased runoff. Northern part of site in area of flood risk.	Air quality – ensure that maximum opportunities to access site by non car modes. Water quality – ensure SUDs are incorporated into the site. Code for Sustainable Homes. Ensure development in the areas at risk from flooding is avoided. Energy and sustainability strategy needed for site.	Very large site with potential impacts on water and air quality. Consumption of raw materials inevitable during construction. Will lead to loss of soils and may not enhance soil quality. Development of Greenfield site may lead to increased flooding on the site and elsewhere due to increased runoff. East of the site at flood risk.	Air quality – ensure that maximum opportunities to access site by non car modes. Water quality – ensure SUDs are incorporated into the site. Ensure development in the areas at risk from flooding is avoided.	Site is within 1 in 20 year's risk of flooding. Large site with potential impacts on water and air quality. Consumption of raw materials inevitable during construction. Will lead to loss of soils and may not enhance soil quality. Development of Greenfield site may lead to increased flooding on the site and elsewhere due to increased runoff.	Potential impacts on water and air quality. Consumption of raw materials inevitable during construction. Will lead to loss of soils and may not enhance soil quality. Development of Greenfield site may lead to increased flooding on the site and elsewhere due to increased runoff. Grade 2 agricultural land,	Grade 2 agricultural land, west and south of site in area of flood risk. Potential impacts on water and air quality. Consumption of raw materials inevitable during construction. Will lead to loss of soils and may not enhance soil quality. Development of Greenfield site may lead to increased flooding on the site and elsewhere due to increased runoff.	Air quality – ensure that maximum opportunities to access site by non car modes. Travel plan needed for site. Planning contributions needed to implement travel plans. Water quality – ensure SUDs are incorporated into the site. Lady Bay; no possible mitigation against flood risk, and loss of flood plain. West of Sharphill; buffer needed on A52 to protect residents from noise and dust disruption.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	E1 East of Gamston	East of Gamston: Ideas for mitigation	F1 Clifton Pastures	Clifton Pastures: Ideas for mitigation	Lady Bay	West of Sharphill	Land west of Pasture Lane	Lady Bay, West of Sharphill, Land west of Pasture Lane: Ideas for mitigation
9. Waste	Household and business waste will inevitably be increased.	Ensure adequate waste management strategy for the plan is developed for the site.	Household and business waste will inevitably be increased.	Ensure adequate waste management strategy for the plan is developed for the site.	Household waste will inevitably be increased.	Household waste will inevitably be increased.	Household waste will inevitably be increased.	Ensure adequate waste management strategy for the plan is developed for the site
10. Energy	Mitigation required to minimise energy usage.	Energy and sustainability strategy incorporating waste management needed for site. Achieved highest standard possible in terms of energy efficient design. Site large enough to consider on site renewables e.g. CHP	Mitigation required to minimise energy usage.	Energy and sustainability strategy incorporating waste management needed for site. Achieved highest standard possible in terms of energy efficient design. Site large enough to consider on site renewables e.g. CHP	Mitigation required to minimise energy usage.	Mitigation required to minimise energy usage.	Mitigation required to minimise energy usage.	Energy and sustainability strategy incorporating waste management needed for site. Achieved highest standard possible in terms of energy efficient design.
11. Transport	Issues with existing road capacity, in particular A52 and crossings over Trent Bridge. Large development may put large demand on existing transport network. Connectivity problems with existing urban area. However, reasonably close to city centre therefore development of site over other SUE's may help reduce travel distances.	Need for TA and Sustainable Travel Plan. Further investigation into connectivity with existing urban area.	Opportunities for extension of proposed tram network to serve site. Present A453 congested – proposals to improve it but no proposals for improvements for non car modes for access to city centre for employment. Trunk roads are at capacity. Would not utilise existing transport system. Mitigation required for everything.	Develop tram, bus, pedestrian, cycle routes. Park and ride, Links to East West as well as North South. Should be included in TA and Travel Plan. Use of S106 to implement recommended requirements of Travel Plan and TA.	Good existing bus service no.11, site within cycling distance of many facilities and city centre. Roads into city congested at peak times.	Proposed community park would provide barrier to links to the north, site is in effect isolated, viable bus access would therefore be questionable. There are opportunities to enhance public footpath networks. Existing roundabout at Wheatcroft would be at capacity with the development of 12000 houses on the development at Sharphill.	Poor existing bus services only half hourly service on road to north of site, connectivity to Clifton and Ruddington is poor.	Lady Bay; Feasibility study of existing no.11 Use of S106 to implement recommended requirements of Travel Plan and TA. West of Sharphill; mitigation would need to be demonstrated through travel plan and site needs to be made accessible by non car modes.
12. Employment	Mixed use would ensure development of new high quality employment opportunities provided the right mix is provided.		Proposed mixed use site incorporating new employment which would have the potential to improve diversity and quality of jobs. Provides an opportunity to reduce unemployment within the adjoining settlements.	Flexibility needed in employment offer to respond to changing economic circumstances.	Not applicable to the size of the site.	Not applicable to the size of the site.	Not applicable to the size of the site	
13. Innovation	Uncertain		Uncertain		Not applicable to the size of the site.	Not applicable to the size of the site.	Not applicable to the size of the site	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	E1 East of Gamston	East of Gamston: Ideas for mitigation	F1 Clifton Pastures	Clifton Pastures: Ideas for mitigation	Lady Bay	West of Sharphill	Land west of Pasture Lane	Lady Bay, West of Sharphill, Land west of Pasture Lane: Ideas for mitigation
14. Economic Structure	Will provide new employment land for new business	Ensure that flexibility is built in to ensure that can respond to changing economic circumstances.	Will provide new employment land for new business	Flexibility needed in employment offer to respond to changing economic circumstances.	Not applicable to the size of the site.	Not applicable to the size of the site.	Not applicable to the size of the site	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Based upon the sustainability criteria both West of Sharphill and Lady Bay have to be considered as unsuitable. Lady Bay is situated in the functional floodplain and is therefore ruled out. West of Sharphill is unsuitable on grounds of transport/ connectivity and landscape. West of Pasture Lane scores poorly across the range of sustainability criteria. East of Gamston and Clifton Pastures are the only sites of a large enough size to both meet the Regional Plan housing requirement for Rushcliffe, although significant mitigation required to address the sustainability issues that have been identified.

Option AG3a: Broxtowe (see Map 2 on Page 26)

Do you think the SUEs identified in the Appraisal of Urban Extensions study are the most appropriate? Do you think any of the discounted sites would be better options for development? If so why? Are there any other sites you think are better?

The SUE study considered a large number of sites against a series of criteria and concluded which were the most appropriate for development. It is an important piece of evidence for preparing the Core Strategies, so views on its conclusions are particularly invited.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **Broxtowe**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG3(a) Which SUEs are appropriate	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	The discounted SUE sites are not considered to be less advantageous than the recommended sites for delivering necessary housing types but are discounted on other objectives	
2. Health	There are considered to be no more significant advantages on health grounds	
3. Heritage	The discounted sites have potentially more significant impact on heritage than the recommended sites being adjacent to conservation areas but green infrastructure provision would be no different	Promotion of and education on the existing heritage to new residents
4. Crime		
5. Social	The recommended sites are closer and more accessible to community facilities	New community infrastructure and/or travel improvements to existing facilities
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	The discounted sites are in the areas of more significant habitats and tree cover	New development limited to buffer habitats and new provision
7. Environment and Landscape	The recommended sites are selected because of their lower landscape impact, the discounted sites being in more prominent, and lower lying areas	Landscaping and green infrastructure provision
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	The recommended sites are in less green areas and away from infrastructure such as the M1 (Nuthall)	
9. Waste		
10. Energy		
11. Transport		
12. Employment		
13. Innovation	No significant differences although the City may see a potential contribution to influencing the economic environment of its western estates	Mixed use, good design in a sustainable urban extension
14. Economic Structure		
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Parts of the recommended SUE sites as they have no negative potential outcomes in contrast to the discounted sites.		

Option AG4a

What other development needs to be provided alongside major new housing sites? (see also issue 6b of 'Neighbourhoods and Place Shaping' section). To what extent should land for jobs be integrated with major housing sites? Should we plan for commuting, eg into the City Centre, rather than providing local jobs?

Supporting infrastructure can include schools, shops and community facilities, as well as open space provision. Providing for this will make it a more attractive and sustainable place to live by providing local employment opportunities for both new and existing residents.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **AG4(a)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG4(a) Integration of other uses with major housing development – should developments be self-contained or should they link to existing jobs and services?	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral Because not discussing type/need. Housing will still be delivered.	
2. Health	+ Could improve access to health services and could provide new health facilities within if there is a need proven.	
3. Heritage	++ If open space provided within then this could be a minor positive, but if off site improvements may be further away. Neutral for culture and historic sites – not relevant	
4. Crime	++ Mix of uses could mean that there are people around all the time (similar to night time economy)	Design and security measures need to be use sensitive.
5. Social	+++ Integrated, therefore easier to access – greater ownership	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	+ Mixed use - less commuting, therefore better air quality	
9. Waste	? Commercial waste is managed differently to domestic and therefore varied waste management would be required.	Waste management policy and plans for sites need to be prepared
10. Energy	? Mixed uses would require varied energy management. Commercial and domestic properties may require different renewables solutions.	Policies and planning obligations for energy management and renewables.
11. Transport	+++ Mixed use means greater reduction in the need for car use	
12. Employment	Neutral Only be providing for number of jobs required throughout the area	
13. Innovation	Neutral Only be providing for number of jobs required throughout the area	
14. Economic Structure	+ Employment uses that come forward are closely related to the needs of the surrounding communities	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:
AG4a Integrate jobs/services with housing – positive SA outcome.

Option AG5a

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **AG5(a)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG5(a) Level of growth in villages	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	++++ Growth of villages would be managed to meet housing needs	Policy on local occupancy condition to prevent some commuter growth
2. Health	+ May provide needy local people with local enhanced housing conditions	
3. Heritage	++ Homes for local people will maintain their link with their local heritage	
4. Crime	Neutral Village housing should be built to the same community safety standards as all housing, although villages generally have lower crime rates than the PUA	
5. Social	++ Future occupants of village homes may maintain or add to social capital if they decide to participate	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	? Depends on the site	
7. Environment and Landscape	? Depends on the site	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	? Depends on the site	
9. Waste	Neutral Does not vary dependent on site	
10. Energy	Neutral Does not vary dependent on site	
11. Transport	-- Villagers are less likely to work locally and have access to all their service needs locally, especially by public transport	Support local employment opportunities in villages
12. Employment	Neutral	
13. Innovation	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

AG5a because of significant positives identified in relation to Housing, Health, Heritage and Social objectives. Negative transport factors could be mitigated by careful design and transport management measures.

Option AG5a – Bestwood Village (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Burton Joyce (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Calverton (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Lambley (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Linby (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Newstead (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Papplewick (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Ravenshead (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Stoke Bardolph (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Option AG5a – Woodborough (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Some villages may need development to maintain their role while others could support further growth. What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing their local distinctiveness?

Whilst it is important to recognise the rural character of the smaller towns and villages in Greater Nottingham, in some instances an increase in population can assist in retaining village shops and other facilities. It may also help to provide affordable housing and regeneration of brownfield sites.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **Bestwood, Burton Joyce, Calverton, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Ravenshead, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough villages**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Bestwood	Burton Joyce	Calverton	Lambley	Linby	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Depends on size of development which will have impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough.	
2. Health	No existing health facilities in Bestwood village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents.	No existing health facilities in Lambley village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	No existing health facilities in Linby village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings.	New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements.
3. Heritage	Access to Winding Engine House which would increase number of visitors to the visitors centre.	Neutral.	Access to Calverton Folk Museum which would increase number of visitors to the museum.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
4. Crime	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing in the village would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime' therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'.
5. Social	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	No existing community facilities in Lambley village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	No existing community facilities in Linby village. Depends on size of development. Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. Existing facilities listed in Accessibility of Settlements Study.	Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities.
6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Close proximity to both Bestwood Country Park and Bestwood Mill Lakes.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
7. Environment & Landscape	Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby.	Depends on location of development. Land to the north west of the village is covered by ancient woodland/Tree Preservation Orders.	Depends on location of development.	Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby.	Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby.	

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Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Bestwood	Burton Joyce	Calverton	Lambley	Linby	Ideas for mitigation
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Parts of Burton Joyce village is at risk of flooding. Likely to have major negative effect.	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Depends on size of development. Likely to have a negative effect due to increase in hard surfacing.	Take advice of Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs).
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Good waste management proposals.
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings
11. Transport	Public transport accessibility is poor with indirect route to Hucknall, although accessibility to facilities is good.	Good public transport accessibility. Proximity to Nottingham and rail services and bus 'plugs'.	Public transport accessibility is good but accessibility to facilities is poor. Poor road network between Calverton and the Nottingham Conurbation.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	
12. Employment	Neutral, although there are existing employment areas in the village.	Neutral.	Neutral, although there are two existing employment areas in the village.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	

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

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Newstead	Papplewick	Ravenshead	Stoke Bardolph	Woodborough	Ideas for mitigation
9. Waste	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Size of development will influence household waste.	Good waste management proposals.
10. Energy	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards therefore increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with the guidelines.	High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings
11. Transport	Public transport accessibility is good with both bus and rail services to Nottingham and Mansfield. Although accessibility to facilities is poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor but accessibility to facilities is good. The village sits between Nottingham and Mansfield.	Public transport accessibility and accessibility to facilities are poor.	Public transport accessibility is poor. No direct route to Nottingham. Accessibility to facilities is poor.	
12. Employment	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
13. Innovation	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

The villages of Bestwood, Calverton and Ravenshead within Gedling Borough have the greatest potential in sustainability terms to sustain new growth and the impacts on environmental issues and the landscape are lower. Each of the three villages is of a sufficient size to help sustain the new growth and offer the opportunity to integrate the new development with existing facilities.

Whilst Newstead village scores similarly to Bestwood village and also has the benefit of the Robin Hood line serving the village, it is isolated geographically from the Nottingham conurbation and relies heavily on service provided in nearer by Hucknall, Kirkby and Annesley to which transport links are less good. Furthermore, the Inspector into the Gedling Replacement Local Plan Inquiry (2003) considered the issue of extending the village both eastwards and southwards in some detail. He rejected an extension eastwards and also concluded that it was a choice between development at Top Wighay Farm or south of Newstead due to the need to retain an effective open gap between Hucknall and Newstead. He concluded that Top Wighay Farm was a significantly better location for development than the land south of Newstead. There may also be issues of deliverability at Newstead, given the limited number of sites in this location that have been put forward through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Burton Joyce scores highly against many indicators but the impact of new development would be strongly influenced by the location of any new dwellings, given the potential loss of environmental assets (as the north west of the village is covered by a woodland tree preservation order) and the potential impact of flood risk to the south and south east of the village.

The remaining villages of Lambley, Linby, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough score poorly particularly in terms of transport and flooding issues.

Option AG6a

Should this Core Strategy take a longer term view of the distribution of future development around Greater Nottingham and identify potential locations for development beyond 2026? If so, where should these future areas of growth be?

The RSS identified the need to undertake a review of sustainable growth locations. This requirement has been partially met by the “Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions” report published in June 2008. However, the purpose of the study should be to look beyond the current RSS period and to appraise all locational options for development, even those not included in the current RSS, such as expanding new settlements and possible new settlements.

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

Option AG6b

In the longer term (post 2026), what should be the future role of the Sub Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston. Should more development be concentrated here in the longer term?

The RSS focuses future development on the Principal Urban Area which excludes major development in the Sub Regional Centres. More development could help support these Sub Regional Centres but may have implications for their roles and associated infrastructure.

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

Option AG6c

Is there a role for expanding existing towns or developing new settlements (which could be eco towns) to accommodate future growth and take pressure off existing settlements? If so where would the most appropriate locations be?

As an alternative to directing future development to within or adjoining existing built-up areas, it could be appropriate to expand an existing settlement or develop a new town. However, the infrastructure required to support this kind of development will be extensive and very expensive to provide compared to making the best use or increasing the capacity of existing infrastructure and would therefore only be likely to be viable for very large scale development.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **AG6(a), AG6(b) and AG6(c)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	AG6(a) Growth beyond plan period	AG6(b) Roles of SRCs in longer term	AG6(c) Role of expanded or new towns	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral Not affecting existing housing numbers	Neutral Not affecting existing housing numbers	Neutral No more than other options	
2. Health	Neutral Not affecting existing requirements and future requirements to 2026	Neutral Uncertain as to what services will be available in SRC and PUA in future (post 2026). Do not know what comparing to.	? May need new facilities. Because broad locations.	
3. Heritage	Neutral Not affecting existing requirements and future requirements to 2026	? Depends on existing heritage/open space (post 2026) and what are the SRCs being compared to.	? New open space in all. Broad locations.	
4. Crime	Neutral Not affecting existing requirements and future requirements to 2026	? Unknown as to what crime will be like post 2026.	Neutral. Same design standards as other options	
5. Social	+ and – Provides long term clarity for ability to plan, however not sure what future needs/lifestyles will be	? Unknown – don't know what the social capita will be	Neutral Depends on access to community facilities	No mitigation possible for AG6a.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	? depends on location	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	? No specific sites.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	? Soils and minerals depends on locations.	
9. Waste	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	+ - Expansion always adds to waste - Same as elsewhere. Ecotowns could build in recycling.	Meet or exceed proposed waste standards
10. Energy	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	++ Higher energy standards and renewables expected.	Introduce ecotown standards to all development
11. Transport	+ and – Provides long term clarity for ability to plan, however, not sure what future needs/lifestyles will be	+ and – Provides long term clarity for ability to plan, however, not sure what future needs/lifestyles will be	- - Greater isolation- depends on scale.	6c – Provision of robust evidence to show that transport network can be extended to include Eco-Towns.
12. Employment	Not relevant – not identifying purpose	?	Neutral Personal choice of where to work.	Mixed use development in all locations
13. Innovation	Not relevant – not identifying purpose	?	na	Training opportunities with new development
14. Economic Structure	Not relevant – not identifying purpose	?	+ integration with local community - reduced diversity because of isolation.	Assessed as part of 6c.

Option for Consultation and reasons why:
Postpone policy because of uncertainties in this timescale.

Option GB2a

The Green Belt should be treated as so important that any urban open space (allotments, parks, etc) should always be considered for development before Green Belt.

Preventing development in the Green Belt may have assisted redevelopment and regeneration within the built up areas of Greater Nottingham. However, it may also have led to increased development pressure on areas of urban green space, such as allotments and amenity space, and on domestic gardens.

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

Option GB2b

Protection of urban open spaces should be given priority over encroachment into the Green Belt. If so, which type of urban open spaces should this refer to?

This policy could refer specifically to parks, allotments or other types of urban open space. A further issue raised by this option would be the relatively high density development in urban gardens, sometimes referred to as “town cramming”, which is also considered under Issue 2 in the ‘Neighbourhoods and Place Shaping’ section.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **GB2(a) and GB2(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	GB2(a) The Green Belt should be treated as so important that any urban open space should always be considered for development before Green Belt	GB2(b) Open Space more important	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	- more likely to get number of smaller developments with less types.	+ larger sites in GB more homes could be provided	
2. Health	- reducing recreation space. ? capacities of local health services. -- reduce recreation	+ less open space taken + new recreation opportunity through provision on GB sites	New health facility and recreation provision- will be dependent on size of site
3. Heritage	- -- reduce open space.	Neutral Maintaining rather than improving.	
4. Crime	- - less recreation facilities/ activity for diversionary tactic.	Neutral Maintaining status quo	Design out crime on new developments. May be easier on open GB sites than open spaces surrounded by existing development
5. Social	-- because of loss of open space.	? Depends on participation if facilities provided.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	-- reduced land for biodiversity Depends on location	++ GB generally less valuable to biodiversity Opportunity for new gi and woodland cover Depends on location.	Design in biodiversity
7. Environment and Landscape	- natural and cultural facilities.	+ Less pressure on open space assets Depends on location	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	- Removing “green lungs” + soils use reduced - depends on location- reducing runoff in urban areas but new measures in new development	-- Loss of soils and air quality	2b – Cannot fully mitigate this but must control the loss of high quality agricultural land.
9. Waste	Neutral	Neutral	
10. Energy	Neutral	Neutral	
11. Transport	++ use existing infrastructure. Not enhance existing infrastructure because of scale.	- longer car journeys for essential services and work ? pressure on existing infrastructure	2b improve transport links to green belt locations, and ensure that development occurs where there is a clear need.
12. Employment	Neutral	Neutral	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	+ larger, more mixed use possible	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Preferred Option is GB2b, protect important open space in urban areas because of their importance to local communities, and also because of the comparable environmental qualities that a similar sized piece of open space will serve a greater purpose towards aspects of air quality than an open space in more rural areas.

Option RG 1a: Cotgrave (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): Cotgrave**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1a: Cotgrave	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Site able to make a contribution to market and affordable housing provision in the Borough.	Ensure a mix of housing including affordable housing to meet needs and demands.
2. Health	Grantham Canal Corridor and surrounded by country park,	Ensure adequate health provision either through provision on site or through S106 contribution.
3. Heritage	? Unsure at present although opportunities to open recreation facilities around site	Ensure that adequate open space is provided on site. Need to ensure Grantham Canal provides strategic GI corridor through the site. Enhance country park.
4. Crime	Unknown	Designing out Crime principals should be used where applicable
5. Social	? Potential to link development in with the redevelopment of the town centre.	Ensure serious thought is given to project management for delivery of the site and adequate S106 contributions – providing for on site facilities and commuted sums for off site facilities
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Site designated as importance for nature conservation, bats, moths, grass snakes and flora are all present on site. Potential to protect and enhance habitats through sensitive development techniques.	Rigorous survey of the SINC and adequate mitigation measures, to replace potential habitat loss. Biodiversity management plan is needed and contributions from S106.
7. Environment and Landscape	Self contained views from east and west in and out of the site along the Grantham canal corridor.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Potential impacts on water and air quality. Consumption of raw materials inevitable during construction. Development may lead to increased flooding on the site and elsewhere due to increased runoff. Drainage issues as a result of the colliery drainage, these need to be resolved. Development would involve the use of PDL.	
9. Waste	Household and business waste will inevitably be increased.	Energy and Waste management strategy needed
10. Energy	Mitigation required to minimise energy usage.	Energy and sustainability strategy incorporating waste management needed for site. Achieved highest standard possible in terms of energy efficient design
11. Transport	Existing transport infrastructure poor, site not well served by public transport other than Grantham canal corridor, site isolated from Cotgrave, development without mitigation would encourage more journeys by car.	Need for TA and Sustainable Travel Plan. Further investigation into connectivity with existing urban area and between the site and Cotgrave. Public transport/ walking and cycling needed, need to provide a mix of uses on site.
12. Employment	Potential to improve the diversity, quality, reduce employment and increase average income levels.	An employment analysis to ensure that site provides the right type of employment and build in flexibility.
13. Innovation	Potential to develop a culture of enterprise and innovation if the training was provided	Possible use of apprentices during construction
14. Economic Structure	Will provide land and building, potential to provide service land for employment. Potential to improve the types of jobs available as few are available in Cotgrave presently. Potential to link development in with the redevelopment of the town centre.	An employment analysis to ensure that the site provide the right type of employment and build in flexibility.

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

The analysis of Cotgrave indicates that some form of housing and employment development will have positive benefits on the town. Development of PDL at the Cotgrave Colliery site would constitute an efficient and effective use of land. There are concerns over development on a designated SINC and this would require careful mitigation. There is concern in relation to the existing settlement and accessibility to services and jobs, however the provision of employment at the site and enhanced public transport, walking, cycling measures should have positive benefits in accessibility terms. Linkage between the Colliery site and the town centre would have to be sensitively handled. Overall, whilst there are some environmental concerns, the social and economic benefits, in particular regeneration may outweigh these concerns given suitable mitigation.

Option RG 1a: Eastside Regeneration Zone (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): Eastside Regeneration Zone**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1(a): Eastside Regeneration Zone	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderate to major positive. The regeneration of the area would include provision of new housing that would contribute towards the range and affordability of the housing stock.	
2. Health	Minor positive. The regeneration proposals include the specific provision of new leisure facilities as part of the mix of uses developed.	
3. Heritage	Moderate positive. An aim for the regeneration of the area is the creation of a new central open space, whilst the general regeneration process may open up new opportunities for the creation of further areas of open spaces where appropriate.	
4. Crime	Minor positive. The incorporation of 'designing out crime' principles in new developments is likely to result in a safer built environment. The regeneration of redundant and industrial land may also contribute towards a general reduction in the fear of crime.	
5. Social	Minor positive. Local access to new leisure and education facilities would be increased through regeneration proposals	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral.	Involvement of nature conservation expertise within the regeneration process. Opportunities for incorporation nature corridors within the design of new developments to assist wildlife.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Moderate negative. The creation of new business and residential properties would result in additional consumption of raw materials.	Directing development towards low flood risk areas. Incorporation of flood mitigation measures within design. Sustainable drainage measures.
9. Waste	Moderate to major negative. The scale of development likely within the regeneration zone is likely to result in a significant increase in the net production of business and household waste, whilst the process of construction itself would produce waste.	Appropriate management of waste, both in the construction process and the resulting development, would be assessed and addressed within the planning application process, minimising impact.
10. Energy	Moderate negative. Levels of commercial and residential energy usage would increase as a result of the regeneration scheme.	The large scale development schemes likely to result within the regeneration zone would incorporate significant sustainable energy saving measures within their designs.
11. Transport	Moderate positive. A key aim of the regeneration of the area is to provide improvements to east – west transport links, making better connections with the city core area.	
12. Employment	Major positive. The regeneration of the area is likely to give rise to a significant increase in the number and range of jobs in the regeneration zone. Further employment would be provided by the regeneration/development process itself.	
13. Innovation	Minor positive. The provision of new, modern employment premises within a regeneration zone may give rise to an increase in jobs within high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Major positive. The regeneration process would give rise to the creation of modern business premises providing a diverse range of job.	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: This Regeneration Zone scored particularly well on the Employment, Economic structure and Housing objectives. Although there were negatives, these were outweighed by employment opportunities and other opportunities and mitigation measures can be applied to minimise negative impact.		

Option RG 1a: Southside Regeneration Zone (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): Southside Regeneration Zone**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1(a): Southside Regeneration Zone	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderate to major positive. Regeneration of area includes provision of new housing that will contribute towards the range and affordability of the housing stock.	
2. Health	Minor positive. The regeneration proposals include the specific provision of new leisure facilities as part of the mix of uses developed. This would increase the potential for health improvements for existing and future residents in and around the regeneration area.	
3. Heritage	Moderate positive, The general regeneration process would open up new opportunities for the creation of appropriate open spaces.	
4. Crime	Minor positive. The incorporation of 'designing out crime' principles in new developments is likely to result in a safer built environment. The regeneration of redundant and industrial land may also contribute towards a general reduction in the fear of crime.	
5. Social	Minor positive. Local access to new leisure and education facilities would be increased through regeneration proposals	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral.	Involvement of nature conservation expertise within the regeneration process. Opportunities for incorporation nature corridors within the design of new developments to assist wildlife.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Moderate negative. The construction process would result in consumption of natural resources. The creation of new business and residential properties would also result in additional and ongoing consumption of raw materials.	Directing development towards low flood risk areas. Incorporation of flood mitigation measures within design. Sustainable drainage measures.
9. Waste	Moderate to major negative. The scale of development likely within the regeneration zone is likely to result in a significant increase in the net production of business and household waste, whilst the process of construction itself would produce waste.	Appropriate management of waste, both in the construction process and the resulting development, would be assessed and addressed within the planning application process, minimising impact.
10. Energy	Moderate negative. Levels of commercial and residential energy usage would increase as a result of the Regeneration scheme.	The large scale development schemes likely to result within the regeneration zone would incorporate significant sustainable energy saving measures within their designs.
11. Transport	Major positive. The regeneration proposals would significantly enhance the existing transport interchange with improvements to the Hub transport interchange at Nottingham Midland Station interchange/enhanced NET lines, with improvement of north south links between the Meadows area and the city centre core.	
12. Employment	Major positive. The regeneration of the area is likely to give rise to a significant increase in the number and range of jobs in the regeneration zone. Further employment would be provided by the regeneration/development process itself.	
13. Innovation	Minor positive. The provision of new, modern employment premises within a regeneration zone may give rise to an increase in jobs within high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Moderate positive. The regeneration process would give rise to the creation of modern business premises providing a diverse range of job.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

This Regeneration Zone scored particularly well on the Transport, Employment and Housing objectives. Although there were negatives, these were outweighed by the positive benefits of regeneration and mitigation measures can be applied to minimise negative impact.

Option RG 1a: Waterside Regeneration Zone (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): Waterside Regeneration Zone**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1(a): Waterside Regeneration Zone	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderate to major positive. Regeneration of the area would include provision of new housing that will contribute towards the range and affordability of the housing stock.	
2. Health	Moderate positive. The regeneration proposals would involve the creation of leisure development and would also result in new riverside footpaths and cycleways, resulting in health improvements for existing and future residents in and around the regeneration area.	
3. Heritage	Moderate positive. An upgraded canal side public realm. The general regeneration process would open up new opportunities for the creation of appropriate open spaces.	
4. Crime	Minor positive. The incorporation of 'designing out crime' principles in new developments is likely to result in a safer built environment. The regeneration of redundant and industrial land may also contribute towards a general reduction in the fear of crime.	
5. Social	Minor positive. Proposed cycle ways and footpaths would increase access to leisure opportunities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Minor negative. The area includes the north bank of the River Trent, abandoned railway land and derelict post industrial sites which hold biodiversity value. The regeneration of the area could potentially have a detrimental impact on these biodiversity rich sites and the green infrastructure of the area,	Involvement of nature conservation expertise within the regeneration process. Opportunities for incorporation of nature corridors within the design of new developments to assist biodiversity and enhance connectivity through the site.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Moderate negative. The construction process would result in consumption of natural resources. The creation of new business and residential properties would also result in additional and ongoing consumption of raw materials.	Directing development towards low flood risk areas. Incorporation of flood mitigation measures within design. Sustainable drainage measures.
9. Waste	Moderate to major negative. The scale of development likely within the regeneration zone is likely to result in a significant increase in the net production of business and household waste, whilst the process of construction itself would also produce waste.	Appropriate management of waste, both in the construction process and the resulting development, would be assessed and addressed within the planning application process, minimising impact.
10. Energy	Moderate negative.	The large scale development schemes likely to result within the regeneration zone would incorporate significant sustainable energy saving measures within their designs.
11. Transport	Moderate positive. A key aim of the regeneration of the area is to provide improvements to east - west links, completion of a link road from Trent Lane to Racecourse Road and improvements to the cycle and footpath network making better connections with the city core area.	
12. Employment	Major positive. The regeneration of the area is likely to give rise to a significant increase in the number and range of jobs in the regeneration zone. Further employment would be provided by the regeneration/development process itself.	
13. Innovation	Minor positive. The provision of new, modern employment premises within a regeneration zone may give rise to an increase in jobs within high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Moderate positive. The regeneration process would give rise to the creation of modern business premises providing a diverse range of job.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

This Regeneration Zone scored particularly well on the Transport, Employment and Housing objectives. Although there were negatives, these were outweighed by the positive impact of regeneration and mitigation measures can be applied to minimise negative impact.

Option RG 1a: The Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area South) (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): The Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area South)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1(a): The Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderate positive. The regeneration of the site would contain elements of high density family housing and affordable housing, with supporting facilities that meet the requirements of both employees and residents, increasing the range of housing for all social groups.	
2. Health	Moderate to major positive. The regeneration scheme would open access routes, widening opportunities for walking and cycling	
3. Heritage	Moderate positive. The scheme includes the creation of a network of public spaces centred around the Millennium Garden and linking the University Park in the northwest to the canal and Trent River Park in the southeast. There are listed buildings up to Grade 1 on site upon which development would have significant effects.	
4. Crime	Minor positive. The incorporation of 'designing out crime' principles in new developments is likely to result in a safer built environment. The regeneration of redundant and industrial land also contributes towards a general reduction in the fear of crime.	
5. Social	Moderate to major positive. Mixed use regeneration of the site may lead to better integration with Nottingham-Beeston than a works site to which workers commute. The regeneration of the site would result in increased access to green infrastructure.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Moderate to major positive. The regeneration scheme includes the introduction of significant landscape structures across the site, creating new nature corridors.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Minor positive. Existing Listed buildings on the site will be safeguarded under the regeneration scheme. The design and layout of the regeneration proposals will be designed to protect and enhance the setting of these listed buildings. Green infrastructure will be provided.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Minor negative Site is in flood risk zone 3a and needs the Exception Test. Existing contaminated land would be reclaimed for use under the regeneration proposals for the site. The construction process would consumption of natural resources. The creation of new business and residential properties would also result in additional and ongoing consumption of raw materials.	The site is located within an area of flood risk, however the layout and design would incorporate flood mitigation and sustainable drainage measures.
9. Waste	Moderate negative. The regeneration scheme would increase the volume of business and domestic waste created.	Appropriate management of waste, both in the construction process and the resulting development, would be assessed and addressed within the planning application process, minimising impact.
10. Energy	Moderate negative. Levels of energy usage would increase as a result of the Regeneration scheme.	The buildings would be built using modern methods of construction and energy saving design. The preferred Core Strategy climate change policy would lead this. The development would make use of the existing combined heat and power facility on site.
11. Transport	Moderate positive. The regeneration scheme would increase integration of the site with its hinterland through improved access and infrastructure, including the development of walking and cycling links, increased public transport frequency and measures to reduce the need for car use.	
12. Employment	Major positive. The regeneration scheme would directly result in new employment, both through the construction/development process and by way of the erection of modern employment buildings creating the conditions for new employment.	
13. Innovation	Major positive. The regeneration would act as a focus for growth industries that can exploit its close links to the Universities and Science City initiative	
14. Economic Structure	Moderate positive. The regeneration process would give rise to the creation of modern business premises providing a diverse range of job. Job diversity may be improved through mixed use development.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

This option scored particularly well on the Employment and innovation objectives and would also bring significant benefits for Biodiversity, Health and Social capital. Although there were negatives, these were comfortably outweighed by the positive impact of regeneration and mitigation measures can be applied to minimise negative impact.

Option RG 1a: Stanton Tip (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in addition to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): Stanton Tip**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1(a): Stanton Tip	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderate to major positive. The regeneration of the site would include provision of new housing that will contribute towards the range and affordability of the housing stock.	
2. Health	Moderate to major positive. The regeneration scheme would open access routes, widening opportunities for walking and cycling	
3. Heritage	Moderate positive. The general regeneration process would open up new opportunities for the creation of appropriate open spaces.	
4. Crime	Minor positive. The incorporation of 'designing out crime' principles in new developments is likely to result in a safer built environment.	
5. Social	Minor positive. Proposal would result in increased access to leisure opportunities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Minor positive. The Stanton Tip site includes a small parcel of an area of biological nature importance. The regeneration process could serve to safeguard this site of nature importance whilst development could incorporate new biodiversity features to enhance nature connectivity links.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Minor negative. A large area of existing contaminated land would be reclaimed for use under the regeneration proposals for the site. However, the creation of new business and residential properties would result in additional and ongoing consumption of raw materials.	Sustainable drainage measures. Energy efficient development.
9. Waste	Moderate negative. The regeneration scheme would increase the volume of business and domestic waste created.	Appropriate management of waste, both in the construction process and the resulting development, would be assessed and addressed within the planning application process, minimising impact.
10. Energy	Moderate negative. Levels of energy usage would increase as a result of the Regeneration scheme.	The buildings would be built using modern methods of construction and energy saving design.
11. Transport	Moderate positive The site is located in a sustainable location, near the NET line 1 Phoenix Park spur. The regeneration scheme would increase integration of the site with its hinterland through improved access and infrastructure, and including measures to reduce the need for car use.	Sustainable Travel Plans for new employment units. Enhancements to the local public transport network.
12. Employment	Moderate to major positive. The regeneration scheme would directly result in new employment, both through the construction/development process and by way of the erection of modern employment buildings creating the conditions for new employment.	
13. Innovation	Minor positive. The provision of new, modern employment premises within a regeneration zone may give rise to an increase in jobs within high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Moderate positive. The regeneration process would give rise to the creation of modern business premises providing a diverse range of job	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

The Regeneration site scored well on the Housing, Health and Employment objectives. Although there were negatives, these were outweighed by the positive impact of regeneration and mitigation measures can be applied to minimise negative impact.

Option RG 1a: Strategic Regeneration Framework North West (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **RG1(a): Strategic Regeneration Framework North West**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RG1(a): Strategic Regeneration Framework North West	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderate to major positive. Redevelopment would include provision of new housing and improvement of the existing housing stock resulting in increases in the range and affordability of the housing stock.	
2. Health	Moderate positive. Creation of new and improvements to existing open spaces. Provision of new health centres as part of the SRF development.	
3. Heritage	Moderate positive. The SRF process would open up access to historic parks and open spaces	
4. Crime	Moderate positive. New development would incorporate the 'designing out crime' principles. Existing stock would also be remodelled to design out crime.	
5. Social	Moderate positive. The SRF process would identify 'Hearts' for communities, including focusing on the services inc. shops to create self sustaining communities. The SRF process has included intensive and widespread community consultation.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Moderate positive. Weak links in the biodiversity network would be identified through the SRF process and new links provided.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Minor negative. The creation of new business and residential properties would result in additional and ongoing consumption of raw materials.	Directing development towards low flood risk areas. Incorporation of flood mitigation measures within design. Sustainable drainage measures.
9. Waste	Moderate negative. The regeneration scheme would increase the volume of business and domestic waste created. Stanton Tip, which is within the SRF area requires	
10. Energy	Minor negative. Levels of energy usage would increase as a result of the SRF process.	New buildings would be built using modern methods of construction and energy saving design.
11. Transport	Moderate positive. The development of 'Hearts of self sustaining communities would result in a reduction in the need to travel to other centres and would create the conditions for linked trips.	
12. Employment	Moderate positive. The SRF process has identified areas for new and enhanced employment provision, providing jobs and training opportunities for local people.	
13. Innovation	Moderate to major positive. SRF process would result in the creation of a new BSF school.	
14. Economic Structure	Moderate positive. The SRF process would result in a widening of the choice and improvement to access to the range of jobs and training opportunities for local people.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

The Regeneration site scored well on the Housing and Innovation objectives. Although there were negatives, these were comfortably outweighed by the positive impact of regeneration and mitigation measures can be applied to minimise negative impact.

Option RG 1a: Stanton Ironworks (see Map 3 on Page 25)

Are there any other regeneration priorities in additional to those highlighted (Strategic Regeneration Framework Area North West, Strategic Regeneration Framework Area East Central, Strategic Framework Area South, Eastside Regeneration Zone, Southside Regeneration Zone, Waterside Regeneration Zone, Meadows, Cotgrave, Stanton).

Regeneration is a vital part of ensuring Greater Nottingham achieves its economic, housing and sustainability aims. The priorities set out above will assist in delivering this and will therefore be reflected in the Core Strategy. However, it is important that other opportunities are not missed. There may be other areas of Greater Nottingham which you feel are in need of regeneration. Please suggest any other areas of Greater Nottingham which you think would benefit from regeneration activities and explain why.

See appraisal of Stanton under AG3a														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Environment and Landscape	8. Natural Resources and flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

Option NP1b

Adopt a general approach seeking a suitable housing mix on all new development sites.

This option would provide a basis for securing a suitable mix of housing types on new development sites, to suit the individual circumstances of the site. This could provide a flexible approach to shaping the nature of new development, but may not provide the level of detail required to address specific issues in some areas.

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

Option NP1c

Adopt an approach to housing mix based across the whole of Greater Nottingham.

This option would provide a basis for determining an appropriate mix of housing types on new development sites, including provision for gypsy, travellers and travelling showpeople by taking into account the existing housing mix across Greater Nottingham as a whole. This option could begin to address particular needs, although a general approach across Greater Nottingham may mean that some more specific local issues are not fully addressed.

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

Option NP1d

Adopt an approach to housing mix based on housing sub-markets.

This option would provide a basis for determining an appropriate mix of housing types on new development sites by taking into account the existing housing mix at the housing sub-market level (housing sub-markets are small areas of housing with common characteristics within the overall Housing Market Area). This option could be used to address particular needs and issues at the more local level. It should be noted, however, that some housing sub-markets perform particular roles (eg the city centre) and it may not therefore be desirable to seek to a full range and type of houses at the sub-market level in every instance.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **NP1(b), NP1(c) and NP1(d)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	NP1(b) Site by site approach	NP1(c) Greater Nottingham approach	NP1(d) Sub Market approach	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Moderately positive option Flexible to needs of individual sites. However would not be sensitive to the particular needs of smaller social groupings. Should reduce overall homelessness level. Would have no impact on existing stock of unfit homes	Moderately positive option More certainty in provision of mix of housing over the wider area. Specific provision for travellers etc would be accommodated. Option may reduce range of housing	Moderate to major positive Different ratios different sub areas Increased provision of affordable housing Reduce homelessness No impact on existing stock of unfit homes	There should be a self contained policy for travellers, separate from general housing policies. Separate criteria should be made for rural areas e.g. affordable housing gypsy traveller sites
2. Health	Minor negative May have a negative impact if new residents need to utilise existing health facilities – burden on services	Moderate positive Specific housing provision for smaller social groupings, i.e. gypsies and travellers would result in reduction in health inequalities.	Neutral improve health Neutral physical activity	Identify groups of specific needs and make sure they are catered for
3. Heritage	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
4. Crime	Minor positive The pepper potting effect of having a mix of houses on each site may result in balanced communities.	Minor positive The more certain provision of a mix of housing over a wider area may result in a reduction of crime. The specific allocation of sites for gypsies/travellers may increase the perception/fear crime of the wider community.	Neutral	Pepper potting. Separating out gypsy sites Problems with social housing on housing sites policy
5. Social	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral	Neutral	Minor positive Possible increase in biodiversity subject to timing of developments in specific areas.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
9. Waste	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
10. Energy	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
11. Transport	Minor negative The location of a site in relation to transport hubs could potentially leave some residents at a transport disadvantage.	Minor positive More general approach could result in mix of dwellings placed at appropriate locations in relation to transport Possible increase in development in rural areas potentially increasing pressure on public transport	Minor positive Slightly more positive than NP1 (c) due to greater sensitivity to local conditions.	
12. Employment	Minor positive New housing provision generally would result in wider options for people to live near employment	Minor positive A balanced mix of the workforce across the wider area would assist in providing improved conditions for employment	Minor positive Slightly more positive than NP1 (c) due to greater sensitivity to local conditions.	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

NP1 (d) would make greatest positive contribution, particularly in relation to housing objective. Fewer (no) negative impacts.

Option NP3a

Set an overall target for the number of affordable houses to be developed in Greater Nottingham, based on viability.

This option could provide a useful target for the whole area. However, it may be difficult to implement and manage such a target given the local variation in affordable housing need and viability across Greater Nottingham.

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

Option NP3b

Set affordable housing targets based on housing sub-markets or local authority areas, based on viability.

This option should reflect local variations in viability but may result in policies specific to each Local Authority area.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **NP3(a) and NP3(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Option NP3(a) Set an overall target for the number of affordable houses to be developed in Greater Nottingham, based on viability	Option NP3(b) Set affordable housing targets based on housing sub-markets or local authority areas, based on viability	Mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral	Minor positive Will secure provision of affordable housing in relevant areas.	
2. Health	Neutral	Neutral	
3. Heritage	Neutral	Neutral	
4. Crime	Neutral	Neutral	
5. Social	Minor positive Increased provision of affordable housing generally could result in increased engagement in community activities.	Minor positive	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral	Neutral	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral	Neutral	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral	Neutral	
9. Waste	Neutral	Neutral	
10. Energy	Minor positive More housing provided by housing associations may result in increased level of sustainable design.	Minor positive More housing provided by housing associations may result in increased level of sustainable design.	
11. Transport	Neutral	Neutral	
12. Employment	Minor positive Could have a positive impact if diverse ranges of people are resulting.	Neutral	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	Neutral	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: No clear preference on sustainability grounds.			

Option NP4a

Develop an approach to enable the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas.

Where there is an identified level of need in a rural parish, it may be prudent to develop an approach which allows small sites to be developed specifically for affordable housing as long as mechanisms are in place to allow such houses to remain affordable. Whilst this approach would provide a general way of addressing the issue there is often difficulty in persuading landowners to release such sites.

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

Option NP4b

Consider the need to allocate sites specifically for affordable housing development.

PPS3 also enables sites to be specifically allocated for affordable housing within small rural settlements. The Core Strategy could consider allocating such sites where there is evidence of a particular need, although the actual location of any such site would be determined in a later Site Specific Allocations document.

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

Additional Option:

No provision of affordable housing in rural areas.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **NP4(a), NP4(b) and additional option ('No provision' scenario)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	NP4(a) Rural exceptions policy NP4(b) Rural allocations policy	'No provision' scenario	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Assumed that (a) would be anywhere within village and (b) would be in site specific locations. Both options would assist in meeting the need. Minor positive. NP4 (a) is slightly more positive because the policy explicitly states affordable housing shall remain in such use.	Directly conflicts with sustainability objective of providing affordable housing. Will not provide a mixed housing stock. Will not meet the needs of people.	
2. Health	Neutral	Significantly reduces opportunities for people to remain in villages where facilities are located. Reduces opportunities for S106 contributions for open space.	
3. Heritage	Neutral	Neutral	May result in increases in open space
4. Crime	Minor positive	Neutral	
5. Social	(a) May improve community engagement. Minor positive. (b) Neutral with mitigation proposed.	Negative In terms of social mix. Reduces variety.	Make provision for further community to add to the area.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	(a) Neutral because some sites may be on existing sites, e.g. Brownfield. (b) Minor negative because of impact on larger sites, therefore greater potential for impact on biodiversity.	Small positive Would protect sites from development, thereby protecting existing species and habitats.	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral.	Small positive Would protect sites from development, thereby protecting existing assets.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Both options considered minor negative. Loss of green sites. CO2 emissions would increase	Small positive Less house building would help conserve natural resources.	Carbon management plan to be implemented and adaptation and mitigation measures
9. Waste	Minor negative Increase in waste recycling but would not result in reduction of waste	Neutral	Has to have good waste management proposals
10. Energy	(a) Neutral as likely to give rise to development on a smaller scale (b) Minor positive	Neutral	New dwellings should include capacity for retro fitting sustainability measure
11. Transport	(a) Negative – not necessarily able to locate developments on existing transport hubs etc. (b) Minor positive for flexibility of location of development at sustainable locations.	Large positive Small scale residential development will allow for local people to remain in villages and use existing shops and facilities which would reduce the need to travel.	Sustainable Transport plan
12. Employment	Neutral	Neutral	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	Neutral	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Option NP4a preferred slightly on grounds of slightly less impact on sensitive habitats.

Option NI2a

Introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to help fund most new infrastructure requirements?

One of the key questions that the councils need to ask you is whether or not they should introduce a CIL to cover the whole of Greater Nottingham and its surrounding area. If it is decided that this is a good idea, then detailed issues such as exactly how much it would cost developers would be decided later on.

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

Option NI2b

Continue to use Planning Obligations in the same way as the councils do at present?

This option would see the operation of the Planning Obligation process in much the same way as happens now. This option would provide councils and developers with more freedom to negotiate what infrastructure related contributions are made, on a development by development basis, than would be possible with a CIL.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **NI2(a) and NI2(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	NI2(a) Introduce a CIL	NI2(b) Continue with current S106 practice	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral	Neutral	Dependant on size of development as there needs to be careful consideration of priorities
2. Health	Minor positive Option may result in greater source of resource infrastructure, bringing general health improvements.	Neutral	
3. Heritage	Minor positive	Neutral	
4. Crime	Neutral	Neutral	Improved infrastructure may have a positive effect on crime rates.
5. Social	Minor positive.	Neutral	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Minor positive	Neutral	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral	Neutral	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral	Neutral	
9. Waste	Neutral	Neutral	
10. Energy	Neutral	Neutral	
11. Transport	Minor positive. Additional resources assumed to flow from CIL could enhance existing infrastructure.	Neutral	
12. Employment	Neutral	Neutral	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	Neutral	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Option NI2a preferred on the basis of positive outcomes compared with no change resulting from option NI2b.			

Option NP6a

Protect existing local community facilities within Greater Nottingham.

This would protect existing community facilities (which could include community halls, doctors surgeries etc), unless there is strong justification for their loss, would help to ensure the maintenance of successful communities across Greater Nottingham.

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

Option NP6b

Support the provision of new local community facilities in accessible locations and in association with large new developments.

This would help to focus the provision of future community facilities within locations that are easily accessible to the communities they are intended to serve, and ensure that large new developments are sustainable and do not place additional pressure on existing facilities. In responding to this issue, you may wish to cross-refer to Issue 2 within the Regeneration section which deals with community facilities in association with new developments.

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

Option NP6c

Encourage the joint use of community facilities and for them to be located close together.

The joint use (for example the use of school sports facilities for community recreation purposes outside of school hours) may bring wider community benefits. Similarly, if community facilities are located close to one another, or on the same site, this could improve accessibility to services by reducing the need to travel to more than one location.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – NP6(a), NP6(b) and NP6(c)

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	NP6(a) Protect existing local community facilities within Greater Nottingham	NP6(b) Support the provision of new local community facilities in accessible locations and in association with large new developments	NP6(c) Encourage the joint use of community facilities and for them to be located close together	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
2. Health	Moderate positive	Moderate to major positive New facilities would benefit the surrounding the community	Moderate to major positive Due to sites being close together	
3. Heritage	Minor positive Reduce the loss of health centres leisure centres etc	Moderate positive No pressure on existing facilities	Moderate positive Improve the quality of open space as a higher budget for each recreational area	
4. Crime	Minor positive Increase peoples participation in cultural activities.	Moderate positive	Minor positive Fewer areas to control - less crime	
5. Social	Minor positive By maintaining facilities reduce crime levels	Minor positive Improve existing open space	Moderate to major positive Better accessibility to facilities - increased resident satisfaction	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Minor positive engage people with local communities	Provide open space	Moderate positive By not having new facilities protecting current sites positive	
7. Environment and Landscape	Minor positive By protecting open spaces	Minor positive Protecting increasing parks and gardens	Minor positive. Environment protected and enhanced as fewer sites developed	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Moderate positive Managing current resources much better by economies of scale. Reducing negative impacts on the environment.	
9. Waste	Neutral	Negative Increase waste and recycling minor	Neutral	Waste management facilities need to be made available Require better recycling policies if all on one site.
10. Energy	Neutral	Minor positive protecting increasing parks and gardens	Moderate positive Improve energy efficiency as all development on one site	New buildings need to meet current spec. Mitigation needs to allow retro-fitted for future demand.
11. Transport	Neutral	Moderate to major positive Utilising existing sustainable accessible locations	Moderate to major Accessibility very good. Make one trip to combined uses instead of lots of little trips	For easily accessible travel plans for public transport, cycling and walking opportunities
12. Employment	Neutral	Minor positive Will create diversity of jobs	Minor positive. Creation of employment	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Minor positive If education is encouraged. depends on facility	Minor positive expansion on learning facilities maybe	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Option NP6c includes most positive impacts without introducing material detriment.				

Option EE1a

Use the Employment Land Study to meet the identified undersupply of deliverable office space across Greater Nottingham to 2016 by planning for additional office space requirements to meet the projected job growth.

This will require offices to be provided for in the range indicated above (para.3.4.9). In order to provide the required floorspace to meet employment needs, the loss of office space to other uses and the take up of existing identified sites will have to be kept under review, and the level of floorspace provided adjusted accordingly. Following this option would ensure that evidence underpins the approach to projected employment activity.

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

Option EE1b

Plan for a higher level of additional employment requirements to encourage economic growth above projected levels.

This option would provide for more floorspace than that in option 1a to help to boost employment and economic growth. However, if the demand for new office space does not materialise, it could lead to sites or premises laying vacant.

[illegible]

Commentary the option appraisals – **EE1(a)** and **EE1(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE1(a) Use evidence base to determine job levels	EE1(b) Plan for higher growth	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Only limited impact	May reduce land and buildings availability for housing.	
2. Health	Minor positive due to health benefits of working and having income.	Slightly more positive effects with even more benefits from additional income.	
3. Heritage	Neutral - shouldn't affect open space, but could get contributions to enhance the public realm.	Neutral	
4. Crime	Safer communities and crime – more employed therefore slightly positive as in theory, there should be less crime due to a reduced need for crime. Built environment modest positive.	Safer communities and crime – more employed therefore moderate positive for similar reason i.e. reduced need of crime.	
5. Social	Access to facilities – modest positive. Community activities – more income = more opportunities to be involved.	Access to facilities – slightly more so. Community activities – more income = more opportunities to be involved.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Habitats, Sites and Woodland likely to negatively effected	Habitats, Sites and woodland likely to negatively effected but possible more sis	Design, inc. biodiversity features/landscaping
7. Environment and Landscape	Protect cultural assets - ? (uncertain impact) Historical/archaeological – minor negative unless mitigated	Protect cultural assets - ? (uncertain impact) Historical/archaeological – minor negative unless mitigated	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	All negative except for promoting sustainable design.	Even more negative except for promoting sustainable design.	Design, other policies of the plan.
9. Waste	Household waste neutral. Waste recovery – uncertain on proportion of waste recovered. Total waste stream will be increased.	Household waste neutral. Total waste stream will be increased slightly more.	Mitigation – policies on waste minimisation etc.
10. Energy	Offices high energy uses, irrespective of contribution of low/zero energy, will increase overall burden. If in City centre, may support developments linked to District Heating etc.	Same as EE1a commentary but more energy dependency envisaged	Local mitigation in terms of energy generation /offsetting etc.
11. Transport	Depend on location and accessibility, therefore neutral. Negative for car journeys.	Same as EE1a commentary but slightly more car journeys.	
12. Employment	Yes to all decision making criteria.	Yes to all decision making criteria, but to a greater extent.	
13. Innovation	Qualifications, tenuous, but graduate retention etc. Office jobs are high knowledge.	Same as EE1a commentary, but to a greater extent.	
14. Economic Structure	Yes. But no impact on non office jobs.	Yes. But no impact on non office jobs.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

EE1a.

EE1(a) – has less negatives.

EE1(b) – has more negatives, but these could be mitigated to some extent. However, demand may not be there for extra office space, and so end up with vacant land and buildings. Furthermore, EE1(a) is evidence based, and would not prejudice provision of housing, and meets employment aims adequately.

Option EE2a

Introduce a stringent approach, to safeguard all forms of employment land and premises from proposals that threaten its existing use.

Although this would result in employment uses being secured, it could result in an increasingly large number of vacant or under-used premises which serve little commercial purpose whilst also preventing other development which could help meet regeneration aims.

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

Option EE2b

Adopt an approach to Employment land and premises which:-

- safeguards well located land that continues to meet the needs of modern businesses
- safeguards 'locally valuable', strategically important, or sites that are required to meet identified regeneration aims
- Releases those that are poor quality and under-used to be developed for other uses
- Works with partners to remove development constraints on existing employment sites which are well located.

This approach is based on policy recommendations from the Employment Land Study. Existing sources of employment would be protected after assessing their viability. This option acknowledges that some employment land is no longer viable in its current use, and therefore should be released for redevelopment.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **EE2(a) and EE2(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE2(a) Blanket employment land protection	EE2(b) Considered approach to employment land	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Protecting all, including poor quality, will reduce opportunities of the housing stock.	Can account for poor quality employment land, and allow it to be released for housing purposes.	
2. Health	May sterilise land used for new health facilities. May safeguard some jobs, so may be some health benefits.	May help to release land. For other uses. Would need to ensure that not too much land is released.	
3. Heritage	May lead to historic buildings having no use and being redundant. Prevent the creation of new open space	May allow buildings to be re-used and therefore assist historic environmental objectives.	
4. Crime	Will help to maintain employment levels but underused/vacant sites could become crime hotspots	Previously underused sites will be regenerated whilst a large amount of employment premises will still be protected	
5. Social	No opportunities for social infrastructure	Allows opportunities for social infrastructure	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Unlikely to increase biodiversity levels but could protect existing biodiversity which has developed on vacant sites,	Opportunities for GI through regeneration schemes	Mitigating effect of displacing biodiversity on existing poor/vacant sites would need to be established
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral impact depending on how the scheme is implemented	Neutral impact depending on how the scheme is implemented	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	
9. Waste	Neutral effect	Could lead to a reduction in hazardous waste but add to increases in household waste	
10. Energy	Neutral effect	More development namely housing lead to increased energy use, even if built to a high standards	
11. Transport	Neutral effect	Locating new housing on old redundant employment land could be more sustainable as it would be created near to city/town centres as oppose to developing on green field / out-of-town locations. Large scale regeneration could give opportunities to improve transport infrastructure through new road access	
12. Employment	Neutral effect	Displacing employment, but alternative uses could still generate employment	Target mixed-use development with employment
13. Innovation	Neutral effect	Some potential for employment generated development	
14. Economic Structure	The prevalence of old / vacant sites could act as a deterrent for investment	Allowing redevelopment for mix of uses helps a move towards a modern economic structure	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

EE2b. More positives and opportunities accompanying this policy (EE2b) as this allows new development which could in fact give rise to 'employment generating development' to be created through mixed use development whilst providing housing opportunities.

Option EE3a

Provide a sufficient level of new sustainable employment sites that are attractive to the market, in terms of size, environmental quality and accessibility for example. If so, where might these sites be located?

The option takes account of factors which have been recognised as being a constraint on delivery, by providing for the allocation of new sites in locations which are more attractive to the market. This could increase the take-up of identified employment sites and ensure that any demonstrated need is readily met in a co-ordinated way across Greater Nottingham.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **EE3(a)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE3(a) new market-friendly / sustainable employment sites	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Sites used for employment cannot be used for housing – would displace housing, but would encourage people who would live in a range of properties. Such sites may not be suitable for housing anyway.	
2. Health	More employment would bring health benefits by reducing unemployment and associated ill health	
3. Heritage	Open space could form part of development. High levels of accessibility could also be achieved. High quality employment sites often have high quality open space.	
4. Crime	More employment therefore less unemployment and associated crime	
5. Social	No real connection between this objective and the policy	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Open space could form part of development. High levels of accessibility could also be achieved. High quality employment sites often have high quality open space. Quality development can help protect and improve biodiversity measures	
7. Environment and Landscape	May be displaced but could be mitigated against	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Water and air quality are not likely to be improved, but sustainable design and construction could be included. All negative except for promoting sustainable design.	Progressive design could help mitigate.
9. Waste	HH Waste neutral. Waste recovery – uncertain on proportion of waste recovered. Total waste stream will be increased.	
10. Energy	Offices high energy uses, irrespective of contribution of low/zero energy, will increase overall burden. If in City centre, may support developments linked to District Heating etc.	
11. Transport	It might put undue strain on existing infrastructure. Improvements could be implemented as part of the development. Potential for location along NET line, motorways and existing city/town centres.	Contributions as part of development against impacts on infrastructure
12. Employment	More land created to enable job creation	
13. Innovation	More land created to enable job creation. Innovation is linked to new sites. Office sites may enhance the innovation agenda	
14. Economic Structure	More land created to enable job creation. These sites are required for a modern economic structure	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

EE3a. This policy scored particularly well on the employment objectives. Although there were a negatives, these were comfortably outweighed by employment opportunities and other opportunities, e.g. High quality open design

Option EE4a

Concentrate new office and commercial development in and around Nottingham city centre, particularly in the Regeneration Zones.

There are significant opportunities to expand and enhance the role of Nottingham city centre, and to capitalise on these opportunities, Regeneration Zones have been designated around the city centre which are capable of accommodating significant office development. Continuing this approach would help plan with some certainty for the quantities of employment land whilst supporting the economic role the city centre plays in both the local and regional economies. This approach is broadly in line with the findings of the Employment Land Study.

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

Option EE4b

Allow a more dispersed pattern of office and commercial development around Greater Nottingham.

This approach acknowledges the role other locations, such as business parks, could play in accommodating additional economic growth, including office-based jobs. However, allowing for a large proportion of new office-based jobs to be located away from the city centre could undermine its economic role, and miss making the most of its advantages, such as proximity to supporting services and its accessibility.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **EE4(a)** and **EE4(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE4(a) Concentrate office development	EE4(b) Disperse office development	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	
2. Health	Would increase income and by inference health	Would increase income and by inference health	
3. Heritage	Heritage is evident in the City Centre and non City centre locations so neutral impact	Heritage is evident in the City Centre and non City centre locations so neutral impact	
4. Crime	Beneficial to both options but as crime levels are high in the City so more employment should improve this situations in the City Centre	Beneficial to both options but as crime levels are high in the City so more employment should improve this situations in the City Centre	
5. Social	Neutral impact	Neutral impact	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	In terms of displacement lower impact in the City Centre. Uncertain about locational aspect and the number / quality of biodiversity currently on site and the potential for protection enhancement that can be achieved through development	In terms of displacement higher impact outside of the City Centre. Uncertain about location aspect and the number / quality of biodiversity currently on site and the potential for protection enhancement that can be achieved through development	
7. Environment and Landscape	Difficult to quantify for reasons set out in 5	Difficult to quantify for reasons set out in 5	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Development would have negative impact, more so in the City Centre or Regeneration Zones in terms of flood zones and associated risk.	Development would have negative impact but less than in the City or Regeneration Zones especially in terms of flood zones. In terms of soils, may potentially have a greater impact	
9. Waste	Negative impact	Negative impact	
10. Energy	Negative impact in terms of scale and amount of energy used, but may be offset by energy from waste schemes	Negative impact	
11. Transport	Utilise existing public transport networks including NET. However inevitably there will be the issue of congestion on the roads	If concentrated on existing nodes/centres or M1 corridor could have good levels of accessibility whilst simultaneously preventing the necessity to commute increased distances to access employment. However, potentially not as good as in City Centre/ Regeneration Zones regarding public transport networks	
12. Employment	High positive impact – help with high levels of unemployment in City Centre	High positive impact	
13. Innovation	High positive impact, especially in relation to Science City agenda	High positive impact	
14. Economic Structure	High positive impact, especially in relation to Science City agenda	High positive impact	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Neither policy is clearly better than the other as both offer particular advantages. Although there are flooding and congestion issues in the City, higher levels of unemployment in the City related to higher levels of crime could be partially addressed through additional employment opportunities. Also, Science City Agenda. **N.B** Need to look at the wording of this policy again (is there a compromise which could be reached which could allow for a city centre focus but which at the same time would allow for opportunities outside, notably in town centres and accessible public transport nodes?)

Option EE6a

Support the expansion and development of a knowledge-based economy utilising the role of the Universities and the Hospitals.

This approach would help to meet the ambitious targets to enhance the knowledge-based economy in Greater Nottingham, and the aspirations set out in the Science City Prospectus. This approach will promote the availability of sites attractive to these sectors (including, if appropriate, by identifying broad locations where knowledge intensive developments could be located), and help to develop a highly-skilled labour force. This will require ongoing work with partners to attract the right kind of investment and to ensure that the workforce have access to the right skills and qualifications to best support the shift towards a knowledge-based City economy.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **EE6(a)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE6(a) Support knowledge based economies	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Some potential in terms of providing key worker accommodation	
2. Health	Universities help support health related issues, e.g. sport links; health benefits brought about from hospitals	
3. Heritage	Some new buildings may benefit from high architectural requirements	
4. Crime	Neutral impact	
5. Social	Pastoral care at universities, cultural interest clustered at universities	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Potential for improving habitats on campus sites	
7. Environment and Landscape	Potential for improving cultural on campus sites	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Negative impact but will depend upon the nature of development	Sustainable design
9. Waste	Added waste inevitable, possible added implications for increased amounts of hazardous waste from hospitals	
10. Energy	Overall will increase energy consumption, though City hospital could have increased potential to use energy from waste	
11. Transport	More sustainable to expand existing locations. Utilises existing infrastructure.	
12. Employment	Growth sector therefore more job creation	
13. Innovation	Growth of universities supports the knowledge based economy	
14. Economic Structure	Growth of universities supports the knowledge based economy and future labour pool will have the right qualifications	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Option EE6a. This policy will allow definite employment opportunities and the move towards knowledge based economy. Also identified opportunities for health improvement, negatives identified in terms of energy and waste, but mitigation measures through efficient re-use of waste.		

Option EE6b

Develop the role that East Midlands Airport has in the local economy.

Inclusion of a policy approach to encourage development associated with the airport in appropriate locations in the conurbation could help to capture some of the benefits of airport growth within the Greater Nottingham economy.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **EE6b**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE6(b) Develop the role of EMA	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	No identifiable connection	
2. Health	Increasing access to airport jobs could have a small beneficial impact	
3. Heritage	No identifiable connection	
4. Crime	Increasing access to airport jobs could have a small beneficial impact	
5. Social	No identifiable connection	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Unlikely that a cycleway connection could be delivered	
7. Environment and Landscape	No identifiable connection	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Associated airport development could lead to an additional drain on resources	
9. Waste	Associated airport development could lead to an additional waste generation resources	
10. Energy	Associated airport development could lead to an additional energy requirements	
11. Transport	Positive impact as opportunities for Airport bus links could be better exploited including from Parkway rail station	
12. Employment	Positive benefit especially following the air-link scheme to open up airport and other jobs in the vicinity to people living in the 3 cities area.	
13. Innovation	Positive due to attraction afforded to (in particular) high end jobs by value of proximity to an international airport	
14. Economic Structure	Positive due to attraction afforded to (in particular) high end jobs by value of proximity to an international airport	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Option EE6b. Policy in justified provides opportunities for a wide range of airport related jobs available to residents of Greater Nottingham but is heavily reliant on the provision and maintenance of adequate public transport links.		

Option EE6d

Maximise opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce.

This option could help to focus future strategies, planning decisions and wider public sector interventions to address re-skilling the workforce. A wider 'spatial' and integrative approach to planning could mean Local Authorities and their partner organisations working together to provide further relevant training opportunities in up-skilling the working population of Greater Nottingham. One particular example of such opportunities is utilising section 106 agreements to secure local employment and training opportunities as part of new employment-generating development.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **EE6d**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	EE6(d) Maximise training initiatives	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral impact	
2. Health	Training gives opportunity to access new employment opportunities with attendant benefits	
3. Heritage	Neutral impact	
4. Crime	Training gives opportunity to access new employment opportunities with attendant benefits in relating to crime reduction	
5. Social	Social mobility is enhanced by improved education	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral impact	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral impact	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral impact	
9. Waste	Neutral impact	
10. Energy	Neutral impact	
11. Transport	Positive. Giving local people the opportunity to work locally will lessen the demand to travel.	
12. Employment	Positive. High quality jobs demands a high skilled workforce	
13. Innovation	Positive.	
14. Economic Structure	A highly skilled workforce will fit with the contemporary economic structure required	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Option EE6d. Very important to provide local people with opportunities to work in high end jobs. This prevents long distance labour migration and leads to a virtuous circle, providing a culture of enterprise an innovation.

Option TC2a

Support the protection of and development of sporting, leisure, tourism and cultural facilities.

This would assist in both maintaining and, wherever possible, enhancing Greater Nottingham's role as a focus for leisure, tourism and culture. However, it is also possible that this option might not fully capture the benefits of grouping facilities within specific areas.

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

Option TC2b

Focus development of strategic sport, leisure, tourism or cultural developments in particular areas of Greater Nottingham

This option may assist in the creation of distinct cultural or sporting quarters/clusters for major facilities, which may bring wider benefits in terms of enhancing Greater Nottingham's overall status. However, this might also mean that opportunities outside these areas are not fully addressed.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **TC2a and TC2b**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	TC2(a) Support existing cultural facilities and locations	TC2(b) Focus cultural facilities in new areas (quarters/clusters)	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	
2. Health	Would allow opportunities for sport and physical activity which have such a critically important impact on health and well being	Would allow opportunities for sport and physical activity which have such a critically important impact on health and well being	
3. Heritage	Heritage is evident across Greater Nottingham which means there are uncertain impacts	Heritage is evident across Greater Nottingham which means there are uncertain impacts	
4. Crime	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	
5. Social	Neutral impact	Neutral impact	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Uncertain about locational aspect and the number / quality of biodiversity on sites and the potential for protection enhancement that can be achieved through development	Uncertain about location aspect and the number / quality of biodiversity currently on sites and the potential for protection enhancement that can be achieved through development	
7. Environment and Landscape	Difficult to quantify for reasons set out in 5	Difficult to quantify for reasons set out in 5	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Sporting / recreation uses are applicable for areas that are risk at flooding	Sporting / recreation uses are applicable for areas that are risk at flooding	
9. Waste	Neutral impact	Neutral impact	
10. Energy	Neutral impact	Neutral impact	
11. Transport	Providing sporting and cultural facilities near to housing (existing and new) increased the relative accessibility and reduces the need for enhanced transportation schemes linking people the facilities	This policy could potentially mean greater distances are needed to be travelled to access the facility. Nevertheless, If concentrated in city centre, local centres or near to existing nodes/corridors of transport which has have good levels of accessibility, people will be linked to some extent to the facilities.	Facilities inked to transportation nodes/corridors
12. Employment	Neutral impact	Could help and link into the creation of employment opportunities.	
13. Innovation	Neutral impact	Neutral impact	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral impact	Neutral impact	
Option for Consultation and reasons why: <u>N.B</u> Need to look at the wording of this policy again.			

Option TC3a

Consider improving the quality and range of opportunities for retail in the city centre, which could include allocating strategic sites for retail development.

This option may help to address the recommendations of the Retail Study in relation to maintaining and enhancing the city centre's position as one of the best performing retail centres in the country.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **TC3(a)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	TC3(a) Consider improving the quality and range of opportunities for retail in the city centre, could include allocations	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Neutral	
2. Health	Neutral	
3. Heritage	May have an impact on heritage	Could be mitigated through sensitive scheme
4. Crime	Increased footfall, surveillance and opportunities to tackle un employment/ crime	
5. Social	Neutral	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral. Minor impacts which Could be mitigated through sensitive scheme	
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral. Minor impacts which could be mitigated through sensitive scheme	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Impacts generated from building materials including marble flooring. impacts could be mitigated through enhanced design	
9. Waste	Likely to increase levels of waste	
10. Energy	Energy usage will undoubtedly be drained irrespective of an high design standard	
11. Transport	Very positive use of existing transport infrastructure inc NET	
12. Employment	Many new employment opportunities will be created which will reduce employment	
13. Innovation	Largely no effect due to low qualification jobs created but there is some potential for above shop uses included financial / estate agents premises	
14. Economic Structure	Some impact as retail is a key driver of the regional economy but it will not provide the knowledge base jobs which a modern economic structure is required.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Option TC3a. This policy maximises the potential of the city centre particularly the accessibility to it through public transport (inc Net Tram prevalence). It will provide a valuable source of new employment opportunities but the majority of the jobs created will not particularly support the drive towards the knowledge based economy.

Option CC1a

Require a percentage of energy in new developments to be derived from renewable sources. Do you have any evidence to suggest that these targets are either too high or too low?

This option would seek to reduce annual Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions in new developments, and would ensure that Greater Nottingham is contributing towards the national targets. Work has already been undertaken within Nottinghamshire which would support a percentage reduction of CO₂ in new developments above current building regulations Erewash Borough Council is not included in this work, but are currently working towards a similar approach. The actual amount of carbon to be saved annually through the use of low or zero carbon energy sources could be calculated by applying specific percentages to expected building carbon footprints (see glossary). The Nottinghamshire work is geared to provide different targets for domestic and non-domestic as a twin track approach to the overall percentage target as follows:

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

Option CC1b

Require all new housing development to comply with a high level of the Code for Sustainable Homes standards as a minimum.

This option could only apply to residential development. All Registered Social Housing and housing provided through the Homes and Communities Agency already has to meet Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. Applying this level to privately developed housing would lead to a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, but this reduction would remain constant and would not make a 'step change' in the percentage of carbon reduction required in line with the national targets. It would be overtaken by building regulations in time.

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

Option CC1c

Adopt an approach which requires large scale development and/or sustainable urban extensions to meet enhanced levels (higher than options 1a and 1b above) of reduction in Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

This option would seek to reduce annual carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions at greater levels in large scale developments, and would ensure that Greater Nottingham is contributing towards the national targets at a higher level.

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

Option CC1d

Do not apply any additional reductions in Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

The Building Regulation and national/regional targets would set the levels of carbon reduction required in new developments.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **CC1(a), CC1(b), CC1(c) and CC1(d)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	CC1(a) Merton rule	CC1(b) High level CfSH	CC1(c) More stringent approach in SUEs	CC1(d) No intervention	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	- Potentially impact on viability of schemes.	Overall ? - Impact on scheme viability. Add costs to developer's schemes. + Affordability in terms of reducing costs over the lifetime of a house.	+ Economies of scale around renewable energy generation in SUEs which means that it should not influence viability. SUEs would deliver a large number of houses to meet need. - Could be an impact on viability in the short term.	Neutral This represents the baseline situation.	Ensure renewable energy cost implication is taken into consideration alongside other cost to the developer e.g. affordable housing.
2. Health	Overall ? + More energy efficient homes could lead to improved health conditions (i.e. reduce fuel poverty) - Could be cost implications associated with this approach	+ More energy efficient homes could lead to improved health conditions (i.e. reduce fuel poverty)	+ Larger scale schemes in SUEs would serve a wider population who would share in the wider benefits.	Neutral This represents the baseline situation.	
3. Heritage	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
4. Crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
5. Social	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	? This would depend on the source of renewables. E.g. wind farms could impact on species of bird.	n/a	? This would depend on the source of renewables. E.g. wind farms could impact on species of bird.	n/a	
7. Environment and Landscape	Overall ? + Protecting some natural resources (oil) – but the effect of this would be felt at a more national or global level rather than local. - Landscape impacts – wind farms.	n/a	? Depends on approach chosen as this would determine the type of impact. e.g. wind farms could have landscape impacts.	? – Impact of CO2 on the environment would continue to worsen if higher limits weren't set at a national level. Building Regs won't be set high enough to reverse decline. Depends on how high the national/regional targets are set.	Can be mitigated through sensitive siting of wind turbines
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	+++ Would directly promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques	+ Would reduce consumption of raw materials. Would have to see a higher target for CSH to see a big impact.	++++ Would promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques. Would reduce the consumption of raw materials. Higher level than CfSH 3 required so improved benefits.	?/- Impact of CO2 on air quality would continue to worsen if higher limits weren't set at a national level. Building Regs won't be set high enough to reverse decline. Depends on how high the national/regional targets are set.	
9. Waste	+/? Depends on source - Anaerobic digestion would have a positive effect on waste levels.	n/a I	++ Potential to reduce household waste through type of renewable energy regeneration e.g. a heat recovery facility would become more viable. Continued potential for anaerobic digestion.	-/? Depends if national standards are set at a high level. If they are then anaerobic digestion may contribute to recycling. Dependent on source of renewable energy chosen.	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	CC1(a) Merton rule	CC1(b) High level CfSH	CC1(c) More stringent approach in SUEs	CC1(d) No intervention	Ideas for mitigation
10. Energy	+++++ Objectives are directly comparable.	+++ Greater insulation in homes would minimise energy usage. A higher CfSH level would be needed to result in greater benefits.	+++++ Objectives are directly comparable.	+/? Would see a reduction in energy usage – but level of this would depend on how high national/regional standards are set.	
11. Transport	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12. Employment	? Impact uncertain.	n/a	?	n/a	
13. Innovation	+ Green technologies would contribute to Nottingham's Science City and develop a culture of enterprise and innovation.	n/a Level 3 would not require an innovative enough approach. (requirement too low)	+ Creating a market for innovative construction locally. CSH higher than 3 so greater requirement for innovation to meet this target	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	+ Environmentally responsible companies would be receptive to this approach. - Could be cost implications associated.	n/a	+ Larger site and economies of scale - Could be costly in short term.	n/a	Ensure renewable energy cost implication is taken into consideration alongside other cost to the developer e.g. affordable housing.

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Options not mutually exclusive. Agree with CC1a, CC1b and CC1c. Modify CC1a and CC1b to state that this won't apply for SUEs (for which CC1c would apply).

Option CC2a

Aim to minimise the risk of flooding by refusing any new development on Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3 unless exceptional circumstances can be justified.

This approach would ensure no new development is at risk of flooding or contribute to increased flood risk, however, it could prevent some development within flood risk areas which are required in order to meet wider sustainability objectives, for instance, on previously developed land.

[illegible]

Option CC2b

Allow development on Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3 on previously developed land where it is shown to be adequately defended or the sequential test has been applied.

Some development within flood plains may be required in order to meet the regional housing requirement, for instance, on previously developed land in and around the town centre. In this instance, new developments will need to demonstrate that they have assessed other locations for new development before those which are liable to flood which would ensure that the risk of flooding is not exacerbated to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency. This option would still allow development if acceptable mitigation measures were in place where necessary.

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

Commentary of the option appraisals – **CC2(a) and CC2(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	CC2(a) No development in FRZ 2 and 3	CC2(b) Allow development in FRZ 2 and 3 on PDL where it is adequately defended or sequential test applied	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	-- Would restrict the number of sites available for housing development. Regional housing policy of urban concentration means the supply of available housing sites is fairly limited. This approach would further reduce this supply of PDL sites.	+ Would allow housing sites on PDL to come forward.	
2. Health	n/a	n/a	
3. Heritage	+ Floodplain could be utilised for open space function	- Release of such sites would see the loss of open space	
4. Crime	n/a	n/a	
5. Social	n/a	n/a	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	++ Would support existing habitats on these sites. Would safeguard these sites from future development so would protect these species and habitats. - Could put a slight pressure on sites outside flood area (pressure for housing sites)	- Release of such sites would potentially endanger existing habitats.	Ensure sites with high biodiversity and protected species are protected.
7. Environment and Landscape	n/a	n/a	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	++++ Directly comparable. But will be cases where development would go ahead (where exceptional circumstances are justified)	-- Building on the floodplain. See mitigation. + Would minimise the loss of soils to development.	Innovative design and sensitive master-planning should ensure that homes/employment are put at increased risk
9. Waste	n/a	n/a	
10. Energy	n/a	n/a	
11. Transport	- Would stop sites coming forward that are close to the city centre which are better placed for utilising public transport and other non-car modes.	?	
12. Employment	n/a	n/a	
13. Innovation	? Mitigation would require an innovative approach but mitigation won't be required under this scenario.	+ Mitigation measures for new development would require innovation.	
14. Economic Structure	- Potentially constraining.	?	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

CC2b. Option CC2 (a) is unrealistic given high housing requirement and the priority to reuse PDL in urban areas. Therefore Option CC2 (b) is preferred. Sites which are not sequentially preferable need to pass the Exceptions test. Mitigation would have to look to innovative and technological advanced mitigation.

Option TA2a

Focus on the promotion and development of public transport (especially bus) facilities and priority, look at the feasibility of developing further the NET tram network and rail links, and improve cycling and walking links

This approach, which is consistent with Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan objectives, would help to constrain peak hour car use and tackle congestion, improve reliability of public transport and make cycling and walking more attractive options, but could reduce road capacity for private cars. This could be highly effective if combined with intensive demand management through travel planning, and if this principle was applied to adjacent existing developments, it could reduce car use demand in some locations.

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

Option TA2b

Introduce very intensive demand management to encourage the use of public transport

Such demand management would include financial disincentives to private car usage such as the proposed Workplace Parking Levy, extreme controls over levels of parking associated with new development and intensive travel planning including personalised travel plans which are devised on an individual basis and can be very effective in reducing travel demand given provision of the high quality alternative modes.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **TA2(a) and TA2(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	TA2(a) Focus on the promotion and development of public transport and improving cycling and walking links	TA2(b) Introduce very intensive demand management to encourage the use of public transport	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	Would not have a direct impact	Would not have a direct impact	
2. Health	+ Less pollution and congestion would encourage more walking and cycling which would result in positive health benefits.	+ Refocus people's ideas on alternatives. Would force people to walk, use public transport or cycle. This would have positive health benefits. Having fewer cars on the road would also reduce the number of people killed in RTAs	
3. Heritage	+ Less pollution and congestion would improve air quality which would have a positive benefit on open spaces in built up areas e.g. parks. It would improve access to cultural and historical sites (dependent on location and which public transport routes were prioritised)	+ Less pollution and congestion would improve air quality which would have a positive benefit on open spaces in built up areas e.g. parks. - Access to cultural and historical sites would become more restricted if car use was de incentivised without simultaneous improvements made to improve public transport (e.g. improvements in capacity)	
4. Crime	+ More people using public transport would create a potentially safer environment.	? Approach would require simultaneous improvements in public transport to improve community safety	
5. Social	+ Improving access to libraries and other community facilities.	- Access to libraries and community facilities would become more restricted if car use was de-incentivised without simultaneous improvements made to improve public transport (e.g. improvements in capacity). + Opening opportunity for everyone – not just those who have cars.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	+ Less pollution and better air quality increase quality of GI. Provides opportunities through this. Cycle ways open opportunities. - Potential major negative impact on wildlife corridors that exist on tram routes but can be mitigated.	Neutral. Won't have an impact on designated sites or species or GI	Mitigate by sensitive siting of new public transport routes
7. Environment and Landscape	? negative Potential negative impact on historic buildings (vibration from tram). But would improve access.	Neutral	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	++Positive impacts e.g. on air quality. Less roadbuilding = Less run off from roads.	+ Positive impacts on air quality resulting from less congestion and pollution.	
9. Waste	n/a	n/a	
10. Energy	+ Public transport can utilise alternative fuels e.g. ethanol. Reduced car demand would reduce overall use of petroleum.	Fewer cars would create a demand for renewable energy/alternative fuels.	
11. Transport	++ Would meet all the decision making criteria. Mutually compatible.	Assumed that a charging policy will help fund transport infrastructure. Would reduce the number of journeys undertaken by car but would need simultaneous improvements in alternative methods of transport.	
12. Employment	? Would open up opportunities for employment. Won't directly create jobs.	? Unknown impact of WPL. Extra cost could push employers out but they also need better public transport.	
13. Innovation	Won't directly impact	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Won't directly impact.	Won't directly impact	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	TA2(a) Focus on the promotion and development of public transport and improving cycling and walking links	TA2(b) Introduce very intensive demand management to encourage the use of public transport	Ideas for mitigation
Option for Consultation and reasons why: Options should be combined. Need TA2a to achieve TA2b. Both carrot and stick will be needed to achieve sustainable transport objectives.			

Option TA3a

Should the priorities for investment in major transport schemes focus on: Public Transport.

The Greater Nottingham and Derbyshire Local Transport Plans contain long-term Visions which includes public transport and highway major schemes which will help to deliver growth and enhance accessibility within the conurbation. By focusing on public transport, the benefits of behavioural change can be maximised, but road capacity for private vehicles can be reduced. Maintaining or increasing highway capacity may have short term benefits, but increased traffic is likely to erode these benefits, and congestion could increase.

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

Option TA3c

Should the priorities for investment in major transport schemes focus on: Both Public Transport and Highway Capacity.

The Greater Nottingham and Derbyshire Local Transport Plans contain long-term Visions which includes public transport and highway major schemes which will help to deliver growth and enhance accessibility within the conurbation. By focusing on public transport, the benefits of behavioural change can be maximised, but road capacity for private vehicles can be reduced. Maintaining or increasing highway capacity may have short term benefits, and congestion could increase.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **TA3(a) and TA3(c)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	TA3(a) Should the priorities for investment in major transport schemes focus on public transport.	TA3(c) Priorities for investment in major transport schemes to focus on both public transport and highway capacity	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	n/a	Neutral	
2. Health	Prioritising in investment in public transport would improve access for those who don't have cars. Dependent on location and where the projects would focus on – problems of accessibility in rural areas which may not be helped through investment in public transport alone.	Improves access to health services. Negative – impact on air quality. Positive – those without access to public transport (rural locations)	
3. Heritage	+ Dependent on location, would improve access to historic sites, improve participation in cultural activities	Neutral – impact of road building (archaeology/open space) but would improve opportunities	
4. Crime	+ Would result in more people being on the street, and a safer environment than one with than lots of cars. Would also result in fewer RTAs.	Neutral	
5. Social	+/? Would widen access to facilities for those who do not have access to a car. May not widen access to those in rural locations however. In these locations many people rely on the car for access to services.	Positive – major schemes will help improve access.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral. Business as usual would see more traffic on the roads and more congestion so the option of prioritising public transport. Potential siting of new routes may compromise existing sites of importance.	Negative New public transport routes and road building would potentially significantly compromise existing habitats	
7. Environment and Landscape	Minor positive. Increased air pollution which would result from 'business as usual'. Reduced air pollution = smaller impact on heritage/archaeology.	Large negative Impact on landscape quality.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	+ Prioritising public transport should result in less car trips. This would reduce pollution and improve air quality. It would also reduce the consumption of petroleum.	Negative	
9. Waste	n/a	Negative Waste from road building	
10. Energy	Minor positive. More efficient method of transport. Would reduce dependence on petroleum.	Negative Use of petroleum	
11. Transport	Directly comparable.	Mix of approaches would be positive in relation to this policy	
12. Employment	Indirect positive impacts – widening access to employment could reduce unemployment. But the policy won't actually create employment.	Positive Would improve access to employment	
13. Innovation	Improved access to training. Indirect improvements but not directly fitted into decision making criteria.	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Indirect effects may result from the policy but not directly fitted into the decision making criteria.	Positive Supports the economy	

Preferred option and reason why:

TA3c. Both should be prioritised. Highway improvement schemes will be needed to support new housing development and to support the economy. Public transport should be enhanced and promoted alongside this to encourage as many people as possible to use public transport to ensure environmental improvements.

Option GI1a

Require new developments to provide for enhanced green networks?

By incorporating Green Infrastructure within the newly built up areas, this will increase the 'footprint' of the built up area (thereby encroaching further into the green belt or open countryside), but will increase accessibility to local open spaces.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **GI1(a)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	GI1(a) – Require new developments to provide for enhanced green networks	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	n/a	
2. Health	Positive increased opportunities for physical activity but unknown how many would uptake. Also broader than improved physical activity.	
3. Heritage	Positives.	
4. Crime	More pleasant environment has psychological benefit. More opportunities for activities to deter potential youth crime etc.	
5. Social	Outdoor events. E.g. arboretum.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Positive.	
7. Environment and Landscape	GI often used to integrate developments more sensitively into environment. Could have negative effects by widening access. GI involves heritage.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	More trees = carbon sink. SUDs. Urban heat island effect. Can be used as part of flood management.	
9. Waste	n/a	
10. Energy	Increased opportunity for walking and cycling. Greenways.	
11. Transport	n/a	
12. Employment	n/a	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	Increased opportunity for walking and cycling. Greenways.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:
GI1a as a Sustainable option.

Option GI2b

Identify specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensure that all development proposals, wherever they are, identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity. This would also include an explicit objective of protecting and promoting specific features for biodiversity which may be declining or threatened, such as private gardens in urban areas.

This would help to ensure a more comprehensive assessment of biodiversity impacts and opportunities through development proposals and enable a core ecological framework to be recognised and delivered. This is reliant on all the specific sites and corridors being correctly identified.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **G12(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	G12(b) – Identify specific Sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensure all development proposals, wherever they are, identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	? May constrain area of search for sites.	
2. Health	n/a	
3. Heritage	?	
4. Crime	n/a	
5. Social	n/a	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Directly comparable	
7. Environment and Landscape	Ancient woodlands and other woodland areas.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Very positive. Maintaining ecosystems.	
9. Waste	n/a	
10. Energy	n/a	
11. Transport	? Impact will depend on siting of development	
12. Employment	? May constrain area of search for new development.	
13. Innovation	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	n/a	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

Overall G12b is positive provided that adequate mitigation measures can be identified to deal with any possible negative impacts on the search for new housing and/or employment land.

Option GI3a

Target opportunities for improvements on identified routes and routeways from urban areas where access is currently poor and set out a clear and sustainable approach to creating and enhancing access to the countryside, recreational management areas, river valleys and facilities to serve towns and villages and to support local tourism opportunities.

This would enable a more targeted approach to improving access to the countryside for local communities where it is poor, investing in appropriate countryside management and visitor facilities across Greater Nottingham and managing visitor pressure at key 'honey pot' sites. However this approach may miss more general improvements of enhancing access to the countryside.

[illegible]

Option GI3b

Do not focus on specific sites or areas but support a general approach of improving access to the countryside from urban areas.

This option could help to improve access to the countryside across Greater Nottingham but may result in patchy or more limited improvements due to a less targeted approach and would not necessarily help to manage visitor pressure in existing highly visited areas without specified facilities and routeways as a focus for investment and enhancement.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **GI3(a) and GI3(b)**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	GI3(a) Target opportunities for improvements on identified routes and routeways from urban areas where access is currently poor and set out a clear and sustainable approach to creating and enhancing access to the countryside, recreational management areas, river valleys and facilities.	GI3(b) Do not focus on specific sites or areas but support a general approach of improving access to the countryside from urban areas.	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	n/a	n/a	
2. Health	++. Targeting access to currently inaccessible areas would help areas with high health deprivation.	Open up opportunities for a wider number of users but quality of routes may be worse and wouldn't be focussed on the areas that are more disadvantaged in terms of health.	
3. Heritage	++ Improved access would open up under used sites (either the routes themselves or as destinations accessed by the improved routes) provide opportunities for more people to access heritage. Targeted approach would ensure better management and control.	Impact similar to GI3 (a) but to a lesser degree	
4. Crime	- Fear of crime could be increased by opening up routes (problems assoc. with opening up Rights of Way and farmers). + people being occupied and having things to do, could reduce levels of anti-social behaviour and petty crime.	- Spreading resources across a wider area may have a negative effect on maintenance of routes which could impact negatively on safety.	
5. Social	Would present new recreational opportunities for the population. Potentially improve access to community facilities.	Would present new recreational opportunities for the population. Potentially improve access to community facilities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	- Would increase disturbance on sensitive sites. Targeted routes may mean it is more difficult to avoid impact on certain sites compared with a general approach where there are more alternative routes. But mitigation would be easier on targeted routes.	- Would increase disturbance on sensitive sites. This impact would be more difficult to mitigate with a wider number of routes.	Ensuring that routes are sensitively located and interpretation boards/points – education.
7. Environment and Landscape	Slight negative. Targeted routes will add value to neglected routes but could impact negatively on vulnerable areas because of increased footfall. However, mitigation is possible.	Slightly more negative – more general approach would result in more routes being vulnerable to increased footfall. But this impact would potentially be diluted over a wider number of routes because of the greater number of options available.	Mitigation possible through interpretation boards and education.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral.	Neutral	
9. Waste	n/a	n/a	
10. Energy	n/a	n/a	
11. Transport	+ Integrated opportunity for walking/cycling. Could develop quality key routes through a targeted approach which focused on need.	+ Integrated opportunity for walking/cycling. More routes would be opened up through this policy but this may result in poorer management and maintenance and impact on the quality of access.	
12. Employment	n/a	n/a	
13. Innovation	n/a	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	n/a	n/a	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

GI3a Options are broadly similar but option GI3b slightly weaker. Impact would be diluted.

Appendix 8: Locally Distinct Options for Greater Nottingham Councils

- 8.1 The Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options document sets out the key spatial issues which need to be addressed across the area as a whole. The Issues and Options document sets out, for each council area, those issues which are of more local importance.
- 8.2 This section will look at the local distinct issues and options for each council. Most of the local distinct issues and options have not been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process because they have been addressed in the Core Strategy 'Option for Consultation' document. Others have been discounted because they were not supported through the Issues and Options consultation.
- 8.3 The Core Strategy Issues and Options document refers to smaller settlements within Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe council areas. It was agreed that each individual authority would appraise the smaller settlements in their own area as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Map 4 on page 34 shows the settlements appraised within Greater Nottingham. This section will look at the settlements appraised by Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe Borough Councils. The settlements appraised within Gedling Borough are provided in Appendix 8 (as they were not mentioned in Gedling's own locally district options chapter).

Broxtowe Borough Council	page 225
Erewash Borough Council	page 229
Gedling Borough Council	page 253
Nottingham City Council	page 257
Rushcliffe Borough Council	page 260

Broxtowe Borough Council

8.4 The Locally Distinct Issues and Options for Broxtowe Borough Council have not been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process for the interim Sustainability Report. This is because each of the options chosen through the Issues and Options Consultation process has been addressed in the Option for the Greater Nottingham aligned Core Strategies consultation document. The table below shows how the options have subsequently been addressed in the production of the Core Strategy's next stage, the Option for Consultation. Those options which were not supported through the Issues and Options consultation process have been discounted.

Table 8: Links between Broxtowe's Locally Distinct Issues and the Option for Consultation

Issue	Issue Summary	Comment / Where addressed in the 'Option for Consultation' document
Accommodating Growth		
BBC1	Which of the sites in Broxtowe identified in the Sustainable Urban Extension study (SUE study) and shown on the map are the most appropriate parts of the green belt to consider for development? G2 – "Between Stapleford and Toton" G3 – "Toton Sidings, Toton" H2 – "North of Stapleford" ?	Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy 1) a)b)
BBC2	As some of the SUE sites in Broxtowe are large, for more of a realistic consideration, should any SUE sites be subdivided into logical sections? ?	Policy 2 1) b)
BBC3	In order to accommodate Broxtowe's growth outside the Principal Urban Area development will need to take place in the northern half of the borough. This growth could concentrate on: - Eastwood - Kimberley - Other settlements such as Awsworth, Brinsley, Cossall, Moorgreen, Nuthall, Trowell and Watnall. ?	Policy 2 1) e)
BBC4	Would a combination of housing and employment uses be a better option to justify taking part of the green belt in Broxtowe than a solely residential development? ?	Policy 3 2.
BBC5	How can more brownfield urban land be released for housing to save Green Belt?	Policy 4 i) Policy 6 5.

The Economy and Employment Land		
BBC6	What choices exist to ensure an appropriate distribution of new employment sites in the borough? ?	Policy 4
Transport Infrastructure Priorities		
BBC7	Should the proposed tram route in Broxtowe influence the choice of sites for development? ?	Policy 1 1) b) 4) Policy 14
BBC8	The Toton Sidings area has been considered a potential site for a strategic rail freight depot for almost thirty years but has not been delivered due to access difficulties. Should this proposed use now be abandoned and other options pursued?	Policy 2 1) b)
Any other Issues and Options?		
BBC9	Are there any other local issues or options relating to Broxtowe that are not identified in this section and which you would like to raise? ?	All Policies

BBC3

Other settlements: BBC3c Awsworth, BBC3d Brinsley, BBC3e Cossall, BBC3f Moorgreen, BBC3g Nuthall, BBC3h Trowell and BBC3j Watnall (see Map 4 on Page 33)

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

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Other settlements: BBC3c Awsworth, BBC3d Brinsley, BBC3e Cossall, BBC3f Moorgreen, BBC3g Nuthall, BBC3h Trowell and BBC3j Watnall	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+ Will spread housing availability to more places than the PUA and towns. But less housing for other villages not named.	
2. Health	- Health and recreation services less accessible than in PUA and town sites.	Require provision of new facilities in the named villages.
3. Heritage	Neutral More accessible heritage sites to the north but named areas may have more impact on heritage.	
4. Crime	Neutral Too early to state whether impact on crime – need more design details	Design out crime
5. Social	+ May support social facilities in the named villages.	Require enhanced social facilities from development.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	Require enhanced GI from development in these villages.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral No specific sites therefore can't determine	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Neutral Depends upon the sites chosen.	
9. Waste	Neutral Wont have an impact on waste and waste recycling etc because same number of houses are being built	
10. Energy	- Possible increased energy use because of travel.	Contributions to public transport.
11. Transport	-- Probable increase in travel between villages and centres.	Contributions to public transport.
12. Employment	Neutral Not enough information to make a judgement.	
13. Innovation	Neutral Not directly related to village scale housing development	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral Not directly related to village scale housing development	

Consultation Option and reasons why:

Awsworth, Brinsley and Watnall – very slightly less sustainable than urban sites but reflects desire to spread development benefits around the Borough except for more remote villages with less facilities like Cossall and Moorgreen. Trowell has a sustainable urban extension site adjacent to the built up area and therefore village development less justified.

Erewash Borough Council

8.5 The locally Distinct Issues and Options for Erewash Borough Council have not been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process. This is because each of the options chosen through Issues and Options consultation have been addressed in the Core Strategy 'Option for Consultation' document. The table below shows how the options which were supported through the public consultation for the Issues and Options document have subsequently been addressed in the production of the Core Strategy's next stage, the Option for Consultation. Those options which were not supported through the Issues and Options consultation have been discounted.

Table 9: Links between Erewash's Locally Distinct Issues and the Option for Consultation

Issue	Issue Summary	Comment / Where addressed in the 'Option for Consultation' document
Spatial Portrait and Vision for Erewash		
EBC1	Developing an agreed spatial portrait of Erewash which provides a fair reflection of the Borough's characteristics. An overwhelming majority of respondents agreed with the Spatial Portrait of Erewash.	Section 2.10 The Spatial Portrait of Erewash which was set out in the Issues and Options Consultation Document has been carried through into the Option for Consultation Document i.e. the next stage of public consultation for the Core Strategy. The revised portrait has been inserted into section 2.10 of the Option for Consultation Document 'Local Distinctiveness in Greater Nottingham Councils'.
EBC2	Developing an agreed spatial vision for Erewash which will guide future development in the Borough to 2026. An overwhelming majority of respondents agreed with the Spatial Vision for Erewash.	Section 2.10 The Spatial Vision for Erewash has been carried through into the Option for Consultation Document with a few slight amendments. The revised portrait has been inserted into section 2.10 'Local Distinctiveness in Greater Nottingham Councils'.
Accommodating Growth		
EBC3	How should growth be located outside of the Principle Urban Area (Long Eaton, Sawley and Sandiacre) in Erewash? The majority of respondents supported Option EBC3b which seeks to focus development in Ilkeston but allows growth to be provided in rural settlements. Option EBCd asked people which settlements were in need of new development. West Hallam was promoted as such a settlement.	Policy 2 (1.d & 1.e) The approach outlined in EBCb (and the inclusion of West Hallam and other settlements EBCd) has been comprehensively embedded in Policy 2 of the Option for Consultation Document.

EBC4	<p>Which, if any of the two Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) sites identified at Stanton and Pewit (West of Ilkeston) are appropriate to meet future growth needs?</p> <p>The majority of respondents supported Stanton Sustainable Urban Extension Site. Opinion on land to the north of Pewit Golf Course was split.</p>	<p>Policy 2 (1.d), Policy (2), Policy 7 (g) Stanton has been carried forward into the Option for Consultation Document.</p> <p>Land to the north of Pewit Golf Course has not been included as the land is not required at this stage to help the Borough meet growth needs.</p>
The Nottingham Derby Green Belt		
EBC5	<p>What approach should be taken to the location of the Green Belt boundary around the Principal Urban Area (Long Eaton, Sawley and Sandiacre) within Erewash?</p> <p>The overwhelming majority of respondents favoured Option EBC5a that keeps the Green Belt as it is around the Principal Urban Area.</p>	<p>Policy 2 (2) There is no evidence for Sustainable Urban Extensions to be supported in or adjoining the PUA i.e. in the Green Belt. Brownfield opportunities will be maximised.</p>
EBC6	<p>Erewash's rural settlements washed over by our Green Belt (e.g. Morley, Dale Abbey, and parts of Sawley, Risley, West Hallam, Stanley and Little Eaton) are subject to stringent restrictions from most forms of development. Should we reconsider this approach? If so should this be for all of the above settlements or just some or even none of them? If so, which one?</p> <p>The majority of respondents supported Option EBC6a which was the option of no change to the Green Belt.</p>	<p>Policy 2 (5) Section 2.10 The Option for Consultation Document retains the principle of the Green Belt and allows Erewash Borough Council to decide on a detailed Green Belt Boundary review to allow for small scale development of towns and villages through a future Green Belt related Development Plan Document.</p>
EBC7	<p>Inset rural settlements within Erewash such as Breaston, Draycott, Ockbrook, Borrowash, Breadsall, Little Eaton, Stanley, Stanley Common, West Hallam, Stanton by Dale and Risley have the Green Belt boundary tightly drawn around them. Should we change this? If so should this be for all these settlements or just some of them? If so, which ones?</p> <p>A slight majority of respondents supported Option EBC7b to allow the Green Belt to be re-aligned to encourage growth in some or all of the settlements listed to meet local needs.</p>	<p>Policy 2 (5) The Option for Consultation Document gives scope to allow for smaller scale development of towns and villages using Site Specific Development Plan Documents.</p>

The Economy and Employment Land		
EBC8	<p>How does Erewash benefit from its strategic location by finding new high-quality sites in accessible locations that are attractive to the commercial market?</p> <p>The majority of respondents supported Option EBC8b and Option EBC8c (overwhelmingly). Option EBC8b promotes smaller scale commercial development in accessible locations and Option EBC8c seeks to prioritise employment generation development as part of the potential regeneration of Stanton Ironworks.</p>	<p>Policy 2 (2), Policy 3 (2), Policy 4 (c), Policy 4 (e) Option EBC8b and EBC8c have been comprehensively incorporated throughout the Option for Consultation Document.</p>
The Role of our Town Centres		
EBC9	<p>How should the Core Strategy approach the ongoing need to help regenerate our two main towns and ensure they maximise their potential?</p> <p>The majority of respondents supported Option EBC9b to allow a flexible approach towards possible future actions identified within the Ilkeston and Long Eaton Masterplans.</p>	<p>Policy 6, Policy 7, Policy 10 (3.10.3) A degree of flexibility is ensured throughout the Option for Consultation Document and gives Erewash Borough Council the scope to conduct more detailed Area Action Plans if it is felt necessary.</p>
Regeneration		
EBC10	<p>How do we transform pockets of deprivation in Erewash through the Core Strategy? Is this a specific issue for Cotmanhay and North Ilkeston?</p> <p>The majority of respondents supported Option EBC10b to focus on the regeneration aims for Ilkeston as a whole rather than just Cotmanhay and North Ilkeston. Other locations in Erewash (particularly Long Eaton) were identified as requiring regeneration interventions.</p>	<p>Policy 2 (1.d & 2), Policy 6, Policy 7 (k) Ilkeston as a Sub Regional Centre is expected to be a focus for significant growth and will be enhanced and supported from Stanton SUE and other town centre/regeneration policies. It should be noted that Long Eaton will also benefit through expected growth as well as the aforementioned town centre/regeneration policies. The issue of targeting regeneration upon known areas of deprivation such as Cotmanhay has also been established in the Option for Consultation Document which supports local regeneration initiatives within such areas of recognised regeneration need.</p>
Green Infrastructure		
EBC11	<p>How should we protect and enhance our Green Infrastructure in Erewash?</p> <p>The majority of respondents supported Option EBC11c which does not focus on particular areas of Green Infrastructure and instead will try to protect and enhance all forms of Green Infrastructure.</p>	<p>Key Diagram, Policy 2 (6), Policy 15 (1 & 3.15), Policy 19 (3.19.2) This Option has been embedded through the Option for Consultation Document which importantly encourages Green Infrastructure to be focussed on links between Greater Nottingham and Derby, together with corridors and assets at a more local level.</p>

Any other Issues and Options?		
EBC12	<p>Are there any other specific local issues or options relating to Erewash Borough that are not identified above and which you would like to raise?</p> <p>Given that EBC12 captures all other issues which in the respondents view, have not been addressed elsewhere in the Erewash distinct chapter of the Issues and Options Consultation Paper, there are a range of comments which are difficult to group and provide detailed assessment.</p>	<p>N/A Respondents views or comments listed under this Issue have been addressed in the Option for Consultation Document (or were passed to other departments within the Council to address where appropriate).</p>

Option EBC3b – Borrowash (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Breadsall (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Breaston (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Draycott (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Little Eaton (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Ockbrook (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Risley (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Stanley Village (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Stanley and Smalley Common (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – Stanton-by-Dale (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Option EBC3b – West Hallam (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Focus a significant amount of new development in and adjoining Ilkeston, but concentrate some new growth in some, or all, of the following settlements: Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.

This approach also makes use of Ilkeston's range of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new growth, but also recognises the needs that rural settlements may have in order to ensure their long-term sustainability as places. This may see new housing, employment opportunities and the provision of community facilities needed to help achieve this aim. Modest greenbelt intrusions may be necessary if this approach is favoured.

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

Commentary the option appraisals – **Borrowash, Breadsall, Breaston, Draycott, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common, Stanton-by-Dale and West Hallam.**

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Borrowash	Breadsall	Breaston	Ideas for Mitigation
1. Housing	Borrowash has an adequate mix of housing tenures and type. New housing in this location will increase the range and affordability of housing that is on offer. Borrowash is one of the larger and more diverse of Erewash's rural settlements and is in close proximity to Derby and therefore is more closely aligned with the housing market here.	Heightened affordability issues which provide a need for new development opportunities.	Breaston is an area of high housing need. New housing in this location will increase the range and affordability of housing that is on offer but it is already a large settlement with a diverse housing stock so the effects will not be as great as would be the case with smaller settlements.	
2. Health	Modest growth will help to support existing facilities in Borrowash including the existing GP surgery/health centre.	Neutral impact. Any development in this location will not be large enough to create new health facilities. No existing health facilities in this location.	Modest growth will help to support existing facilities in Breaston. No GP surgery/health centre but one very close by in Draycott.	
3. Heritage	Considered to be a neutral impact. Very few heritage assets in and around Borrowash.	New growth however modest will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the Conservation Area in this location and Listed Buildings in Breadsall.	Will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the Conservation Area of Breaston and associated Listed Buildings but the settlement is quite large and these assets are concentrated in one particular part so can be mitigated against in this respect.	Through the possible design and location of this modest growth.
4. Crime	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	
5. Social	Allows existing social and cultural networks as well community facilities to be supported. The increase in population will help in this objective and keep the existing shopping centre functioning (very good range of services and facilities).	Allows existing facilities that are at a heightened risk in such a location due to its size to be supported. Although these services and facilities are not of the scale of some of the other larger settlements in the Borough.	Allows existing social and cultural networks as well community facilities to be supported. The increase in population will help in this objective. Breaston has a very good range of services and facilities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Modest growth is likely to threaten existing biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, opportunities may present themselves for increased green infrastructure (e.g. enhancement of the Derby to Sandiacre canal).	In close proximity to the Derwent Valley Mills WHS and the Great Northern Greenway but opportunities to develop improve GI and links to them would be outweighed with the potential negative effects on biodiversity.	Modest growth is likely to threaten existing biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, opportunities may present themselves for increased green infrastructure (e.g. enhancement of the Derby to Sandiacre canal that runs along the northern edge of Breaston).	Enhancement of GI

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Borrowash	Breadsall	Breaston	Ideas for Mitigation
7. Environment and Landscape	Modest growth is likely to threaten the historical and archaeological environment and landscape.	Sensitive rural landscape due to its elevated position which will be compromised.	Modest growth is likely to threaten the historical and archaeological environment and landscape.	Better design
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Likely to have a negative effect on natural resources and flooding arising from the River Derwent to the south.	Flooding issues not thought to be of great concern but potential damage to natural resources but on a small scale.	Likely to have a negative effect on natural resources and flooding on land to the south of the settlement will constrain growth in this direction.	Better design /flood mitigation measures.Borrowash - potential need to develop to the north east of the settlement to avoid flood risk.Breaston – avoid developing land to the south due to flood risk
9. Waste	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	
10. Energy	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	
11. Transport	Will utilise the existing transport infrastructure and also help to support it (has a very good bus service to Derby and Long Eaton every 20 minutes).	May provide support for existing bus services but unlikely that such modest development could facilitate additional services which are only hourly at the moments (Derby to Heanor). Will not reduce journeys by car.	Will utilise the existing transport infrastructure and also help to support it (has a very good bus service to Derby and Long Eaton every 20 minutes).	
12. Employment	Rural diversification may offer potential for small scale employment opportunities and help to sustain existing rural businesses. The settlement's location near Derby and the A52 provides unique opportunities.	Neutral - Very limited potential for rural diversification	Rural diversification may offer potential for small scale employment opportunities and help to sustain existing rural businesses.	
13. Innovation	Considered to be a neutral impact. Development envisaged will not be of a sufficient scale to achieve this objective.	Neutral	Considered to be a neutral impact. Development envisaged will not be of a sufficient scale to achieve this objective.	
14. Economic Structure	Has the potential on a modest scale to provide opportunities for rural diversification and small scale employment opportunities.	Neutral	Has the potential on a modest scale to provide opportunities for rural diversification and small scale employment opportunities.	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Draycott	Little Eaton	Ockbrook	Ideas for Mitigation
1. Housing	New housing in this location will increase the range and affordability of housing that is on offer. Draycott is already a relatively large settlement and the level of housing envisaged is unlikely to greatly increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups.	Heightened affordability issues which provide a need for new development opportunities.	New housing in this location will increase the range and affordability of housing that is on offer.	
2. Health	Modest growth will help to support existing facilities in Draycott including existing GP surgery/health centre.	Neutral impact. Any development in this location will not be large enough to create new health facilities. No existing health facilities in this location.	It is unlikely that modest growth will develop such facilities within the settlement due to its size but will help to support existing facilities in Borrowash which is an adjoining settlement	
3. Heritage	Will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the Conservation Area of Draycott and associated Listed Buildings. However, development can be sensitively designed or located away from the Conservation Area.	New growth however modest will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the Conservation Area in this location and Listed Buildings in Little Eaton. Although this should be of a lesser degree than other settlements as these are located within the heart of the existing settlement.	New growth however modest will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the conservation area and Listed Buildings in Ockbrook.	Through the possible design and location of this modest growth.
4. Crime	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	
5. Social	Allows existing social and cultural networks as well as community facilities to be supported. The increase in population will help in this objective. Draycott has a good range of services and facilities.	Allows existing facilities that are at a heightened risk in such a location due to its size to be supported. Although these services and facilities are not of the scale of some of the other larger settlements in the Borough.	Provides much needed support for existing facilities that are at a risk. It is likely that current and future population would use larger community facilities in nearby settlements, particularly Borrowash	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Modest growth is likely to threaten existing biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, opportunities may present themselves for increased green infrastructure.	In close proximity to the Derwent Valley Mills WHS and a SSSI but opportunities to develop improve GI and links to them would be outweighed with the potential negative effects on biodiversity.	Modest growth is likely to threaten existing biodiversity, with GI not thought to be a particular issue for Ockbrook	Enhancement of GI
7. Environment and Landscape	Modest growth is likely to threaten the historical and archaeological environment and landscape.	Sensitive landscape with development constrained to the west and north west due to the close proximity of the Derwent Valley Mills WHS.	Sensitive rural landscape owing to its character due to its	Better and sympathetic design Little Eaton – avoid developing land to west and north west due to world heritage site buffer zone.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Draycott	Little Eaton	Ockbrook	Ideas for Mitigation
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Likely to have a negative effect on natural resources and flooding on land to the south of the settlement will constrain growth in this direction.	Flooding issues to the west and other negative effects on natural resources.	Potential damage to natural resources but on a small scale. flooding issues regarding any potential development to the west of Ockbrook	Better design /flood mitigation measures.Draycott – avoid developing land to the south due to flood riskLittle Eaton – avoid developing land to west due to flood risk.
9. Waste	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	
10. Energy	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	
11. Transport	Will utilise the existing transport infrastructure and also help to support it (has a very good bus service to Derby and Long Eaton every 20 minutes).	May provide support for existing bus services but unlikely that such modest development could facilitate additional services which are only hourly at the moments (Derby to Heanor). Will not reduce journeys by car.	May provide support for existing hourly bus service but unlikely that such modest development could facilitate additional service	
12. Employment	Rural diversification may offer potential for small scale employment opportunities and help to sustain existing rural businesses.	Neutral - Very limited potential for rural diversification	Although limited potential within the settlement, potential employment opportunities arise from development occurring in nearby Borrowash and Derby	
13. Innovation	Considered to be a neutral impact. Development envisaged will not be of a sufficient scale to achieve this objective.	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Has the potential on a modest scale to provide opportunities for rural diversification and small scale employment opportunities.	Neutral	Neutral	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Risley	Stanley Village	Stanley and Smalley Common	Ideas for Mitigation
1. Housing	Some affordability issues but opportunities available in Sandi acre which is a adjoining settlement and therefore not a critical issues, when compared with other settlements	Heightened affordability issues which provide a need for new development opportunities.	Adequate mix of housing mix and type at current time. However, acknowledged housing need in rural settlements across the Borough, and Stanley / Smalley Common is no different. New growth will make positive impact on increasing the supply of affordable housing in this settlement.	
2. Health	Any development in this location will not be large enough to create new health facilities. Development could put a strain upon on facilities in Sandi acre but this impact is unclear	Neutral impact. Any development in this location will not be large enough to create new health facilities. No existing health facilities in this location.	It is not thought that a sustainable level of growth for these settlements would result in a need for extra healthcare facilities, or improve access to the limited facilities already present with Stanley & Stanley Common. Therefore assessed as a neutral impact.	
3. Heritage	New growth however modest will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the conservation area Listed Buildings which are present to the South West of the settlement	New growth however modest will have the potential to negatively affect the setting of the conservation area in this location and Listed Buildings in Breadsall.	Limited heritage assets around the settlements, so few linkage opportunities exist. Cultural offer also limited, with new growth not thought to have any particular impact on these objectives and a neutral impact assessed.	
4. Crime	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	Minor positive due to reduced crime through increased natural surveillance and through the principles of designing out crime.	Any growth will need to make a positive impact in order for design principles to be adhered to, Anticipated growth not thought likely to be of a scale where new communities are created or extensively remodelled, so any positive impact will be on a much smaller, and almost house-by-house scale.	
5. Social	This settlement has a very limited range of facilities. It is likely that current and future population would use larger community facilities in nearby Sandiacre.	Allows existing facilities that are at a heightened risk in such a location due to its size to be supported.	Some localised facilities exist within the settlements, which with new growth could be preserved and possibly expanded upon. Given the good level of accessibility, mainly from public transport services, it is likely that current and future population would use larger community facilities in nearby settlements, particularly West Hallam.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Modest growth is likely to threaten existing biodiversity, with GI not thought to be a particular issue for Risley	Neutral - In close proximity to the Great Northern Greenway but opportunities to develop GI and improve links to them would be counter-balanced with the potential negative effects on biodiversity.	No clear links to any recognised GI or sites of particular biodiversity merit exist nearby. It is unclear how any growth in these settlements will help make a positive impact on this objective, but new development outside the current village envelope will almost certainly have a negative effect given that this would occur on Greenfield land.	Stanley Village - Enhancement of GI

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Risley	Stanley Village	Stanley and Smalley Common	Ideas for Mitigation
7. Environment and Landscape	Sensitive rural landscape owing to its character.	Sensitive rural landscape owing to its character due to	Likely scale of development in this area coupled with few statutory designated listed buildings, conservation areas etc, mean that the impact of new growth will be minimised. However, prominence of settlement on ridge will ensure that growth around the village will have a small negative impact.	Stanley Village - Better design sympathetic to the ridge land and prominent location.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Flooding issues not thought to be of great concern but potential damage to natural resources but on a small scale.	Potential damage to natural resources but on a small scale. Flooding issues regarding any potential development to the South of Stanley Village.	Greenfield land likely to be used to accommodate future growth. Minimal flooding issues given settlement sitting on relatively high ground. Will be a negative impact as very limited scope in using PDL to achieve future development requirements.	Risley - develop to the north of the settlement to avoid flood risk Stanley Village - Potential neighbourhood reconfiguration to create more dense development and improve more effective use of land.
9. Waste	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Growth would generate a modest increase in waste, but given likely small scale of development, would not result in scope to significant enhance, or create new recycling and waste handling facilities.	Stanley Village - Consider joint facilities for a network of rural villages to be funded from planning obligations.
10. Energy	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	
11. Transport	May provide support for existing bus service but unlikely that such modest development could facilitate additional service	May provide support for existing bus service which operates every 30 mins but unlikely that modest development could facilitate additional bus services	Fairly frequent bus service passes through the village. New growth could utilise this and ensure development makes best use of current bus services in sustainable manner. As settlement lies on frequent bus service route, this would assist residents to get to facilities on or nearby this bus route.	
12. Employment	Potential employment opportunities arise from development such as hotels/office occurring around Junction 25 which adjoins the settlement as well as opportunities in nearby Sandiacre and Long Eaton	Neutral - Very limited potential for rural diversification	Rural diversification may offer potential for small scale employment opportunities and help to sustain existing rural businesses. Not thought that new growth in this location would have the flexibility to create significant amount of employment land.	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	Considered to be a neutral impact. Development envisaged will not be of a sufficient scale to achieve/affect this objective.	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	Neutral	Has the potential on a modest scale to provide opportunities for rural diversification and small scale employment opportunities.	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Stanton-by-Dale	West Hallam	Ideas for Mitigation
1. Housing	New growth would significantly help locally identified housing need problem and address shortage of affordable units.	West Hallam has an adequate mix of housing tenures and type. New housing in this location will increase the range and affordability of housing that is on offer. West Hallam is one of the larger and more diverse of Erewash's rural settlements, although its proximity to Ilkeston may influence its housing need.	
2. Health	Difficult to ascertain any benefits that growth would have in relation to healthcare provision or improved access. No healthcare facilities at current and none likely to be planned through service enhancements. Considered of neutral impact.	Good level of healthcare exists for a settlement of West Hallam's size. The presence of these facilities could ensure that growth would be complementary and make the most effective use of local facilities to prevent out-commuting. Access will be increased, with possible scope for enhanced premises.	
3. Heritage	No significant historic sites in close proximity to the settlement – therefore access can not be enhanced or created. Growth will not contribute to increased participation in cultural activities so a neutral impact assessed.	Few historic sites exist in immediate locality. Therefore limited opportunities to increase access to historic sites. Not envisaged that potential growth would be a factor in enhanced participation in cultural activities.	
4. Crime	Small scale growth would allow for modest enhancements to public realm through safer design, but not on a significantly basis.	Growth can assist in better designed developments, both individually and collectively. Only modest positive impact thought possible as future growth in West Hallam will not be of a major scale.	
5. Social	Limited facilities currently exist within the village. New growth would help to safeguard from further closure, but settlement's proximity to Sandiacre will always ensure competition for custom/usage.	West Hallam has a good range of social / community facilities ensuring that it is a sustainable location where future growth should be considered. Scope for new facilities or the enhancement of existing ones is thought possible and growth could be a catalyst for improved access to these local facilities.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	New growth may well help to link area with larger patterns of development to the north and east, providing GI links down into the Erewash Valley and beyond. Some recognised designated areas of biodiversity exist, particularly to east of village.	Settlement is within close proximity of recognised east/west GI opportunity which passes to south of West Hallam. Growth should utilise this and encourage the development of links and bring GI corridor into the settlement. Benefits offset by proximity of recognised areas of biodiversity around south West Hallam which would be affected by growth in this direction.	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Stanton-by-Dale	West Hallam	Ideas for Mitigation
7. Environment and Landscape	Village almost entirely covered by conservation area status and several listed buildings. Growth will have significant impact on village which has seen little change over last 100 years. Any growth to north very prominent with village located on visible ridge line from Ilkeston.	Conservation Area within south-east corner of West Hallam. Modest positive impact of growth as given its size, new development could be located away from this particular part of the village to lessen impact.	Stanton-by-Dale - Sensitively designed developments to respect conservation area status, proximity to numerous listed buildings and also highly prominent location when viewed from the north. West Hallam - Sensitively designed developments to respect conservation area status, proximity to numerous listed buildings and also highly prominent location when viewed from the south. Growth could be more orientated to north to ensure prominent ridgeline remains unaffected.
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	Growth will have to use Greenfield land outside the current defined settlement given lack of brownfield opportunities. No issues of flood risk as village is located on high ground away from most sensitive areas.	Greenfield land likely to be used to accommodate future growth. Minimal flooding issues given settlement sitting on relatively high ground, although some flood risk to south. Will be a small negative impact as a limited scope in using PDL within village envelope to achieve future development.	Stanton-by-Dale - Greater focus on development opportunities within the village envelope wherever possible. West Hallam - Greater focus on development opportunities within the village envelope wherever possible. Look at direction for growth with the least impact on Natural Resources.
9. Waste	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase levels of waste but only to a modest extent.	
10. Energy	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	Likely to increase the drain on energy supply but only to a modest extent.	
11. Transport	Occasional bus service. Increased frequency of service would depend on level of growth and increased catchment. New growth could worsen existing highway capacity to the north and east.	West Hallam served by good level of public transport. Regular bus service serves settlement on route from Ilkeston to Derby (every 30 minutes). Growth could maximise the good quality bus corridor and widen choice of transport opportunities.	
12. Employment	Rural diversification may offer potential for small scale employment opportunities, but scale of opportunities will be limited so assessed as neutral impact.	West Hallam has a varied offer for employment. Opportunities for extensive employment provision to south at Storage Depot site. Small scale opportunities exist elsewhere around settlement which can add to levels of local employment.	
13. Innovation	Considered to be a neutral impact. Development envisaged will not be of a sufficient scale to achieve this objective.	Modest positive impact given the opportunities available for potential reconfiguration of the Storage Site which could influence the type of economic re-structuring.	
14. Economic Structure	Any new development will not be of a sufficient scale to influence this objective. Neutral impact.	See answer re: Innovation. Some prospects for land creation at the Storage Depot site which will be strengthened with growth in West Hallam.	

Option for Consultation and reasons why:

The settlements of **Breaston, Borrowash, Draycott and West Hallam** of the 11 settlements mentioned under this option have the greatest potential in sustainability terms to sustain new growth. Each of the settlements have scored positively particularly in terms of housing, health, social, transport and employment Sustainability Appraisal objectives. Each of the settlements is of a sufficient size to have a very good existing range of services and facilities which will help to sustain this growth and in turn will be sustained by it. All of the settlements also have very good public transport links with buses every 20-30minutes linking through to Derby and Long Eaton/Ilkeston which will reduce the need to travel. These factors outweigh the minor/moderate negatives associated with development in these locations.

Breadsall, Little Eaton, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley Village, Stanley and Smalley Common and Stanton-by-Dale by virtue of their size and scale do not score as positively in terms of accommodating new growth when compared with the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. However, some of these settlements such as Little Eaton and Breadsall due to their size, level of services and proximity to Derby could be a good location for more limited growth in the future with other settlements such as Stanley Village due to their size and location accommodating even less growth. These issues will have to be explored through any subsequent Site Specific Development Plan Documents which will include exception sites, small scale infill, and rounding off of settlement boundaries etc.

Gedling Borough Council

8.6 The locally distinct issues and options for Gedling Borough Council have not been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process. This is because each of the options chosen through Issues and Options Consultation have been addressed in the Option for Consultation document. The reasons are set out below.

Table 10: Links between Gedling's Locally Distinct Issues and the Option for Consultation

Issue	Issue Summary	Comment / Where addressed in the 'Option for Consultation' document
Accommodating Growth		
GBC/AG1	How should future development be distributed around Gedling Borough?	Planning Policy Statement 3 on housing highlights that it is necessary to explore a range of options for distributing housing
GBC/AG1a	Growth for urban area be focused on a small number of large sites	Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2
GBC/AG1b	Growth for urban area be focused on a large number of smaller sites	Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2
GBC/AG1c	Growth for urban area be focused on a mixture of large and small sites	Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2
GBC/AG1d	Landscape characteristics be identified that limit or direct development	Implicit in Landscape Character Policy 17
GBC/AG1e	Growth for non-PUA be focused on settlements where opportunity to provide new services and facilities	Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2
GBC/AG1f	Growth for non-PUA be focused on settlements where good level of existing services and facilities	Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2
GBC/AG2	How should the requirement for a continuous five year land supply be approached?	Phasing not discussed in Policy 2 – the delivery of a flexible supply of land for housing will be set within the context of the Regional Plan and addressed at the local level in the Site Specific Allocations DPD.
GBC/AG2a	Priority for the sequence of new development sites in Gedling Borough be set through the Core Strategy	Strategic allocations are addressed within the Core Strategy with smaller sites to come forward through the Site Specific Allocations DPD.
GBC/AG2b	Market dictate the timing of site development	Strategic allocations are addressed within the Core Strategy with smaller sites to come forward through the Site Specific Allocations DPD.
GBC/AG3	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. Wider impacts of SUE 2. Impacts on SSSIs	 1. Sustainable Urban Extension Policy 3 2. Sustainable Urban Extension Policy 3
The Nottingham Derby Green Belt		
GBC/GB1a	Green Belt boundaries be updated to take account of the situation on the ground	PINS (Sept 2009) advice is to address this in lower level DPD. Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2

GBC/GB2	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. North of Hucknall important in Green Belt terms 2. Protect Ravenshead from developments along the MARR	Implicit in Spatial Strategy Policy 2
Regeneration		
GBC/RG1	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. Small scale opportunities	Implicit in Regeneration Policy 7
The Economy and Employment Land		
GBC/EE1a	Certain employment uses be consolidated in employment areas or other appropriate locations	Implicit in Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
GBC/EE2a	Range of sites of differing size and quality be identified	Implicit in Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
GBC/EE2b	More of business types currently found in Gedling Borough be encouraged	Implicit in Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
GBC/EE2c	'Knowledge based' business be encouraged to locate in Gedling Borough	Implicit in Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
GBC/EE2d	Employment sites be provided in association with new residential allocations	Implicit in Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4 and Sustainable Urban Extensions Policy 3
GBC/EE2e	Live-Work units be actively encouraged in Gedling Borough	For inclusion within Generic Development Control DPD. Implicit in Sustainable Urban Extensions Policy 3
GBC/EE3	Any other issues or options to be addressed	None raised
The Role of Nottingham and its City and Town Centres		
GBC/TC1a	Designation of any of the identified centres in Gedling Borough be changed	Implicit in Role of Town and Local Centres Policy 6
GBC/TC1b	Centres too small to be included in the Greater Nottingham Retail Study be addressed	Implicit in Role of Town and Local Centres Policy 6
GBC/TC2a	Future retail growth be accommodated within or on the edge of existing District or Local centres	Implicit in Role of Town and Local Centres Policy 6
GBC/TC2b	Future retail growth be accommodated as part of a new District Centre incorporating a new food superstore	Implicit in Role of Town and Local Centres Policy 6
GBC/TC3	Any other issues or options to be addressed	None raised
Neighbourhoods and Place Shaping		
GBC/NP1a	Backland development be supported in certain areas	Implicit in Design, the Historic Environment and Enhancing Local Identity Policy 10
GBC/NP1b	Backland development be restricted in certain areas	Implicit in Design, the Historic Environment and Enhancing Local Identity Policy 10
GBC/NP2a	Flexible approach in regards to what is accepted as contributions for affordable housing be adopted	Implicit in Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8
GBC/NP2b	All housing development in Greater Nottingham provide affordable housing contributions regardless of size	Implicit in Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8

GBC/NP3a	Buildings that are highly visible or open to the public be exemplars of good design and architectural merit	Implicit in Design, the Historic Environment and Enhancing Local Identity Policy 10
GBC/NP3b	Provision of Lifetime homes be focused on housing sub-markets with an identified need	Implicit in Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8
GBC/NP3c	Amount of public art in Gedling Borough be increased	Implicit in Design, the Historic Environment and Enhancing Local Identity Policy 10 and Developer Contributions Policy 19
GBC/NP4	How can the Core Strategy make efficient use of land while protecting against over intensive forms of development?	Use of 30 dwellings per ha as national indicative minimum to guide policy until local densities are set in Site Specific Allocations DPD
GBC/NP4a	A common density be set for all new developments across Greater Nottingham	Implicit in Sustainable Urban Extensions Policy 3, Nottingham City Centre Policy 5 and Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8
GBC/NP4b	Densities be set for all new developments to reflect the sub-market in which they are located	Implicit in Sustainable Urban Extensions Policy 3 and Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8
GBC/NP4c	Densities be set for all new developments to contrast with the sub-market in which they are located	Implicit in Sustainable Urban Extensions Policy 3 and Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8
GBC/NP4d	A site by site judgement on the density of development	Implicit in Sustainable Urban Extensions Policy 3 and Housing Size, Mix & Choice Policy 8
GBC/NP5	Any other issues or options to be addressed	None Raised
Transport and Accessibility		
GBC/TA1	Transport links to, from and between the District and Local Centres be improved	Implicit in Role of Town and Local Centres Policy 6
GBC/TA2	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. More cycle facilities 2. More use of Burton Joyce-Carlton-Nottingham railway	1. Managing Travel Demand Policy 13 2. Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy 14
New Infrastructure to Support Growth		
GBC/NI2	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. Funding for sustainable transport methods 2. Top Wighay Farm and Papplewick Lane SUE to reflect impact on Hucknall	1. Managing Travel Demand Policy 13 2. Sustainable Urban Extension Policy 3(3)
Green Infrastructure and Landscape Character		
GBC/GI1a	Different approaches be taken to the provision and/or protection of different types of open space	Implicit in Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space Policy 15
GBC/GI2a	Different approaches be taken to the provision and/or protection of different types of biodiversity sites	Implicit in Biodiversity Policy 16
GBC/GI3	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. Work with Ashfield DC on GI routes 2. Take account of Greenwood Community Forest	Implicit in Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space Policy 15

Climate Change		
GBC/CC1	Any other issues or options to be addressed:- 1. Flooding	Climate Change Policy 1

Nottingham City Council

8.7 The locally identified options in the Nottingham City Issues and Options document have not been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process. The reasons are set out below.

Table 11: Links between Nottingham City's Locally Distinct Issues and the Option for Consultation

Issue	Issue Summary	Comment / Where addressed in the 'Option for Consultation' document
NCC1	What approach should be taken towards neighbourhood transformation and regeneration within parts of the City?	Implicit in Regeneration Policy 7
NCC1a	Should the Strategic Regeneration Frameworks and Neighbourhood Plans be used to guide where neighbourhood transformation and regeneration will take place, and should supportive policies be included to help deliver this?	Implicit in Regeneration Policy 7
NCC1b	Should the Southside and Eastside Regeneration Zones form a focus for expansion of the City Centre and should the Waterside Regeneration Zone be used to create new communities which make the most of the river and canal locations?	Implicit in Regeneration Policy 7
NCC1c	Where should major regeneration and transformation interventions be focussed?	Implicit in Regeneration Policy 7
NCC2	How should the Core Strategy help to maximise employment opportunities for local residents and ensure that regeneration initiatives do not reduce local employment opportunities?	Implicit in Policy Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
NCC2a	How can access to the main areas of employment and training opportunities within the City be improved?	Implicit in Policy Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
NCC2b	Should the development of sites for smaller locally based businesses, and existing businesses which need to be relocated, be supported through the provision of new sites? If so, what areas might be suitable?	Implicit in Policy Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
NCC3	How can the Core Strategy help to ensure the delivery and redevelopment of employment sites within the City?	Implicit in Policy Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
NCC3a	Should the Core Strategy focus on Working with development partners and other agencies to remove development constraints on well-located employment sites.	Implicit in Policy Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4
NCC3b	Should the element of 'enabling development' be allowed to take place to encourage the development/redevelopment of employment sites? If so, where might this be appropriate?	Implicit in Policy Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 4

NCC4	How should the Core Strategy deal with more localised shopping patterns in Nottingham?	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6
CC4a	Maintain the existing hierarchy which groups more localised shopping centres in Nottingham into a single category of 'Local Centres'.	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6
NCC4b	Consider introducing a new layer into the hierarchy to separate District Centres and Local Centres.	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6
NCC5	How can the Core Strategy ensure that new developments in the more localised shopping centres are of an appropriate scale – both individually and cumulatively?	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6
NCC5a	Include a general requirement that the scale of new retail development within the more localised centres should be appropriate to the centre in which it is located	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6.
NCC5b	Consider setting thresholds for the level of development that is likely to be appropriate within the more localised centres. If so, what should the thresholds be?	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6.
NCC5c	Should the Core Strategy seek to resist additional retail developments in areas where there are existing, but unimplemented, planning permissions for retail development?	Implicit in Role of Town Centres and Local Centres Policy 6.
NCC6	What types of new housing development should be prioritised within Nottingham City?	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8.
NCC6a	Prioritise the development of family housing on suitable sites within the City	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8.
NCC6b	Identify particular areas in which family housing should be prioritised. If so, where?	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8.
NCC7	What role should the City Centre housing market play in the future?	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8 and also Nottingham City Centre Policy 5.
NCC7a	Encourage the recent emphasis on the development of apartments to continue within the City Centre	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8 and also Nottingham City Centre Policy 5.
NCC7b	Encourage the development of more diverse housing types, and appropriate supporting facilities and infrastructure, within and adjoining the City Centre - particularly in the Regeneration Zones	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8, Nottingham City Centre Policy 5 and Regeneration Policy 7.
NCC8	How can the Core Strategy help to create and maintain mixed and balanced communities within the City?	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8.
NCC8a	Support the provision of purpose-built student accommodation in areas of the City where there is not a high concentration of existing student households	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8.

NCC8b	Support the provision of purpose-built student accommodation in areas of the City which are well located for the university campuses and other key facilities, including in areas where the proportion of exiting student households exceeds 25% of all households in the vicinity	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8 and linked policy guidance in the Building Balanced Communities Supplementary Planning Document (Reissued March 2007).
NCC9	How can the Core Strategy help to ensure that new purpose built accommodation is attractive to students	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8 and linked policy guidance in the Building Balanced Communities Supplementary Planning Document (Reissued March 2007).
NCC9a	What features are required to make purpose built accommodation as attractive as possible to students?	Implicit in Housing size, Mix and Choice Policy 8 and linked policy guidance in the Building Balanced Communities Supplementary Planning Document (Reissued March 2007).
NCC10	What should be the priorities for public transport links within the City?	Implicit in Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy 14
NCC10a	Prioritise the enhancement of radial public transport linkages	Implicit in Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy 14
NCC10b	Prioritise the enhancement of orbital public transport linkages	Implicit in Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy 14
NCC10c	Prioritise the enhancement of Link bus network	Implicit in Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy 14
NCC10d	Seek to achieve a balance between radial and orbital public transport linkages	Implicit in Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy 14
NCC11	What approach should be taken towards existing public open spaces within the City?	Implicit in Design, The historic Environment and Place Making Policy 10 and Green Infrastructure , Parks & Open Space Policy 15.
NCC11a	Should the Core Strategy seek to prioritise the creation of new public open spaces or enhance the quality of, and access to, existing ones?	Implicit in Design, The historic Environment and Place Making Policy 10 and Green Infrastructure , Parks & Open Space Policy 15.
NCC11b	Allow the development of existing public open spaces where this could provide an opportunity to improve the remaining open space provision in the area	Implicit in Design, The historic Environment and Place Making Policy 10 and Green Infrastructure , Parks & Open Space Policy 15.
NCC11c	Allow the development of existing public open spaces where the wider community benefits associated with the development would outweigh the loss of existing open space	Implicit in Design, The historic Environment and Place Making Policy 10 and Green Infrastructure, Parks & Open Space Policy 15.
NCC11d	Resist the development of existing public open spaces	Implicit in Design, The historic Environment and Place Making Policy 10 and Green Infrastructure, Parks & Open Space Policy 15.
NCC12	Are there any other local issues or options relating to Nottingham City Council's area?	No additional issues expressly raised requiring a sustainability appraisal.

Rushcliffe Borough Council

8.8 The following table provides commentary on which locally specific options identified in the Rushcliffe Borough Issues and Options document have been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process and which have not and the reasons why. The Sustainability Appraisals for the options that have been assessed are included below this table.

Table 12: Links between Rushcliffe's Locally Distinct Issues and the Option for Consultation

Issue	Option Summary (option chosen through consultation on I&O)	Comment
RBC 1a	How should future development be distributed around the Rushcliffe part of the Nottingham PUA	See SA for AG3a in Appendix 7
RBC 2a	Rural development should be almost totally focused on all or some of the six main settlements	See SA below.
RBC2b	Most development focussed on all or some of the six main settlements, limited growth in smaller settlements	See SA below
RBC2c	Which towns and villages should or should not be identified as suitable for housing development?	The general concept of how development will be distributed is assessed through RBC2a and RBC2b.
RBC2d	Are there any broad locations within or adjoining Rushcliffe's towns and villages that are suitable for development	The general concept of how development will be distributed is assessed through RBC2a and RBC2b.
RBC3	Can development at Cotgrave assist in regenerating the settlement?	See SA for RG1a
RBC4a	Open countryside as more important than open space within built up areas	See SA below
RBC4b	Open spaces within built up areas as more important than open countryside	See SA below.
RBC5a	Focus additional retail provision on existing district or other retail centres	See SA below
RBC5b	Accommodate any significant new retail growth through a district centre in an SUE	See SA below
RBC6	Should the role of any centres be enhanced or expanded	General concept of accommodating future retail needs assessed through RBC5a and RBC5b.
RBC7a	Open space, outdoor sports and recreation provision should be based on national standards	Currently there is not enough information available to adequately assess these options.
RBC7b	Open space, outdoor sports and recreation provision should be based on local standards	

Option RBC2a (see Map 4 on Page 33)

Rural development should be almost totally focused on all or some of the six main settlements of Cotgrave, Bingham, East Leake, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent and Ruddington

While each of these settlements differ in size, character, services provision, employment opportunities and public transport links, as a whole they appear better placed than smaller villages to sustain additional growth. It may, however, be seen by some that growth will unduly affect their existing character, overwhelm what services they have or put an undue strain on other local infrastructure, and particularly so where the settlement has grown already over recent years.

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

Option RBC2b (see Map 4 on Page 33)

While most rural development should be focused on all or some of the six main settlements of Cotgrave, Bingham, East Leake, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent and Ruddington, there should still be scope for limited growth in some of Rushcliffe's smaller settlements.

It seems clear that all or some of the six main settlements will have to accommodate the majority of rural growth. However, without the opportunity for limited growth in some of Rushcliffe's smaller settlements then their local housing, economic development and community facility needs could be unacceptably overlooked.

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

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RBC2a Rural development almost totally focused on all or some of the six main settlements	RBC2b Most development focused on the six main settlements, limited growth in some of the smaller settlements	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	+++/- Will increase the amount of both market and affordable housing in larger settlements but may not meet the identified need in the smaller settlements. Approach would potentially allow for a quantum of development that would secure greater S106 contributions for affordable housing.	+++ Would increase housing stock and amounts of affordable housing in both the larger and smaller settlements.	
2. Health	++ / - / ? A greater number of health services and facilities are available in the larger settlements. However some are at capacity so would need to either expand existing services or provide new ones in order to accommodate the additional growth. Approach would potentially allow for a quantum of development that would secure greater S106 contributions for health.	++/? Majority of development would be directed to the larger settlements where health facilities are located. However, some of these are at capacity. -- Smaller developments in a greater number of locations would potentially result in lesser S106 contributions. Smaller settlements may not have health facilities so people would have to travel longer distances to access such services.	Seek contributions to fund enhancing or creating new health facilities.
3. Heritage	+ Approach would potentially allow for a quantum of development that would secure greater S106 contributions for open space. - May lead to increased pressure on existing open space	+ Approach would potentially allow for a quantum of development in the larger settlements that would secure greater S106 contributions for open space. -- May lead to increased pressure on existing open space in the larger settlements. Development in the smaller settlements would be of a smaller scale and therefore may not secure S106 contributions.	Seek contributions for open space
4. Crime	? Police resources in some of the larger settlements may potentially be stretched.	? Dispersing development in a greater number of settlements will stretch police resources over a wider geographical area.	'Designing out crime' design principles in new developments
5. Social	+/?/- Greater range of community facilities will be available in the larger settlements. However, the quality of these may be compromised with increased numbers of people using them. May not be extra capacity. But the approach would potentially allow for a quantum of development that may lead to creation of new community facilities to support the expanded population.	? Smaller settlements may not have the community facilities available to support further increases in population.	Ensure larger developments have adequate community facilities provided or seek off site contributions.
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	- Development would potentially compromise existing habitats.	- Development would potentially compromise existing habitats.	Sensitive siting of development should ensure protected species are avoided.

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RBC2a Rural development almost totally focused on all or some of the six main settlements	RBC2b Most development focused on the six main settlements, limited growth in some of the smaller settlements	Ideas for mitigation
7. Environment and Landscape	? Dependent on location of development	? Dependent on location of development	Ensure that sites are examined rigorously through a site allocations DPD
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	?- Flood risk dependent on siting of development.	? – Flood risk dependent on siting of development. Potentially increased air pollution through increased use of car due to development in more isolated locations.	Ensure development avoids areas at risk of flooding or ensure that the sequential and exceptions test is applied. Code for Sustainable Homes. Ensure that sites are examined rigorously through a site allocations DPD
9. Waste	- Development of any type would use resources and create waste.	- Development of any type would use resources and create waste.	Ensure that sites are examined rigorously through a site allocations DPD. Ensure that sites are accessible to a range of facilities by non car modes
10. Energy	- Development would increase energy usage. Developments unlikely to be of a size large enough for viable large scale renewable energy projects.	- Developments would increase energy usage. Developments unlikely to be of a size large enough for viable large scale renewable energy projects.	Renewable energy targets for residential developments
11. Transport	++++/? Larger settlements are generally more sustainable (in terms of providing facilities and services) so would reduce the number of trips that need to be taken by car. Larger settlements also benefit from better public transport and accessibility to facilities outside the settlement. --/? However, there may need to be service improvements to support an increase in population as some routes and services are already at capacity.	+++ Approach of concentrating majority of the growth in the larger settlements has the benefits described under RBC2a. However, negatives associated with growth in smaller settlements. --- Smaller settlements have fewer services and facilities which would result in greater car use as people have to travel to larger centres. Smaller centres would also have poorer public transport. ? Some of the smaller settlements are more accessible than others however, so the impacts would be reduced if focused on those with better accessibility.	RBC2b: Concentrate the limited growth in the settlements which have better accessibility.
12. Employment	n/a Approach would not directly create jobs. Size of developments unlikely to be of a size large enough to include employment uses.	n/a Approach would not directly create jobs. Size of developments unlikely to be of a size large enough to include employment uses.	
13. Innovation	n/a	n/a	
14. Economic Structure	n/a	n/a	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RBC2a Rural development almost totally focused on all or some of the six main settlements	RBC2b Most development focused on the six main settlements, limited growth in some of the smaller settlements	Ideas for mitigation
<p>Consultation Option and reasons why: RBC2a.</p> <p>Concentrating development in the larger settlements with rural exceptions sites provided in the smaller settlements where a need has been identified. This will ensure that the vast majority of development is concentrated in areas that benefit from better public transport which will reduce the need to travel. Infill development will be allowed within smaller settlements to allow for that limited growth.</p>			

Option RBC4a

The open countryside should be treated as so important that open space within built-up areas (allotments, parks etc) should generally be considered for development before it.

Preventing development in the open countryside may have assisted redevelopment and regeneration within existing built-up areas in Rushcliffe. However, it may also have led to increased development pressure on areas of urban green space, such as allotments and open space, and on domestic gardens.

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

Option RBC4b

Protection of open spaces within built up areas should be given priority over encroachment into open countryside. If so, which types of open spaces within built-up areas should protection apply to?

Further protection could be offered to areas within built-up areas under development pressure, such as parks, allotments, other types of open space or domestic gardens. However, this option may then lead to more development in the countryside.

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

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RBC 4a The open countryside as more important than open space within built up areas	RBC4b Protection of open spaces within built up areas as more important than open countryside	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	- More likely to get number of smaller developments with less types (as larger sites available in the open countryside). Smaller developments may lead to smaller S106 contributions for affordable housing. 0	+ There are generally larger sites with less constraints available in the open countryside which would provide a greater number of homes.	
2. Health	-- Reducing recreation space.	+ Recreation opportunity through provision on open countryside sites.	
3. Heritage	-- Reduce open space	Neutral Maintain rather than improve sites.	
4. Crime	- Less recreational space which could be used to divert people away from crime.	Neutral	
5. Social	-- Loss of open space	+? Depends on participation if provided.	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	--/? Reduced land for biodiversity. Depends on location.	++/? Open countryside generally less valuable than open spaces within urban areas in terms of biodiversity. But also dependent on location.	
7. Environment and Landscape	- Impacts on natural and cultural facilities.	+ Less pressure on open space assets. But dependent on location.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	-- Open space acts as important 'green lung' in built up areas. Development would remove soils and impact on soil quality.	-- Loss of soils and impact on air quality	Attempt to control the loss of high quality agricultural land.
9. Waste	Neutral	Neutral	
10. Energy	Neutral	Neutral	
11. Transport	++ Would use existing infrastructure. Wouldn't enhance existing infrastructure because of scale.	- Longer car journeys for essential services and work. Potentially put pressure on existing infrastructure.	Improve transport links to open countryside locations.
12. Employment	Neutral	Neutral	
13. Innovation	Neutral	Neutral	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral	+ Larger so more mixed use possible	
Consultation Option and reasons why: Consultation Option is RBC4b, protect important open space in urban areas because of their importance to local communities, and also because of the comparable environmental qualities that a similar sized piece of open space will serve a greater purpose towards aspects of air quality than location on edge of larger settlements in the countryside			

Option RBC5a

Focus additional retail provision on existing district or other retail centres.

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

Option RBC5b

Accommodate any significant new retail growth through the provision of a new district centre in an urban extension

[illegible]

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RBC5a Focus additional retail provision on existing district or other retail centres	RBC5b Accommodate any significant retail growth through the provision of a new district centre in an urban extension	Ideas for mitigation
1. Housing	No impact on objective	No impact on objective	
2. Health	No impact on objective	No impact on objective	
3. Heritage	- May compromise existing open space due to lack of available sites for further development being available.	+ Potentially positive as new open space could be provided as part of any new district centre.	Sensitive siting of new development to ensure that open space is protected.
4. Crime	? Would focus such uses on areas already subject to community safety measures and policy regimes	-/? May lead to potentially increase in crime as associated with district centre uses.	Can be mitigated through retail centre management and good design following measures akin to designing out crime.
5. Social	Negligible impact	Negligible impact	
6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	-? Limited sites available for development in existing centres – may potentially therefore compromise more sensitive sites due to this limited choice.	-? Would necessarily involve the use of land and potentially compromise habitats on such land which may previously be left undeveloped.	Sensitive siting of development and ensure biodiversity management plans are in place.
7. Environment and Landscape	Neutral No Conservation Areas on West Bridgford or Clifton which is where option would direct development to.	? Would depend on site.	
8. Natural Resources and Flooding	-- Limited sites available in existing centres. In certain areas, incl West Bridgford, those sites which are available are at a high risk of flooding.	-- Would involve development of greenfield site. This may have been developed anyway however as part of the scheme i.e. for housing. Will involve the loss of soils.	New development should follow sustainable design guidelines. Flooding-sequential and exceptions test should be applied.
9. Waste	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	
10. Energy	-? Would be limited opportunities to tap into larger renewable schemes.	+? If developed as part of a SUE there is greater potential to 'tap into' a larger scale renewable source if developed as part of the wider scheme. This is obviously only a positive if a large scale renewable project is proposed.	Non-domestic buildings to be encouraged where possible to include carbon reduction measures.
11. Transport	++ Using existing centres which already benefit from public transport, walking and cycling	---- New development would inevitably require new infrastructure.	Existing public transport and walking and cycling routes may need to be improved where is has been identified that services are at capacity
12. Employment	++ Would provide new jobs in retail sector	++ Would provide new jobs in retail sector	
13. Innovation	No impact	No impact	

Sustainability Appraisal objectives	RBC5a Focus additional retail provision on existing district or other retail centres	RBC5b Accommodate any significant retail growth through the provision of a new district centre in an urban extension	Ideas for mitigation
14. Economic Structure	-- May prove difficult to accommodate new land for businesses in an areas with limited supplies of available land.	++ Will provide development in a location identified as desirable for new retail (edge of West Bridgford)	

Consultation Option and reasons why:

Both options are evenly balanced in sustainability terms. Option RBC5a would perhaps be favoured as it would make best use of the existing public transport system whereas the creation of a new district centre would require entirely new infrastructure. It is important to note however that there are potentially significant benefits available through the creation of a new centre in an SUE, namely sustainable energy opportunities and the potential to develop a new local identity in the SUE. Although RBC5a would perhaps be favoured it is considered necessary to be flexible to develop both options. This is due to the high housing requirement in Rushcliffe and the requirement to build the majority of these in or adjacent to the PUA and the retail need arising from this.