

Bolsover District Council

Local Plan for Bolsover District: Publication Draft

Sustainability Appraisal Report



April 2018

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment
& Infrastructure UK Limited



Report for

Chris McKinney
Principal Planning Officer
Bolsover District Council
Department of Planning and Environmental Health
Bolsover District Council
The Arc
Clowne
Chesterfield
S43 4JY

Main contributors

Alex Melling
Pete Davis
Russ Buckley
Duncan Smart
Andrew Williamson

Issued by

.....
Alex Melling

Approved by

.....
Pete Davis

Amec Foster Wheeler

Redcliff Quay
120 Redcliff Street
Bristol BS1 6HU
United Kingdom
Tel +44 (0)117 317 8950

Doc Ref. cbri016ir

H:\Projects\36792 Bolsover Local Plan SA and HRA\Docs\6.
Publication\SA\Published

Copyright and non-disclosure notice

The contents and layout of this report are subject to copyright owned by Amec Foster Wheeler (© Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited 2015). save to the extent that copyright has been legally assigned by us to another party or is used by Amec Foster Wheeler under licence. To the extent that we own the copyright in this report, it may not be copied or used without our prior written agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report. The methodology (if any) contained in this report is provided to you in confidence and must not be disclosed or copied to third parties without the prior written agreement of Amec Foster Wheeler. Disclosure of that information may constitute an actionable breach of confidence or may otherwise prejudice our commercial interests. Any third party who obtains access to this report by any means will, in any event, be subject to the Third Party Disclaimer set out below.

Third-party disclaimer

Any disclosure of this report to a third party is subject to this disclaimer. The report was prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler at the instruction of, and for use by, our client named on the front of the report. It does not in any way constitute advice to any third party who is able to access it by any means. Amec Foster Wheeler excludes to the fullest extent lawfully permitted all liability whatsoever for any loss or damage howsoever arising from reliance on the contents of this report. We do not however exclude our liability (if any) for personal injury or death resulting from our negligence, for fraud or any other matter in relation to which we cannot legally exclude liability.

Management systems

This document has been produced by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited in full compliance with the management systems, which have been certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 by LRQA.

Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft SA Report	16.03.18
2	Draft SA Report	27.03.18
3	Revised Draft SA Report	28.03.18
4	Final Draft SA Report	09.04.18



Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Publication Local Plan for Bolsover District. The SA is being carried out on behalf of Bolsover District Council (the Council) by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK Ltd (Amec Foster Wheeler, now Wood) to help integrate sustainable development into the emerging Local Plan.

The following sections of this NTS:

- ▶ provide an overview of the Publication Local Plan;
- ▶ describe the approach to undertaking the SA of the Publication Local Plan;
- ▶ summarise the findings of the SA of the Publication Local Plan; and
- ▶ set out the next steps in the SA of the Local Plan.

What is the Publication Local Plan?

The new Local Plan for Bolsover District will be a single planning policy document. It will set out how much new development is to be accommodated in the District out to 2033 and where this growth will be located. It will also contain planning policies and land allocations.

The development of the Local Plan began in October 2014 when an initial consultation was held on what the Local Plan should contain. The outcomes of this consultation, alongside ongoing engagement with stakeholders and the development of the Local Plan evidence base, led to the publication of the Council's Identified Strategic Options (the Strategic Options consultation document) that was consulted on between 30th October and 11th December 2015. This consultation sought views on a number of strategic options concerning the amount and broad location of future development in the District as well as potential strategic sites. Based on the responses received to the consultation and further evidence base work, the Council selected its Preferred Strategic Options for the Local Plan in February 2016. The Preferred Strategic Options were then further developed and refined alongside the proposed land allocations and plan policies to deliver the options. The draft Local Plan was subsequently published for consultation between 31st October and 12th December 2016 and included the vision and Local Plan objectives, development requirements and spatial strategy, proposed site allocations and plan policies.

The draft Local Plan has since been revised to reflect representations received during consultation, new evidence and the recommendations of its accompanying SA. As part of this work, and in light of the updated Housing Objectively Assessed Needs (OAN) evidence, the preferred strategic options and site allocation options were updated in November 2017. The Publication Local Plan (including the revised preferred options), which is the subject of this SA, is now being issued for consultation before it is considered by an independent planning inspector.

The Publication Local Plan includes the following key parts:

- ▶ vision and Local Plan objectives;
- ▶ the development requirements in terms of the amount and broad location of growth;
- ▶ strategic sites;
- ▶ smaller scale (local) land allocations; and
- ▶ plan policies.

Further information about the Publication Local Plan is set out in Section 1.3 and Section 1.4 of the SA Report and is available via the Council's website: www.bolsover.gov.uk/new-local-plan.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

National planning policy¹ states that local plans are key to delivering sustainable development. Sustainable development is that which seeks to strike a balance between economic, environmental and social factors to enable people to meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

It is very important that the Local Plan for Bolsover District contributes to a sustainable future for the plan area. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Plan². SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Local Plan are identified, described and appraised and also incorporates a process set out under a European Directive³ and related UK regulations⁴ called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Where negative effects are identified, measures will be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects. Where any positive effects are identified, measures will be considered that could enhance such effects. SA will therefore be an integral part of the preparation of the Local Plan.

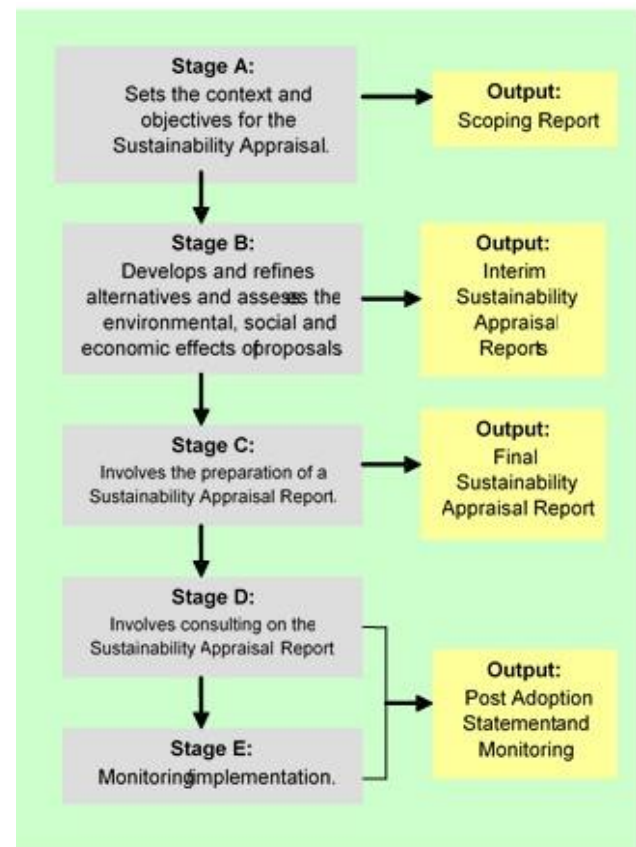
There are five key stages in the SA process which are shown in **Figure NTS.1**.

Figure NTS.1 The SA Process

What Has Happened So Far?

The first stage (**Stage A**) of the SA process involved consultation on a SA Scoping Report. The Scoping Report set out the proposed approach to the appraisal of the Local Plan including a SA Framework and was subject to consultation that ran from 22nd May to 3rd July 2015.

Stage B is an iterative process involving the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan with the findings presented in interim SA Reports. In this context, the SA has been undertaken during the key stages of the plan preparation process to-date with the findings presented in a series of interim SA Reports. Initially the SA considered options concerning the amount and broad location of growth that were identified in the Strategic Options consultation document. They were appraised using the revised SA Framework with the findings presented in a SA Report⁵ that was issued for consultation alongside the document. The Council's vision, objectives development requirements and spatial strategy, proposed site allocations and plan policies were then subject to SA with the findings presented in a SA Report⁶ that was published alongside the draft Local Plan Consultation Document.



¹ See paragraph 150-151 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012).

² The requirement for SA of local plans is set out under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

³ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

⁴ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633).

⁵ Amec Foster Wheeler (2015) *Local Plan for Bolsover District: Identified Strategic Options Sustainability Appraisal Report*.

⁶ Amec Foster Wheeler (2016) *Local Plan for Bolsover District: Consultation Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report*.

This report has been prepared as a part of **Stage C** of the SA and considers the effects of the Publication Local Plan. It is being published for consultation alongside the Publication Local Plan itself prior to consideration by an independent planning inspector (**Stage D**). Following Examination in Public (EiP), the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (**Stage E**).

Section 1.5 of the SA Report describes in further detail the requirement for SA of local plans and the SA process including its relationship with the preparation of the Local Plan for Bolsover District.

How has the Publication Local Plan Been Appraised?

To support the appraisal of the Local Plan, a SA Framework has been developed. This contains a series of sustainability objectives and guide questions that reflect both the current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes reviewed for their relevance to the SA and Local Plan. The SA objectives are shown in **Table NTS 1**.

Table NTS 1 SA Objectives Used to Appraise the Publication Local Plan

SA Objective

1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.
2. To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.
3. To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.
4. To improve educational attainment and skills.
5. To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.
6. To improve the health and wellbeing of the District's population.
7. To reduce the need to travel and deliver a sustainable, integrated transport network.
8. To encourage the efficient use of land.
9. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.
10. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.
11. To improve air quality.
12. To minimise greenhouse gases and deliver a managed response to the effects of climate change.
13. To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).
14. To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.
15. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.

The Publication Local Plan vision and objectives have been assessed for their compatibility with the SA objectives above. The development requirements (including the preferred housing and employment land targets and spatial strategy) and plan policies have been appraised using matrices to identify likely significant effects on the SA objectives. A qualitative scoring system has been adopted which is set out in **Table NTS 2**.

Table NTS 2 Scoring System Used in the Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The preferred option/policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The preferred option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The preferred option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The preferred option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The preferred option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the preferred option/policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain	The preferred option/policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an appraisal to be made.	?

NB: where more than one symbol/colour is presented in a box it indicates that the appraisal has identified both positive and negative effects. Where a box is coloured but also contains a '?', this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect.

Proposed housing, employment, retail and Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople land allocations including strategic sites and reasonable alternatives have been appraised against the SA objectives that comprise the SA Framework using tailored appraisal criteria and associated thresholds of significance. Reflecting their importance to the delivery of the Local Plan and capacity to generate significant effects, the four strategic sites have also been subject to more detailed appraisal with the findings recorded in matrices.

Section 4 of the SA Report provides further information concerning the approach to the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan.

What Are the Findings of the Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan?

Local Plan Vision and Objectives

The vision for the District, as set out in the Publication Local Plan, is reproduced in **Box NTS 1**.

Box NTS 1: Local Plan Vision

By 2033, Bolsover will be a growing district, undergoing an economic and visual transformation.

Economic Role

By 2033, Bolsover District will be an attractive location for new and growing businesses. The economy of the District will have benefited from wider initiatives in the Sheffield City Region and D2N2, as well as more local initiatives to improve the quantity, range and quality of jobs in the district.

Box NTS 1: Local Plan Vision

Employment opportunities will have expanded into growing sectors such as advanced manufacturing, logistics and knowledge based sectors. The increased employment opportunities in the District mean that people will have access to a greater number and range of jobs without having to commute outside the District.

Brownfield sites in the District will have been remediated and brought back into productive use providing regeneration benefits to the local community and improvements to the natural environment. Development will have taken place in the towns and larger villages and the town centres that serve local residents will be vibrant, attractive and distinctive places. Rural settlements will also have benefited from appropriate and sensitive development to meet the needs of their local communities.

Social Role

A range of new housing will have met the needs of a growing and aging population. New infrastructure such as schools, roads, health facilities and open space provision will have been planned and delivered alongside new developments. Access to outdoor recreation space and a network of footpaths and other facilities will have all been improved, providing opportunities for people to enjoy the natural environment and value the biodiversity it supports; thereby contributing to the health, wellbeing and economic prosperity of people and communities in the district.

The need to travel will be reduced through the spatial strategy of focussing development on the more sustainable settlements, whilst also supporting regeneration needs and tackling deprivation.

Environmental Role

The District's rich variety of environmental and historic assets (including their settings) will have been protected, enhanced, and extended and will be enjoyed by more people through increased tourism.

Increased open spaces; new, enhanced and better integrated green infrastructure; and ecological and recreational networks will have improved settlements and their settings in the District. This will allow wildlife to thrive and contribute to a sense of place and well-being, whilst creating opportunities for outdoor recreation and improved health.

The high quality of design in new developments will have helped to address climate change and reduced the potential for anti-social behaviour. It will also have helped to create places where people want to live and reinforced the distinctive character of settlements in the District.

Overall, through the provisions of the Local Plan, by 2033 the District's valuable natural and built assets will have been retained and enhanced. Local people will have benefited from the opportunities for a healthier lifestyle, improved job opportunities, more housing, and the increase in facilities that this can help to deliver.

This vision is underpinned by the following 16 Local Plan objectives:

- ▶ Objective A: Sustainable Growth;
- ▶ Objective B: Climate Change;
- ▶ Objective C: Countryside, Landscape Character & Wildlife;
- ▶ Objective D: Historic Environment;
- ▶ Objective E: Regeneration;
- ▶ Objective F: Tourism;
- ▶ Objective G: Infrastructure and New Facilities;
- ▶ Objective H: Sustainable Transport;
- ▶ Objective I: Green Spaces and Green Infrastructure;

- ▶ Objective J: Rural Areas;
- ▶ Objective K: Health and Wellbeing;
- ▶ Objective L: Economic Prosperity;
- ▶ Objective M: Employment Opportunities;
- ▶ Objective N: Meeting Housing Needs;
- ▶ Objective O: Place Making; and
- ▶ Objective P: Town Centres.

The Publication Local Plan vision and objectives above have been tested for their compatibility with the SA objectives.

The vision for the District seeks to deliver economic and social transformation whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. Reflecting its emphasis on these three strands of sustainability, the refined vision has been assessed as being compatible with the majority of the SA objectives, although the appraisal has found that it does leave room for uncertainties as potential conflicts could arise between growth, resource use and environmental factors.

The appraisal has found the refined Publication Local Plan objectives to be broadly supportive of the SA objectives. Where possible incompatibilities have been identified, tensions between the objectives can be resolved if development takes place in accordance with all of the Publication Local Plan objectives. As such, an incompatibility is not necessarily an insurmountable issue.

The completed compatibility assessment is presented in Section 5.2 of the SA Report.

Development Requirements

Policy SS2 (Scale of Development) of the Publication Local Plan sets out the amount of housing and employment land to be delivered over the plan period, as follows:

- ▶ sufficient land to accommodate the delivery of 5,168 dwellings (272 new homes per year) to meet the Council's Housing Objectively Assessed Need across the period 2014 to 2033;
- ▶ an additional housing land supply buffer of 10% for site flexibility applied across the period 2014 to 2033 (up to a planned scale of housing provision of 5,700 dwellings);
- ▶ sufficient land to accommodate 92 hectares (ha) of employment land across the period 2014 to 2033.

Policy SS3 (Spatial Strategy and Distribution of Development) seeks to distribute this growth in accordance with a settlement hierarchy, focusing development in the District's larger, more sustainable settlements, as follows:

- ▶ firstly to the small towns of Bolsover and Shirebrook and the emerging towns of South Normanton and Clowne;
- ▶ then to the large villages of Creswell, Pinxton, Whitwell, Tibshelf and Barlborough.

Beyond these more sustainable settlements, the Publication Local Plan supports limited development in eleven of the District's 15 small villages.

The development requirements and spatial strategy together form the overarching strategy for the Local Plan and have been appraised against the SA objectives. **Table NTS 3** summarises the findings of the appraisal and identifies the cumulative likely significant effects of the Local Plan strategy.

Table NTS 3 Summary of the Appraisal of the Development Requirements and Spatial Strategy

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Housing provision (5,700 dwellings)	-/?	++	+	+/-	+/?	+/-	+/-	+/-/?	--	0/?	-/?	-	-	+/-/?	+/-/?
Employment provision (92 ha)	-/?	0/+/?	++	+	+/?	+/-	+/-/?	+/-/?	-	0/?	+/-/?	-	-	-/?	+/-
Spatial Strategy	-/?	++	+/?	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	--	0/?	+/-	+	~	+/-/?	+/-
Cumulative Effect of the Development Requirements	-/?	++	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	0/?	+/-	+/-	-	+/-/?	+/-

The delivery of 5,700 dwellings over the plan period is expected to have a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). It is consistent with the OAN Update Report (2017), which identifies a requirement of 272 dwellings per annum for the District, and in addition, a further 10% housing buffer has been identified in order to ensure a degree of flexibility in the sites that are developed during the plan period whilst ensuring that the target is met. The spatial strategy focuses development in the District’s towns of Bolsover and Shirebrook, with additional development in the emerging towns of Clowne and South Normanton. In this regard, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2013) highlights that the need for affordable housing is greatest in the Bolsover and Clowne sub-market areas.

Cumulative significant positive effects have also been identified in respect of the economy (SA Objective 3). Employment land provision would support proposals associated with the Sheffield City Region (the City Region Local Enterprise Partnership) (2014) Strategic Economic Plan and the M1 Strategic Growth Corridor and under the preferred spatial strategy, jobs would be created in accessible locations. The delivery of 92 ha of employment land would also be expected to provide greater choice and flexibility in land supply. This could help to attract additional inward investment, support indigenous business growth and, potentially, facilitate diversification of the local economy. In this regard, the Economic Development Needs Assessment (2015) supports the level of employment land identified in the employment requirements. Consequently, once the base date for employment land provision has been aligned with the housing OAN base date of 2014, the Council has planned for 92 ha of employment land for the period 2014 to 2033.

No further cumulative significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal of the development requirements.

The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 identifies that in the long term, new wastewater treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth and in consequence, a cumulative significant negative effect has been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9). However, it is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Yorkshire Water’s and Severn Trent’s Asset Management Plans.

No further cumulative significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal.

Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Detailed matrices containing the appraisal of the preferred housing target option, employment land target option and spatial strategy are presented in Appendix G to the SA Report. The findings of these appraisals are summarised in Section 5.3 of the SA Report.

Strategic and Priority Sites

To support the delivery of the development requirements, three strategic site allocations and two priority regeneration area allocations are identified in the Publication Local Plan and supported by Policies SS4 to SS8. The three strategic sites are as follows:

- ▶ Bolsover North, Bolsover (Policy SS4);
- ▶ Clowne Garden Village, Clowne (formerly Clowne North) (Policy SS5); and
- ▶ Former Whitwell Colliery Site, Whitwell (Policy SS6).

The two priority regeneration areas are:

- ▶ Former Coalite Works Site, Bolsover (Policy SS7); and
- ▶ Pleasley Vale Regeneration Area (Policy SS8).

The three strategic sites, as defined by the Publication Local Plan, all function as defined strategic land allocations within the plan and as such have been subject to a detailed site appraisal. The Former Coalite Works Site is also a defined strategic land allocation and has therefore additionally been subject to a detailed site appraisal. However, due to uncertainties regarding the full remediation of the site at this stage, the Council cannot be confident in relying upon the employment land proposed within Bolsover District being delivered to contribute to the delivery of the Local Plan's employment land target. As such, the Publication Local Plan defines the site as a priority regeneration area. For the purposes of the SA, the following four sites are discussed as 'strategic land allocations' hereafter:

- ▶ Bolsover North, Bolsover (Policy SS4);
- ▶ Clowne Garden Village, Clowne (formerly Clowne North) (Policy SS5);
- ▶ Former Whitwell Colliery Site, Whitwell (Policy SS6); and
- ▶ Former Coalite Works Site, Bolsover (Policy SS7).

The Pleasley Vale Regeneration Area differs from the strategic site allocations as it does not comprise a specific plot of land for development, nor does it provide for a quantum of development. Rather, the policy and supporting text in respect of this priority regeneration area provide support for development in the Pleasley Vale area and set the strategic criteria that development would be required to be in conformity with. As such, Pleasley Vale has been assessed separately.

The findings of appraisal of the strategic land allocations against the SA objectives are presented in **Table NTS 4** and summarised below.

Table NTS 4 Strategic Land Allocations

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bolsover North	+/-	++	+	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-	-
Former Coalite Chemical Works	+/-	++	++	++/-	++/-/?	++/-	+/-/?	++/-	--	-	+/-	++/-	-	--/?	+/-
Clowne Garden Village	+/-/?	++	++	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-/?	--/?

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Former Whitwell Colliery	++/ -	++	++	+/-	+/-	++/ -/?	+/-	++/ --	--	0	+/ /?	+/-	--	0/?	+/-
Cumulative Effect	+/-	++	++	++/ -	++/ -	++/ -	+/-	++/ --	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-/?	+/-

Together, the three strategic sites would deliver a substantial proportion of the District's housing requirement and employment land over the plan period alongside community facilities and services including educational facilities. There is also the potential for significant additional housing or employment floorspace within Bolsover District resulting from the Former Coalite Chemical Works if the site were to be developed within the plan period. In consequence, the strategic allocations have been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2), the economy (SA Objective 3), education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6), although the anticipated pressure on community facilities and services arising from new development could result in adverse effects on a number of these objectives.

No further cumulative significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal (with the exception of the mixed significant positive and significant negative effects noted below).

Cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9) due to the additional wastewater treatment capacity that will be required in the District throughout the plan period. However, it is anticipated that this would be addressed through the implementation of the Publication Local Plan policies.

Three of the four strategic allocations (Bolsover North, Clowne Garden Village and the Former Whitwell Colliery site) are within a Minerals Consultation Area for Limestone/Dolomite and cumulative significant negative effects have therefore also been identified in respect of resource use (SA Objective 13).

No further cumulative significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal (with the exception of the mixed significant positive and significant negative effects noted below).

The Former Coalite Works site represents a significant brownfield opportunity and under current proposals circa 43 ha of previously developed land would be redeveloped, the majority of which (approximately 31 ha) would be located in Bolsover District. Redevelopment of the Former Whitwell Colliery would also predominantly comprise brownfield land. Cumulative significant positive effects have therefore been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8). However, the development of all four strategic allocations would result in the loss of greenfield land, the quantum of which (circa 172 ha) is substantial and would include land which is classified as Grade 2 ('Very Good') agricultural land (based on provisional ALC mapping). In consequence, the strategic allocations have also been assessed as having a cumulative significant negative effect on land use.

Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Initial and detailed matrices containing the appraisal of the strategic allocations are presented in Appendix G and Appendix H to the SA Report. The findings of these appraisals are summarised in Section 5.4 of the SA Report together with an assessment of alternative strategic growth options in Bolsover town and Clowne.

Pleasley Vale Priority Regeneration Area

The appraisal of the Pleasley Vale Opportunity Area has identified a number of significant positive effects, including housing provision (SA Objective 2), employment opportunities (SA Objective 3) and conservation of

the District's heritage assets (SA Objective 14). The protection of the District's heritage assets is a key aspect of the redevelopment, with regeneration offering the opportunity to ensure that buildings that may otherwise be left to deteriorate can be appropriately maintained.

The appraisal of Pleasley Vale can be found in Appendix I.

Land Allocations

In addition to the four strategic land allocations, the Publication Local Plan identifies smaller scale (local) housing, employment, retail, Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople land allocations, supported by Policy LC1, Policy LC6, Policy WC1 and Policies WC6 to WC8. To inform the selection of these sites, all proposed plan allocations and reasonable alternatives have been subject to SA using tailored appraisal criteria and associated thresholds of significance.

Overall, the scale of housing, employment, retail and Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople land to be delivered through the local allocations in the Publication Local Plan is considered to be significant and will help to meet the future needs of the District, its communities and businesses over the plan period whilst minimising the potential for significant adverse environmental effects. This reflects both the characteristics of individual sites and also the fact that the majority of dwellings, plots and employment/retail land will be delivered in the District's towns and large villages which have greater capacity in terms of their sustainability to receive growth.

Whilst there is the potential for new development to result in adverse environmental effects (and in some cases, significant negative effects), in many cases (such as in respect of biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape) it is anticipated that the potential adverse effects could be mitigated at the project level. In this context, the Publication Local Plan policies provide mitigation against a range of site level planning matters.

Whilst the Publication Local Plan allocates a number of previously developed sites, cumulatively development will result in the loss of a substantial area of greenfield land and which includes land classified as grades 2 or 3 agricultural land (land in grades 1, 2 and 3a is classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land at Annex 2 of the NPPF). In consequence, there is the potential for significant positive and negative effects on land use. A large proportion of the proposed allocations have also been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9), predominantly due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites being within Minerals Consultation Areas.

The appraisal of proposed land allocations including reasonable alternatives is contained in Appendix G. The findings of the appraisal of the proposed housing and employment land allocations are summarised in Section 5.5 of the SA Report.

Plan Policies

To support the overall strategy for development, the Publication Local Plan includes 65 policies across the following chapters:

- ▶ The Spatial Strategy (11 policies);
- ▶ Living Communities (9 policies);
- ▶ Working Communities (10 policies);
- ▶ Sustainable Communities (21 policies);
- ▶ Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation Provision (12 policies); and
- ▶ Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery (2 policies).

The performance of the 65 policies has been tested against the 15 SA objectives. **Table NTS 5** shows the anticipated cumulative effects of each plan chapter against the SA objectives. The cumulative effects on the SA objectives resulting from all chapters has also been assessed.

Table NTS 5 Summary of the Cumulative Effects of the Publication Local Plan Policies

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter						
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.	+/-	-/?	+/-/?	++	++/?	+	+/-
2. To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	++	++	0	+	0	+	++
3. To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	++	+	++	+	+	++	++
4. To improve educational attainment and skills.	++/-	++/-	++	+	++	++	++
5. To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	++/-	++/-	++	++	++	++	++
6. To improve the health and wellbeing of the District's population.	++/-	++/-	+/-	++	++/?	++	++
7. To reduce the need to travel and deliver a sustainable, integrated transport network.	+/-	+/-	++/-	+	++	+	++/-
8. To encourage the efficient use of land.	++/--	++/--	++/-	++	++/?	0	++/--
9. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	--	--	--	++	+/?	++	0
10. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0	0	0	++	+/?	+	++
11. To improve air quality.	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-
12. To minimise greenhouse gases and deliver a managed response to the effects of climate change.	+/-	-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-
13. To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	--	--	--	+	0	+	+
14. To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	+/-	-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter						
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies
15. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	++/-	+/-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-

The implementation of the proposed policies contained in the Publication Local Plan is anticipated to have positive effects across all of the SA objectives. These effects are expected to be significant in respect of: housing; economy; education; regeneration; health and wellbeing; transport; flood risk; air quality; climate change; cultural heritage; and landscape. This broadly reflects the likely social and economic benefits associated with the delivery of housing and employment in the District over the plan period and the strong framework provided by the plan policies that will help to conserve the District's natural and built environments and resources.

Despite the overall positive cumulative effects associated with the implementation of the Publication Local Plan policies, cumulative negative effects on the SA objectives have also been identified against some SA objectives including: biodiversity; transport; land use; air quality; climate change; cultural heritage; and landscape. This principally reflects impacts associated with the construction and operation of new housing and employment uses including land take, emissions and loss of landscape character. However, where negative effects have been identified, it is expected that those policies of the Publication Local Plan which seek to conserve and enhance the District's natural and built environment and protect its resources will help to minimise adverse effects. The exception is the anticipated loss of greenfield land associated with new development which has been assessed as having a cumulative (mixed) significant negative effect on land use.

Detailed matrices containing the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan policies are presented in Appendix I to the SA Report. The findings of these appraisals are summarised in Section 5.6 of the SA Report.

Mitigation and Enhancement

The SA has been undertaken iteratively alongside and informing the development of the Local Plan. In this context, a number of measures were identified in the SA Report that accompanied the draft Local Plan concerning recommended changes to the proposed Local Plan policies and the site-specific development requirements.

The appraisal contained in this SA Report has identified a range of further measures to help address potential negative effects and enhance positive effects associated with the implementation of the Publication Local Plan. These measures are highlighted within the detailed appraisal matrices to the SA Report and will be considered by the Council in preparing the final Local Plan.

Next Steps

This NTS and the SA Report are being issued for consultation alongside the Publication Local Plan. The consultation will run from **2nd May to 15th June 2018**.



The findings of the SA Report, together with consultation responses received, will then be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Pre-Submission Local Plan for examination which is expected to take place during November – December 2018.

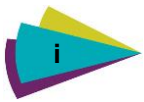
This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

We would welcome your views on any aspect of this NTS or SA Report. In particular, we would like to hear your views as to whether the effects which are predicted are likely and whether there are any significant effects which have not been considered.

Please provide your comments by 5pm on 15th June 2018. Comments should be sent to:

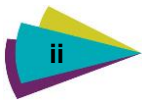
By email: planning.policy@bolsover.gov.uk

By post: Planning Policy Team, Bolsover District Council, The Arc, High Street, Clowne, S43 4JY



Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Overview	1
1.2	Purpose of this SA Report	1
1.3	Local Plan for Bolsover District – An Overview	3
	Requirement to Prepare a Local Plan	3
	Development of the Local Plan for Bolsover District	3
1.4	The Publication Local Plan	5
	Scope of the Publication Local Plan	5
	Vision and Objectives	5
	Development Requirements	7
	Strategic and Priority Sites	10
	Land Allocations	14
	Plan Policies	14
1.5	Sustainability Appraisal	14
	Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process	14
1.6	Habitats Regulations Assessment	16
1.7	Structure of this SA Report	17
1.8	How to Comment on this SA Report	18
2.	Review of Plans and Programmes	19
2.1	Introduction	19
2.2	Review of Plans and Programmes	19
2.3	Objectives and Policies Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	22
3.	Baseline Analysis	28
3.1	Introduction	28
3.2	Bolsover District: An Overview	28
3.3	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	32
	Biodiversity	32
	Green Infrastructure	36
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	39
	Summary of Key Sustainability Issues	40
3.4	Population and Community	41
	Demographics	41
	Deprivation	41
	Housing	41
	Economy	43
	Skills and Education	45
	Community Facilities and Services	46
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	46
	Key Sustainability Issues	48
3.5	Health and Wellbeing	48
	Health	48
	Green Space	49
	Crime	50
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	50
	Key Sustainability Issues	51
3.6	Transport and Accessibility	51
	Transport Infrastructure	51



	Movement	54
	Accessibility	55
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	55
	Key Sustainability Issues	56
3.7	Land Use, Geology and Soil	57
	Land Use	57
	Geology	57
	Soils	58
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	58
	Key Sustainability Issues	59
3.8	Water	59
	Water Quality	59
	Water Resources	60
	Flood Risk	61
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	63
	Key Sustainability Issues	63
3.9	Air Quality	64
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	64
	Key Sustainability Issues	65
3.10	Climate Change	65
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	68
	Key Sustainability Issues	69
3.11	Material Assets	69
	Waste	69
	Minerals	70
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan	70
	Key Sustainability Issues	71
3.12	Cultural Heritage	71
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan	72
	Key Sustainability Issues	73
3.13	Landscape	75
	Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan	75
	Key Sustainability Issues	76
3.14	Key Sustainability Issues	78
4.	SA Approach	81
4.1	Introduction	81
4.2	SA Framework	81
4.3	Methodology	85
	Vision and Objectives	86
	Development Requirements	86
	Land Allocations and Strategic Land Allocations	87
	Plan Policies	88
	Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects	88
4.4	When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom	89
4.5	Difficulties Encountered in Undertaking the Appraisal	89
	Uncertainties	89
	Assumptions	89
5.	Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan	91
5.1	Introduction	91
5.2	Local Plan Vision and Objectives	91
	Vision	91
	Objectives	91
5.3	Development Requirements	96
	Reasons for the Selection of the Development Requirements and for the Rejection of Alternatives	98
5.4	Strategic Land Allocations	100
	Bolsover North	101
	Clowne Garden Village	103
	Former Whitwell Colliery Site	104



	Former Coalite Works Site	105
	Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives	107
5.5	Land Allocations	121
	Housing Allocations	121
	Site Allocations for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	124
	Employment Land Allocations	126
	Retail Allocations	127
	Reasons for the Selection of the Proposed Land Allocations and for the Rejection of Alternatives	128
5.6	Publication Local Plan Policies	128
	The Spatial Strategy	128
	Living Communities	129
	Working Communities	130
	Sustainable Communities	131
	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation Provision	131
	Implementation and infrastructure Delivery	132
5.7	Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Effects	132
	Cumulative Effects Arising from the Publication Local Plan	132
	Cumulative Effects Arising from Other Plans and Programmes	139
5.8	Mitigation and Enhancement	139
6.	Conclusions, Monitoring and Next Steps	142
6.1	Conclusions	142
	Local Plan Vision and Objectives	142
	Development Requirements	142
	Strategic Land Allocations	143
	Land Allocations	144
	Plan Policies	144
6.2	Monitoring	144
6.3	Consulting on this SA Report	145
6.4	Next Steps	145

Table 1.1	Local Plan Preparation Milestones	4
Table 1.2	Distribution of Growth	7
Table 2.1	Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA of the Local Plan for Bolsover District	19
Table 2.2	Key Objectives and Policies Arising from the Review of Plans and Programmes	23
Table 3.1	Key Settlement Characteristics	30
Table 3.2	Condition of SSSIs within Bolsover District	34
Table 3.3	Area of land covered by Local Wildlife Designations	35
Table 3.4	UK BAP Priority Habitats within the Magnesian Limestone Action Area	36
Table 3.5	Housing Tenure	42
Table 3.6	Employment by Occupation	44
Table 3.7	Level of Qualification Obtained	46
Table 3.8	Life Expectancy in Bolsover	49
Table 3.9	Provision of Green Space by Type	49
Table 3.10	Distance Travelled to Work	54
Table 3.11	CO ₂ Emissions Per Capita 2008-2015 (tonnes CO ₂ per person)	65
Table 3.12	Bolsover Sectoral CO ₂ Emissions Estimates 2008 - 2015 (kt CO ₂)	66
Table 3.13	Domestic Energy Consumption by Source Fuel	66
Table 3.14	Commercial and Industrial Energy Consumption by Source Fuel	67
Table 3.15	East Midlands Climate Predictions (medium emissions scenario)	68
Table 3.16	Key Sustainability Issues	78
Table 4.1	SA Framework	81
Table 4.2	Coverage of the SEA Directive Topics by the SA Objectives	85
Table 4.3	Compatibility Matrix	86
Table 4.4	Appraisal Matrix	87
Table 4.5	Scoring System	87
Table 4.6	Policy Appraisal Matrix	88
Table 5.1	Compatibility Matrix	93
Table 5.2	Summary of the Appraisal of the development requirements	96
Table 5.3	Strategic Land Allocations	101
Table 5.4	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover Northern Option	109
Table 5.5	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover Eastern Option	110
Table 5.6	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover South East Option	111
Table 5.7	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover South West Option	112
Table 5.8	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover North West Option	113

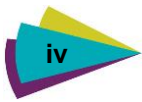
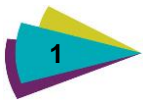


Table 5.9	Summary of the Appraisal of the Strategic Growth Options for Bolsover Town	115
Table 5.10	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Clowne Southern Option	118
Table 5.11	Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Clowne Western Option	119
Table 5.12	Summary of the Appraisal of the Strategic Growth Options for Clowne	120
Table 5.13	Proposed Housing Allocations Appraisal Summary	121
Table 5.14	Proposed Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Allocations Appraisal Summary	125
Table 5.15	Proposed Employment Land Allocations Appraisal Summary	126
Table 5.16	Proposed Retail Allocations Appraisal Summary	127
Table 5.17	Results of the Cumulative Effects Appraisal	132
Table 5.18	Policy amendments in light of the SA	139

Figure 1.1	Publication Local Plan Key Diagram	9
Figure 1.2	Strategic Land Allocations	12
Figure 1.3	The Sustainability Appraisal Process and Linkages with Local Plan Preparation	16
Figure 3.1	Bolsover District	29
Figure 3.2	Designated Nature Conservation Sites	33
Figure 3.3	Core Green Infrastructure Assets	38
Figure 3.4	Net Additional Dwellings	42
Figure 3.5	Net Additional Employment Floorspace (Traditional Employment Uses)	45
Figure 3.6	The Strategic Transport Network	53
Figure 3.7	Workplace Destinations	55
Figure 3.8	Land Uses	57
Figure 3.9	Areas of Flood Risk	62
Figure 3.10	Designated Cultural Heritage Assets	74
Figure 3.11	North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt	77
Figure 5.1	Alternative Strategic Growth Options: Bolsover Town	108
Figure 5.2	Alternative Strategic Growth Options: Clowne	117



1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 Bolsover District Council (the Council) is currently preparing a new Local Plan for Bolsover District. The Local Plan will set out the vision, objectives, planning policies and site allocations that will guide development in the District to 2033. The development of the Local Plan began in October 2014 when an initial consultation was held on what the Local Plan should contain. The outcomes of this consultation, alongside ongoing engagement with stakeholders and the development of the Local Plan evidence base, led to the publication of the Identified Strategic Options (the Strategic Options consultation document) that was consulted on between 30th October and 11th December 2015. This consultation sought views on a number of strategic options concerning the quantum and distribution of future development in the District as well as potential strategic sites. Based on the responses received to the consultation and further evidence base work, the Council selected its Preferred Strategic Options for the Local Plan in February 2016. The Preferred Strategic Options were then further developed and refined alongside proposed land allocations and plan policies to deliver the options. The draft Local Plan was subsequently published for consultation between 31st October and 12th December 2016 and included the vision, Local Plan objectives, development requirements and spatial strategy, proposed site allocations and plan policies.
- 1.1.2 The draft Local Plan has since been revised to reflect representations received during consultation, new evidence and the recommendations of its accompanying SA. As part of this work, and in light of the updated Housing Objectively Assessed Needs (OAN) evidence, the preferred strategic options and site allocation options were updated in November 2017. The Publication Local Plan (including the revised preferred options), which is the subject of this SA, is now being issued for consultation before it is considered by an independent planning inspector.
- 1.1.3 Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK Ltd (Amec Foster Wheeler, now Wood) has been commissioned by the Council to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Plan. The SA considers the environmental, social and economic effects of the Local Plan (and reasonable alternatives) in order to help inform its development and identify opportunities to improve the contribution of the Local Plan to sustainable development.
- 1.1.4 An SA has been undertaken for each iteration of the Local Plan. In this context, appraisals were completed of the Strategic Options consultation document and the draft Local Plan with SA Reports^{7,8} documenting the findings of the appraisal issued for consultation at the same time. This report presents the findings of the SA of the Publication Local Plan.

1.2 Purpose of this SA Report

- 1.1.1 Under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Council is required to carry out a SA of the Local Plan to help guide the selection and development of policies and proposals in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects. In undertaking this requirement, local planning authorities must also incorporate the requirements of European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, and its transposing regulations the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633) (the SEA Regulations).

⁷ Amec Foster Wheeler (2015) *Local Plan for Bolsover District: Identified Strategic Options Sustainability Appraisal Report*.

⁸ Amec Foster Wheeler (2016) *Local Plan for Bolsover District: Consultation Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report*.

- 1.1.2 The SEA Directive and transposing regulations seek to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing certain plans and programmes. The aim of the SEA Directive is “*to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.*”
- 1.1.3 At paragraphs 150-151, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)⁹ sets out that local plans are key to delivering sustainable development and that they must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. In this context, paragraph 165 reiterates the requirement for SA/SEA as it relates to local plan preparation:
- 1.1.4 “*A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.*”
- 1.1.5 The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government has published its draft text for consultation on changes to the NPPF¹⁰. Consultation closes in May, with the revised NPPF likely to be published later in 2018. Whilst the final form of wording is uncertain, it seems reasonable that reference to the requirements for SA/SEA will be similar to that made in the following proposed text (paragraph 35):
- “*Strategic and local plans should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued.*”
- 1.1.6 The Planning Practice Guidance (2014)¹¹ also makes clear that SA plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered reasonable alternatives. In this regard, SA helps to ensure that a local plan is “justified”, a key test of soundness that concerns the extent to which the plan is the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives and available and proportionate evidence.
- 1.2.1 Through an ongoing and iterative appraisal process, the SA of the Bolsover Local Plan has supported the development and refinement of the Plan by appraising the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of emerging policy and proposals. The SA process has sought to promote the integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation of the Local Plan and the selection and refinement of preferred options. Specifically, this SA Report sets out:
- ▶ an overview of the Local Plan for Bolsover District;
 - ▶ a review of relevant international, national, regional, sub-regional and local plans, policy and programmes;
 - ▶ baseline information for the District across key sustainability topics;

⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

¹⁰ Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) *National Planning Policy Framework: Draft text for consultation*. Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/685289/Draft_revised_National_Planning_Policy_Framework.pdf

¹¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) *Planning Practice Guidance*. Available from <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>



- ▶ key economic, social and environmental issues relevant to the appraisal of the Local Plan;
- ▶ the approach to undertaking the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan;
- ▶ the findings of the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan and the reasons for selecting the Strategic Options and for the rejection of reasonable alternatives; and
- ▶ conclusions and an overview of the next steps in the SA process including an initial monitoring framework.

1.3 Local Plan for Bolsover District – An Overview

Requirement to Prepare a Local Plan

- 1.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March, 2012) sets out (at paragraphs 150-157) that each local planning authority should prepare a local plan for its area. Local plans should set out the strategic priorities and policies to deliver:
- ▶ the homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - ▶ retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - ▶ infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management and energy;
 - ▶ health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities;
 - ▶ climate change mitigation and adaptation; and
 - ▶ conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 1.3.2 At paragraph 20 of the draft text for consultation on changes on the NPPF, it is stated that the strategic policies required for the area of each local planning authority should include those policies, and strategic site allocations, necessary to provide the above, supplemented by one additional point, “*an overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development*”.
- 1.3.3 Planning Practice Guidance (2014) clarifies (at paragraph 002) that local plans “*should make clear what is intended to happen in the area over the life of the plan, where and when this will occur and how it will be delivered*”.

Development of the Local Plan for Bolsover District

- 1.3.4 In this context, the Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan for Bolsover District that will, once adopted, replace the saved policies of the Bolsover District Local Plan adopted in February 2000. The new Local Plan will be a single document setting out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the District and will detail the Council’s key planning policies and land allocations.
- 1.3.5 The Council’s adopted Local Development Scheme (LDS) (2018) sets out the timetable for preparation of the Local Plan in accordance with the requirements for plan production contained in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The key plan preparation milestones are detailed in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Local Plan Preparation Milestones

Stage	Date
Consultation on what the Local Plan should contain (Regulation 18)	October/November 2014
Consultation on Identified Strategic Options	October/December 2015
Selection of Preferred Strategic Options	February 2016
Consultation on Draft Local Plan	November/December 2016
Consultation on Publication Draft Local Plan (Regulation 19)	May/June 2018
Submission (Regulation 22)	July 2018
Examination in Public (Regulation 24)	November/December 2018
Adoption (Regulation 26)	September 2019

- 1.3.6 Adoption of the Local Plan is scheduled to take place in September 2019. This will have been preceded by the consultation outlined in the table above during which the Local Plan will have been developed and refined taking into account (inter-alia) national planning policy and guidance, the Council's evidence base (including, for example, the Bolsover Partial Green Belt Review (updated November 2017), the Objectively Assessed Needs Update Report (November 2017) and the Annual Planning Monitoring Report (April 2017) alongside the outcomes of consultations and the findings of social, economic and environmental assessments and appraisals including SA.
- 1.3.7 As part of the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council invited national organisations, local landowners / developers, local businesses and local residents to make representations on what the Local Plan ought to contain. The consultation ran from Monday 20th October 2014 to Friday 28th November 2014.
- 1.3.8 Taking into account the consultation responses received and the findings of the emerging evidence base, the Council prepared the Strategic Options consultation document. This set out the Council's work in developing the overall strategy of the new Local Plan, providing the context for the emerging Local Plan, outlining the key evidence, national policy and spatial characteristics underpinning it. The specific issues put forward for consultation were:
- ▶ the vision for the District;
 - ▶ a set of objectives for the Local Plan;
 - ▶ a housing target for the plan period;
 - ▶ an employment target for the plan;
 - ▶ suggested strategic sites; and
 - ▶ a spatial strategy for the District.
- 1.3.9 Consultation on the Strategic Options consultation document took place between 30th October and 11th December 2015. This consultation sought views on a number of strategic options concerning the amount and broad location of future development in the District as well as potential strategic sites.
- 1.3.10 Based on the responses received to the consultation and further evidence base work, the Council selected its Preferred Strategic Options for the Local Plan in February 2016. The Preferred Strategic Options were then further developed and refined alongside proposed land allocations and

plan policies to deliver the options. The draft Local Plan was published for consultation between 31st October and 12th December 2016 and included the vision, Local Plan objectives, development requirements and spatial strategy, proposed site allocations and plan policies.

- 1.3.11 The draft Local Plan has since been revised to reflect representations received during consultation, new and updated evidence and the recommendations of its accompanying SA. As part of this work and in light of the updated Housing OAN evidence, the preferred strategic options and site allocation options were updated in November 2017. The Publication Local Plan (including the revised preferred options), which is the subject of this SA, is now being issued for consultation before it is considered by an independent planning inspector.
- 1.3.12 Further information in respect of the preparation of the Local Plan is available via the Council's website: www.bolsover.gov.uk/new-local-plan.

1.4 The Publication Local Plan

Scope of the Publication Local Plan

- 1.4.1 The Publication Local Plan comprises the following core components:
- ▶ vision and Local Plan objectives;
 - ▶ the Strategic Options in terms of the quantum and distribution of growth;
 - ▶ strategic sites;
 - ▶ smaller scale (local) land allocations;
 - ▶ plan policies.
- 1.4.2 Each plan component is discussion in-turn below.

Vision and Objectives

- 1.4.3 The vision for the District, as set out in the Publication Local Plan, is reproduced in **Box 1**.

Box 1: Local Plan Vision

By 2033, Bolsover will be a growing district, undergoing an economic and visual transformation.

Economic Role

By 2033, Bolsover District will be an attractive location for new and growing businesses. The economy of the District will have benefited from wider initiatives in the Sheffield City Region and D2N2, as well as more local initiatives to improve the quantity, range and quality of jobs in the district.

Employment opportunities will have expanded into growing sectors such as advanced manufacturing, logistics and knowledge based sectors. The increased employment opportunities in the District mean that people will have access to a greater number and range of jobs without having to commute outside the District.

Brownfield sites in the District will have been remediated and brought back into productive use providing regeneration benefits to the local community and improvements to the natural environment. Development will have taken place in the towns and larger villages and the town centres that serve local residents will be vibrant, attractive and distinctive places. Rural settlements will also have benefited from appropriate and sensitive development to meet the needs of their local communities.

Social Role

A range of new housing will have met the needs of a growing and aging population. New infrastructure such as schools, roads, health facilities and open space provision will have been planned and delivered alongside new developments. Access to outdoor recreation space and a network of footpaths and other

Box 1: Local Plan Vision

facilities will have all been improved, providing opportunities for people to enjoy the natural environment and value the biodiversity it supports; thereby contributing to the health, wellbeing and economic prosperity of people and communities in the district.

The need to travel will be reduced through the spatial strategy of focussing development on the more sustainable settlements, whilst also supporting regeneration needs and tackling deprivation.

Environmental Role

The District's rich variety of environmental and historic assets (including their settings) will have been protected, enhanced, and extended and will be enjoyed by more people through increased tourism.

Increased open spaces; new, enhanced and better integrated green infrastructure; and ecological and recreational networks will have improved settlements and their settings in the District. This will allow wildlife to thrive and contribute to a sense of place and well-being, whilst creating opportunities for outdoor recreation and improved health.

The high quality of design in new developments will have helped to address climate change and reduced the potential for anti-social behaviour. It will also have helped to create places where people want to live and reinforced the distinctive character of settlements in the District.

Overall, through the provisions of the Local Plan, by 2033 the District's valuable natural and built assets will have been retained and enhanced. Local people will have benefited from the opportunities for a healthier lifestyle, improved job opportunities, more housing, and the increase in facilities that this can help to deliver.

1.4.4 This vision is underpinned by the following 16 Local Plan Objectives:

- ▶ Objective A: Sustainable Growth;
- ▶ Objective B: Climate Change;
- ▶ Objective C: Countryside, Landscape Character & Wildlife;
- ▶ Objective D: Historic Environment;
- ▶ Objective E: Regeneration;
- ▶ Objective F: Tourism;
- ▶ Objective G: Infrastructure and New Facilities;
- ▶ Objective H: Sustainable Transport;
- ▶ Objective I: Green Spaces and Green Infrastructure;
- ▶ Objective J: Rural Areas;
- ▶ Objective K: Health and Well Being;
- ▶ Objective L: Economic Prosperity;
- ▶ Objective M: Employment Opportunities;
- ▶ Objective N: Meeting Housing Needs;
- ▶ Objective O: Place Making; and
- ▶ Objective P: Town Centres.

Development Requirements

- 1.4.5 Policy SS2 (Scale of Development) of the Publication Local Plan sets out the quantum of housing and employment land to be delivered over the plan period, as follows:
- ▶ sufficient land to accommodate the delivery of 5,168 dwellings (272 new homes per year) to meet the Council's Housing OAN across the period 2014 to 2033;
 - ▶ an additional housing land supply buffer of 10% for site flexibility applied across the period 2014 to 2033 (up to a planned scale of housing provision of 5,700 dwellings);
 - ▶ sufficient land to accommodate 92 hectares (ha) of employment land across the period 2014 to 2033.
- 1.4.6 Policy SS3 (Spatial Strategy and Distribution of Development) seeks to distribute this growth in accordance with a settlement hierarchy, focusing development in the District's larger, more sustainable settlements, as follows:
- ▶ firstly to the small towns of Bolsover and Shirebrook and the emerging towns of South Normanton and Clowne;
 - ▶ then to the large villages of Creswell, Pinxton, Whitwell, Tibshelf and Barlborough.
- 1.4.7 Beyond these more sustainable settlements, the Local Plan will support limited development in a small number of the small villages.
- 1.4.8 The distribution of development proposed in the Proposed Local Plan is set out in **Table 1.2** and represented graphically in the key diagram shown in **Figure 1.1**.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Growth

Type of Settlement	Settlement	Residential (dwellings)	Employment (hectares)
Urban: Small Town	Bolsover	1,769	0
	Shirebrook	786	10.82
Transitional: Emerging Town	South Normanton	380	25.31
	Clowne	1,494	20
Rural: Large Village	Creswell	289	0.46
	Whitwell	218	5.50
	Pinxton	56	1.23
	Tibshelf	306	0
	Barlborough	159	6.12
Rural: Small Village	Blackwell	1	0
	Bramley Vale / Doe Lea	1	0
	Glapwell	36	0
	Hilcote	0	0

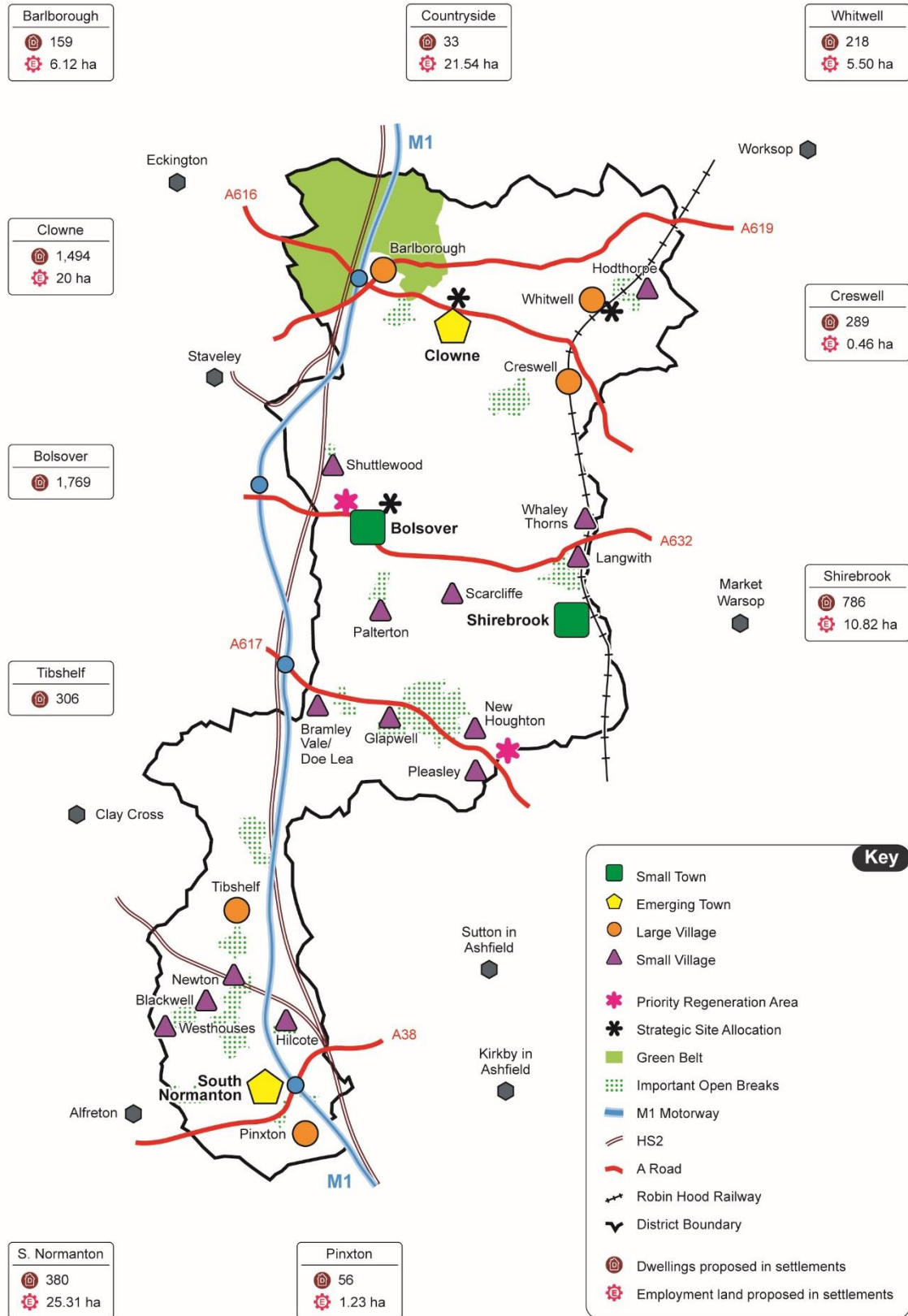


Type of Settlement	Settlement	Residential (dwellings)	Employment (hectares)
	Hodthorpe	39	0
	Langwith	2	0
	New Houghton	71	0
	Newton	37	0
	Palterton	11	0
	Pleasley	23	0
	Scarcliffe	0	0
	Shuttlewood	0	0
	Stanfree	1	0
	Westhouses	0	0
	Whaley Thorns	11	0.58
Non-settlement		33	21.54
Total		5,723*	92ha**

*Total also includes dwellings built since 1st April 2014.

** Total also includes employment land delivered since 1st April 2015.

Figure 1.1 Publication Local Plan Key Diagram



Strategic and Priority Sites

- 1.4.9 To support the delivery of the development requirements, three strategic regeneration site allocations and two priority regeneration area allocations are identified in the Publication Local Plan and supported by Policies SS4 to SS8. The three strategic regeneration sites are as follows:
- ▶ Bolsover North, Bolsover (Policy SS4);
 - ▶ Clowne Garden Village, Clowne (formerly Clowne North) (Policy SS5); and
 - ▶ Former Whitwell Colliery Site, Whitwell (Policy SS6).
- 1.4.10 The two priority regeneration areas are:
- ▶ Former Coalite Works Site, Bolsover (Policy SS7); and
 - ▶ Pleasley Vale Regeneration Area (Policy SS8).
- 1.4.11 The three strategic regeneration sites, as defined by the Publication Local Plan, all function as defined strategic land allocations and as such have been subject to a detailed site appraisal. The Former Coalite Works Site is also a defined strategic land allocation and has therefore additionally been subject to a detailed site appraisal. However, due to uncertainties around the full remediation of the site at this stage, the Council cannot be confident in relying upon the employment land proposed within Bolsover District being delivered to contribute to the delivery of the Local Plan's employment land target. As such, the Publication Local Plan defines the site as a priority regeneration area. For the purposes of the SA, the following four sites are discussed as 'strategic land allocations' hereafter:
- ▶ **Strategic Site: Bolsover North, Bolsover (Policy SS4).** This site is located to the immediate north of Bolsover town between Oxcroft Lane and Marlpit Lane and comprises predominantly agricultural land (circa 38 ha). Based on an approved masterplan, Policy SS4 sets out that proposals would be expected to provide (inter alia): approximately 950 dwellings; expansion of primary phase education provision in Bolsover (through the relocation of the existing Bolsover Infant and Nursery School to within the site and providing for its expansion and the expansion of the existing of the existing Bolsover Church of England Junior School); an extra care/social housing scheme; open space including a town park; and an improved highways link between Bolsover and Clowne through the rerouting of Welbeck Road through the site to connect with Marlpit Lane.
 - ▶ **Strategic Site: Clowne Garden Village, Clowne (formerly Clowne North) (Policy SS5).** This circa 140 ha greenfield site is located at the northern edge of Clowne and comprises predominantly agricultural land. Based on an existing masterplan, Policy SS5 sets out that proposals would be expected to provide (inter alia): circa 1,000 dwellings (by 2033); 20 ha of B-use employment land and 5 ha of non-B-use employment land; highways infrastructure improvements including a new western link highway to the A616 / Boughton Lane junction; new primary school; and open space including a village green.
 - ▶ **Strategic Site: Former Whitwell Colliery Site, Whitwell (Policy SS6).** The Former Whitwell Colliery site is located adjacent to the south eastern boundary of Whitwell village and predominantly comprises a disused colliery and existing employment uses. Based on an existing masterplan, Policy SS6 sets out that proposals would be expected to deliver approximately 200 dwellings (by 2033); 5 ha of employment land; and a new country park facility.
 - ▶ **Priority Regeneration Area: Former Coalite Works Site, Bolsover (Policy SS7).** This site comprises predominantly brownfield land at the former Coalite Chemicals Works 1.5 miles north west of Bolsover town centre and straddling the administrative areas of Bolsover District and North East Derbyshire District. Outline planning consent has been granted for its

redevelopment¹² which would include approximately 795 dwellings and a local centre in the North East Derbyshire District part of the site and employment land, an energy centre, visitor centre, open storage land and transport hub in Bolsover District.

- 1.4.12 The first three strategic sites are expected to deliver substantial growth in Bolsover, Clowne and Whitwell respectively during the plan period, enabling a planned approach to sustainable growth that will contribute to the delivery of the infrastructure required to achieve sustainable development. The fourth site, the former Coalite Chemical Works site, has recently been shown to be part of a potential re-routing of the proposed HS2 line, and it is recognised that this may influence the nature of the final development and the potential to see it completed within the plan period. For these reasons, the Publication Local Plan does not rely on the development of the Coalite site within the plan period, although the support for its development remains the same and the site is considered as a strategic regeneration site.
- 1.4.13 The Pleasley Vale Regeneration Area differs from the strategic allocations as it does not comprise a specific area of land for development, nor does it provide for a quantum of development. Rather, the policy and supporting text in respect of this priority regeneration area provide support for development in the Pleasley Vale area and set the strategic criteria that development would be required to be in conformity with. As such, Pleasley Vale has been assessed separately.
- 1.4.14 The Strategic Land Allocations are shown in **Figure 1.2**.

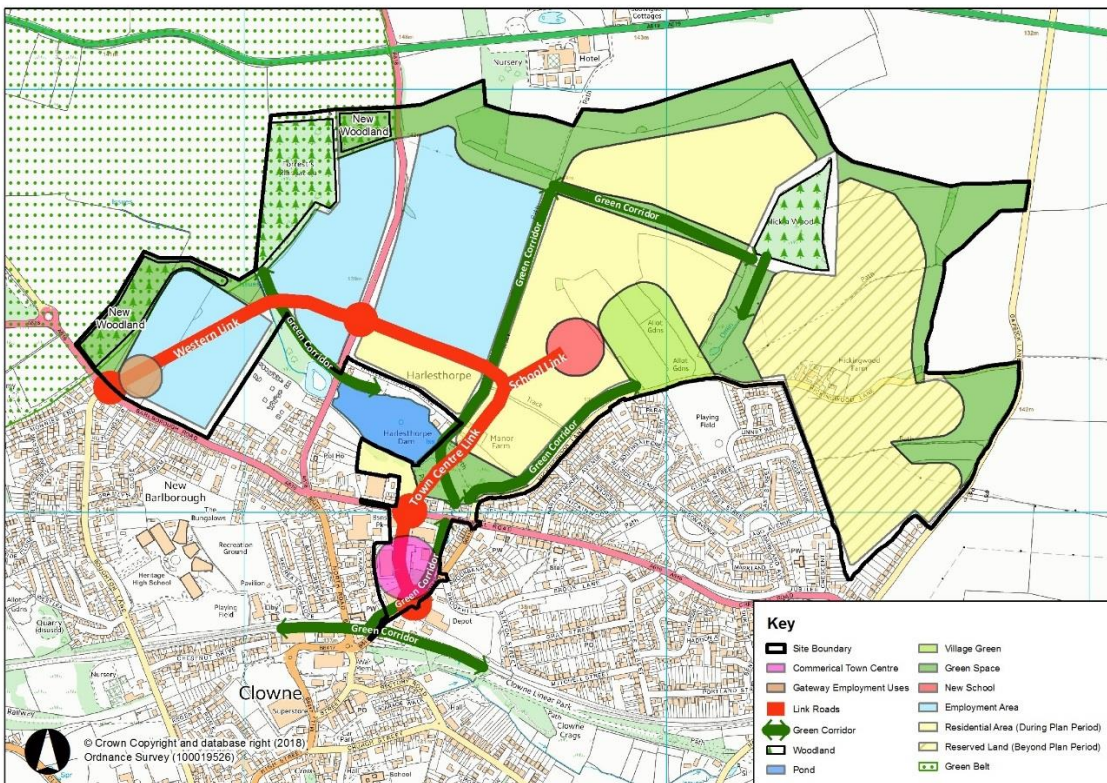
¹² Planning application reference 14/00089/OUTEA.

Figure 1.2 Strategic Land Allocations

Bolsover North



Clowne Garden Village



Land Allocations

- 1.4.15 The Publication Local Plan identifies a total of 40 potential smaller scale (local) land allocations. Policy LC1 allocates a total of 22 housing sites, whilst Policy WC1 allocates a total of 6 employment sites in addition to four sites identified as developed during 2015-2017, one under construction and seven sites with planning permission, totalling 91.56ha.

Plan Policies

- 1.4.16 To support the overall strategy for development, the Publication Local Plan includes 65 policies across the following chapters:
- ▶ The Spatial Strategy (11 policies);
 - ▶ Living Communities (9 policies);
 - ▶ Working Communities (10 policies);
 - ▶ Sustainable Communities (21 policies);
 - ▶ Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation Provision (12 policies); and
 - ▶ Implementation and infrastructure Delivery (2 policies).

1.5 Sustainability Appraisal

Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.5.1 There are five key stages in the SA process and these are highlighted in **Figure 1.3** together with links to the development of the Local Plan. The first stage (**Stage A**) led to the production of a SA Scoping Report¹³. Informed by a review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes as well as baseline information and the identification of key sustainability issues affecting the District, the Scoping Report set out the proposed framework for the appraisal of the Local Plan (the SA Framework).
- 1.5.2 The Scoping Report was subject to a 6 week consultation period that ran from 22nd May to 3rd July 2015. A total of 29 responses were received to the consultation from the statutory SEA consultation bodies (including Natural England and Historic England) as well as a range of other stakeholders. Responses related to all aspects of the Scoping Report and resulted in amendments to the SA Framework. **Appendix A** contains a schedule of the consultation responses received to the Scoping Report, the Council's response and the subsequent action taken and reflected in this SA Report.
- 1.5.3 **Stage B** is an iterative process involving the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan with the findings presented in a series of interim SA Reports. In this context, the options concerning the quantum and distribution of growth that were identified in the Strategic Options consultation document were assessed using the revised SA Framework with the findings presented in a SA Report that was issued for consultation alongside the document. A total of three responses were received to the consultation on the SA Report (see **Appendix A**).
- 1.5.4 The Council's preferred options including proposed strategic site allocations and further reasonable alternatives were then subject to SA with the findings presented in a SA Report¹⁴ that was

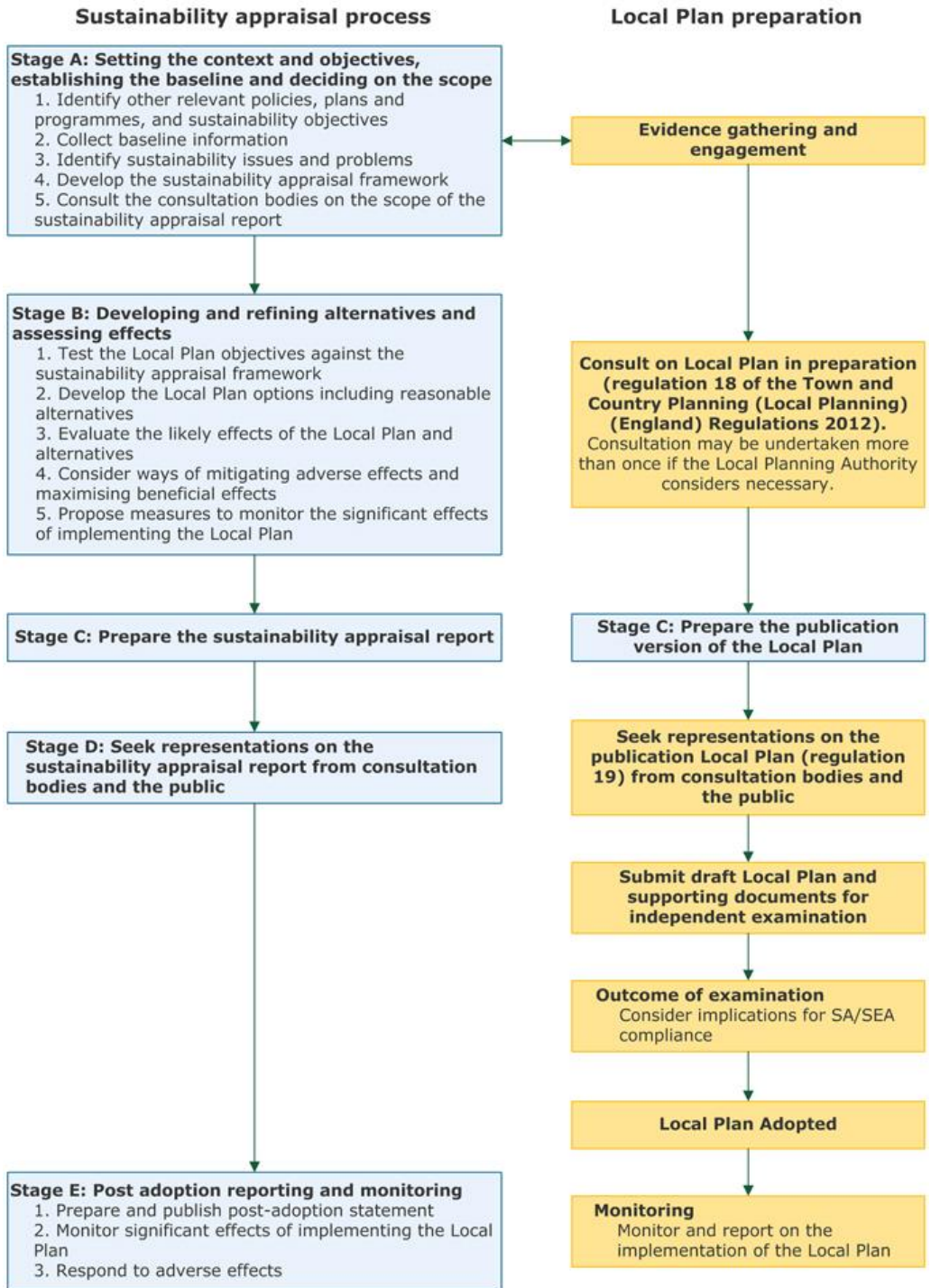
¹³ Amec Foster Wheeler (2015) *Local Plan for Bolsover District Sustainability Appraisal: Scoping Report*.

¹⁴ Amec Foster Wheeler (2016) *Local Plan for Bolsover District: Consultation Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report*.

published alongside the draft Local Plan. A total of 6 comments were received on the SA Report (see **Appendix A**) and these have been taken into account in preparing this SA Report.

- 1.5.5 This report has been prepared as a part of **Stage C** of the SA and considers the effects of the Publication Local Plan. It is being published for consultation alongside the Publication Local Plan. Subsequent to consideration of consultation responses and amendments, a Submission Local Plan and the SA Report will be submitted for consideration by an independent planning inspector (**Stage D**).
- 1.5.6 Following Examination in Public (EiP), and subject to any significant changes to the Publication Local Plan that may require appraisal as a result of the EiP, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and SA process and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan. During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (**Stage E**).

Figure 1.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Process and Linkages with Local Plan Preparation



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*.

1.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.6.1 Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the ‘Habitats Regulations’) requires that competent authorities assess the potential impacts of land use plans on

the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites¹⁵ to determine whether there will be any 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on any European site as a result of the plan's implementation (either alone or 'in combination' with other plans or projects); and, if so, whether these effects will result in any adverse effects on that site's integrity. The process by which the impacts of a plan or programme are assessed against the conservation objectives of a European site is known as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA)¹⁶.

- 1.6.2 In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, what is commonly referred to as a HRA screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the likely impacts of the Local Plan upon European sites, either alone or 'in combination' with other projects or plans, and to consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant. Where there are likely significant impacts, more detailed assessment has been undertaken.
- 1.6.3 The HRA screening exercise has been reported separately from the SA of the Local Plan but has been used to help inform the appraisal process, particularly in respect of the potential effects of proposals on biodiversity.

1.7 Structure of this SA Report

1.7.1 This SA Report is structured as follows:

- ▶ **Non-Technical Summary** - Provides a summary of the SA Report including the findings of the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan;
- ▶ **Section 1: Introduction** - Includes a summary of the Publication Local Plan, an overview of SA, report contents and an outline of how to respond to the consultation;
- ▶ **Section 2: Review of Plans and Programmes** - Provides an overview of the review of those plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and SA that is contained at **Appendix B**;
- ▶ **Section 3: Baseline Analysis** - Presents the baseline analysis of the District's social, economic and environmental characteristics and identifies the key sustainability issues that have informed the SA Framework and appraisal;
- ▶ **Section 4: SA Approach** - Outlines the approach to the SA of the Publication Local Plan including the SA Framework;
- ▶ **Section 5: Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan** – Presents the findings of the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan;
- ▶ **Section 6: Conclusions, Monitoring and Next Steps** – Presents the conclusions of the SA of the Publication Local Plan, the proposed monitoring framework and details of the next steps in the appraisal process.

¹⁵ Strictly, 'European sites' are any Special Area of Conservation (SAC) from the point at which the European Commission and the UK Government agree the site as a 'Site of Community Importance' (SCI); any classified Special Protection Area (SPA); any candidate SAC (cSAC); and (exceptionally) any other site or area that the Commission believes should be considered as an SAC but which has not been identified by the Government. However, the term is also commonly used when referring to potential SPAs (pSPAs), to which the provisions of Article 4(4) of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'new wild birds directive') are applied; and to possible SACs (pSACs) and listed Ramsar Sites, to which the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are applied a matter of Government policy when considering development proposals that may affect them (NPPF para 118). 'European site' is therefore used in this report in its broadest sense, as an umbrella term for all of the above designated sites

¹⁶ 'Appropriate Assessment' has been historically used as an umbrella term to describe the process of assessment as a whole. The whole process is now more usually termed 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA), and 'Appropriate Assessment' is used to indicate a specific stage within the HRA.

- 1.7.2 This SA Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and associated Regulations, although at this stage in the development of the Local Plan and SA thereof it is too premature for all of these requirements to be met. A Quality Assurance Checklist is presented at **Appendix C**.

1.8 How to Comment on this SA Report

- 1.8.1 This SA Report has been issued for consultation alongside the Publication Local Plan from **2nd May to 15th June 2018**. Details of how to respond to the consultation are provided below.

This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report. In particular, we would like to hear your views as to whether the effects which are predicted are likely and whether there are any significant effects which have not been considered.

Please provide your comments by 5pm on 15th June 2018. Comments should be sent to:

By email: planning.policy@bolsover.gov.uk

By post: Planning Policy Team, Bolsover District Council, The Arc, High Street, Clowne, S43 4JY

2. Review of Plans and Programmes

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 One of the first steps in undertaking SA is to identify and review other relevant plans and programmes that could influence the Local Plan for Bolsover District. The requirement to undertake a plan and programme review and to identify the environmental and wider sustainability objectives relevant to the plan being assessed is set out in the SEA Directive. An 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

“An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” to determine “the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) 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” (Annex 1 (a), (e)).

2.1.2 Plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan may be those at an international/ European, UK, national, regional, sub-regional or local level, as relevant to the scope of the document. The review of relevant plans and programmes aims to identify the relationships between the Local Plan and these other documents i.e. how the Local Plan could be affected by the other plans' and programmes' aims, objectives and/or targets, or how it could contribute to the achievement of their sustainability objectives. The review also ensures that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are integrated into the SA. Additionally, reviewing plans and programmes can provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and help identify the key sustainability issues.

2.1.3 The SA Scoping Report included a review of plans and programmes, consistent with the requirements of the SEA Directive, and which informed the development of the SA Framework. This review was updated as part of the SA of the Strategic Options consultation document to take into account consultation responses to the Scoping Report and recently published plans and programmes. The review has been further updated to take into account response to the 2016 SA Report.

2.2 Review of Plans and Programmes

2.2.1 A broad range of international, national, regional/sub-regional and local level plans and programmes have been reviewed in preparing this SA Report. These are listed in **Table 2.1**, with the results of the review provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 2.1 Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA of the Local Plan for Bolsover District

International/European Plans and Programmes

- European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource Efficient Europe - Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)
- EC (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change
- European Commission Communication (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion – including implementing the European Social Fund 2014-2020
- European Commission (2014) A Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the Period from 2020 to 2030
- European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)
- European Union (EU) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- EU Urban Waste-water Treatment (91/271/EEC)
- EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)

- EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)
- EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings
- EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)
- EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC
- EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy
- EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
- EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments incorporated into Directive 2009/147/EC
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments
- EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)
- EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
- EU (2006) European Employment Strategy
- EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation
- EU (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'
- EU (2015) Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014/EU)
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)
- The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)
- United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) (2011) The Cancun Agreement
- UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
- UNFCCC (2016) The Paris Agreement
- World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)
-

National Plans and Programmes

- Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future
- DCMS (2013) Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments
- DCMS (2015) Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation
- DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper
- Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy
- Department of Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017) Clean Growth Strategy
- Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests
- Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate
- Defra (2009) Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England
- Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
- Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature
- Defra (2012) UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

- Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate
- Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England
- Defra (2013) A Simple Guide to Biodiversity 2020 and Progress Update
- Defra (2013) Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement
- Defra (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) in UK
- Department for Education (DFE) (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance
- DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care
- Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England
- Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Extraction (updated 2016)
- Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service
- Forestry Commission (2016) Corporate Plan 2016-2017
- HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act
- HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act
- HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act
- HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act
- HM Government (2004 and revised 2006) Housing Act
- HM Government (2005) Securing the future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy
- HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008
- HM Government (2008) The Planning Act
- HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy
- HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England
- HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England
- HM Government (2011) The Localism Act
- HM Government (2011) Water for Life: White Paper
- HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future
- HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper
- HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013
- HM Government (2014) Water Act
- HM Government (2015) Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015
- HM Government (2015) Government Response to the Committee on Climate Change
- HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016
- HM Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment.
- Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3
- Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MCLG) formerly Department of Communities, Local Government (DCLG) (2008) Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing
- MHCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework
- MHCLG (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
- MHCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance
- MHCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste
- MHCLG (2014) Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems
- MHCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market
- NHS (2014) Five Year Forward View
- NHS (2017) Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View

Regional Plans and Programmes

- Defra and the Environment Agency (2015) Humber District River Basin Management Plan
- East Midlands Airport (2015) Sustainable Development Plan Masterplan

- Environment Agency (2009) Water Resource Strategy for the Midlands 2009
- Natural England (2010) East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment
- Network Rail (2016) East Midlands Route Study
- Severn Trent Water (2014) Water Resources Management Plan 2014
- Yorkshire Water (2014) Water Resources Management Plan 2014

Sub-Regional (County) Plans and Programmes

- Derbyshire County Council (1998) East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy
- Derbyshire County Council (2011) Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
- Derbyshire County Council (2013) Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan – Statement of Action 2013 - 2017
- Derbyshire County Council (2013) Derbyshire County and Derbyshire City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Derbyshire County Council (2014) Landscape Character of Derbyshire
- Derbyshire County Council (2015) Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 – 2017
- Derbyshire County Council (2017) Derbyshire’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2029 (2017 refresh)
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (2015) Strategic Plan 2015 – 2020
- D2N2 Local Economic Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan
- Environment Agency (2013) The Idle and Torne Abstraction Licensing Strategy
- Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020
- Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan
- South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership (2011) Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026

Local Plans and Programmes (including neighbouring authority local plans). All published by Bolsover District Council, unless stated otherwise.

- Amber Valley Borough Council (2017) Pre-Submission Local Plan
- Ashfield District Council (emerging) Local Plan
- Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD
- Bolsover District Council (2000) Bolsover District Local Plan
- Bolsover District Council (2002) Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)
- Bolsover District Council (2006) Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Bolsover District Council (2008) New Bolsover Model Village Planning Guidelines SPG
- Bolsover District Council (2010) Heritage at Risk Strategy
- Bolsover District Council (2012) Green Space Strategy
- Bolsover District Council (2013) Successful Places SPD
- Bolsover District Council (2014) Growth Strategy
- Bolsover District Council (2015) Corporate Plan 2015-2019
- Bolsover District Council (2015) Economic Development and Housing Strategy 2015-2020
- Bolsover District Council Conservation Area Appraisals (various)
- Bolsover Local Strategic Partnership (2013) Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2020
- Chesterfield Borough Council (2013) Local Plan: Core Strategy 2011 - 2031
- Mansfield District Council (2017) Local Plan Preferred Options 2013 – 2033
- North East Derbyshire District Council (emerging) Local Plan Part 1 2011 – 2031
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (2014) Local Plan Core Strategy 2013 – 2028

2.3 Objectives and Policies Relevant to the Local Plan and SA

- 2.3.1 The review of plans and programmes presented in **Appendix B** has identified a number of objectives and policies relevant to the Local Plan and scope of the SA across the following topic areas:

- ▶ Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure;
- ▶ Population and Community;
- ▶ Health and Wellbeing;
- ▶ Transport and Accessibility;
- ▶ Land Use, Geology and Soil;
- ▶ Water;
- ▶ Air Quality;
- ▶ Climate Change;
- ▶ Material Assets;
- ▶ Cultural Heritage; and
- ▶ Landscape.

2.3.2 These objectives and policies are summarised in **Table 2.2** together with the key sources and implications for the SA Framework. Only the key sources are identified; however, it is acknowledged that many other plans and programmes could also be included (taken from the review of plans and programmes, summarised in **Table 2.1** and **Appendix B**).

Table 2.2 Key Objectives and Policies Arising from the Review of Plans and Programmes

Key Objectives and Policy Summaries	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, priority species, habitats and ecological networks. • Identify opportunities for green infrastructure provision. 	<p>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature; Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services; UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework; NPPF; Bolsover District Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity including green infrastructure provision.</p>
Population and Community		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address deprivation and reduce inequality through regeneration. • Ensure social equality and prosperity for all. • Provide high quality services, community facility and social infrastructure that are accessible to all. • Enable housing growth and deliver a mix of high quality housing to meet local needs. • Make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. 	<p>NPPF; Planning Policy for Traveller Sites; D2N2 Strategic Economic Plan; Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2020; Bolsover District Council Growth Strategy; Bolsover District Council Economic Development and Housing Strategy; Bolsover District Local Plan; Bolsover District Council Corporate Plan 2015-2019.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addressing deprivation and promoting equality and inclusion; • the provision of high quality community facilities and services; • the provision of high quality housing; • the enhancement of education and skills; • delivery of employment land that supports economic diversification and the

Key Objectives and Policy Summaries	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment land to meet local needs and to attract inward investment. • Encourage economic diversification including growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic sectors. • Strengthen the visitor economy. • Encourage rural diversification and support rural economic growth. • Create local employment opportunities. • Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation. • Improve educational attainment and ensure the appropriate supply of high quality educational facilities. • Promote the vitality of town centres and support retail and leisure sectors. 		<p>creation of high quality, local jobs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for rural diversification; • the promotion of tourism and the visitor economy; • enhancing town centres.
Health and Wellbeing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote improvements to health and wellbeing. • Promote healthier lifestyles. • Minimise noise pollution. • Reduce crime including the fear of crime. • Reduce anti-social behaviour. • Ensure that there are appropriate facilities for the disabled and elderly. • Deliver safe and secure networks of green infrastructure and open space. 	<p>NPPF; East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy; Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014; Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 – 2015; Bolsover District Council Corporate Plan 2015-2019; Bolsover District Green Space Strategy; Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2020.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the promotion of health and wellbeing; • the delivery of health facilities and services; • the provision of open space and recreational facilities; • reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
Transport and Accessibility		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel. • Reduce traffic and congestion. • Improve public transport provision. 	<p>NPPF; Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3); Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026; Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014; East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy; Bolsover</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the need to travel, particularly by car; • the promotion of sustainable forms of transport;

Key Objectives and Policy Summaries	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage walking and cycling. Enhance accessibility to key community facilities, services and jobs for all. Ensure timely investment in transportation infrastructure to accommodate new development. Reduce road freight movements. 	<p>District Local Plan; Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging walking and cycling; maintaining and enhancing accessibility to key facilities, services and jobs; reducing congestion and enhancing road safety; investment in transportation infrastructure to meet future needs.
Land Use, Geology and Soil		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land. Promote the re-use of derelict land and buildings. Reduce land contamination. Protect soil quality and minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. Promote high quality design. Avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites. Encourage mixed use development. 	<p>Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England; Bolsover District Local Plan Successful Places SPD.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging the use of previously developed land and buildings; reducing land contamination; avoiding the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land; promoting high quality design including mixed use development; protecting and avoiding damage to geologically important sites.
Water		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality. Improve water efficiency. Avoid development in areas of flood risk. Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development. Ensure timely investment in water management infrastructure to accommodate new development. Promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. 	<p>Water Framework Directive; Drinking Water Directive; Floods Directive; Flood and Water Management Act 2010; Water for Life, White Paper; NPPF; Humber District River Basin Management Plan; Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan 2014; Water Resource Strategy for the Midlands 2009.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality and quantity and minimising flood risk.</p>
Air Quality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air 	<p>Air Quality Directive; Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; NPPF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide question relating to air quality.</p>

Key Objectives and Policy Summaries	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>pollutants are kept to a minimum.</p>		
Climate Change		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the effects of climate change. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that may cause climate change. Encourage the provision of renewable energy. Move towards a low carbon economy. 	<p>Climate Change Act 2008; Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future; UK Renewable Energy Strategy; NPPF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
Material Assets		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover). Ensure the adequate provision of local waste management facilities. Promote the efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources. Promote the use of local resources. Avoid the sterilisation of mineral reserves. Promote the use of substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste. Ensure the timely provision of infrastructure to support new development. Support the delivery of high quality communications infrastructure. 	<p>Waste Framework Directive; Landfill Directive; Waste Management Plan for England; NPPF; National Planning Policy for Waste; Derbyshire County and Derbyshire City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotion of the waste hierarchy; the sustainable use of minerals; investment in infrastructure to meet future needs.
Cultural Heritage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings. Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets. Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness. Improve the quality of the built environment. 	<p>NPPF; Bolsover District Local Plan; Conservation Area Appraisals; Heritage at Risk Strategy; Historic Environment Scheme 2008 – 2012 Historic Environment SPD; Successful Places SPD.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage.</p>
Landscape		

Key Objectives and Policy Summaries	Key Source(s)	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of natural landscapes and townscapes.• Promote access to the countryside.• Promote high quality design that respects and enhances local character.• Avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt.• Ensure that the Green Belt endures beyond the plan period.	NPPF; Landscape Character of Derbyshire Bolsover District Local Plan; Bolsover District Green Space Strategy; Successful Places SPD.	The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the protection and enhancement of landscape and townscapes.

3. Baseline Analysis

3.1 Introduction

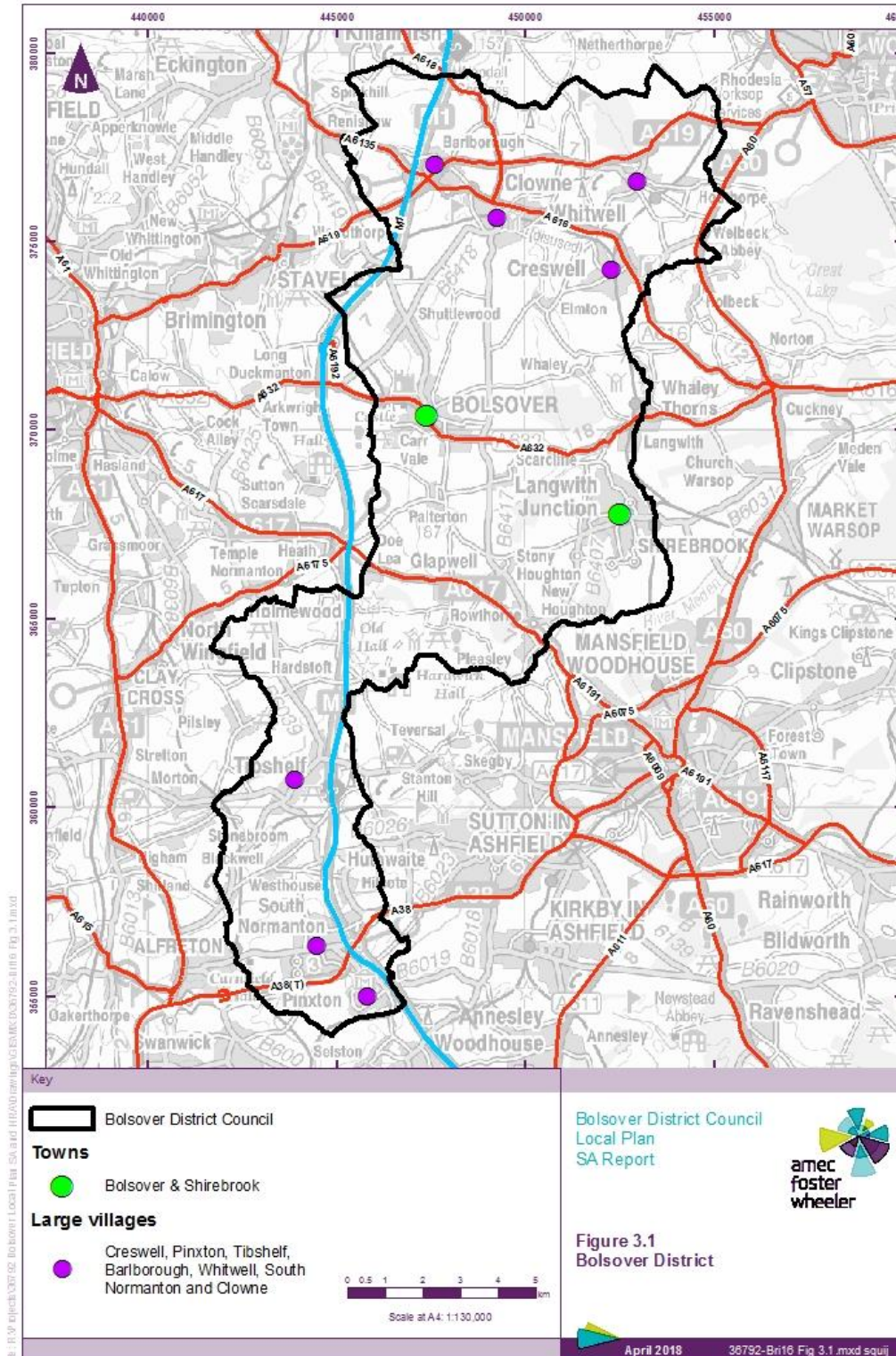
- 3.1.1 An essential part of the SA process is the identification of the current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their likely evolution, can the effects of the Local Plan for Bolsover District be identified and appraised and its subsequent success or otherwise be monitored. The SEA Directive also requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) is identified, described and taken into account.
- 3.1.2 The SA Scoping Report included an analysis of the social, economic and environmental baseline conditions for Bolsover District, along with how these are likely to change in the future. This informed the development of the SA Framework. The baseline was updated as part of the SA of the Strategic Options consultation document to reflect, in particular, consultation responses to the Scoping Report and has been further updated to take into account responses to the 2015 and 2016 SA Reports.
- 3.1.3 The baseline analysis is presented for the following topic areas:
- ▶ Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure;
 - ▶ Population and Community;
 - ▶ Health and Wellbeing;
 - ▶ Transport and Accessibility;
 - ▶ Land Use, Geology and Soil;
 - ▶ Water;
 - ▶ Air Quality;
 - ▶ Climate Change;
 - ▶ Material Assets;
 - ▶ Cultural Heritage; and
 - ▶ Landscape.
- 3.1.4 Additionally, this section also presents a high level overview of the characteristics of the District's key settlements.
- 3.1.5 To inform the analysis, data has been drawn from a variety of sources, including: 2011 Census; Nomis; Bolsover District Council Annual Monitoring Report; the emerging Local Plan evidence base; Environment Agency; Historic England; Index of Multiple Deprivation; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
- 3.1.6 The key sustainability issues arising from the review of baseline conditions are summarised at the end of each topic.

3.2 Bolsover District: An Overview

- 3.2.1 Bolsover District is located to the north east of Derbyshire in the East Midlands region (see **Figure 3.1**). It is bordered to the north by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council and to the north east and south east by the Nottinghamshire authorities of Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Ashfield. The District also shares a boundary with the Derbyshire districts of Amber Valley to the south and North

East Derbyshire and Chesterfield to the west. Importantly, whilst part of Derbyshire, the District also forms part of the Sheffield City Region alongside the nine local authority areas of Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Doncaster, North East Derbyshire, Rotherham and Sheffield.

Figure 3.1 Bolsover District



- 3.2.2 The District covers an area of 160.3 square kilometres and is predominantly rural in character. It comprises the two towns of Bolsover and Shirebrook alongside a number of villages, the largest being South Normanton, Clowne, Creswell, Pinxton, Whitwell, Tibshelf and Barlborough. The remaining villages are a mix of former mining settlements or villages of agricultural origin. Large urban areas are, however, located close to the District and include, in particular, Chesterfield (10km to the west of Bolsover town) and Worksop (a few kilometres to the north east). The cluster of larger towns to the south (but outside the local authority area) including Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Alfreton also have a strong influence on the southern part of the District.
- 3.2.3 Bolsover benefits from excellent north-south road links with M1 junctions 28 and 30 being within the District and two further junctions in close proximity (29 and 29a). Whitwell, Creswell, Langwith-Whaley Thorns and Shirebrook railway stations, operated by East Midlands trains, are located in the north east of the District and provide services terminating at Worksop to the north and Nottingham to the south¹⁷.
- 3.2.4 The Council's Settlement Hierarchy Study (2018) assesses the existing sustainability of the District's settlements, ranking them from the most to the least sustainable based on population, service provision, availability of employment opportunities and public transport provision. The findings of this Study have helped to inform the Local Plan and in particular the spatial strategy for the District. Whilst the Settlement Hierarchy is not the only consideration in determining where future growth should be directed, it does provide an initial indication of those areas of the District likely to be a focus for future development.
- 3.2.5 Based on their position in the Settlement Hierarchy, the District's four largest settlements (Bolsover, Shirebrook, South Normanton and Clowne) are considered to be the most sustainable. Of the remaining settlements, the larger villages of Barlborough, Creswell, Pinxton and Tibshelf are currently considered to be the most sustainable.
- 3.2.6 High level constraints mapping has been prepared for these eight settlements and is contained at **Appendix D**. A summary of the key characteristics of each settlement is provided in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Key Settlement Characteristics

Settlement	Key Baseline Characteristics
Bolsover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated population of 10,974 (the District's largest settlement). Benefits from good access to the M1 Motorway. Supports 2,300 jobs with new employment opportunities generated on business parks around the former colliery. North western edge of the town is dominated by the former Coalite works site and which offers significant redevelopment opportunities. Has a strong cultural heritage and includes Bolsover Castle, New Bolsover model village and Bolsover Conservation Area. Provides circa 2,400m² of convenience floorspace and 3,750m² of comparison floorspace (2010).
Shirebrook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated population of 11,063. Fairly compact town with a well-defined town centre. Incorporates two smaller settlements (Shirebrook Model Village and Langwith Junction).

¹⁷ National Rail (2017) *National Rail Train Operators*. Available online: <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/static/documents/timetables/nationalrailoperatorsmapZoom.pdf>

Settlement**Key Baseline Characteristics**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former mining community with pockets of severe deprivation, although this situation is improving. • Relatively poor connectivity to the strategic road network. • Supports 4,200 jobs with new employment opportunities provided at the former Shirebrook colliery site (Brook Park) and which has larger areas remaining for future development. • Rate of residential development historically low but showing improvement in recent years. • No major environmental constraints to development.
South Normanton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 11,009. • Supports 8,500 jobs (the largest provider of any settlement in the District). • Well connected to the M1 Motorway (via Junction 28) and the A38 (which provides a boundary with Pinxton). • Midland Mainline, with Alfreton Station, in close proximity to the village. • Benefits from developer interest and has a strong record of completions. • Village centre has a limited range of services and faces competition from neighbouring centres. • Includes Rough Close Works, an explosives factory to the west of the settlement. The Works is an integral part of the national explosive industry and an important local employer. There is a need to protect existing operations at the site and safeguard the health and wellbeing of residents and communities within close proximity to it. • Suffers from a poor green infrastructure context. • No major environmental constraints to development. Other key considerations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ impacts of growth on the A38/M1 junction (which is at capacity); ○ the presence of an explosives factory to the west of the settlement; ○ proximity of the town to Alfreton and Sutton-in-Ashfield and the potential for coalescence; and ○ the designation of an AQMA in the village (Carter Lane East).
Clowne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 8,321. • Supports 2,100 jobs. • Benefits from good access to the M1 Motorway. • Village has a fairly compact centre with disused railway lines dissecting the urban area. • Provides approximately 6,500m² of convenience floorspace and 3,300m² of comparison floorspace with the village's retail offer having expanded in recent years. • Traffic movements within Clowne are restricted by poor road infrastructure. • Relatively low levels of green space. • The principal environmental constraints on future development relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the presence of areas of potential landslip to the west; ○ the need to maintain a green corridor into the village and the break in development between Clowne and Barlborough; and ○ the presence of the South Yorkshire Green Belt which adjoins the north eastern boundary of the village.
Creswell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 5,479. • Supports 1,000 jobs. • The proximity of Creswell Craggs is a key consideration.

Settlement	Key Baseline Characteristics
Pinxton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 4,407. • Supports 2,500 jobs. • Suffers from a poor green infrastructure context. • New development constrained by the presence of the M1 Motorway to the east and the A38 to the north in addition to the need to maintain a gap between the village and Alfreton/Somercotes to the west.
Whitwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 3,686. • Supports 500 jobs. • Village is served by Whitwell Train Station on the Robin Hood railway line. • Development opportunities for substantial residential development are limited in the existing village boundary. • Constraints include Whitwell Conservation Area to the north west of the village and Lafarge Quarry to the south. • Whitwell Colliery is located beyond the eastern boundary of the village and provides redevelopment opportunities.
Tibshelf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 3,598. • Supports 1,600 jobs. • Village occupies a ridgeline location and in consequence, there is a need to carefully consider landscape character.
Barlborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population of 2,859. • Supports 7,000 jobs. • Presence of Green Belt to the north, east and west limits development opportunities. • Air quality issues exist with two of the District's three AQMAs (Chesterfield Road and Orchard Close) located in the village.

Source: Bolsover District Council (2018) *Settlement Hierarchy Study*

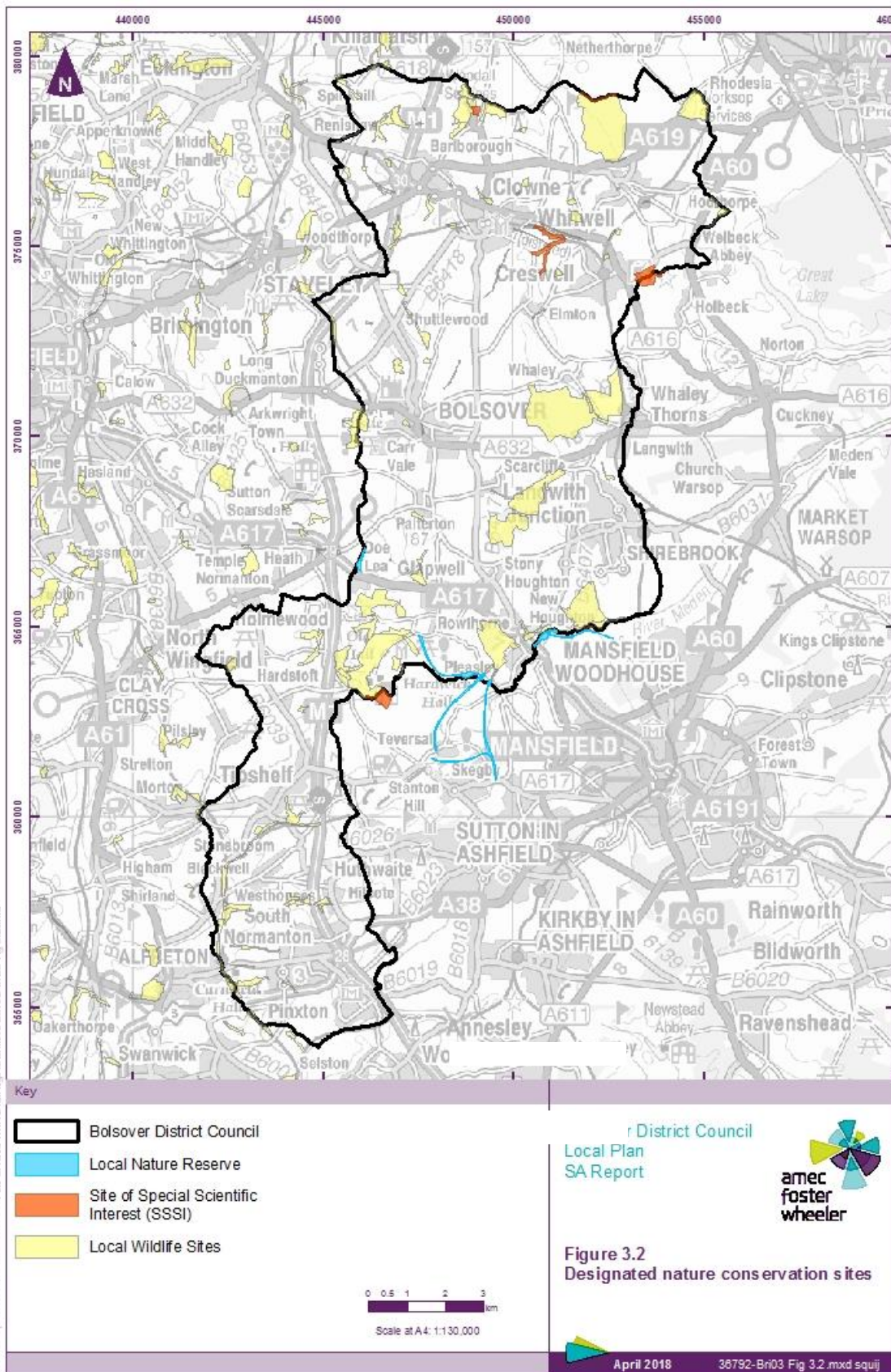
- 3.2.7 The District as a whole has a large number of important strengths, not least its strong cultural heritage, natural environment and good connectivity. However, there are also issues which need to be addressed to ensure Bolsover's long term sustainability including, in particular, the economic, social and environmental effects of industrial decline. These strengths and issues are discussed further in the sections that follow.

3.3 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Biodiversity

- 3.3.1 Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. The importance of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity is important in its own right and has value in terms of quality of life and amenity.
- 3.3.2 Bolsover District has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value. **Figure 3.2** shows designated nature conservation sites within and in close proximity to the District.

Figure 3.2 Designated Nature Conservation Sites



- 3.3.3 Sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) are designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. In the UK, these form part of the 'Natura 2000' network of sites protected under the EC Habitats Directive (1992). There are no European designated sites in Bolsover District itself although the European designated Peak District National Moors SPA, the South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Dales SAC, Gang Mine SAC and Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC are all within 15km of the administrative boundary.
- 3.3.4 There are eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located within the administrative area of Bolsover, including:
- ▶ Crabtree Wood;
 - ▶ Hollinhill and Markland Grips;
 - ▶ Doe Lea Stream Section;
 - ▶ Creswell Craggs;
 - ▶ Pleasley Vale Railway;
 - ▶ Teversal to Pleasley Railway;
 - ▶ Ginny Spring, Whitwell Wood; and
 - ▶ Dovedale Wood.
- 3.3.5 Together, the eight SSSIs cover an area of 69 ha. The conditions of each SSSI, as assessed by Natural England, are summarised in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Condition of SSSIs within Bolsover District

Site	Condition (% of area)
Crabtree Wood	100% unfavourable and declining
Hollinhill and Markland Grips	73.32% favourable 26.68 % unfavourable but recovering
Doe Lea Stream Section	100% unfavourable but recovering
Creswell Craggs	100% favourable
Teversal to Pleasley Railway	100% unfavourable but recovering
Ginny Spring, Whitwell Wood	100% unfavourable but recovering
Dovedale Wood	100% unfavourable but recovering

Source: Natural England (various) *Designated Sites Condition Summaries*.

- 3.3.6 In addition to the above international and national level designations, there are four Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within Bolsover District (Doe Lea, New Pleasley, Rowthorne Trail and Pleasley

Vale) and 118 Local Wildlife Sites¹⁸ which are non-statutory sites of importance for nature conservation value and contribute to the landscape character and distinctiveness of the District. The Bolsover District Council Annual Monitoring Report April 2016 – March 2017 highlights that between 2008 and 2017, the total area of land covered by local wildlife designations (or commonly referred to as Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation) in the District increased year-on-year. In 2015, the area reduced as a result of the following Local Wildlife Sites:

- ▶ Fox Covert and Hawke Brook LWS - 2.07ha lost to agricultural improvement;
- ▶ Steetley Quarry LWS - 7.2ha lost to development;
- ▶ Whitwell Quarry Margins LWS - 0.82ha lost to quarrying; and
- ▶ Dumble Meadows LWS - 6.38ha lost to agricultural improvement.

3.3.7 The further reduction in 2016 was as a result of changes to the mapping system rather than a loss of important habitat (see **Table 3.3**).

Table 3.3 Area of land covered by Local Wildlife Designations

Year	April 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012	March 2013	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016	March 2017
Area of land covered by LWF / SINC (ha)	1,261.8	1,274.2	1,277	1,277.1	1,277.2	1,339.6	1,339.9	1,323.4	1,318.8	1,318.9

Source: Bolsover District Council (2018) *Annual Plan Monitoring Report April 2016 – March 2017*.

3.3.8 The Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)¹⁹ identifies the most important species and habitats in the area of Derbyshire that falls outside the Peak Park. The Lowland Derbyshire area is divided into eight Actions Areas. Bolsover District lies predominantly within the Magnesian Limestone Action Area²⁰ within which there are 76 UK BAP Priority Species recorded including Dingy Skipper, Flamingo Moss, Great Crested Newt, Grizzled Skipper, Water Vole, White-clawed crayfish and White-letter Hairstreak.

3.3.9 The BAP illustrates that UK BAP Priority Habitats Types contained within the Magnesian Limestone Region cover 15% of the Action Area. These priority habitats are illustrated in **Table 3.4**.

¹⁸ Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (2013) *Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register for Bolsover – December 2013*.

¹⁹ Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) *Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020*.

²⁰ The District also includes Action Area 2, which relates to the Rother and Doe Lea valleys, and Action Area 4, the Erewash Valley.

Table 3.4 UK BAP Priority Habitats within the Magnesian Limestone Action Area

UK BAP Priority Habitat	Site Area (within Action Plan Area)
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	897 ha
Wet Woodland	6 ha
Wood pasture and parkland	316 ha
Traditional Orchard	4 ha
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	31 ha
Lowland Meadow	4 ha
Rush- pasture	14 ha
Wetland	14.1 ha

Source: Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) *Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan*.

- 3.3.10 The primary habitat objective for the Magnesian Limestone Action Area, as set out in the BAP, is the maintenance, restoration and expansion of calcareous grassland, woodland and arable habitats.

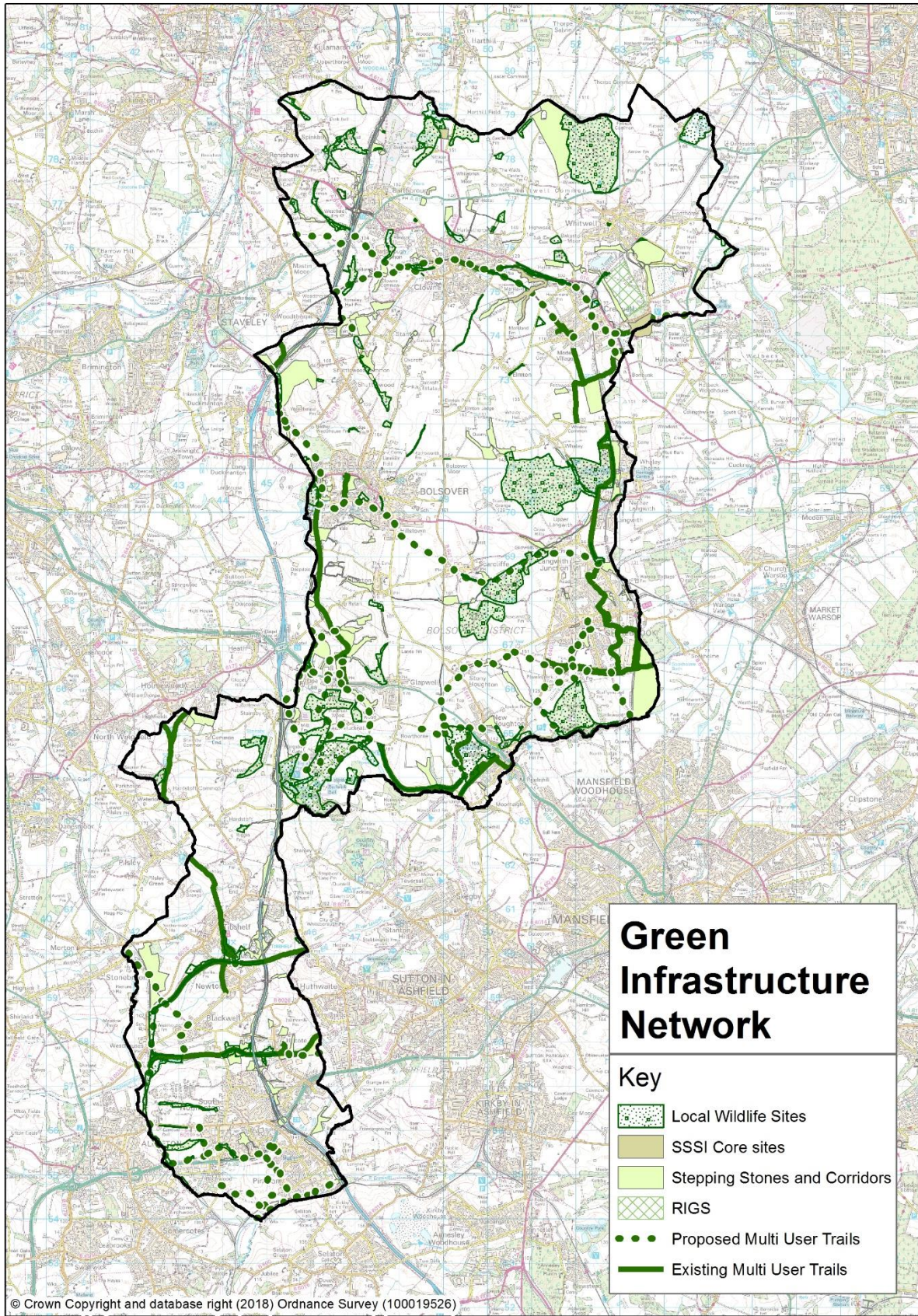
Green Infrastructure

- 3.3.11 Green infrastructure encompasses all “green” assets in an authority area, including parks, river corridors, street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces. Bolsover District has a significant green infrastructure network including seven Country Parks, an extensive system of disused railways utilised as greenways and several large blocks of forested land. Additionally, a small proportion of the North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt extends into the north east of the District.
- 3.3.12 The strategic green infrastructure network within Bolsover District is comprised of two distinct but complementary networks, namely:
- ▶ The Multi-User Trails Network; and
 - ▶ Key Wildlife Corridors and the Stepping Stones that connect them.
- 3.3.13 The Infrastructure Study and Deliverability Plan (2018) identifies that whilst the components of the strategic green infrastructure network have their own intrinsic value, the value of the network will be enhanced where it provides access from the District’s towns and villages to key destinations. Bolsover’s green infrastructure network is shown in **Figure 3.3** and includes:
- ▶ Creswell Crags;
 - ▶ Hardwick Park;
 - ▶ Bolsover Castle;
 - ▶ Poulter Country Park;
 - ▶ Pleasley Pit Local Nature Reserve;



- ▶ Tibshelf Ponds;
- ▶ Peter Fidler & Carr Vale Reserves; and
- ▶ Doe Lea Local Nature Reserve, Glapwell Countryside Site & Stockley Ponds.

Figure 3.3 Core Green Infrastructure Assets



- 3.3.14 The green infrastructure network includes a large number of green spaces that provide amenity and recreation space for residents and the Bolsover Green Space Strategy identifies sites ranging from formal green space such as play areas through to allotments and cemeteries. The Infrastructure Study and Deliverability Plan (2018) identifies the following key issues with regards to Bolsover's green infrastructure:
- ▶ The need to protect and enhance the District's Multi-User Trails Network and Wildlife Corridors and Stepping Stones in order to develop a comprehensive strategic green infrastructure network.
 - ▶ Strategic deficiencies in green infrastructure exist in and around South Normanton and Pinxton.
 - ▶ Significant deficiencies exist in quantity, quality and accessibility to local green spaces in certain areas of the District.
 - ▶ There is a need to protect and improve the existing provision of local green spaces.
 - ▶ There is a need to improve the network of green spaces to link and enhance the setting of the District's key heritage sites, offer a wide range of opportunities for recreation and sustain wildlife.
- 3.3.15 It should also be noted that brownfield sites can also have a high biodiversity value. For example, the Dingy skipper and small heath butterflies are often associated with, and to a large degree are dependent on, brownfield land where suitable habitats have established, such as at Oxcroft Colliery, Whitwell Colliery and Glapwell Void.
- 3.3.16 In many parts of Derbyshire, open mosaic habitat extends over a greater area than any other UK BAP priority habitat type excluding woodlands and wood-pasture/parkland. This is a reflection of the wide scale loss of flower-rich grasslands in lowland Derbyshire estimated to be between 80% and 91% over the past 40 years. As these sites were lost unoccupied industrial sites were colonised by nearby or mobile species of plant and animal, acting as refuges and now are considered to have a high biodiversity value²¹. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust now estimates that there is potentially 105 ha of 'Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land' (a UK BAP priority habitat type) present within brownfield sites in Bolsover, which it estimates to represent 13% of the total extent of this habitat type found in Derbyshire.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.3.17 Information in respect of the condition of the SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites in the District suggests that, whilst biodiversity is improving in some area, this is not uniform. Common threats to biodiversity identified in the Lowland Derbyshire BAP include:
- ▶ gradual decline in farmland birds;
 - ▶ loss/over management of hedgerows;
 - ▶ presence of non-native invasive species; and
 - ▶ loss from fragmentation of habitat due to new development.
- 3.3.18 There are a number of ongoing initiatives and projects in the District that together will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and which would be expected to continue without the Local Plan. These include, for example, ongoing mining site restoration schemes.
- 3.3.19 It is reasonable to assume that without the Local Plan, existing trends would continue with the exception of the potential long term trend for locally designated wildlife sites, which is not clear.

²¹ Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (2017) *Assessing the future for biodiversity on Derbyshire's brownfield sites and why our wildlife can't do with them.*

There is the potential for the further loss of protected sites to agriculture, but given that a net loss of land has only occurred in one of the nine years for which data is recorded, this is considered unlikely. However, whilst national planning policy contained in the NPPF would help to ensure that new development protects and enhances biodiversity, a lack of specific local policy support may result in the inappropriate location and design of development which could have a negative effect on overall biodiversity in the District. Further, opportunities may be lost to plan at the strategic level for green infrastructure provision which could provide biodiversity enhancements through, for example, habitat creation schemes.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ the need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value;
- ▶ the need to maintain, restore and expand the District's priority habitats;
- ▶ the need to prevent the spread of invasive species and adapt ecological communities to climate change;
- ▶ the need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets and
- ▶ the need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps including in South Normanton and Pinxton, improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate.

3.4 Population and Community

Demographics

- 3.4.1 As at the 2011 Census, Bolsover District had a population of 75,866, an increase of 5.7% since the 2001 Census when the population stood at 71,766. Approximately half of the District's population resides in the four settlements of Bolsover, Clowne, Shirebrook and South Normanton. The 2016 Office for National Statistics (ONS) population estimate indicated that the population had risen to 78,100²². Of the total resident population, 49.4% are male and 50.6% female.

Deprivation

- 3.4.2 The English Index of Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). Deprivation refers to an unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources including for areas such as income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services, and living environment.
- 3.4.3 The 2015 IMD ranked Bolsover 61st out 326 local authorities (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 326 is the least deprived), placing the District in the top 20% of the most deprived districts nationally. Particular issues affecting the District as identified through the IMD include crime, education, skills and training and employment.
- 3.4.4 The District's IMD rank has improved slightly since 2010 when it was ranked as the 43rd most deprived District. However, a number of LSOAs in the District are still amongst the most deprived across the County including Shirebrook East, Shirebrook North West, Bolsover West and Elmton-with-Creswell which are all within the top ten most deprived LSOAs in Derbyshire²³.

Housing

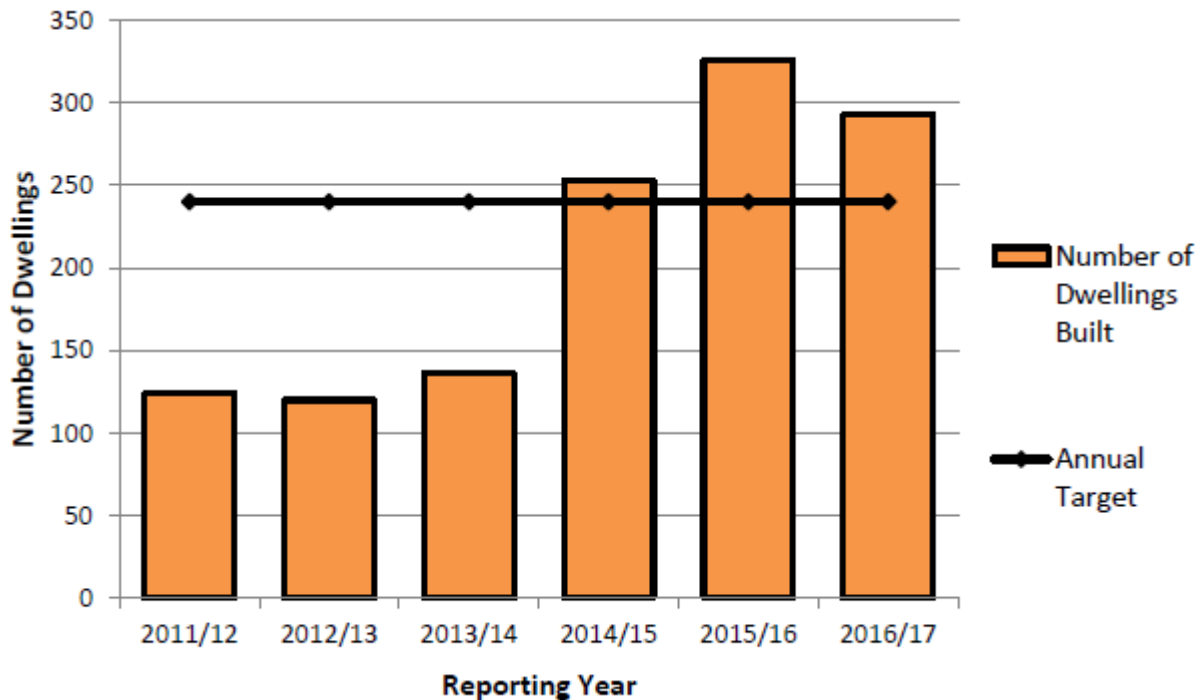
- 3.4.5 Bolsover District falls within a housing market area which extends to include the adjoining districts of Chesterfield, Bassetlaw and North East Derbyshire. The geography of the District means that its housing market, particularly in the southern part of the District, is also influenced by adjoining towns including Mansfield and Alfreton.
- 3.4.6 The number of dwellings in the District has risen from 31,695 in 2001 to 34,285 in 2011, an increase of 8.2%. According to the 2011 Census, Bolsover contained a total of 32,801 households in 2011. Over the five year period from 2011 to 2016, a net total of 960 dwellings were completed equating to an average of 192 dwellings per annum (see **Figure 3.4**). In 2016 - 2017 there were 293 net completions which is the second highest number of dwellings built in the District since 2001/02, the peak being 326 in 2015/16²⁴. For 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17, the District exceeded its target objectively assessed need of 240 dwellings a year.

²² Office for National Statistics (2016) *Labour Market Profile – Bolsover*. Available online: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157134/report.aspx?town=bolsover#tabrespop>

²³ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2015) *English Indices of Deprivation*. Available online: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

²⁴ Bolsover District Council (2016) *Annual Monitoring Report April 2015 – March 2016*. Available online: http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/LIVE/P/Plan_AMR_2015_16.pdf

Figure 3.4 Net Additional Dwellings



Source: Bolsover District Council (2018) *Annual Monitoring Report April 2016 – March 2017*

3.4.7 The average household size decreased slightly from 2.35 persons per household in 2001 to 2.31 in 2011. In terms of tenure, **Table 3.5** highlights that the percentage of owner-occupied households in the District is slightly above the national average but below that for the County as a whole. The District does have a higher proportion of Council renting and lower levels of housing association properties. A significant proportion of privately rented property in the District, meanwhile, was formerly National Coal Board housing and is characterised as being in relatively poor condition, which requires improvement.

Table 3.5 Housing Tenure

Tenure	Bolsover (%)	Derbyshire (%)	England (%)
Owner- occupied	67.2	71.4	64.1
Rented from council / housing association	18.2	15.3	17.7
Private / other rented	13.0	12.0	16.8
Living rent free	1.5	1.3	1.3

Source: ONS (2011) *2011 Census - Tenure*

3.4.8 The SHMA (2013) for the District highlights that Bolsover has some of the cheapest housing in the East Midlands region with the second lowest prices of any local authority within it. House prices from 1998 – 2007 (the pre-recession decade) in Bolsover District increased by 184% (£72,500) although price growth over this period in the District was lower than across the East Midlands

(188%) and across England (186%) despite its low base – indicating weaker relative demand. Between 2007-12, house prices have decreased by -5% in Bolsover District. This compares with a 9% increase in house prices in England as a whole.

- 3.4.9 The 2017 OAN Update identifies that the average house price across the HMA in Q3 2016 was £138,500. House prices have thus grown by 11% since Q3 2012 – the latest data which was considered in the 2013 SHMA. House prices at the national level have however increased by 15% over this period. There has been an increase in median house prices across all of the HMA local authorities. House prices in Bolsover increased by 8% between 2008 and 2016. Despite this increase, housing in the HMA is relatively affordable compared to England as a whole. Within the HMA, Bolsover is the most affordable area²⁵.

Economy

- 3.4.10 Bolsover District has seen a number of structural changes to its economy in recent years, reflecting the decline of coal mining and traditional manufacturing activities. The Council's (2014) Growth Strategy 'Unlocking Our Growth Potential' highlights that the District's economy is relatively small and suffers from low representation in high Gross Value Added (GVA) sectors and limited formation of new businesses. However, since 2002 there has been significant growth in GVA (the most common measure of economic output) at 68% which surpasses the East Midlands region at 13% and UK levels of 16%.
- 3.4.11 In 2016/17, 83% of the District's population was economically active, above both the regional (77.4%) and national (78%) averages. In turn, unemployment rates were below both the regional and national averages²⁶.
- 3.4.12 The Growth Strategy (2014) highlights that there is a dominance of lower-value added employment characterised by jobs with low earnings and low skills requirements and high levels of part-time employment. Bolsover has a significantly lower than average number of people employed in occupations in the socio-economic classification (SOC) 2010 major groups 1-3, with a higher than average number of people employed in SOC 2010 major group 6-7 and 8-9, as shown in **Table 3.6**.

²⁵ GL Hearn (2017) *North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw OAN Update*. Available online: http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/LIVE/P/Plan_EB_Joint_SHMA_OAN_update_1710.pdf

²⁶ ONS (2017) *Labour Market Profile – Bolsover*. Available online: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157134/report.aspx?town=bolsover#tabempunemp>

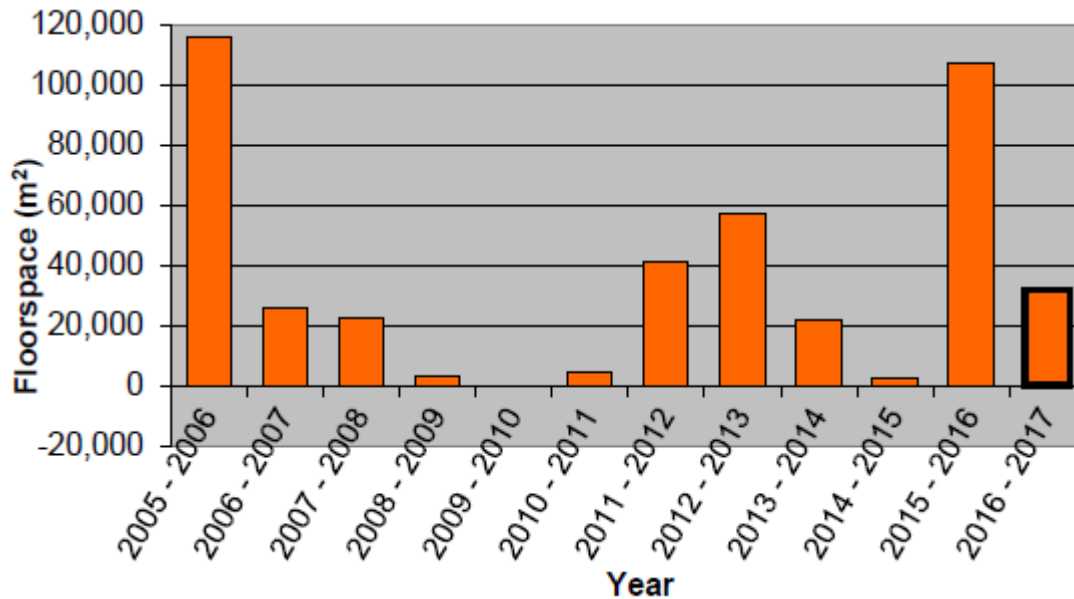
Table 3.6 Employment by Occupation

Occupation	Bolsover (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3 1. Managers and Senior Officials 2. Professional Occupations 3. Associate Professionals & Technical	28.5	41.1	45.5
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5 4. Administrative & Secretarial 5. Skilled Trades Occupations	24.3	21	20.7
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	21.5	16.6	16.8
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9 8. Process Plant & Machine Operatives 9. Elementary Occupations	25.7	21.3	17

Source: ONS (2017) *Labour Market Profile – Bolsover Jul 2016 – Jun 2017*.

- 3.4.13 Average gross weekly pay for full-time workers residing in the District in 2017 was £448.40. This was lower than the average for the East Midlands region (£515.50) and Great Britain (£552.70).
- 3.4.14 The 2015 IMD identifies that Bolsover District is ranked 61st out of 326 authorities in terms of employment deprivation (where 1= most deprived and 326= least deprived). However, the number of people unemployed and claiming job seekers allowance reached a peak in 2010 (4.5%) and has since continued to gradually decline. In 2016, 1% of people are claiming job seekers allowance which is in line with the national average of 1.1%.
- 3.4.15 The number of enterprises in the District has increased since 2013 from 1,755 to 2,365 following a period of decline which broadly reflects the national trend of economic recovery. Like the East Midlands region as a whole, the majority of the District's enterprises (86.5%) are micro in scale (employing 0-9 people). The Council's Settlement Hierarchy Study (2018) highlights that a large proportion of the District's jobs are located in South Normanton (8,500 jobs), followed by Barlborough (7,000) and Shirebrook (4,200). However, there is a large disparity between local jobs provision and the number of households which results in high levels of out commuting.
- 3.4.16 The impact of industrial decline has been high numbers of brownfield sites across the District. In the monitoring year 2016/2017, Bolsover had 104.91 ha of employment land available (comprising extant allocations and permissions) meaning that there is a wide choice of land. The AMR (2016/2017) reported that 34,548 m² of new floorspace were developed for employment uses in the monitoring year (excluding the loss of the last of the remaining buildings at the former Coalite Chemical Works (175,000m²)). This was a significant decrease on the 109,911m² recorded the previous year (**Figure 3.5**), however that was an exceptional year due to the development of the Sports Direct distribution centre at Brook Park, Shirebrook.

Figure 3.5 Net Additional Employment Floorspace (Traditional Employment Uses)



Source: Bolsover District Council (2018) *Annual Monitoring Report April 2016 – March 2017*.

3.4.17 There are a number of current key employment locations in the District, including:

- ▶ Barlborough Links, Barlborough: This site is within 1km of the M1 Junction 30. The site is 33.67 ha, providing jobs at a modern development of warehouses and office buildings.
- ▶ Brook Park: Brook Park is a 38 ha site strategically located just 6 miles east of the M1 J29 linked via the A617 and the headquarters and a key distribution centre for Sports Direct.
- ▶ Castlewood Business Park: This 111 ha site is located just off Junction 28 on the M1. It is a high quality business park and has seen significant growth recently, including the large Co-op distribution centre.
- ▶ Markham Vale: In addition to the above established locations, the Markham Vale project is an 85 ha scheme based around the regeneration of the former Markham colliery and encompasses land in Bolsover District, Chesterfield Borough and North East Derbyshire District. Outline planning permission for the scheme was granted in 2005, and the regeneration project commenced in 2006 providing jobs at the initial phases of development now completed. Further development will be assisted by Enterprise Zone status which was granted on part of the site in 2013.
- ▶ In addition to these large employment sites, the other key employment locations of note are the centres of Bolsover, Shirebrook, Clowne and South Normanton, Rough Close Works (South Normanton) and the smaller industrial estates, including Pleasley Vale Business Park which is home to upwards of 50 businesses, employing around 400 people.

Skills and Education

3.4.18 The decline of traditional industries such as manufacturing and the lack of economic opportunities can discourage people from attaining higher educational qualifications and therefore hinder development of skills within the District. **Table 3.7** illustrates that compared with the East Midlands region and the national (Great Britain) average, levels of educational attainment in Bolsover are generally much lower. For the period January to December 2014, the educational attainment of pupils within Bolsover District at the end of Key Stage 4 (GCSE or Equivalent) achieving 5+ A* - C (NVQ 2 and above) was 56.7%, well below the regional average of 71.4% and the national average of 73.3%. However, the Council's (2014) Growth Strategy highlights that educational attainment

has improved significantly in recent years although principally at lower levels of qualification (NVQ 2).

Table 3.7 Level of Qualification Obtained

Level	Bolsover (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ 4 and above	21.6	31.3	38.2
NVQ 3 and above	41.1	52.8	56.9
NVQ 2 and above	66.1	72.3	74.3
NVQ 1 and above	84.6	85	85.3

Source: ONS (2017) *Labour Market Profile – Bolsover Jul 2016 – Jun 2017*.

Community Facilities and Services

3.4.19 The Settlement Hierarchy Study (2018) highlights that larger services such as schools and health facilities are predominantly focused in the District's larger settlements which provide a range of facilities and services for their own communities whilst providing a service focus and employment opportunities for the surrounding hinterlands. The District's next largest settlements including Barlborough, Creswell, Pinxton, Tibshelf and Whitwell also provide a range of shopping, employment and other facilities and services to principally meet local needs. Like other local authority areas, many of the District's villages have suffered from a loss of essential facilities in recent years.

3.4.20 With specific regard to retail, the Retail and Centres Study (2018)²⁷ highlights that existing leisure provision (gyms, cinemas, ten pin bowling lanes etc) in Bolsover is considered to meet local residents requirements. There is strong demand for new foodstores in Bolsover town centre from retailers such as Lidl and Aldi as a result of the strong performance of their existing stores elsewhere in the District. The District also contains the East Midlands Designer Outlet east of Junction 28 and which constitutes the largest retail development in Bolsover District.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

3.4.21 The latest projections by the MHCLG²⁸ anticipate the District's population to increase to 84,000 by 2039 (a 7.15% increase compared to 2016) whilst the number of households are forecast to rise to 38,000 (an increase of 4,000 households from 2017) due to a progressive reduction in occupancy rates. Based on 2014 projections, the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw OAN Update (2017) identifies a housing need of 247 dwellings per annum based on a 10 year migration' scenario²⁹. It

²⁷ Roger Tym and Partners (2010) *Bolsover Retail Capacity Assessment – 2010 Update*.

²⁸ Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (2016) *Household projections for England and local authority districts*. Available online:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>

²⁹ GL Hearn (2017) *North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw OAN Update*. Available online:

http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/LIVE/P/Plan_EB_Joint_SHMA_OAN_update_1710.pdf

is noted that the housing need identified for Bolsover in the housing need table to accompany the HMCLG's 2017 'Planning for the right homes in the right places: consultation proposals'³⁰ was 244 dwellings per annum.

- 3.4.22 The District has seen high levels of employment growth over the last decade and job numbers increased between the 2001 and 2011 Census. Based on this trend, the District has the highest forecast annual GVA and jobs growth in Derbyshire for the period 2019 – 2030. The Economic Development Needs Economic Assessment³¹ sets out a requirement for between 65 hectares (ha) and 100 ha of employment land to be provided to 2033. The Retail Study (2018), meanwhile, identifies that the Council should plan for additional convenience floorspace within a target range of 2,076 m² to 2,776 m² when taking into account committed developments. The District actually has an over-supply of floorspace and effectively would need to lose approximately 3,000 m² before any new comparison goods floorspace is needed in purely quantitative terms. This is mainly due to the recently granted (and now nearly complete) 4,669 m² retail store at the out-of-centre location at Brook Park, Shirebrook. The Retail Study also finds that there is a large amount of expenditure leakage for both convenience and comparison goods, pointing to a clear lack of quality comparison goods stores within Bolsover District that are able to retain local household expenditure. In addition, this leads to unsustainable shopping trips to destinations outside the District, which given the poor public transport services, are likely to be undertaken by private car.
- 3.4.23 The Council's (2015) Economic Development and Housing Strategy 2015 – 2020 sets out a five year plan to support the Council's economy. The Draft Strategy identifies the following priorities which build upon those contained in the 2014 Growth Strategy:
- ▶ Supporting Enterprise: maintaining and growing the business base;
 - ▶ Maximising Employment, Skills and Training Opportunities;
 - ▶ Enabling Housing Growth;
 - ▶ Unlocking Development Potential: unlocking the capacity of major employment sites;
 - ▶ Town Centres: realise the vitality and viability of Town Centres Developing and Supporting the Rural and Visitor Economy;
 - ▶ Enabling People to Live In and Sustain Their Own Homes; and
 - ▶ Prevent and reduce homelessness.
- 3.4.24 The District also sits within the wider contexts of the Sheffield City Region and the Derby & Derbyshire and Nottingham & Nottinghamshire (D2N2) area. The City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan sets out a 10 year plan for growth in the City Region, which identifies that Bolsover has the need and ability to accommodate significant economic growth in key settlements, taking advantage of access to the M1. The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan, meanwhile, sets out a 10 year plan for growth, which identifies Castlewood, Brook Park, Barlborough Links and Markham Vale and the former Coalite site as economic opportunities.
- 3.4.25 The absence of a Local Plan for the District would not halt the delivery of housing, employment and community facilities and services. However, without local policy relating to (in particular) the quantum, type and location of new development and requirements with respect to community facilities and services provision, the extent to which new development meets the needs of Bolsover's communities and businesses would be more uncertain as (to a large extent) the key decisions over where development is located would be left solely to the market. This could (inter

³⁰ HMCLG (2017), Planning for the right homes in the right places: consultation proposals
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-right-homes-in-the-right-places-consultation-proposals>

³¹ Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (2015) *Bolsover Economic Development Needs Assessment*.

alia) undermine the potential for new development to help address shortfalls in affordable housing, tackle deprivation, deliver community facilities and services and boost local economic and skills development. Further, the lack of local planning policy could result in the objectives of other plans and programmes, including the Council's 2014 Growth Strategy and 2015 Economic Development and Housing Strategy and the Sheffield City Region and D2N2 Strategic Economic Plans, being unfulfilled.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to enable housing growth and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types.
- ▶ The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock.
- ▶ The need to promote lifetime homes.
- ▶ The need to support the growth of the District's existing employers.
- ▶ The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people.
- ▶ The need to support the delivery of the Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans.
- ▶ The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Districts' settlements and the availability of local jobs.
- ▶ The need to support the provision of employment opportunities for people with disabilities.
- ▶ The need to tackle deprivation, particularly in those areas that are most deprived.
- ▶ The need to raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force.
- ▶ The need to support the provision of educational facilities for people with special educational needs.
- ▶ The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the District's town centres and larger villages.
- ▶ The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development.
- ▶ The need to support and grow tourism.
- ▶ The need to promote high quality, inclusive design that meets the needs of all members of the community

3.5 Health and Wellbeing

Health

- 3.5.1 The 2017 Health Profile for Bolsover produced by Public Health England³² highlights that the health of the District's population is varied when compared to the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 3,100 children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is also lower than the England average (see **Table 3.8**).

³² Public Health England (2017) *Health Profile 2017*. Available online: <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e07000033.pdf>

Table 3.8 Life Expectancy in Bolsover

	Bolsover	English Average	English Worst	English Best
Male	77.4	79.5	74.3	823.4
Female	81.4	83.1	79.4	86.7

Source: Public Health England (2017) *Health Profile for Bolsover*.

- 3.5.2 The Health Profile highlights that the health of adults in Bolsover is worse than the average for England in relation to the prevalence of smoking, obesity and percentage of physically active adults. In terms of their own perceptions, in the 2011 Census 8.6% of the District's residents reported their health as poor or very poor and 24.7% reported a long term illness or disability that impacts on their day to day activities, higher than the average in England (17.6%).
- 3.5.3 The Locality Public Health Plan for Bolsover 2014 – 2017³³ sets out three key priorities for health, namely building healthy communities, promoting healthy lifestyles and supporting effective health and social care.

Green Space

- 3.5.4 The provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities can play a significant role in the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Council undertook a green space audit in 2012 which was subsequently updated in 2013³⁴. The audit identifies a total of 447 green spaces totalling 867 ha which are summarised in **Table 3.9** by typology.

Table 3.9 Provision of Green Space by Type

Green Space Type	Number of Sites	Amount of Land (Ha)	Proportion Green Space by area (%)
Allotment	44	48.19	5.47
Amenity Green Space	164	110.26	12.53
Cemetery	24	23.86	2.71
Equipped Play Area	66	3.60	0.40
Informal Recreation Grounds	19	12.51	1.42
Golf Course	2	105.08	11.94

³³ Derbyshire County Council (2014) *A Healthy Bolsover*. Available online:

https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Bolsover%20Public%20Health%20Locality%20Plan%202014-2017_tcm44-261229.pdf

³⁴ Bolsover District Council (2013) *Bolsover Green Space Audit Quantity and Accessibility Report*.

Green Space Type	Number of Sites	Amount of Land (Ha)	Proportion Green Space by area (%)
Outdoor Sports (private)	16	15.41	1.75
Outdoor Sports (public)	41	36.95	4.24
Outdoor Sports (public/restricted)	10	10.44	1.18
Semi-Natural	71	513.37	58.35
Total	457	879.67	100

Source: Bolsover District Council (2018) *Bolsover Green Space Audit Quantity and Accessibility Report*.

- 3.5.5 Whilst the level of green space provision is significant, the resource is distributed unevenly across the District with major disparities between the levels of provision in similar sized settlements. The audit identifies deficiencies in provision of formal green space in Blackwell, Bolsover, Clowne, Creswell, Glapwell, Hodthorpe, Palterton, Pleasley, South Normanton, Tibshelf and Whitwell. In addition, the audit identifies deficiencies in provision of semi-natural green space in Blackwell, Clowne, Hodthorpe, Palterton, Pinxton, Scarcliffe, Shirebrook, Shuttlewood and Westhouses.
- 3.5.6 The Council's Green Space Strategy (2012) seeks to improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of green space in the District and includes recommended standards.

Crime

- 3.5.7 One of the key priorities of the Council's (2013) Sustainable Community Strategy is to create communities where individuals feel safe and secure both in their own homes and within their neighbourhoods. The Citizens Panel Survey 2013 reported that 94% of people in the District felt safe in their local neighbourhood whilst 64% felt safe at night.
- 3.5.8 Crime rates in Bolsover District are relatively low compared with the national average. The Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan 2014 – 2017 (2014)³⁵ reported an overall reduction in crime of 4.5% in 2013 compared to 2012. The largest level of reduction has been in respect of criminal damage (-16.1%). Notably, just over half of all crimes committed in 2013 were in the Neighbourhood Areas of Bolsover/ Shuttlewood, Shirebrook, and South Normanton and Pinxton. The 2017 Health Profile for Bolsover notes that rates of violent crime are below the England average³⁶.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.5.9 The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out a vision for health that by 2020 Bolsover will be "A District in which poverty and ill health are not handed down the generations, where young people are able to grow into confident, healthy adults, and the elderly are able to enjoy full and fulfilling lives well into old age". Reflecting this vision, and taking into account a trend of health

³⁵ Bolsover Community Safety Partnership. (2014) *Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan 2014 – 2017*. Available online: <http://www.derbyshire.police.uk/Documents/My-Local-Police/C-Div/Bolsover/2014/Bolsover-CSP-Partnership-Plan-2014-17-FINAL.pdf>

³⁶ Public Health England (2017) *Health Profile 2017*. Available online: <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e07000033.pdf>

improvement amongst the District's population, it is expected that the health of the District's population will improve without the Local Plan. However, planning policy can facilitate the promotion of healthy lifestyles including through safeguarding existing open space and recreational facilities and addressing deficiencies. Local planning policy could also help to ensure the future provision of health facilities and services to meet local needs and that new development does not give rise to adverse impacts on human health.

- 3.5.10 With regard to crime, it can be reasonably assumed that crime rates would continue to fall without the Local Plan (although this is dependent on a complex range of socio-economic factors). In this respect, the Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out a number of actions to tackle crime in the District. Notwithstanding, local planning policy could support crime reduction through, for example, the promotion of high quality design that seeks to create safe and secure communities.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to protect the health and wellbeing of the District's population.
- ▶ The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and levels of physical activity.
- ▶ The need to minimise noise pollution and protect living and working environments from excessive noise.
- ▶ The need to ensure that development does not encroach onto hazardous sites without appropriate mitigation.
- ▶ The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the District.

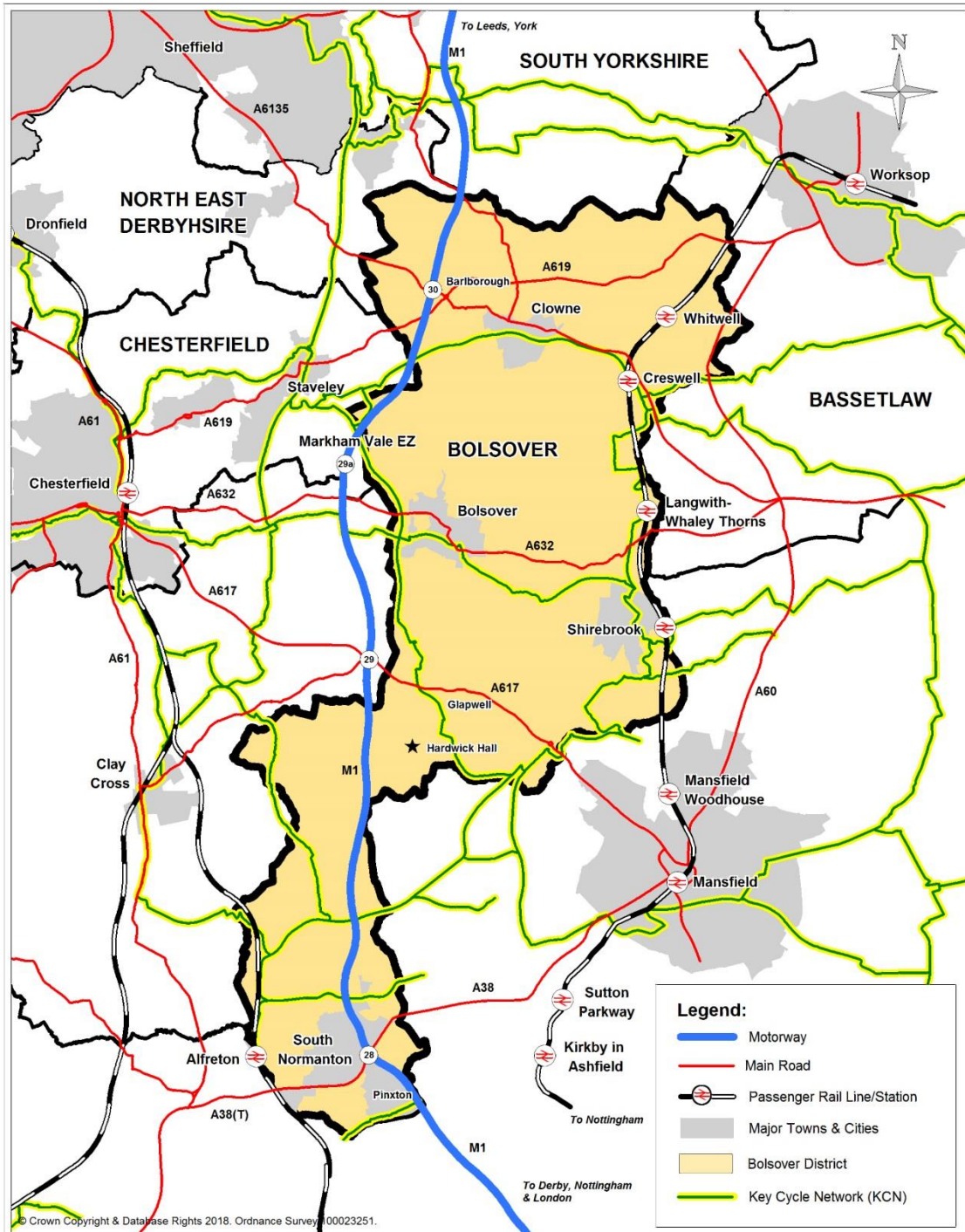
3.6 Transport and Accessibility


Transport Infrastructure

- 3.6.1 The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan (2018) identifies that the District's cycling infrastructure as largely comprising the partially formed, recreation orientated, multi-user trail network managed and being developed by Derbyshire County Council's Countryside section. Despite the merits of this strategic network and the opportunities to improve its extent, the District is poorly catered for in terms of on-street cycling infrastructure within the District's key urban areas. As a result, whilst the local road network is currently used by cyclists, there is no dedicated priority given to them and this may account as to why cycling to work is under-represented within the District. The District's strategic walking infrastructure is also orientated to recreational uses and it is the pavements throughout towns and villages that provide the majority of the local walking network. However, the District is poorly catered for in terms of on-street cycling infrastructure and there is at present no considered plan for the walking networks.
- 3.6.2 With regards to bus services, Shirebrook and Bolsover have the best public transport services in the District, followed by Tibshelf, Pleasley, Clowne, Barlborough, Langwith and South Normanton. The small villages are in general poorly connected by public transport services, although exceptions exist in Pleasley and Langwith. The infrastructure around the bus services is relatively under-developed and not all stops have shelters and where shelters exist they do not have electronic display screens to provide real time information on predicted arrival times of buses.
- 3.6.3 For access to rail services, The Robin Hood Line passenger service runs along the eastern part of the District, connecting the communities via stations at Shirebrook, Langwith-Whaley Thorns, Creswell and Whitwell to Nottingham and Worksop and the wider regional and national network. All stations on the Robin Hood Line are classified by Network Rail as a small unstaffed stations. In addition to the Robin Hood Line, the Midland Main Line runs along the west of the southern part of the District. East Midlands Trains run this service and the Midland Main Line can be accessed at Chesterfield and at Alfreton, which is adjacent to the District boundary.

- 3.6.4 Alongside these operational rail lines, the District has a large number of disused mineral rail lines dating from the development of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfields. A good number of these have been brought back into use as multi-user trails but a number remain that have been protected in the Bolsover District Local Plan (2000) due to their potential for reopening for passenger use. In this respect, sites for new railway stations in Bolsover and Clowne are protected in the extant Local Plan.
- 3.6.5 In July 2017, the Government announced a Safeguarding Direction in relation to the Proposed Route for HS2 which will extend the planned high speed rail network from Birmingham up to Manchester and Leeds. The Eastern Leg route of this extension enters Bolsover District just to the east of J28 at the District's southern extremity and runs north largely parallel to the M1 and leaves the District to the north and west of Barlborough. A spur to Chesterfield and Sheffield city centre from the main route has been added to the proposals and this begins just south of Newton before heading out of the District on its western edge.
- 3.6.6 The strategic road network (SRN) in Bolsover District is principally the section of the M1 motorway that runs north-south between junctions 28 and 30, which bisects the District and provides a major link to the nearby cities of Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham and Leicester. The A38 runs south from J28 of the M1 towards Derby with a short section running north-eastwards towards Sutton-in-Ashfield, as far as the Mansfield Designer outlet centre, also part of the SRN. The M1 is the most heavily trafficked road in the District, with over 100,000 vehicles daily, with the A38 coming second with between 25,000 and 50,000 vehicles daily. It is significant to the District as an enabler of economic growth following the decline of the mining industry, serving as a key route for inward investment and to serve existing employment opportunities at Pinxton and South Normanton as well as emerging opportunities at Barlborough. Conversely, the M1 has helped many economically active residents to commute to other districts in search of employment and facilitated retail leakage to the nearby cities.
- 3.6.7 The local road network is managed and maintained by Derbyshire County Council as local Highway Authority and is relatively well used, particularly the A619, the A60 and the A617 which are constructed to a high standard. However, unlike the dual carriageway sections of the A617 at the M1 and by the Pleasley roundabout, from Glapwell to New Houghton the A617 is single lane and particularly busy at the junction in Glapwell to Bolsover and Hardwick.
- 3.6.8 Three of the District's largest settlements fall between the key routes of the A619 and A617 which run to the north and south and link Chesterfield to Worksop and Mansfield respectively. These routes are of a relatively high grade of highway and the A617 has sections of dual carriageway at the approaches to J29 on the M1 and at the Pleasley roundabout, although the section through Glapwell is single lane and particularly busy at the junction to Bolsover and Hardwick. Between these key routes, the local highway network is still very rural in character and has suffered from a lack of investment over the previous plan period. Derbyshire County Council (the County Council) has identified locations of congestion within the District and which have been ranked in terms of severity including A38 (B6406 to Birchwood Lane, South Normanton), Shirebrook centre, Pinxton centre, South Normanton centre and Hodthorpe centre

Figure 3.6 The Strategic Transport Network



 <p>DERBYSHIRE County Council</p>	Project Title: Bolsover District Council Transport Evidence Base	Drawing Title: Strategic Transport Links	Date: Feb 2018	Scale: N.T.S.
				Drawing No. Figure 1

Movement

3.6.9 According to the 2011 Census, the average distance travelled to work by Bolsover residents was 16.5km in 2011 which represents an increase from 14.4km as at the 2001 Census. **Table 3.10** compares the distance travelled to work by the District's residents in 2001 and 2011 and highlights that the proportion of people travelling less than 10km has decreased whilst the proportion travelling over 10km has increased. The 2011 Census also illustrates that the primary means of travelling to work is by car or van (44.48%) but that a significant proportion of households (23.36%, higher than the regional average of 22.10%) do not have access to a car.

Table 3.10 Distance Travelled to Work

Distance Travelled to Work	Number of People (2001)	% of People in Employment (2001)	Number of People (2011)	% of People in Employment (2011)
Less than 2 km	5,165	17.54	4,941	14.32
2 km to less than 5 km	4,158	14.12	4,289	12.43
5 km to less than 10 km	6,571	22.31	6,957	20.16
10 km to less than 20 km	6,014	20.42	7,472	21.66
20 km to less than 30 km	2,085	7.08	2,733	7.92
30 km to less than 40 km	668	2.27	888	2.57
40 km to less than 60 km	462	1.57	598	1.73
60 km and over	894	3.04	1,294	3.75
Working from home	2,310	7.84	2,855	8.27
Other	1,124	3.82	2,475	7.17

Source: ONS (2001) *Census 2001*; ONS (2011) *Census 2011*.

3.6.10 Commuting flows from the 2011 Census indicate that there is a significant outflow of commuters from the District with the proportion of the District's workforce working within Bolsover decreasing between 2001 and 2011, from 38.4% to 30.3%. **Figure 3.7** shows the workplace destinations of the District's workforce for 2001 and 2011. In total, 47.6% of residents commuted to neighbouring authority areas in 2011, 28.7% to other areas of Derbyshire, 25.9% to Nottinghamshire and 6.9% Sheffield and Rotherham.

Figure 3.7 Workplace Destinations

Workplace destinations of employed people living in Bolsover (by local authority area)	2001 Out no.	2001 Out %	2011 Out no.	2011 Out %
Within Bolsover	11,301	38.4%	8,869	30.3%
Bolsover to Chesterfield	2,925	9.9%	3,314	11.3%
Bolsover to Bassetlaw	2,125	7.2%	1,658	5.7%
Bolsover to Amber Valley	2,072	7.0%	2,513	8.6%
Bolsover to Ashfield	2,065	7.0%	2,293	7.8%
Bolsover to Mansfield	1,911	6.5%	1,997	6.8%
Bolsover to North East Derbyshire	1,325	4.5%	1,543	5.3%
Bolsover to Sheffield	1,259	4.3%	1,404	4.8%
Bolsover to Nottingham	714	2.4%	697	2.4%
Bolsover to Rotherham	517	1.8%	603	2.1%
Bolsover to Derby	396	1.3%	518	1.8%
Bolsover to Derbyshire Dales	384	1.3%	492	1.7%
Bolsover to Newark and Sherwood	330	1.1%	566	1.9%
Bolsover to Broxtowe	166	0.6%	204	0.7%
Bolsover to Gedling	122	0.4%	187	0.6%
Bolsover to Others	1,848	6.3%	2,447	8.4%
Total	29,460		29,305	

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved from Nomis

Source: Nomis in Bolsover District Council (2018) *Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan (2018)*.

- 3.6.11 The District also experiences substantial in-commuting which has increased between 2001 and 2011, reflecting the take-up of new jobs by residents of neighbouring districts.

Accessibility

- 3.6.12 In order to facilitate fewer vehicle journeys, the Council has a role to play in promoting development in locations within close proximity to services and facilities. The 2016/2017 Annual Monitoring Report illustrates the level of success in achieving this objective by highlighting the amount of new housing development within close proximity to a range of services. The Annual Monitoring Report highlights that in the monitoring year all new housing built on sites of 10 or more new houses in the District were built within 30 minutes public transport time of a doctor's surgery, key employment site, primary school, secondary school, and a retail centre. This target has been met every year for the last ten years. Additionally, 100% of these new homes were built within 60 minutes public transport time of a hospital. This target has also been consistently met each year since this target was set.
- 3.6.13 The percentage of housing developments within 400 metres of a bus stop or railway station remained at 100% from the previous monitoring year.
- 3.6.14 With regards to the distances to schools, the targets for the distance to an Infant, Junior and Secondary school were reached.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.6.15 An increase in population and households in the District will in-turn generate additional transport movements. Based on existing trends, the majority of these movements are likely to be by car with a continuation of (net) out-commuting but also substantial in-commuting. This could result in increased pressure on the local road network and public transport infrastructure. In this regard, a junction assessment of Junction 29A of the M1³⁷ has identified that, at 2026, there may be capacity issues arising from new development in the area.

³⁷ URS (2012) *M1 J29A Operational Capacity Assessment, July 2012*. Available online:

- 3.6.16 The Bolsover Town Transport Study (October 2016) and its Addendum (October 2017) identify that the key junction of concern is the Town End / Moor Lane / Welbeck Road junction. Improvements are also required at A632 / Portland Avenue / Mansfield Road and A632 (Langwith Road) / Rotherham Road junctions.
- 3.6.17 The Clowne Transport Study (October 2016) and its Addendum (October 2017) identify that a number of junctions along the route to J30 of the M1 will require improvements. Improvements are also required along the A619.
- 3.6.18 The Derbyshire Local Transport Plan Three (LTP3) sets the framework for improvements to the transport infrastructure network. The LTP would be expected to help deliver transport improvements and promote transport modes other than the private car. In this regard, the LTP identifies a number of key transport and investment priorities for the period 2011-2026. These include well maintained roads and rights of way, efficient transport network management, improving local accessibility, achieving healthier travel habits, better safety and security and a considered approach to new infrastructure. In this context, it would be expected that some transport improvements would be delivered independently of planning policy.
- 3.6.19 However, without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth. This gap could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby leading to an increase in transport movements. Currently, the District experiences high levels of out-commuting which could be reduced through the allocation, in the Local Plan, of accessible employment sites that deliver local employment opportunities. Allied to this, without Local Plan policy coverage, opportunities may be missed to adopt a strategic approach to investment in transport infrastructure that reflects the priorities of the LTP and responds appropriately to the District's wider objectives in respect of growth and environmental protection and enhancement.
- 3.6.20 It should be noted that the District could be affected by the proposed High Speed 2 (Phase 2) railway link. The proposed route of HS2 Phase 2b passes through the District, largely in line with the route of the M1³⁸.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services.
- ▶ The need to address congestion, particularly on and around the M1 Motorway.
- ▶ The need to enhance the connectivity of the District's main settlements.
- ▶ The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car.
- ▶ The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel.
- ▶ The need to reduce out-commuting from the District.
- ▶ The need to encourage walking and cycling.

<http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/index.php/resident/roads-parking-travel/89-resident/local-plan>

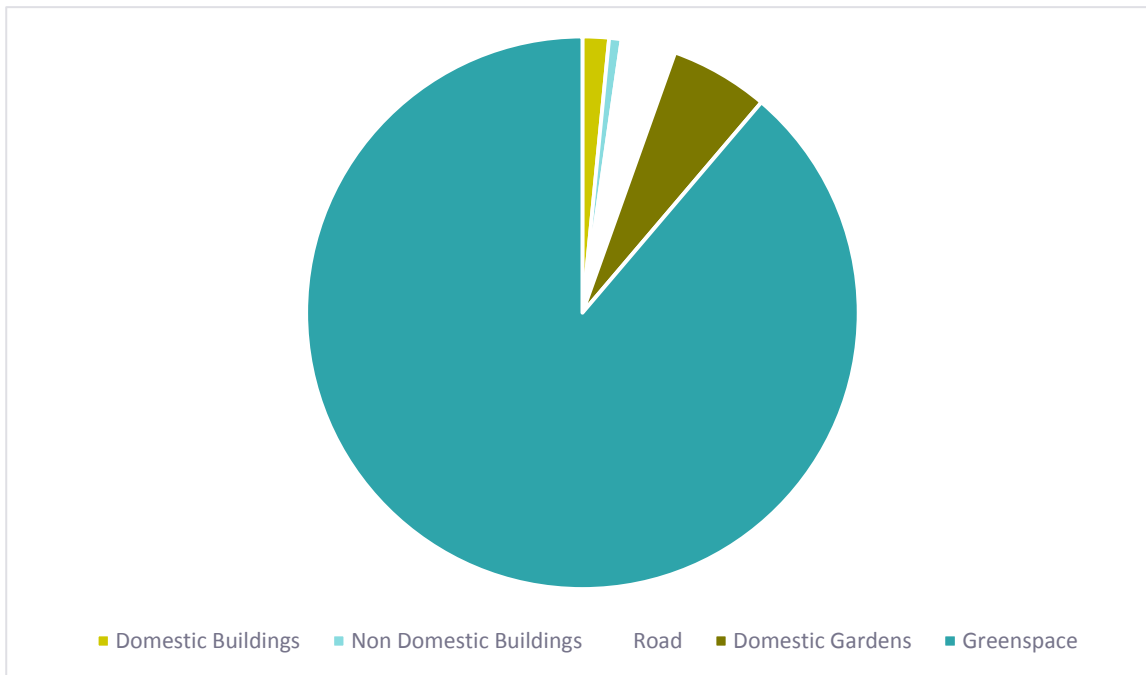
³⁸ High Speed Two (HS2) Limited (2017) *HS2 Phase 2b: Tibshelf to Woodall route key plan*. Available online: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-phase-2b-maps-from-tibshelf-to-woodall>

3.7 Land Use, Geology and Soil

Land Use

- 3.7.1 **Figure 3.8** illustrates the key land uses in Bolsover District (as at 2005) and highlights that the majority (89%) of the District is classified as green space. Government policy set out in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. In the monitoring period of 2015/16, 55% of new residential dwellings in the District were built on previously developed (brownfield) land which is below the Council's target of 60% but is an increase on the 51% recorded for the previous year. In terms of employment, 100% of all new premises (against a target of 60%) were built on brownfield land in the period 2015/16.
- 3.7.2 The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 requires the Council to prepare, maintain and publish a register of previously developed (Brownfield) land. In total, 20 brownfield sites have been identified which comprise approximately 17.74 ha of housing land and could accommodate up to 553 dwellings. To identify these sites different sources of datasets (e.g. brownfield sites from Housing Land Availability Assessment, brownfield sites with planning permission, etc.) were utilised³⁹.

Figure 3.8 Land Uses



Source: Nomis Key Figures for Physical Environment - January 2005

Geology

- 3.7.3 Outside the urban areas, the geology of Bolsover is characterised by a Magnesian Limestone plateau which stretches from Whitwell in the north to Pleasley in the south and continues east into Nottinghamshire. The soil on the limestone is lighter and easier to cultivate than the heavy clay of

³⁹ Bolsover District Council (2017) *Brownfield Land Register*. Available online: <http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/index.php/resident/roads-parking-travel/89-resident/local-plan>

the coal measures. This contrast means that today there is more arable land than further west of the District.⁴⁰

- 3.7.4 The underlying geology has had a great influence on the character of the District's settlements and economy, and has created an area of contrasts. The open rural landscape of scattered farms and small villages is punctuated by compact mining settlements, developed around the collieries on the Coal Measures. The western scarp and ridgeline of the Magnesian Limestone plateau provides a dramatic topographical feature, presenting suitably prominent sites for two nationally significant buildings – Hardwick Hall and Bolsover Castle (both Grade I listed buildings).
- 3.7.5 Two of the District's SSSIs are designated for their geological interest, namely Doe Lea Stream Section and Creswell Crags. Doe Lea Stream Section represents an internationally significant section through the Upper Coal Measures of the Carboniferous. Creswell Crags, meanwhile, is a site of national and international importance for Quaternary studies.⁴¹
- 3.7.6 Regionally important geological and geomorphological sites (RIGS) (also known as regionally important geological sites) are locally designated sites of local, national and regional importance for geodiversity (geology and geomorphology) in the UK. There are a total of 9 RIGS in the District.

Soils

- 3.7.7 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system developed by Defra provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland. The system divides the quality of land into five categories, as well as non-agricultural and urban. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and 3a.
- 3.7.8 A large proportion of Bolsover District is classified as Grade 2 ('Very Good') quality agricultural land, particularly along the central spine and to the west. The proportion of land in this grade is greater than in other neighbouring authority areas. To the east of the District land quality is poorer with a mix of Grade 3 ('Good') and Grade 4 ('Poor') land.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.7.9 As set out above, national planning policy encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed and also seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. However, where councils do not have a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements, the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development can often outweigh other national and local policy constraints.
- 3.7.10 Without the Local Plan, national planning policy set out in the NPPF would apply and may help to ensure that new development is focused on brownfield land. However, since the introduction of the NPPF the Council has received a greater number of applications on greenfield sites. Without clear local planning policy relating to the location of future development and the provision of sites to meet local needs, the Council would have less control over where development takes place. This could increase the likelihood of development of greenfield sites and which may, in-turn, result in the loss of the District's best and most versatile agricultural land.
- 3.7.11 With regard to the District's geodiversity, it is noted that the Doe Lea Stream Section and Creswell Crags are in unfavourable but recovering condition and favourable condition respectively. Without the Local Plan, it is expected that this trend would continue given the national protection afforded to SSSIs. However, new development could increase pressure on the District's other geological

⁴⁰ University of London (2008) *A brief overview of the geology around Bolsover*. Available online: <http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/explore/items/geology-and-landscape-bolsover-area>

⁴¹ Natural England (2018) *Designated sites view*. Available online: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteList.aspx?siteName=&countyCode=10&responsiblePerson=>

assets, the risk of which could be increased without clear Local Plan policy seeking to protect and enhance the District's geodiversity.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land.
- ▶ The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
- ▶ The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- ▶ The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest.

3.8 Water

Water Quality

- 3.8.1 The District lies on the watershed between the River Trent system (part of the Severn Trent Water area) and the River Don/River Rother system (part of the Yorkshire Water area). There are few major water courses in the District. Central parts of the District are drained by small watercourses, such as the Millwood Brook and its tributary streams that drain Clowne before flowing east and joining the River Poulter. The headwaters of the River Poulter rise near Upper Langwith, and then flow eastwards through Langwith into the main River Poulter, beyond the District boundary. Further south, the River Meden is the only major river that flows through the limestone area. It flows along the south eastern edge of the District boundary with its tributaries draining a small part of the area around New Houghton.
- 3.8.2 Small streams drain the western edge of the District, from the base of the limestone. These streams flow westwards towards the River Doe Lea, over the coal measures. The River Doe Lea itself rises to the northeast of Tibshelf and flows north through a valley, parallel to the upper Rother. A confluence near Staveley joins the Hawke Brook tributary from the east and the Pools Brook from the west to the Doe Lea. The Hawke Brook has been designated a priority waterbody under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).
- 3.8.3 In the Southern tip of the District, the Alfreton Brook flows westerly through South Normanton before joining the River Amber, outside of the District. The River Erewash flows directly along the southern boundary of the local authority area.
- 3.8.4 Bolsover District lies within the Humber River Basin District and its catchments are covered by the Trent and Don Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans. The Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)⁴² reports that (as at 2015) only 15% of surface water bodies in the river basin district were at good or better ecological status/potential. For groundwater bodies, 75% were at good quantitative status with 51% at good chemical status. The RBMP highlights that the main reasons for not achieving good status or potential include:
- ▶ physical modifications - affecting 42% of water bodies in the river basin district;
 - ▶ pollution from waste water – affecting 38% of water bodies in the river basin district;
 - ▶ pollution from towns, cities and transport - affecting 16% of water bodies in the river basin district;
 - ▶ changes to the natural flow and level of water - affecting 6% of water bodies in the river basin district;

⁴² Defra and the Environment Agency (2015) *River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District*. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500465/Humber_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf

- ▶ negative effects of invasive non-native species - affecting <1% of water bodies in the river basin district;
- ▶ pollution from rural areas - affecting 32% of water bodies in the river basin district; and
- ▶ pollution from abandoned mines - affecting 4% of water bodies in the river basin district.

- 3.8.5 The Environment Agency has recently completed an exercise to refresh the Mitigation Measures Assessment (MMA) for all Artificial and Heavily Modified Water Bodies.
- 3.8.6 The north eastern area Bolsover District falls within the Idle River Surface Water Operational Catchment of the Idle and Thorn Management Catchment. In 2016 of the 31 water bodies in the area, 18 were classified as moderate, 11 as poor and 2 as good. The chemical status of 30 waterbodies was good, with 1 classified as a fail. The main sectors contributing to water bodies not achieving a 'good' status were the agricultural, water and transport sectors⁴³.
- 3.8.7 The south western area of Bolsover is largely within the Derwent Middle Operational Catchment of the Derwent Derbyshire Operational Catchment. In 2016, the ecological status of all 12 waterbodies within the operational catchment were assessed as moderate. The chemical status of 10 waterbodies was good, with 2 classified as a fail. The main sectors contributing to water bodies not achieving a 'good' status were the agricultural and water sectors⁴⁴.
- 3.8.8 The majority of the District also falls within the Magnesian Limestone Groundwater Operational Catchment of the Idle and Thorn Management Catchment. Overall waterbody status in the Operational Catchment was assessed as good in 2016.

Water Resources

- 3.8.9 Severn Trent Water provides public water supply to Bolsover District, which lies within the Strategic Grid and Nottinghamshire water resource zones. Water in the Strategic Grid water resource zone is supplied from a combination of groundwaters and surface waters (including rivers and reservoirs) whilst the Nottinghamshire water resource zone is supplied from local groundwater sources as well as from transfers from the Strategic Grid. The northern edge of the District also borders Yorkshire Water's supply zone. Sewerage and wastewater treatment services are provided by Severn Trent Water and Yorkshire Water.
- 3.8.10 The growth in local population is expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability. Severn Trent Water's Water Resources Management Plan (2014)⁴⁵ highlights that the Strategic Grid and Nottingham water resource zones face some significant supply shortfalls in the long term as a result of the need to reduce abstraction from unsustainable sources including in particular the River Wye and Elan Way reservoir and the potential impacts of climate change. In December 2017 Severn Trent Water published the Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2018⁴⁶ which identifies that Strategic Grid Water Resource Zone, which includes Bolsover, would be in deficit without measures from 2021/2 onwards. In turn the Plan puts forward a number of measures to address this deficit. In consequence, new investment is required to provide alternative water supplies.

⁴³ Environment Agency (2017) *Catchment Data Explorer – Idle and Torne*. Available online: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3041>

⁴⁴ Environment Agency (2017) *Catchment Data Explorer - Derwent*. Available online: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3026>

⁴⁵ Severn Trent Water (2014) *Final Water Resources Management Plan*. Available online: https://www.severntrent.com/content/dam/stw/ST_Corporate/About_us/Docs/STW-Final-WRMP-20141.pdf

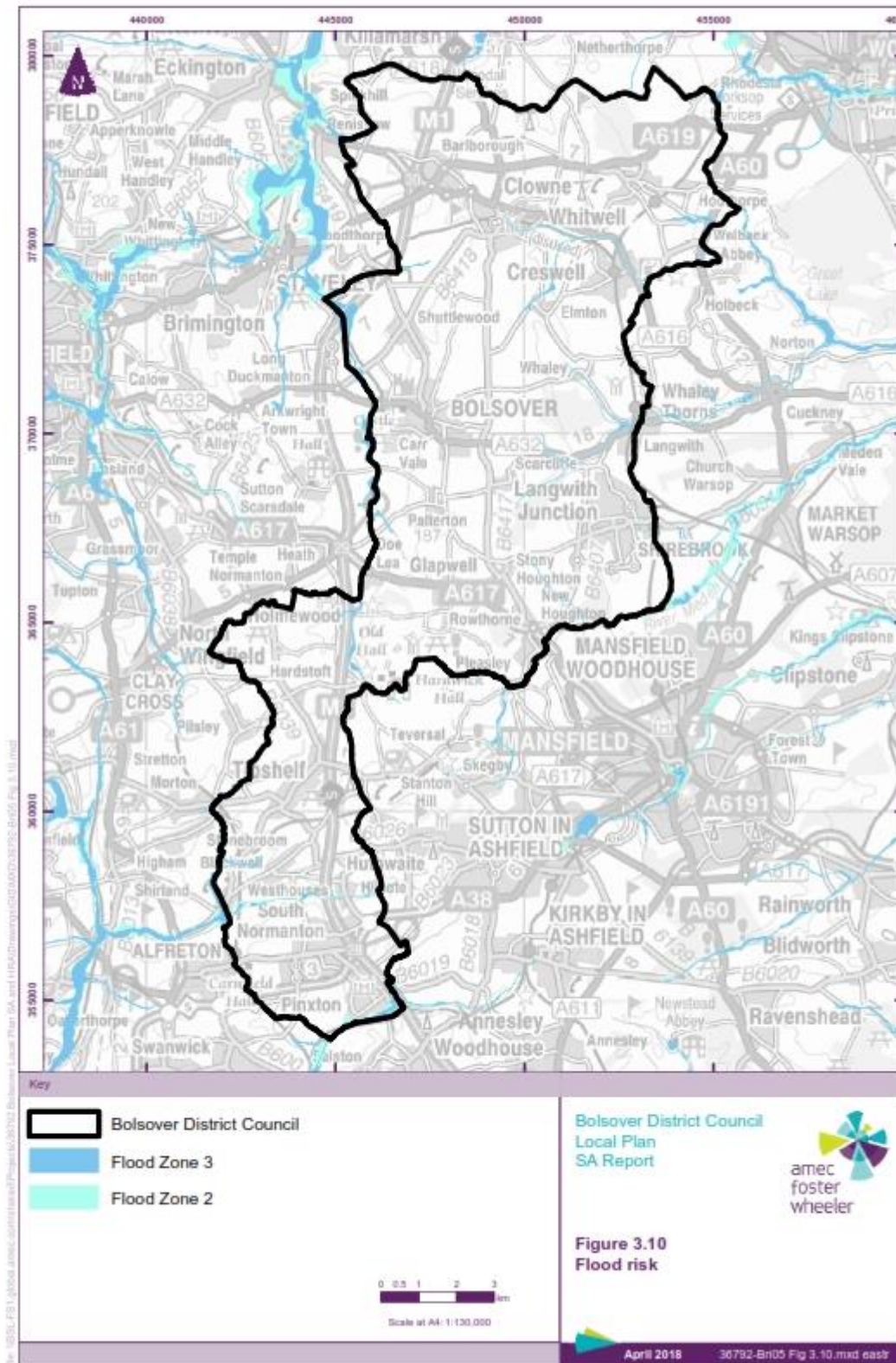
⁴⁶ Severn Trent (2017) *Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2018*. Available online: <https://www.severntrent.com/content/dam/stw-plc/water-resource-zones/WRMP-main-narrative.a.pdf>

- 3.8.11 The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 identifies that planned growth to 2020 can be accommodated by the existing facilities. Beyond this, based on the expected trajectory for development being delivered through to 2033 it is expected that planned future improvements to increase the capacity of the existing facilities will be required to ensure that sufficient capacity will exist to match the District's proposed growth plans.

Flood Risk

- 3.8.12 The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at the plan making stage in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. **Figure 3.9** shows the areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3 across the District.

Figure 3.9 Areas of Flood Risk



- 3.8.13 The Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2009)⁴⁷ indicates that fluvial flood risk is concentrated in relatively narrow zones along the rivers due to topographical constraints. The River Doe Lea is identified as the watercourse that poses the most flood risk in Bolsover whilst Pinxton is identified as the settlement at greatest flood risk.
- 3.8.14 Reflecting the extent of flood risk across the local authority area, the Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 concludes that, if assessed properly and mitigated, flood risk should not constrain development in the District.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.8.15 The projected increase in the District's population will result in increased pressure on water resources which could affect water availability and quality. Measures contained in Severn Trent Water's Water Resources Management Plan would be expected to help ensure that future demands in this regard are met although opportunities may be lost to enhance the water efficiency of new development without a local policy-based approach.
- 3.8.16 The Environment Agency⁴⁸ is currently developing a project to improve the urban environment in the River Amber catchment, called the 'Amber Jewel'. This project covers the whole of the River Amber catchment including settlements in the south of the District which drain into tributaries of the River Amber (e.g. South Normanton; Hilcote; Blackwell; Church Hill etc.). Although at the scoping phase, the ambition is to deliver environmental improvements that will benefit the land and water environment.
- 3.8.17 The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 identifies that in the long term, new waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. From discussions with the water companies, it is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent's Asset Management Plans.
- 3.8.18 Given the relatively limited extent of flood risk across of the District, and taking into account national planning policy set out in the NPPF, it is not expected that the baseline with regard to flood risk would change significantly without the Local Plan (although flood risk may increase as a result of climate change). Notwithstanding, local planning policy would help to ensure that new development is located away from flood risk areas and could help to ensure that any investment in flood defence infrastructure required to accommodate development is identified and delivered in a timely manner.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources.
- ▶ The need to promote the efficient use of water resources.
- ▶ The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.
- ▶ The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change.

⁴⁷ Faber Maunsell/AECOM (2009) *Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment*. Available online: http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/LIVE/P/Plan_EB_Strategic_Flood_Risk_Assessment_report_0903.pdf

⁴⁸ DEFRA (2016) *Catchment Partnerships Action Fund: Environment Agency Report 2015-16*. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/689656/cpaf-report-2015-2016-web.pdf

3.9 Air Quality

- 3.9.1 Legislative frameworks and guidance in relation to air quality have been established at both the European and UK level. Policies aim to reduce exposure to specific pollutants by reducing emissions and setting targets for air quality. Policies are driven by the aims of the EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)⁴⁹. The key objective is to help minimise the negative impacts on human health and the environment. The Directive sets guidance for member states for the effective implementation of air quality targets.
- 3.9.2 The UK's National Air Quality Strategy⁵⁰ sets health based standards for eight key pollutants and objectives for achieving them. This is to ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places that is safe for human health and quality of life. It also recognises that specific action at the local level may be needed depending on the scale and nature of the air quality problem.
- 3.9.3 Local authorities have a duty to undertake a full review and assessment of air quality in accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy. Where there is a likelihood of a national air quality objective being exceeded, the council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. There are three AQMAs in Bolsover District (Carter Lane East, South Normanton, Chesterfield Road, Barlborough & Orchard Close, Barlborough), all of which have been declared due to an exceedance of the annual air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide arising from traffic, principally around the M1 Motorway and its junctions.
- 3.9.4 The Council's 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report⁵¹ shows that for the year covered by the report there were no exceedances of this Objective, as has been the case since 2012. As such the report recommends that the Council commences the procedure for revoking the AQMAs by undertaking a detailed assessment at the earliest opportunity. The report also notes that at a monitoring station established at the junction of Barlborough Road/Creswell Road/Rotherham Road in 2015 the annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentration for 2016 was found to be 39µg/m³, which is very close to the 40µg/m³ Air Quality Objective. As such, additional monitoring stations in this area are recommended.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.9.5 Three AQMAs currently exist for the pollutant nitrogen dioxide, however evidence since 2012 suggests the Council should undertake a detailed assessment with a view to revoking the AQMA designations. This reflects a long term improvement in air quality arising from reduced traffic congestion in the District resulting from access improvements to/from the M1.
- 3.9.6 Improvements to air quality do not solely rely on planning policy as other changes can be made. The whole of Bolsover District is designated as a smoke control area, for example. However, an increase in population and households in the District will in-turn generate additional transport movements and associated emissions to air. As highlighted in **Section 3.6**, without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth and which could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements. Currently, the District experiences high

⁴⁹EUR-Lex (2008) *Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe*. Available online: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32008L0050>

⁵⁰ DEFRA (2007) *The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland*, Volume 1. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf

⁵¹ Bolsover District Council (2017) *2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report*. Available online: http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/A/Air_Quality_Progress_Report_2013.pdf

levels of out-commuting which could be reduced through the allocation, in the Local Plan, of accessible employment sites that deliver local employment opportunities.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air.
- ▶ The need to improve air quality.

3.10 Climate Change

- 3.10.1 Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The effects of climate change will be experienced internationally, nationally and locally with certain regions being particularly vulnerable.
- 3.10.2 The UK, the Climate Change Act 2008 introduced legislative targets for reducing the UK's impacts on climate change and the need to prepare for its impacts. The Act sets binding targets for a reduction in CO₂ emissions of 80% by 2050, compared to a 1990 baseline. Interim targets and five-year carbon budget periods are used to ensure progress towards the 2050 target. The Climate Change Act 2008 also requires the Government, on a regular basis, to assess the risks to the UK from the impact of climate change and report to Parliament.
- 3.10.3 **Table 3.11** shows Bolsover's per capita CO₂ emissions for the period 2008 to 2015. The District's emissions have fluctuated over this period (reflecting in part the economic recession) but have consistently been higher than national (UK), regional and County averages. In 2015 (the latest reporting period), per capita emissions stood at 12.6 tonnes CO₂ per person compared to 5.9 tonnes nationally, 6.7 tonnes regionally and 9.9 tonnes at the County level.

Table 3.11 CO₂ Emissions Per Capita 2008-2015 (tonnes CO₂ per person)

	Bolsover	Derbyshire	East Midlands	England
2008	15.6	11.9	8.7	8.2
2009	12.4	10.5	7.9	7.3
2010	14.2	11.1	8.2	7.5
2011	13.3	10.6	7.5	6.8
2012	13.6	10.7	7.7	7.1
2013	13.7	10.7	7.6	6.9
2014	12.5	10.1	7.0	6.2
2015	12.6	9.9	6.7	5.9

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2017) *UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics*.

- 3.10.4 As **Table 3.12** highlights, the main source of CO₂ emissions in the District is from industry with 467.6 kilo tonnes (kt) CO₂ emitted in 2015. Total emissions in Bolsover are the second highest of all local authorities in the region. High Peak's emissions in 2015 were substantially higher at 2,985.9 kt CO₂, primarily resulting from industrial and commercial sources (2,668.2 kt CO₂).

Table 3.12 Bolsover Sectoral CO₂ Emissions Estimates 2008 - 2015 (kt CO₂)

	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
2008	592.1	239.1	335.1	1,169.1
2009	398.8	212.2	317.0	931.0
2010	513.6	226.9	328.4	1,071.5
2011	478.7	206.7	323.8	1,011.5
2012	504.9	213.7	322.1	1,042.5
2013	505.1	222.0	324.9	1,053.6
2014	466.0	192.6	305.2	964.9
2015	467.6	190.1	320.5	979.2

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2017) *UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics*.

3.10.5 The prudent use of fossil fuels and reducing levels of energy consumption will help to achieve lower CO₂ emissions. Between 2008 and 2015, domestic energy consumption of electricity in the District remained fairly static whilst gas consumption reduced. Total energy consumption decreased substantially between 2014 and 2015 due to a significant decrease in domestic consumption of coal and manufactured fuels (see **Table 3.13**).

Table 3.13 Domestic Energy Consumption by Source Fuel

	Coal	Manufactured fuels	Petroleum products	Gas	Electricity	Total
2008	5.0	9.8	0.6	44.2	10.6	70.2
2009	6.2	6.6	0.6	40.7	10.6	64.8
2010	6.3	7.4	0.7	40.3	10.8	65.5
2011	6.0	6.8	0.6	38.9	10.8	63.0
2012	5.8	6.9	0.6	38.5	10.5	62.3
2013	7.1	7.7	0.6	37.8	10.5	63.7
2014	5.7	7.0	0.6	37.1	10.4	60.8
2015	1.9	0.8	0.6	37.5	10.6	51.4

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2017) *Sub-national total final energy consumption in the United Kingdom*.

- 3.10.6 Levels of commercial and industrial energy consumption are shown in **Table 3.14** for the period 2008 to 2015. Total energy consumption has reduced since 2008, with a notable reduction in 2014 in the use of manufactured fuels.

Table 3.14 Commercial and Industrial Energy Consumption by Source Fuel

	Coal	Manufactured fuels (industrial only)	Petroleum products	Gas	Electricity	Total
2008	10.9	36.5	7.6	16.1	18.8	89.8
2009	6.8	23.2	6.8	15.6	15.5	67.9
2010	28.5	15.3	7.8	15.9	16.0	83.5
2011	21.9	13.4	6.0	15.8	16.4	73.5
2012	5.7	30.0	6.4	15.8	16.8	74.7
2013	13.4	22.7	6.1	18.5	18.5	79.1
2014	18.9	10.1	6.4	17.4	19.0	71.8
2015	17.6	11.3	6.1	18.5	19.7	73.1

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2017) *Sub-national total final energy consumption in the United Kingdom*.

- 3.10.7 Measures to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of climate change include: efficient use of scarce water resources; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences and raising the levels of dykes; more climate resilient crop selection e.g. drought-tolerant species; and the provision of green infrastructure (which can support flood alleviation and urban cooling). The UK Government considers the development of a low carbon economy combined with a greater proportion of energy generated by renewable means as essential. The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan 2009 sets out a number of key steps which need to be taken in order to reach the UK's low carbon objectives. These include an intention to produce 30% of the UK's electricity by renewable means by 2020.
- 3.10.8 As at 2016, the East Midlands region generated 4,780 GWh of electricity from renewable sources compared to an average of 6,067.7 GWh across all of the English regions. However, this represents an increase of 4,347.4 GWh since 2003, a growth rate greater than the national average⁵².
- 3.10.9 The Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Study for Bolsover (2009)⁵³ highlights that Bolsover has limited renewable energy generation with (as at 2009) no major renewable energy capacity in the District. The Study makes a number of recommendations to deliver the low and zero carbon aspirations for the District, as follows:

⁵² Department for Energy and Climate Change (2017) *Regional Statistics: Generation*. Available online: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

⁵³ ESD (2009) *Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Study for Bolsover Council Development Framework*. Available online: <http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/index.php/resident/roads-parking-travel/89-resident/local-plan>

- ▶ A spatial correlation of key power resources.
- ▶ The establishment of policy that sets requirements for carbon savings.
- ▶ To support compliance and to encourage approaches that maximise the long term opportunities for deploying low and zero carbon energy options.
- ▶ To facilitate the development of shared infrastructure and renewable energy supply chains.
- ▶ To manage 'undue burden' on developers.
- ▶ To facilitate the delivery of 'off-site' mechanism to support the achievement of the zero carbon standards.
- ▶ To develop effective monitoring and compliance processes.
- ▶ To develop non-planning delivery mechanisms to deliver renewable energy targets for the district.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.10.10 In June 2009 the findings of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released by the UK Climate Change Projections team under Defra⁵⁴. This team provides climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of future changes to the climate are given, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.
- 3.10.11 The predicted effects of climate change for the East Midlands region by 2050 (under a medium emissions scenario) are set out in **Table 3.15**.

Table 3.15 East Midlands Climate Predictions (medium emissions scenario)

Climate Record	Estimate of Increase/Decrease	Most Likely Range	Range of Uncertainty
Winter mean temperature	2.2 °C	1.1°C to 3.4°C	0.9°C to 3.8°C
Summer mean temperature	2.5°C	1.2°C to 4.2°C	1.1°C to 4.7°C
Summer mean daily maximum temperature	3.3°C	1.3°C to 5.9°C	1.1°C to 6.6°C
Summer mean daily minimum temperature	2.7°C	1.2°C to 4.6°C	1.1°C to 5.2°C
Annual mean precipitation	0%	-5% to 6%	-6% to 6%
Winter mean precipitation	14%	2% to 29%	1% to 33%

⁵⁴ Met Office (2009) *Adapting to climate change – UK Climate Projections*. Available online: <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23827>

Climate Record	Estimate of Increase/Decrease	Most Likely Range	Range of Uncertainty
Summer mean precipitation	-16%	-36% to 6%	-38% to 13%

Source: Defra (2009)

- 3.10.12 Climate change is occurring and will continue regardless of local policy intervention. However, without the Local Plan opportunities to ensure that new development is located and designed to adapt to the effects of climate change may not be realised and which could result in damage to properties, infrastructure and stress on emergency services. This would also have an effect on biodiversity, which could lead to ecosystems changes.
- 3.10.13 The Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Study (2009) makes clear that measures are needed to reduce the District's emissions, particularly as future growth will generate additional emissions. However, as highlighted in **Section 3.6**, without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth and which could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements and associated emissions of CO₂. Further, opportunities may not be realised to promote high quality, energy efficient design (although it is recognised that changes to the Building Regulations will deliver higher design standards in this regard).
- 3.10.14 Since 2008, the long term trend in the District has been for a reduction in energy use and an increase in renewable energy generation, both of which indicate that the District's contribution to climate change will continue to decrease in the long term.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change.
- ▶ The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision.

3.11 Material Assets

Waste

- 3.11.1 Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council are working together to replace the Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan that was adopted in March 2005. As part of the preparation of the new Waste Plan, a statistical background paper⁵⁵ has been prepared and which sets out the baseline with respect to waste management in the plan area. This document estimates that, for the 2009/10 period, the plan area generated:
- ▶ 471,487 tonnes of municipal waste;
 - ▶ 1,072,186 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste;
 - ▶ 2,931,306 tonnes of construction and demotion waste;
 - ▶ 126,280 tonnes of hazardous waste; and

⁵⁵ Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council (2013) *Joint Waste Plan: Towards a Statistical Basis for the Waste Plan*. Available online:

[https://consultations.derbyshirepartnership.gov.uk/gf2.ti/f/356130/9781989.1/PDF/-/Towards a Statistical Basis for the Waste Plan March 2013.pdf](https://consultations.derbyshirepartnership.gov.uk/gf2.ti/f/356130/9781989.1/PDF/-/Towards%20a%20Statistical%20Basis%20for%20the%20Waste%20Plan%20March%202013.pdf)

- ▶ 144,415 tonnes of agricultural waste.

3.11.2 Local authority collected waste statistics for Derbyshire⁵⁶ indicate that a total of 386,282 tonnes of waste was collected in 2013/14 of which 46.59% was recycled / composted, 18.71% recovered and 34.42% sent to landfill. In terms of Bolsover District, a total of 33,048 tonnes of household waste was generated in 2016/17 of which 13,904 tonnes (42.1%) was sent for recycling/composting/reuse.

Minerals

- 3.11.3 Government policy promotes the general conservation of minerals whilst at the same time ensuring an adequate supply is available to meet needs. Mineral resources are not distributed evenly across the country and some areas are able to provide greater amounts of certain minerals than they actually use.
- 3.11.4 Derbyshire is an important national source of limestone, sandstone, sand and gravel, coal and vein minerals. The principal mineral resource produced in Bolsover District is Permian Limestone. Limestone is used for construction and industrial purposes and a significant proportion is exported to neighbouring areas such as Greater Manchester and Cheshire.
- 3.11.5 A Local Aggregates Assessment⁵⁷ has been produced to inform the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan which is being prepared jointly by Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council and which will replace the existing Minerals Local Plan (adopted in 2000 and amended in 2002). This Assessment sets out the current and future situation in Derbyshire, Derby and the Peak District National Park with regard to all aspects of aggregate supply, in particular, setting out the amount of land won aggregate that the area will need to provide in the coming years.
- 3.11.6 The Assessment highlights that for the most recent 3 years (2013-2015), production has averaged 0.96 million tonnes. The figures indicate a predominantly downward trend, with the previous 5 years averaging 1.5 million tonnes. This pattern mirrors that of the whole East Midlands region.
- 3.11.7 Derbyshire is one of the largest producers of aggregate grade crushed rock in the country. In 2014, there were a total of nineteen quarries producing crushed rock for aggregate in the area, fifteen of these exploiting the Carboniferous Limestone resource, one exploiting the Permian Limestone resource and three gritstone quarries. The average annual sales figure for the 10 year period 2006 to 2015 was 9.22 million tonnes. For the most recent three years, production of crushed rock in Derbyshire and the Peak District has averaged 7.74 million tonnes.
- 3.11.8 The Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (2000) allocates land for sand and gravel extraction at Attenborough Pit, Elvaston Quarry, Shardlow Pit, Egginton Pit and Hemington Quarry. Land at Whitwell Quarry is allocated for the extraction of limestone.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- 3.11.9 Waste generation in the District is expected to increase, commensurate with population growth. This could place pressure on existing waste management facilities, although it is envisaged that recycling/reuse rates would also continue to increase.
- 3.11.10 Taking into account future economic growth and the need to supply raw materials for development, the Local Aggregate Assessment 2016 sets a provision rate for sand and gravel for the following 10 years of 1.03 million tonnes per annum, equivalent to the average extraction rate for the previous

⁵⁶ Defra (2017) *Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics*. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

⁵⁷ Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and the Peak District National Park (2016) *Local Aggregate Assessment 2016*. Available online:

http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/LAA%202016_tcm44-289583.pdf

10 years. This is to allow some short term flexibility to support future economic growth, in that it is 7% higher than the most recent production rates, shown by the most recent 3 year average of 0.96mt. As such, in the long term the expectation is for an increase in sand and gravel production over recent rates. The production of crushed rock over the following 10 years is expected to stay overall at the same rate as the previous 10 years at 9.28 mega tonnes per annum.

- 3.11.11 Despite the projections outlined above, planning for waste and minerals is a County function and in consequence, the baseline would not be expected to change significantly without the Local Plan. However, policies in the Local Plan could support the objectives of the emerging Waste and Minerals Plans including by, for example, promoting the provision of on-site recycling facilities and the sustainable use of materials in new development.

Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling.
- ▶ The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources.
- ▶ The need to ensure the protection of the District's mineral resources from inappropriate development.
- ▶ The need to promote resource efficiency through sustainable design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation.

3.12 Cultural Heritage

- 3.12.1 Bolsover District has been a settlement site throughout history and has traces of the Bronze Age, Mesolithic activity and Roman activity. In a national context, the District has three noteworthy sites of cultural heritage importance: Creswell Crags which is home to Britain's only known Palaeolithic cave art⁵⁸ and which is now on the tentative List for World Heritage Sites⁵⁹; Bolsover Castle which was built in the 11th Century by William Peveril and which led to the development of the medieval market town which makes up Bolsover today; and Hardwick Hall, an architecturally significant Elizabethan country house built between 1590 and 1597.
- 3.12.2 The development of the northern half of the District reflects the large scale deep mining operation in the late 19th century and the surrounding purpose-built settlements. The southern half of the District was mined from the 14th century onward due to the shallow coal reserves in this area and this is shown by the early origin, small villages in the area.
- 3.12.3 The extent and importance of the Districts' cultural heritage is highlighted by the 194 listings covering 395 buildings. Of these listings, there are seven Grade I listed buildings, 25 Grade II* listed buildings and 360 Grade II listed buildings. There are also 27 conservation areas covering an area of 1,367.95 ha.
- 3.12.4 A total of 15 scheduled monuments are located within the District and which are concentrated in two distinct groups; one around Bolsover town and the other around the limestone gorges. There are also four Registered Parks and Gardens. These are:
- ▶ Barlborough Hall;
 - ▶ Welbeck Abbey;

⁵⁸ Oxford University Press: *Palaeolithic Cave Art at Creswell Crags in European Context*: Paul Pettitt, Paul Bahn and Sergio Ripoll. 2007.

⁵⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (2012) *Creswell Crags*. Available online: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5671/>

- ▶ Hardwick Hall; and
- ▶ Bolsover Castle.

3.12.5 The distribution of the District's designated cultural heritage assets is shown in **Figure 3.10**.

3.12.6 In addition to the District's designated cultural heritage assets, non-designated assets also contribute significantly to the character of the District's landscapes and townscapes and are an important cultural heritage resource.

3.12.7 Within the District, there are currently five historic assets on the Historic England 'At Risk' register⁶⁰. These are as follows:

▶ **Listed Buildings:**

- Barlborough Hall, Ward Lane, Barlborough (Grade I).

▶ **Scheduled Monuments:**

- Four watch houses (conduit houses), Old Bolsover; and
- Engine house, chimney and headstocks to the former Pleasley Colliery, Chesterfield Road, Pleasley.

▶ **Conservation Areas:**

- Bolsover Conservation Area; and
- Clowne Conservation Area.

3.12.8 Historic England identify that Conservation Area status can significantly affect property values. It identifies that in 2016, house prices were on average 50% higher in town centre conservation areas compared to matched non-conservation areas, 33% higher in urban residential conservation areas and 22% higher in rural conservation areas relative to comparable non-conservation areas⁶¹.

3.12.9 The Council has identified 36 historic buildings at risk in the District and the County Council 44 (although these designations overlap with one another) as a part of the Historic Environment Record⁶².

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

3.12.10 Bolsover's cultural heritage is a key feature of the District. Whilst it is reasonable to assume that the majority of Bolsover's designated heritage assets would be protected without the Local Plan (since works to them invariably require consent), elements which contribute to their significance could be harmed through inappropriate development in their vicinity. Opportunities to enhance assets may also be missed. Further, other non-designated elements which contribute to the character of the District could be harmed without a clear policy framework. Notwithstanding, it is recognised that national planning policy set out in the NPPF and the Council's Historic Environment SPD (produced to provide guidance on the protection of the District's cultural heritage) and other guidance (including, for example, the Heritage at Risk Strategy and Historic Environment Scheme) would together provide some level of protection in this regard.

⁶⁰ Historic England (2018) *Heritage at Risk Register*. Available online: <http://risk.historicengland.org.uk/register.aspx?rs=1&rt=0&pn=1&st=a&di=Bolsover&ctype=all&crit=>

⁶¹ Historic England (2017) *Heritage Counts 2017*. Available online: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2017/hc2017-conservation-areas.pdf>

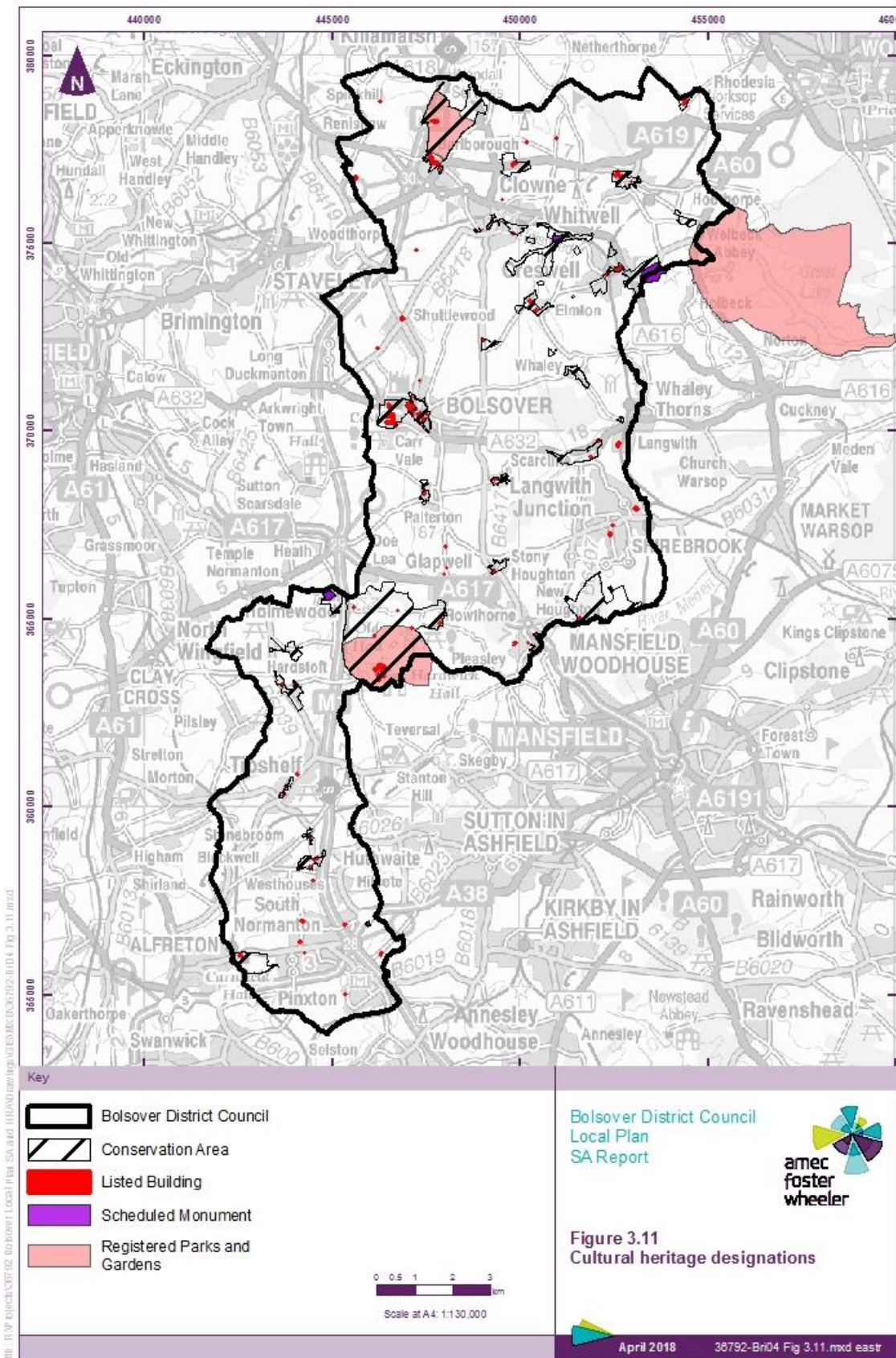
⁶² Historic England (2018) *Heritage Gateway*. Available online: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/default.aspx>



Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to protect and enhance the District's cultural heritage assets and their settings.
- ▶ The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets.
- ▶ The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible.
- ▶ The need to tackle heritage at risk.
- ▶ The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.

Figure 3.10 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets



3.13 Landscape

- 3.13.1 The landscape of Bolsover District is varied and is heavily influenced by its underlying geology. The District comprises the following two National Landscape Character Areas (NCA)⁶³:
- ▶ Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield; and
 - ▶ Southern Magnesian Limestone.
- 3.13.2 The north of the District falls within the Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA whilst the south is within the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield NCA⁶⁴. The 'Landscape Character of Derbyshire', produced by Derbyshire County Council⁶⁵ provides further information and assessment of the NCAs, subdividing the District into seven Landscape Character Types (LCT) of the two NCAs.
- 3.13.3 The Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield NCA is characterised as a large area which embraces major industrial towns and cities as well as villages and wider tracts of countryside. The landscape of the area is underpinned by generally low hills with broad valleys. This designation is split into five local LCTs: Coalfield Village Farmlands; Estate Farmlands; Wooded Farmlands; Coalfield Estatelands; and Riverside Meadows.
- 3.13.4 The Southern Magnesian Limestone classification is typified by gently rolling, agricultural landscapes, characterised by large scale open farmland, estate woodlands and limestone villages. This designation comprises two local LCTs: Limestone Farmlands and Limestone Gorges.
- 3.13.5 There are no national landscape designations affecting the District although a small proportion of the North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt extends into the north east of the District (see **Figure 3.11**).
- 3.13.6 The Bolsover Green Belt is in the north-west of the District, partially surrounding the urban areas of Barlborough and Clowne. It forms part of the wider Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Green Belt, which is in place to prevent the urban sprawl of the Sheffield/ Rotherham conurbation and its coalescence with Chesterfield and the towns of northern Derbyshire. The Green Belt around Barlborough and Clowne assists in preventing the two settlements from merging and protecting the countryside. It also partially assists in the regeneration of the conurbation by seeking to restrict development a significant distance (2.5 miles) from Sheffield. Further details with regards to the functional role of the Green Belt are set out within the Bolsover Partial Green Belt Review (updated November 2017).

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- 3.13.7 New development is likely to place pressure on the District's landscape. Whilst national planning policy set out in the NPPF and guidance contained in the Council's Successful Places SPD would continue to offer some protection and guidance, without local policy provision there is the potential that development could be inappropriately sited and designed. This could adversely affect the landscape character of the District. Further, opportunities may not be realised to enhance landscape character through, for example, the provision of green infrastructure or the adoption of high quality design standards which reflects local character.

⁶³ Natural England has divided England into 159 distinct natural areas.

⁶⁴ Natural England (2014) *National Character Area Profiles*. Available online:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

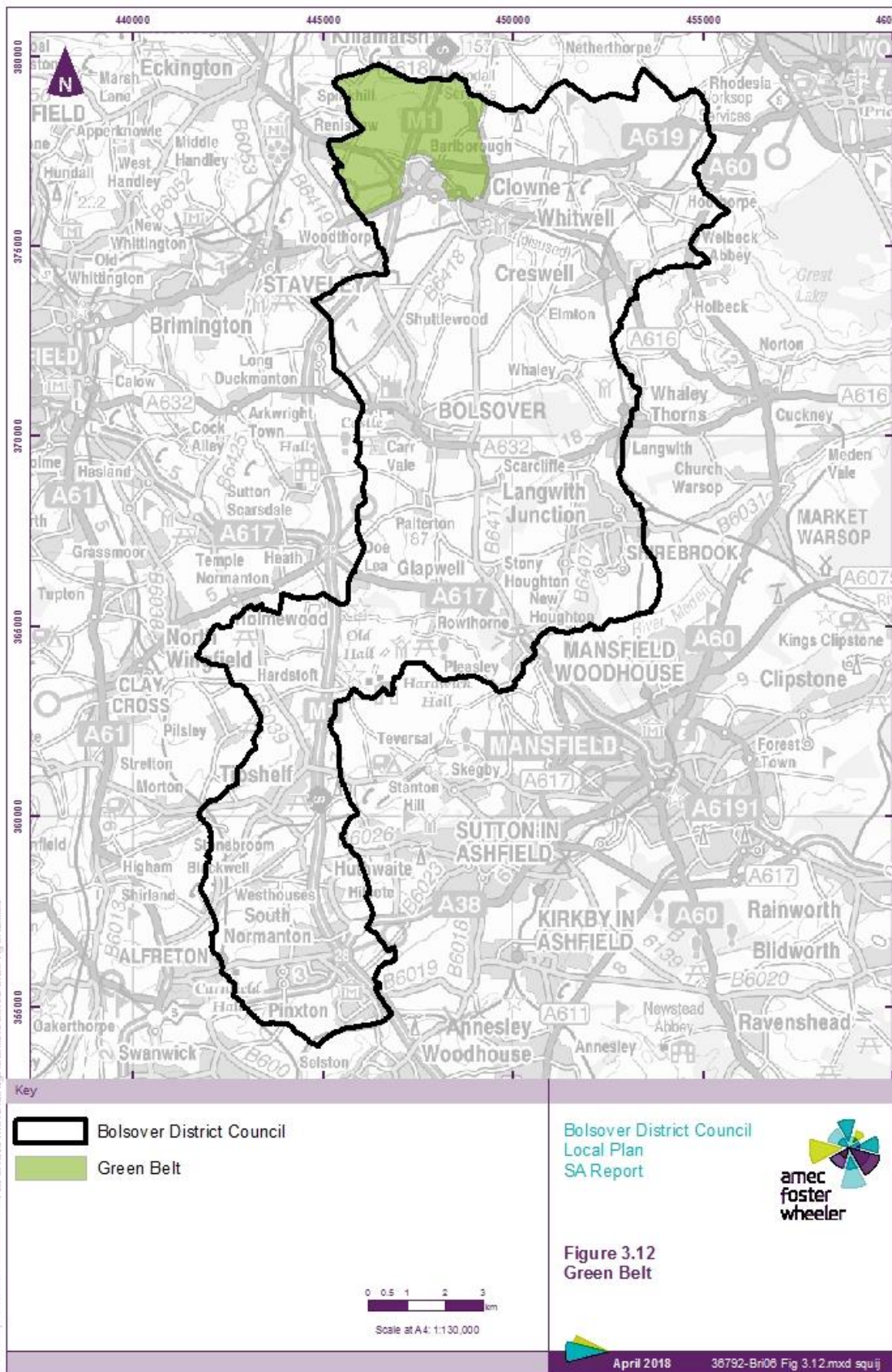
⁶⁵ Derbyshire County Council (2014) *The Landscape Character of Derbyshire*. Available online:
<http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/>



Key Sustainability Issues

- ▶ The need to conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.
- ▶ The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.

Figure 3.11 North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt



3.14 Key Sustainability Issues

3.14.1 From the analysis of the baseline presented in the preceding sections, a number of key sustainability issues affecting the District have been identified. These issues are summarised in **Table 3.16**.

Table 3.16 Key Sustainability Issues

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value. • The need to maintain, restore and expand the District's priority habitats. • The need to prevent the spread of invasive species and adapt ecological communities to climate change. • The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets. • The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps including in South Normanton and Pinxton, improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate.
Population and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to enable housing growth and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types. • The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock. • The need to promote lifetime homes. • The need to support the growth of the District's existing employers. • The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people. • The need to support the delivery of the Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans. • The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Districts' settlements and the availability of local jobs. • The need to support the provision of employment opportunities for people with disabilities. • The need to tackle deprivation, particularly in those areas that are most deprived. • The need to raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force. • The need to support the provision of educational facilities for people with special educational needs. • The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the District's town centres and larger villages. • The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development. • The need to support and grow tourism. • The need to promote high quality, inclusive design that meets the needs of all members of the community.
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect the health and wellbeing of the District's population. • The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and levels of physical activity.

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to minimise noise pollution and protect living and working environments from excessive noise. • The need to ensure that development does not encroach onto hazardous sites without appropriate mitigation. • The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the District.
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services. • The need to address congestion, particularly on and around the M1 Motorway. • The need to enhance the connectivity of the District's main settlements. • The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car. • The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel. • The need to reduce out-commuting from the District. • The need to encourage walking and cycling.
Land Use, Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land. • The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure. • The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. • The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources. • The need to promote the efficient use of water resources. • The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development. • The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air. • The need to improve air quality, particularly in the District's AQMAs.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change. • The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling. • The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources. • The need to ensure the protection of the District's mineral resources from inappropriate development. • The need to promote resource efficiency through sustainable design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect and enhance the District's cultural heritage assets and their settings. • The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets.

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible.• The need to tackle heritage at risk.• The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The need to conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.• The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.

4. SA Approach

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section describes the approach to the SA of the Publication Local Plan. In particular, it sets out the appraisal framework (the SA Framework) and how this has been used to appraise the key components of the Publication Local Plan.

4.2 SA Framework

4.2.1 The SA Framework comprises sustainability objectives and guide questions to inform the appraisal. Establishing appropriate SA objectives and guide questions is central to appraising the sustainability effects of the Local Plan for Bolsover District. Broadly, the SA objectives define the long term aspirations for the District with regard to social, economic and environmental considerations and it is against these objectives that the performance of the Publication Local Plan (and reasonable alternatives) has been appraised.

4.2.2 **Table 4.1** presents the SA Framework including SA objectives and associated guide questions. The SA objectives and guide questions reflect the analysis of the key objectives and policies arising from the review of plans and programmes (**Section 2**), the key sustainability issues identified through the analysis of the District's socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions (**Section 3**) and comments received during consultation on the Scoping Report (see **Appendix A**). The SEA Directive topic(s) to which each of the SA objectives relates is included in the third column.

Table 4.1 SA Framework

SA Objective	Guide Questions	
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance international and national designated nature conservation sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsars and Sites of Special Scientific Interest)? Will it conserve and enhance Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, Ancient Woodland and Regionally Important Geological Sites? Will it conserve and enhance the District's priority species and habitats of local significance? Will it increase or maintain the extent of the District's ecological habitats and/or enhance their quality? Will it prevent or minimise invasive species and support the adaptation of habitats to climate change? Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the District's green infrastructure network? Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 	Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Human Health
2. To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide a range of housing types to meet current and emerging need for market and affordable housing? Will it promote improvements to the District's existing housing stock? Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? 	Population

SA Objective	Guide Questions	
3. To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support the delivery of lifetime homes? • Will it deliver pitches required for Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople? 	Population
4. To improve educational attainment and skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide a supply of good quality employment land to meet the needs of the District's existing businesses and attract inward investment? • Will it help to diversify the local economy? • Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people including those with disabilities? • Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs? • Will it promote tourism? • Will it support rural diversification? • Will it promote a low carbon economy? • Will it reduce out-commuting? 	Population
5. To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase access to schools and colleges including for those with disabilities? • Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? • Will it promote investment in the District's educational establishments? 	Population Human Health
6. To improve the health and wellbeing of the District's population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and enhance community facilities and services? • Will it enhance accessibility to key community facilities and services? • Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the District's towns and villages? • Will it tackle deprivation in the District's most deprived areas and reduce inequalities in access to education, employment and services? • Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives? • Will it foster social cohesion? 	Population Human Health

SA Objective	Guide Questions	
7. To reduce the need to travel and deliver a sustainable, integrated transport network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce travel demand and the distance people travel for jobs, employment, leisure and services and facilities? • Will it reduce out-commuting? • Will it encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? • Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? • Will it enhance movement and accessibility for those that have mobility difficulties? • Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety? • Will it deliver investment in the District's transportation infrastructure? • Will it help to maintain a transport network that minimises the impact of transport on the environment and public health? • Will it reduce the level of freight movement by road? 	Population Human Health Air
8. To encourage the efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? • Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land in the District? • Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? • Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? 	Soil Material Assets
9. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce water pollution and improve ground and surface water quality across the District? • Will it reduce water consumption and encourage water efficiency? • Will it ensure that new water management infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to support new development? 	Water
10. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure? • Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems? • Will it discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? • Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? • Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding? 	Climatic Factors Water
11. To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and improve air quality? • Will it address air quality issues in the District's Air Quality Management Areas and prevent new designations? 	Air Human Health

SA Objective	Guide Questions	
12. To minimise greenhouse gases and deliver a managed response to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality? • Will it minimise emissions to air from new development? • Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it plan or implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? • Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy in the District and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? • Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? • Will it increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change? 	Climatic Factors
13. To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage the use of sustainable, local materials? • Will it avoid sterilisation of mineral reserves? • Will it promote the efficient use of minerals? • Will it reduce waste arisings? • Will it increase the reuse and recycling of waste? • Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs? 	Material Assets
14. To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to conserve and enhance existing features of the historic built environment and their settings, including archaeological assets? • Will it reduce risks to the quality, quantity and setting of designated heritage assets including heritage identified as being at risk? • Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets? • Will it promote local cultural distinctiveness? • Will it improve the quality of the built environment, and maintain local distinctiveness and historic townscape character in the District's towns and villages? • Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use? • Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 	Cultural Heritage
15. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes? • Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? • Will it prevent the coalescence of the District's towns and villages? • Will it avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt and ensure the Green Belt endures? 	Landscape

4.2.3 **Table 4.2** shows the extent to which the SA objectives encompass the range of issues identified in the SEA Directive.

Table 4.2 Coverage of the SEA Directive Topics by the SA Objectives

SEA Directive Topic	SA Objective(s)
Biodiversity	1
Population *	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Human Health	1, 5, 6, 7, 11
Fauna	1
Flora	1
Soil	8
Water	9, 10
Air	7, 11
Climatic Factors	12
Material Assets *	8, 13
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	14
Landscape	15

* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 Based on the contents of the Publication Local Plan detailed in **Section 1.4**, the SA Framework has been used to appraise the following key components of the document:

- ▶ vision and Local Plan objectives;
- ▶ the development requirements (in terms of the preferred housing and employment land target options and preferred spatial strategy);
- ▶ land allocations and strategic land allocations (including reasonable alternatives); and
- ▶ plan policies.

4.3.2 The approach to the appraisal of each of the elements listed above is set out in the sections that follow.

Vision and Objectives

4.3.3 It is important that the vision and objectives of the Local Plan are aligned with the SA objectives. The vision and objectives contained in the Publication Local Plan (see **Section 1.4**) have therefore been appraised for their compatibility with the objectives that comprise the SA Framework to help establish whether the proposed general approach to the Local Plan is in accordance with the principles of sustainability. A compatibility matrix has been used to record the appraisal, as shown in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3 Compatibility Matrix

SA Objective	Local Plan Vision/Objective			
	Vision	Objective A: Sustainable Growth	Objective B: Climate Change	Objective C...etc
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.	+	0	+	?
2. To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	+	-	+	+
3. Etc...	+	0	+	?

Key

+	Compatible	?	Uncertain
0	Neutral	-	Incompatible

NB: where more than one symbol/colour is presented in a box it indicates that the appraisal has identified both compatibilities and incompatibilities between the Publication Local Plan vision/objectives and the SA objectives. Where a box is coloured but also contains a '?', this indicates a degree of uncertainty regarding the relationship between the Publication Local Plan vision/objectives and the SA objectives although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used.

Development Requirements

4.3.4 The development requirements in terms of the quantum and distribution of housing and employment land to be accommodated in the District over the plan period have been appraised against each of the SA objectives that comprise the SA Framework using an appraisal matrix. The matrix includes:

- ▶ the SA objectives;
- ▶ a score indicating the nature of the effect for each option on each SA objective;
- ▶ a commentary on significant effects (including consideration of the cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects as well as the geography, duration, temporary/permanence and likelihood of any effects) and on any assumptions or uncertainties; and
- ▶ recommendations, including any mitigation or enhancements measures.

4.3.5 The format of the matrix that has been used in the appraisal is shown in **Table 4.4**. A qualitative scoring system has been adopted which is set out in **Table 4.5** and to guide the appraisal, specific

definitions have been developed for what constitutes a significant effect, a minor effect or a neutral effect for each of the 15 SA objectives; these can be found in **Appendix E**.

Table 4.4 Appraisal Matrix

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Score	Commentary
15. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes? Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? Will it prevent the coalescence of the District's towns and villages? Will it avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt and ensure the Green Belt endures? 	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>A description of the likely significant effects of the preferred option on the SA objective has been provided here, drawing on baseline information as appropriate.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation and enhancement measures are outlined here. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any assumptions made in undertaking the appraisal are listed here. <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any uncertainties encountered during the appraisal are listed here.

Table 4.5 Scoring System

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The option contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The option contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The option does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The option detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The option detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the option and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain	The option has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an appraisal to be made.	?

NB: where more than one symbol/colour is presented in a box it indicates that the appraisal has identified both positive and negative effects. Where a box is coloured but also contains a '?', this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect.

4.3.6 The completed appraisal matrices are presented at **Appendix F**. Summaries of the results of the appraisals are provided in **Section 5.3** of this report together with the Council's justification for the selection of the development requirements in light of the reasonable alternatives considered.

Land Allocations and Strategic Land Allocations

4.3.7 As set out in **Section 1.4**, the Publication Local Plan allocates a total of 22 housing sites whilst Policy WC1 allocates a total of 6 employment sites in addition to four sites identified as developed

during 2015-2017, one under construction and seven sites with planning permission. This is in addition to four strategic land allocations. In preparing the Publication Local Plan, the Council has also considered a range of alternative sites. Following the approach detailed in the Scoping Report, the land allocations including strategic allocations and reasonable alternatives have been appraised against the SA objectives that comprise the SA Framework using tailored appraisal criteria and associated thresholds of significance. The site appraisal criteria and outcomes of this assessment are presented at **Appendix G**.

- 4.3.8 Reflecting their importance to the delivery of the Local Plan and capacity to generate significant effects, the four strategic land allocations have also been subject to more detailed appraisal. This appraisal has been informed by the findings of the initial assessment but has also taken into account publicly available information on the sites including masterplans and documentation submitted in support of planning applications where applicable as well as the provisions of the respective Publication Local Plan policies (Policies SS4 to SS7). This detailed appraisal has been recorded in a matrix similar to that shown in **Table 4.4** and the definitions of significance outlined in **Appendix D** used to guide the determination of effects. The detailed appraisal matrices are contained at **Appendix H**.
- 4.3.9 The findings of the appraisal of the strategic land allocations are summarised in **Section 5.4** of this report. The appraisal of the smaller scale land allocations is summarised in **Section 5.5** and the reasons for taking forward the proposed allocations and for rejecting the reasonable alternatives considered is provided in **Appendix G**.

Plan Policies

- 4.3.10 The thematic policies contained in each of the six Publication Local Plan policy chapters have been appraised against the SA objectives by plan chapter with a score awarded for both each constituent policy and for the cumulative effect of each chapter. A matrix has been used to record the findings of the appraisal, as shown in **Table 4.6**, adopting the qualitative scoring system set out in **Table 4.5** and guided by the definitions of significance in **Appendix E**. The appraisal matrices are presented at **Appendix I**.

Table 4.6 Policy Appraisal Matrix

SA Objective	SS1	SS2	Etc..	Cumulative Effect	Commentary
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.	0	-/?	-/?		<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>A description of the likely significant effects of the plan policies on the SA objective has been provided here, drawing on baseline information as appropriate.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation and enhancement measures are outlined here. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any assumptions made in undertaking the appraisal are listed here. <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any uncertainties encountered during the appraisal are listed here.

Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

- 4.3.11 The SEA Directive and SEA Regulations require that the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Local Plan are assessed. In particular, it is important to consider the combined

sustainability effects of the policies and proposals of the Local Plan both alone and in-combination with other plans and programmes.

- 4.3.12 As noted above, the appraisal of the proposed plan policies (**Appendix I**) has been undertaken by Publication Local Plan chapter in order to determine the cumulative effects of each policy area. Throughout the policy appraisal matrices and site appraisals, reference is also made to where cumulative effects could occur between the policy themes and proposals. In addition, a cumulative effects assessment has been undertaken in order to clearly identify areas where policies work together. This is presented in **Table 5.15** and summarised in **Section 5.7**. Additional commentary is also provided where the Publication Local Plan may have effects in-combination with other plans and programmes.

4.4 When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom

- 4.4.1 This SA of the Publication Local Plan was undertaken by Amec Foster Wheeler in Winter/Spring 2017/2018.

4.5 Difficulties Encountered in Undertaking the Appraisal

- 4.5.1 The SEA Directive requires the identification of any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered during the appraisal process. These uncertainties and assumptions are detailed in the appraisal matrices. Those uncertainties and assumptions common across the appraisal are outlined below.

Uncertainties

- ▶ The exact composition and design of future development proposals is unknown and would be subject to planning approval.
- ▶ The extent to which new housing development meets local needs will be dependent on the mix of housing delivered (in terms of size, type and tenure) which is currently unknown.
- ▶ The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created (in the context of the local labour market) and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.
- ▶ The exact scale of greenhouse gas emissions associated with Plan options will be dependent on a number of factors including: the exact design of new development; future travel patterns and trends; individual energy consumption behaviour; and the extent to which energy supply has been decarbonised over the plan period.
- ▶ The exact scale of waste associated with the Plan options will be dependent on a number of factors including: the design of new development; waste collection and disposal regimes; and individual behaviour with regard to recycling and reuse.

Assumptions

- ▶ For those sites with planning consent, it is assumed that social, economic and environmental impacts have been duly considered as part of the planning application process.
- ▶ It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water with regard to infrastructure requirements for future development.
- ▶ Measures contained in the Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan would be expected to help ensure that future water resource demands arising from new development are met.
- ▶ It is assumed that the emerging Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan will make provision to accommodate additional waste associated with growth in the District.



- ▶ It is assumed that the mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Statements submitted in support of planning applications for the development of the strategic allocations considered in the SA Report (where available) will be implemented.

5. Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section presents the findings of the appraisal of effects of the Publication Local Plan against the SA objectives. It assesses the compatibility of the Local Plan vision and objectives with the SA objectives (**Section 5.2**) before presenting summaries of the appraisals of the development requirements (**Section 5.3**), strategic land allocations (**Section 5.4**), smaller scale land allocations (**Section 5.5**) and plan policies (**Section 5.6**). Cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects of the Publication Local Plan, both alone and in-combination with other plans and programmes, are considered in **Section 5.7**.

5.2 Local Plan Vision and Objectives

- 5.2.1 A matrix has been completed to assess the compatibility of the vision and objectives contained in the Publication Local Plan against the SA objectives. **Table 5.1** presents the results of this compatibility assessment.

Vision

- 5.2.2 The vision for the District seeks to deliver economic and social transformation whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. Reflecting its emphasis on these three strands of sustainability, the vision has been assessed as being compatible with the majority of the SA objectives. There is the potential for conflicts particularly between those elements of the vision that support economic growth and social transformation and SA objectives concerning environmental protection and enhancement (and vice-versa), although the extent of any conflict is likely to depend on how the vision is realised through the policies and proposals of the Publication Local Plan. In consequence, where the relationship between the vision and SA objectives relating to biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape has been assessed as being compatible, a degree of uncertainty has been identified.
- 5.2.3 Incompatibilities have been identified between the vision and waste and resource use (SA Objective 13). This reflects the anticipated increase in the use of resources and generation of waste during the construction and operation of new development in the District.
- 5.2.4 The potential for both compatibilities and incompatibilities has been identified in respect of those SA objectives relating to health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6), land use (SA Objective 8), water (SA Objective 9), air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12). This reflects the fact that, whilst the vision promotes environmental protection, health and wellbeing and high quality design, growth will inevitably lead to an increase in resource use, land take and emissions to air. The vision has also been assessed as having both a compatible and incompatible relationship with transport (SA Objective 7) as whilst it supports the creation of local employment opportunities and investment in infrastructure (which may help to reduce out commuting and promote the use of public transport), as well as reducing the need to travel, growth will inevitably lead to an increase in vehicle movements.
- 5.2.5 Overall, whilst the refinements to the vision since earlier SA stages have partially addressed these conflicts, it still leaves room for a number of uncertainties as potential conflicts could arise between growth, resource use and environmental factors. The effects are highly dependent on whether growth is achieved under consideration of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Objectives

- 5.2.6 The Publication Local Plan objectives are broad ranging spanning key socio-economic and environmental themes. As a result, none of the Publication Local Plan objectives have been

assessed as being incompatible with all of the SA objectives whilst compatibilities have been identified with each SA objective.

- 5.2.7 Those SA objectives that are particularly well supported by the Publication Local Plan objectives include SA Objective 2 (housing), SA Objective 3 (economy), SA Objective 4 (education) and SA Objective 5 (regeneration). Broadly, this reflects the emphasis of the Publication Local Plan objectives on the delivery of sustainable growth to meet local needs. The Publication Local Plan objectives that support the protection and enhancement of the District's natural and built environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation and high quality design, meanwhile, have been assessed as being compatible with those SA objectives related to biodiversity (SA Objective 1), land use (SA Objective 8), water (SA Objective 9), flood risk (SA Objective 10), air quality (SA Objective 11), climate change (SA Objective 12), resource use (SA Objective 13), cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) and landscape and townscape (SA Objective 15).
- 5.2.8 The assessment presented in **Table 5.1** does highlight that in some instances tensions may exist between the two sets of objectives. Where tensions have been identified, this primarily relates to, on the one hand, the aspiration for growth to meet local needs and deliver economic prosperity, and on the other, the need to protect and enhance the District's environmental assets and minimise resource use, waste and greenhouse gas emissions. In this respect, the Publication Local Plan objectives 'Economic Prosperity', 'Employment Opportunities' and 'Meeting Housing Needs' in particular could have adverse impacts on biodiversity (SA Objective 1), cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) and landscape and townscape (SA Objective 15) and will lead to increased resource use (including land and water), waste generation and emissions associated with new housing and economic development. Conversely, those Publication Local Plan objectives that seek to protect and enhance the District's environmental assets and address climate change could restrict new economic and residential development resulting in tensions in respect SA Objective 2 (housing) and SA Objective 3 (economy) in particular.
- 5.2.9 The potential for both compatibilities and incompatibilities has been identified in respect of those SA objectives relating to (in particular) health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6), transport (SA Objective 7), air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12). This reflects the fact that, whilst new development could help to reduce the need to travel by car and associated emissions to air (through, for example, the provision of locally accessible community facilities and services and employment opportunities), development will inevitably lead to an increase in vehicle movements and emissions during both construction and operation.
- 5.2.10 Where the assessment has identified uncertainties in the relationship between the Publication Local Plan objectives and SA objectives, this reflects uncertainties with regard to the scale, type and location of development that could come forward as a result of the implementation of the Local Plan (see in particular Publication Local Plan Objectives F and G).
- 5.2.11 Collectively, the refinement of the objectives since earlier SA stages is considered to ensure that they remain broadly supportive of the SA objectives. Where possible incompatibilities have been identified, tensions between the objectives can be resolved if development takes place in accordance with all of the Publication Local Plan objectives. As such, an incompatibility is not necessarily an insurmountable issue.

Table 5.1 Compatibility Matrix

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Vision/Objective																
	Vision	Objective A: Sustainable Growth	Objective B: Climate Change	Objective C: Countryside, Landscape Character & Wildlife	Objective D: Historic Environment	Objective E: Regeneration	Objective F: Tourism	Objective G: Infrastructure and New Facilities	Objective H: Sustainable Transport	Objective I: Green Spaces and Green Infrastructure	Objective J: Rural Areas	Objective K: Health and Well Being	Objective L: Economic Prosperity	Objective M: Employment Opportunities	Objective N: Meeting Housing Needs	Objective O: Place Making	Objective P: Town Centres
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.	+/?	+	+	+	0	?	+	?	0	+	-	+	+/-	-	-	+	0
2. To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0
3. To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+
4. To improve educational attainment and skills.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0
5. To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6. To improve the health and wellbeing of the District's population.	+/-	+	0	+	0	+/-	0	?	+	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-
7. To reduce the need to travel and deliver a sustainable, integrated transport network.	+/-	+	+	0	0	+	?	?	+	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	-	0	+/-

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Vision/Objective																
	Vision	Objective A: Sustainable Growth	Objective B: Climate Change	Objective C: Countryside, Landscape Character & Wildlife	Objective D: Historic Environment	Objective E: Regeneration	Objective F: Tourism	Objective G: Infrastructure and New Facilities	Objective H: Sustainable Transport	Objective I: Green Spaces and Green Infrastructure	Objective J: Rural Areas	Objective K: Health and Well Being	Objective L: Economic Prosperity	Objective M: Employment Opportunities	Objective N: Meeting Housing Needs	Objective O: Place Making	Objective P: Town Centres
8. To encourage the efficient use of land.	+/-	+	0	+	0	+	0	?	0	0	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+
9. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	+/-	+	+	+	0	-	?	?	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
10. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0/?	+	+	0	0	0/?	0	0/?	0	+	0/?	0	0/?	0/?	0/?	0	0
11. To improve air quality.	+/-	+	+	0	0	+/-	?	?	+	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	-	0	+/-
12. To minimise greenhouse gases and deliver a managed response to the effects of climate change.	+/-	+	+	0	0	+/-	?	?	+	+	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	0	+/-
13. To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	-	+	+	0	0	-	?	?	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
14. To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	+/?	+	0	+	+	?	+	?	0	0	?	0	+/-	-	-	+	+/-

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Vision/Objective																
	Vision	Objective A: Sustainable Growth	Objective B: Climate Change	Objective C: Countryside, Landscape Character & Wildlife	Objective D: Historic Environment	Objective E: Regeneration	Objective F: Tourism	Objective G: Infrastructure and New Facilities	Objective H: Sustainable Transport	Objective I: Green Spaces and Green Infrastructure	Objective J: Rural Areas	Objective K: Health and Well Being	Objective L: Economic Prosperity	Objective M: Employment Opportunities	Objective N: Meeting Housing Needs	Objective O: Place Making	Objective P: Town Centres
15. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	+/?	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	0	+	+/-	0	+/-	-	-	+	+/-

Key

+	Compatible	?	Uncertain
0	Neutral	-	Incompatible

NB: where more than one symbol/colour is presented in a box it indicates that the appraisal has identified both compatibilities and incompatibilities between the Publication Local Plan vision/objectives and the SA objectives. Where a box is coloured but also contains a '?', this indicates a degree of uncertainty regarding the relationship between the Publication Local Plan vision/objectives and the SA objectives although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used.

5.3 Development Requirements

5.3.1 The housing target, employment land target and spatial strategy of the Publication Local Plan (as set out in Policies SS2 and SS3 and collectively referred to as the development requirements) have been appraised against the SA objectives in accordance with the approach set out in **Section 4**. The findings of the appraisal are presented in **Appendix E** for each constituent component. **Table 5.2** summarises the findings of the appraisal and identifies the cumulative likely significant effects of the development requirements.

Table 5.2 Summary of the Appraisal of the development requirements

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Housing provision (5,700 dwellings)	-/?	++	+	+/-	+/?	+/-	+/-	+/-/?	--	0/?	-/?	-	-	+/-/?	+/-/?
Employment provision (92 ha)	-/?	0/+/?	++	+	+/?	+/-	+/-/?	+/-/?	-	0/?	+/-/?	-	-	-/?	+/-
Spatial Strategy	-/?	++	+/?	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	--	0/?	+/-/?	+	~	+/-/?	+/-
Cumulative Effect of the Development Requirements	-/?	++	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	0/?	+/-	+/-	-	+/-/?	+/-

5.3.2 The delivery of 5,700 dwellings over the plan period is expected to have a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). It is consistent with the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) Update Report (2017), which identifies a requirement of 272 dwellings per annum for the District, and in addition, a further 10% housing buffer has been identified in order to ensure a degree of flexibility in the sites that are developed during the plan period whilst ensuring that the target is met. The spatial strategy focuses development in the District’s towns of Bolsover and Shirebrook, with additional development in the emerging towns of Clowne and South Normanton. In this regard, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2013) highlights that the need for affordable housing is greatest in the Bolsover and Clowne sub-market areas.

5.3.3 Bolsover District has a relatively small economy which is still adjusting to the decline of its traditional manufacturing and former mining industries (although the District has seen high levels of employment growth over the last decade). In this context, employment land provision at the highest end of the range selected in February 2016 and subject to SA following its selection would be expected to help further diversify the local economy, support existing businesses, attract inward investment and stimulate additional jobs growth the most. Jobs growth would, in-turn, increase the amount of money spent in the local economy and there may also be supply chain benefits associated with new businesses.

5.3.4 Under the preferred spatial strategy, jobs would be created in accessible locations whilst residential development would be increasingly concentrated in more sustainable settlements and thus more accessible to existing employment centres. Employment development in Bolsover and Clowne in particular will also benefit from good connectivity to the M1 and there may be opportunities to capitalise upon proposals associated with the Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan (2014) and the M1 Strategic Growth Corridor. The delivery of 92 ha of employment land would also be expected to provide greater choice and flexibility in land supply. This could help to attract

additional inward investment, support indigenous business growth and, potentially, facilitate diversification of the local economy. In this regard, the Economic Development Needs Assessment (2015) highlights that the provision of 92 ha of land would better position Bolsover to compete successfully for imported demand from the logistics and distribution sector. Provision for 92 ha of employment land could also provide flexibility should sites with existing planning permission not come forward as expected.

- 5.3.5 Overall, the development requirements have been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the economy (SA Objective 3).
- 5.3.6 No further cumulative significant positive effects have been identified during the appraisal of the development requirements. A minor positive effect has been identified in respect of regeneration (SA Objective 5). This principally reflects the potential for new development to improve the viability and vitality of existing, and support investment in new, shops, services and facilities in the areas where growth is located and for economic development to support jobs creation, training and regeneration including in the District's more deprived areas such as Shirebrook. Further, by concentrating new residential development and employment uses in the District's more sustainable settlements, the preferred spatial strategy should ensure that prospective workers and residents have good accessibility to key community facilities, services and employment opportunities.
- 5.3.7 The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 identifies that in the long term, new waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent's Asset Management Plans. In consequence, cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9).
- 5.3.8 No further cumulative significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal. The assessment has identified negative effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1). This reflects the anticipated loss of greenfield land to accommodate development (and associated direct impacts on habitats and species) and the potential for indirect adverse effects on designated nature conservation sites in the area surrounding Clowne and Whitwell in particular. However, the magnitude of any negative effects in this regard will be dependent on the existing biodiversity value of sites taken forward for development and project-specific proposals. New development will also result in increased resource use and the generation of waste and in consequence, the development requirements have been assessed as having a cumulative negative effect on SA Objective 13.
- 5.3.9 Mixed positive and negative effects have been identified in respect of a number of the SA objectives. With regard to education (SA Objective 4) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6), this reflects the potential for development to, on the one hand, support investment in new educational and health facilities, and on the other, result in increased pressure on existing services and facilities (if unmitigated). In this regard, the assessments contained in **Appendix E** highlight that there are existing capacity issues in educational and healthcare services and facilities.
- 5.3.10 The settlements that are to be the focus for additional growth under the preferred spatial strategy are well connected to the public transport network. Allied with their provision of key services and facilities as well as employment opportunities, this is expected to encourage walking and cycling and the use of public transport and could help to reduce out-commuting. However, growth will inevitably lead to an increase in vehicle movements and emissions to air. Overall, mixed positive and negative effects have therefore been identified in respect of transport (SA Objective 7), air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12).
- 5.3.11 The development requirements have also been assessed as having a mixed positive and negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8) and landscape (SA Objective 15). This reflects the anticipated loss of greenfield land and related adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity but the expected reuse of brownfield sites in some instances and which could enhance the quality of the built environment and improve townscapes.
- 5.3.12 The assessment has identified that the construction and operation of development could have both positive and negative effects on the historic environment (SA Objective 14) due to direct and indirect impacts on heritage assets but also the potential for development to enhance these assets.

Overall, a mixed positive and negative effects has therefore been identified in respect of this objective.

Reasons for the Selection of the Development Requirements and for the Rejection of Alternatives

Considered Housing Land Target Option

- 5.3.13 As set out in the SA Report (October 2015), a total of three housing target options were identified in the Strategic Options consultation document. The options were as follows:
- ▶ Option 1: A housing target below objectively assessed need based on past delivery levels (185 dwellings a year).
 - ▶ Option 2: A housing target that meets the identified objectively assessed need (240 dwellings a year).
 - ▶ Option 3: A housing target that exceeds objectively assessed need (350 dwellings a year).
- 5.3.14 The SA concluded that the range and type of effects associated with all three housing target options were similar with significant positive and positive effects identified in respect of housing, the economy and regeneration but negative effects expected in respect of biodiversity, air quality, climate change and resource use. Significant negative effects were identified in respect of water for all options reflecting existing wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the District. In broad terms, the magnitude of both positive and negative effects identified was commensurate with the level of housing proposed.
- 5.3.15 The findings of the 2016 appraisal indicated that Option 2 (240 dwellings per year) was the best performing option when considered against the SA objectives. The SA Report stated that “*This option is expected to meet the District’s objectively assessed need for housing whilst generally avoiding significant adverse socio-economic and environmental effects. Reflecting the scale of housing provision proposed (and so the associated land take), the potential for negative (including significant negative) effects is greatest under Option 3 (a housing target of 340 dwellings per year), although positive effects on the economy and regeneration could be greatest of the three options considered. Option 1 (a housing target of 185 dwellings per year) takes forward a lower housing target which could minimise the potential for negative effects across a number of the SA objectives used in this appraisal; however, Option 1 would not meet the District’s objectively assessed need for housing.*”
- 5.3.16 Since the 2016 appraisal, in light of the updated Housing OAN evidence, a further option was identified in November 2017, namely “A housing target that meets the identified objectively assessed need (272 dwellings a year) plus a 10% buffer”. This option has been assessed as part of the preparation of this SA Report (as set out above) and taking into account the findings of this appraisal, it has been taken forward as the preferred housing requirement.

Reasons for the Selection of Housing Land Target

- 5.3.17 The Council’s selection of a housing land target that meets the identified objectively assessed need plus a 10% buffer as the preferred housing target option was based on it being the best performing option when assessed against the SA objectives and that it reflected the NPPF requirement for local plans to ensure that the full, objectively assessed need for their area is met. This option was also supported by the three other Housing Market Area authorities, as well as Sheffield City Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council and meeting the Housing OAN will provide the minimum the Council will be expected to provide at Examination.

Reasons for the Rejection of Alternatives

- 5.3.18 The Council’s rejection of the alternative options was based on them performing less well when assessed against the SA objectives and that Options 1 and now 2 were below the identified

objectively assessed need and that Option 3 was unlikely to be deliverable. As a consequence, selection of either of these three alternatives would reduce the likelihood of the Local Plan for Bolsover District being found sound at Examination and thus justified their rejection.

Considered Employment Land Target Options

- 5.3.19 As set out in the SA Report (October 2015), a range of employment land target options have been considered in preparing the Publication Local Plan. A total of three options were presented for consultation as part of the Strategic Options consultation document and subject to SA, as follows:
- ▶ Option 1: An employment land target based on the lower end of the recommended range (approximately 65 ha between 2015 and 2033).
 - ▶ Option 2: An employment land target based on the amount of land with planning permission (approximately 80 ha between 2015 and 2033).
 - ▶ Option 3: An employment land target based on the highest end of the recommended range (approximately 100 ha between 2015 and 2033).
- 5.3.20 The findings of the SA indicated that the range and type of effects associated with all three employment land target options identified in the Strategic Options consultation document and considered by the Council were similar with significant positive effects being identified in respect of the economy and more minor positive effects expected on housing, education and regeneration. No significant negative effects were identified during the assessment although the SA highlighted the potential for adverse effects on biodiversity, water, climate change, resource use and cultural heritage.

Reasons for the selection of Preferred Employment Land Target Option

- 5.3.21 The Council's selection of an employment target based on the highest end of the recommended range (Option 3) as the preferred employment target option was based on it being the best performing option when assessed against the SA objectives and that it would better position Bolsover to compete successfully for imported demand from the logistics and distribution sector. Provision for 92 ha of employment land, which is the total available within the updated Employment Land Availability Assessment and in light of the impacts of the proposed route of HS2, could also provide flexibility should sites with existing planning permission not come forward as expected.

Reasons for the rejection of alternatives

- 5.3.22 The Council's rejection of the alternative options was based on them performing less well when assessed against the SA objectives and that Options 1 and 2 would be less in conformity with the NPPF which states that when drawing up local plans, local planning authorities should plan positively for a strong, competitive economy. In view of the evidence provided by the Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA) (October 2015), selection of either of these two alternatives would reduce the likelihood of the Local Plan for Bolsover District being found sound at examination and thus justified their rejection.

Considered Spatial Strategy Options

- 5.3.23 As set out in the SA Report (October 2016), four spatial options relating to the future distribution of development in the District were set out in the Strategic Options consultation document:
- ▶ Option A: Focus on the more sustainable settlements.
 - ▶ Option B: Focus on the most viable settlements.
 - ▶ Option C: Focus on those settlements with key regeneration needs.
 - ▶ Option D: Focus on an East-West growth corridor.

- 5.3.24 All four spatial strategy options were appraised with the findings presented in the 2016 SA Report that accompanied the Strategic Options consultation document. The SA Report concluded that, on balance, Options A and C were the best performing options. This principally reflected the fact that under these options, housing and employment growth would be directed to those settlements in the District with the greatest capacity to accommodate growth and where there is the potential to realise regeneration opportunities. Conversely, the SA Report highlighted that the implementation of Option B and, in particular, Option D would result in a larger proportion of future growth being directed to the District's smaller settlements and which do not benefit from accessibility to a good range of community facilities and services. The SA Report also found that these options would result in more extensive greenfield land being required to accommodate growth such that the potential for significant negative effects on biodiversity, land use and landscape and townscape may be increased.
- 5.3.25 Since the 2016 appraisal, a slightly revised spatial strategy option has been identified. This option includes slightly greater amounts of residential development in Shirebrook, South Normanton and Pinxton. This option has been assessed as part of the preparation of this SA Report (as set out above) and taking into account the findings of this appraisal, it has been taken forward as the preferred spatial strategy.

Reasons for the Selection of Preferred Spatial Strategy Option

- 5.3.26 The Council's selection in February 2016 of a spatial strategy option that combines Option A with elements of Options C and B was intended to draw upon the best performing elements of these options under the SA and ensure that the Local Plan for Bolsover District was successfully achieving sustainable development. This approach is considered to direct additional growth to the District's more sustainable settlements in order to take advantage of their greater employment opportunities, better transport links and services and facilities, but ensuring that a larger share goes to settlements such as Clowne where viability is better and to Whitwell and Bolsover where key brownfield sites exist. The slightly revised version of this preferred spatial strategy option identified in November 2017 performs slightly better than the option selected in February 2016 given its slightly greater direction of growth to Bolsover District's more sustainable settlements. As a result, the Council has now selected this option for the Publication Local Plan.

Reasons for the Rejection of Alternatives

- 5.3.27 The Council's rejection of the alternative options was based on them performing less well when assessed against the SA objectives and they would be less likely to ensure that the Local Plan for Bolsover District was successfully achieving sustainable development and so less in conformity with the NPPF. As a result, selection of the considered alternatives would reduce the likelihood of the Local Plan for Bolsover District being found sound at Examination and thus justified their rejection.

5.4 Strategic Land Allocations

- 5.4.1 To support the delivery of the development requirements, a number of suggested strategic land allocations have been considered. In this context, strategic land allocations have been taken to exist where sites are being promoted as a large scale, comprehensive development proposal, relative to the adjoining settlement that it would extend. For the Local Plan for Bolsover District, the strategic land allocations were as follows:
- ▶ Bolsover North, Bolsover;
 - ▶ Clowne Garden Village, Clowne;
 - ▶ Former Whitwell Colliery Site, Whitwell; and
 - ▶ Former Coalite Works Site, Bolsover.

- 5.4.2 The four strategic land allocations were initially appraised as part of the SA of the Strategic and Preferred Options consultation document. In order to take into account the most recent information in relation to the sites and also the consultation responses to the SA Report that accompanied the Preferred Options consultation document, the appraisal of the strategic land allocations has been reviewed and amended where necessary. In undertaking this appraisal, consideration has also been given to the provisions of policies SS4 to SS7.
- 5.4.3 The strategic land allocations have been appraised using tailored appraisal criteria and associated thresholds of significance. The site appraisal criteria and outcomes of this assessment are presented at **Appendix G**. As per the approach detailed in **Section 4.3**, the strategic land allocations have also been subject to more detailed appraisal. The findings of this detailed appraisal are presented in **Table 5.3** and summarised below (the appraisal matrices are contained in **Appendix H**).

Table 5.3 Strategic Land Allocations

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Strategic Site: Bolsover North	+/-	++	+	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-	-
Strategic Site: Clowne Garden Village	+/- /?	++	++	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-/?	-- /?
Strategic Site: Former Whitwell Colliery	++/-	++	++	+/-	+/-	++/-	+/-	++/-	--	0	+/- /?	+/-	--	0/?	+/-
Priority Regeneration Area: Former Coalite Chemical Works	+/-	++	++	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	++/-	--	-	+/-	++/-	-	-- /?	+/-
Cumulative Effect	+/-	++	++	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	++/-	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-/?	+/-

Bolsover North

Overview

- 5.4.4 This site is located to the immediate north of Bolsover town between Oxcroft Lane and Marlpit Lane and comprises predominantly agricultural land (circa 38ha). The development is expected to deliver approximately 950 dwellings, a replacement infant school, extra care facility and town park and outline planning permission was granted in October 2017.

Summary of Effects

- 5.4.5 The approved development of Bolsover North includes the construction of approximately 950 dwellings including 95 affordable dwellings. This would help meet housing need in Bolsover including for affordable homes (which the SHMA identifies as being 184 affordable dwellings per annum). Further, the scheme as proposed would deliver a senior living/extra care home facility of approximately 70 units. The proposed development of Bolsover North has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2).

- 5.4.6 Bolsover North is within very close proximity to key services and facilities as well as Bolsover town centre. Allied with the provision of 1 ha of land for a replacement infant and nursery school (Policy SS4 also requires that proposals provide for the expansion of primary phase education provision in Bolsover through the expansion of the existing Bolsover Church of England Junior School) and proposals for the development of a town park, this has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). However, there is the potential that the development of the site could place pressure on existing services and facilities in Bolsover.
- 5.4.7 No further significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal of Bolsover North.
- 5.4.8 The Environmental Statement (ES) prepared in support of the proposed development of the site estimates that construction activity will generate 110 direct full time equivalent (FTE) jobs over the build period in addition to 308 FTE jobs created in the wider economy. During operation, the ES estimates that there would be a further 75 FTE jobs associated with the delivery of the replacement school and care facility together with a further 49 FTE jobs supported by the net additional household expenditure of residents. This site is also within walking distance of Bolsover town centre and in close proximity (circa 1,500 km) to Bolsover Business Park which could provide good physical accessibility to local employment opportunities. Overall, the proposed development of Bolsover North has therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on the economy (SA Objective 3).
- 5.4.9 The development of the Bolsover North site would result in the loss of around 39ha of greenfield land which, based on provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) mapping, is classified as Grade 2 ('Very Good') agricultural land. This has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8). The loss of greenfield land associated with the proposed development of this site may also result in negative effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1) and landscape and townscape (SA Objective 15), although with the implementation of mitigation measures (as identified in the ES) and the implementation of Policy SS4, effects are not expected to be significant. With specific regard to biodiversity, there may also be opportunities to deliver ecological enhancements through the development of the site. In this regard, Policy SS4 sets out that proposals for the development of the site will be permitted where they contribute to the development of a planned wider greenways network and contribute towards conserving and enhancing the biodiversity of the District through the protection and incorporation of existing hedgerows and orchard site within the site's general layout, design and orientation.
- 5.4.10 The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 highlights that wastewater treatment capacity is a significant constraint to growth in Bolsover and in consequence, infrastructure upgrades may be required to support the development of this site. The proposed development of Bolsover North has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9). The site is also within a Minerals Consultation Area for Limestone/Dolomite and has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on resource use and waste (SA Objective 13).
- 5.4.11 No further significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal of the proposed Bolsover North site.
- 5.4.12 The development of the Bolsover North site may affect the setting of the Bolsover Conservation Area located to the south of the site as well as listed buildings within Bolsover. The site is also within 500m of Bolsover Castle Scheduled Monument and Registered Park and Garden and Medieval Town Defences Scheduled Monument. However, the intervening built up area between the site and these designated assets, and any screening as part of the development proposals, are likely to reduce the potential for significant adverse effects on setting of these assets. In consequence, the proposed development of this site has been assessed as having a negative effect only on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14).
- 5.4.13 Mixed positive and negative effects have been identified in respect of transport (SA Objective 7), air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12). This principally reflects the anticipated increase in vehicle movements during construction and once development is complete. However, the good accessibility of the site to key services and facilities, employment opportunities and public transport links which, allied with the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes, is

expected to encourage walking and cycling and the use of public transport, could reduce car use and the related emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions. Further, under Policy SS4, proposals would be expected to include an improved highways link between Bolsover and Clowne through the rerouting of Welbeck Road through the site to connect with Marlpit Lane and improvements to the existing local highway network in Bolsover as related to the development of the site. Policy SS4 also requires that proposals contribute towards efforts to tackle climate change through sustainable construction, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation.

Clowne Garden Village

Overview

5.4.14 This greenfield site is located at the northern edge of Clowne and predominantly comprises agricultural land. Policy SS5 of the Publication Local Plan sets out that proposals will be expected to provide (inter alia) at least 1,500 dwellings, 20 ha of B-use employment land, 5 ha of non B-use land, a new primary school within the site, a new western link highway to the A616 / Boughton Lane junction, town centre link highway and a village green. An outline planning application was submitted to the Council for this form of development in December 2017. At the time of writing, the application is still being considered by the Council.

Summary of Effects

- 5.4.15 The proposed development of the Clowne Garden Village site would deliver around 1,500 dwellings which would make an important contribution to meeting the District's objectively assessed housing need. This has been assessed as having significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). Based on Policy SS5 of the Publication Local Plan, a total of 20 ha of B-use employment land and 5 ha of non B-use land would also be provided onsite. This level of employment land provision would be expected to attract inward investment, stimulate additional jobs growth and could support proposals associated with the Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan, the M1 Strategic Growth Corridor and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan. In consequence, significant positive effects have been identified in respect of the economy (SA Objective 3).
- 5.4.16 Clowne Garden Village is within close proximity to key services and facilities as well as the centre of Clowne. Allied with the provision of a new primary school and green space within the site, this has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). However, there is the potential that the development of the site could place pressure on existing services and facilities in Clowne.
- 5.4.17 No further significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal of the Clowne Garden Village site.
- 5.4.18 The development of this site would result in the loss of an extensive area of greenfield land (circa 105 ha) which, based on provisional ALC mapping, is classified as Grade 2 ('Very Good') agricultural land. This has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8). Taking into account the scale of the development and the fact that the western extent of the site is within the Green Belt, there is also considered to be the potential for significant negative effects on landscape and townscape (SA Objective 15). However, the evidence provided by the Partial Green Belt Review and the landscaping and screening which forms part of the scheme as currently proposed, and required under Policy SS5, would be expected to lessen adverse effects in this regard. Policy SS5 also requires that proposals contribute towards place making through the delivery of a high quality designed development that creates an attractive and locally distinctive new urban neighbourhood utilising as appropriate public art.
- 5.4.19 Like Bolsover North and the Former Coalite Works site, the proposed redevelopment of this site has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9). The site is

also within a Minerals Consultation Area for Limestone/Dolomite and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on resource use and waste (SA Objective 13).

- 5.4.20 No further significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal of the Clowne Garden Village site.
- 5.4.21 Negative effects have been identified in respect of biodiversity (SA Objective 1). As noted above, the development of the site would result in the loss of a substantial area of greenfield land that includes four Local Wildlife Sites. This site is also in close proximity to Hollinhill and Markland Grips SSSI. However, a current masterplan for development of the site excludes the Local Wildlife Sites from the development and includes extensive green infrastructure provision and as such, there is scope to create new habitats and enhance the District's green infrastructure network, generating a positive effect on this objective. In this context, Policy SS5 sets out that proposals for the development of the site will be permitted where they incorporate greenways through the site and contribute towards conserving and enhancing the biodiversity of the District through the protection and incorporation of existing hedgerows and woodlands within the site's general layout, design and orientation.
- 5.4.22 The magnitude of negative effects on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) is uncertain at this stage. The Clowne Garden Village site contains a Grade II listed building (Manor Farmhouse and attached barn) and parts of Southgate House Conservation Area (to the north) and Clowne Conservation Area (to the south). Whilst (based on proposals submitted to the Council) these assets would not be directly affected by the development of the site, there may be adverse effects on their setting. There is also the potential for the development of the site to affect views from/towards assets at a greater distance from the site including Barlborough Hall and Park (a Grade I listed building and registered park and garden located circa 1,000m to the north west of the site). However, any screening as part of development proposals (and required under Policy SS5) may help to reduce the potential for significant adverse effects in this regard, although this would be dependent on the final, detailed design of the scheme.
- 5.4.23 Mixed positive and negative effects have been identified in respect of transport (SA Objective 7), air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12). This principally reflects the anticipated increase in vehicle movements during construction and once development is complete but also the accessibility of the site and the anticipated provision of onsite facilities and services and employment opportunities which could reduce car use and related emissions to air. The current masterplan for the development includes greenways to facilitate cycling and walking and delivery of a mix of uses all within the site. It is also noted that, under Policy SS5, proposals will be expected to deliver a new western link highway to the A616 / Boughton Lane junction and new town centre link highway. This policy also requires that proposals contribute towards efforts to tackle climate change through sustainable construction, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation.

Former Whitwell Colliery Site

Overview

- 5.4.24 This site is located adjacent to the south eastern boundary of Whitwell village and predominantly comprises a disused colliery and existing employment uses. Policy SS6 of the Publication Local Plan sets out that proposals for development of the site will be expected to provide (inter alia) at least 200 dwellings, 5 ha of B-use employment land and to create a new country park.

Summary of Effects

- 5.4.25 A new country park within the site has scope to create new habitats and enhance the District's green infrastructure network. This could generate potentially significant positive effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1), although there is the potential for adverse effects on ecology, particularly associated with the loss of greenfield land to the north east of the site. The provision of a country park, allied with the potential for a mixed use scheme to promote walking and cycling,

has also been assessed as having a significant positive effect on health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6).

- 5.4.26 Based on Policy SS6, the Former Whitwell Colliery site is expected to deliver at least 200 dwellings and 5 ha of employment land during the plan period which has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2) and the economy (SA Objective 3).
- 5.4.27 This site comprises predominantly brownfield land (a disused colliery and existing employment uses). However, the site also includes what appears to be greenfield land to the east and north (circa 9 ha in area) and which is classified as Grade 2 ('Very Good') agricultural land (based on provisional ALC mapping). Overall, the proposed development of this site has therefore been assessed as having a mixed significant positive and significant negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8).
- 5.4.28 No further significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal of the Former Whitwell Colliery site.
- 5.4.29 Like the other strategic allocations that have been subject to appraisal, the proposed development of this site has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9). The site is also within a Minerals Consultation Area for Limestone/Dolomite and has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on resource use and waste (SA Objective 13).
- 5.4.30 No further significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal of the Former Whitwell Colliery site.
- 5.4.31 Vehicle movements associated with the redevelopment of the site and energy use during construction and operation would result in a negative effect on climate change (SA Objective 12).
- 5.4.32 Mixed positive and negative effects have been identified in respect of education (SA Objective 4) and regeneration (SA Objective 5) reflecting the proximity of the site to the centre of Whitwell and onsite service provision but the potential for development to place pressure on existing facilities and services in the village. Mixed positive and negative effects have also been identified in respect of transport (SA Objective 7), air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12) given the anticipated increase in vehicle movements during construction and once development is complete but also the accessibility of the site, its proximity to Whitwell train station and provision of onsite facilities and employment opportunities which could reduce car use and related emissions to air. In this regard, it is noted that Policy SS6 requires proposals for the development of the site to provide improved access to the train station. This policy also requires proposals to Policy SS6 requires that proposals contribute towards efforts to tackle climate change through sustainable construction, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation.
- 5.4.33 The site is outside the existing Whitwell settlement boundary and in consequence, there is the potential for development to substantially affect local landscape character and the visual amenity of residential receptors in the short term during construction and once development is complete. However, the redevelopment of a large area of brownfield land and provision of a country park could have a positive effect on landscape character in the area in the longer term. Overall, the development of the Former Whitwell Colliery site has been assessed as having a mixed positive and negative effect on landscape and townscape (SA Objective 15).

Former Coalite Works Site

Overview

- 5.4.34 This site comprises predominantly brownfield land at the former Coalite Chemicals Works 2.4km north west of Bolsover town centre and straddling the administrative areas of Bolsover District and North East Derbyshire District. Policy SS7 of the Publication Local Plan identifies that the site has outline planning permission for employment use on the part in Bolsover District, and residential and a number of other community uses on the part in North East Derbyshire District.

- 5.4.35 However, as noted in **Section 1.4**, the proposed route of the HS2 line passes through the site. The route hasn't yet been confirmed by the government, but it is not anticipated to change significantly⁶⁶. This is understood to make some parts of the masterplan area undevelopable and will require some additional amendments to the masterplan, such as changes to access. For these reasons, the Publication Local Plan does not rely on the development of the Coalite site within the plan period, although the support for its appropriate remediation and redevelopment remains the same and the site is considered as a priority regeneration area.

Summary of Effects

- 5.4.36 Should it remain possible in light of the HS2 proposals, the delivery of circa 660 dwellings through the redevelopment of this site has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2), although it should be noted that the residential element of the scheme would be located in North East Derbyshire District. The redevelopment of this site has also been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the economy (SA Objective 3). This reflects in particular the scale of employment land provision in Bolsover District associated under current proposals (a total of 70,000 sq m for B2/B8 use) and which would be expected to attract inward investment, stimulate additional jobs growth and support proposals associated with the Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan, the M1 Strategic Growth Corridor and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan (which identifies the site as a specific development opportunity).
- 5.4.37 The Former Coalite Works site is approximately 2.4km to the north west of Bolsover town centre and therefore accessibility to key services and facilities is considered to be reasonable (although it is noted that the route to the town centre along the A632 includes a substantial incline which may impede accessibility by walking and cycling). Allied with the potential provision of a new local centre comprising community facilities and services, a new primary school and open space, should this remain possible this has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on regeneration (SA Objective 5), health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6) and education (SA Objective 4). However, there is the potential that the redevelopment of the site could place pressure on existing services and facilities in Bolsover town.
- 5.4.38 The Former Coalite Works site represents a significant brownfield opportunity and under current proposals circa 43 ha of previously developed land would be redeveloped, the majority of which (approximately 31 ha) would be located in Bolsover District. However, the development of the site as approved would also result in the loss of approximately 19 ha of greenfield land (although based on ALC provisional mapping the land is of Grade 3/4 agricultural land quality only). Overall, the proposed development of the site has been assessed as having a mixed significant positive and minor negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8).
- 5.4.39 No further significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal of Former Coalite Works site.
- 5.4.40 As noted above, wastewater treatment capacity is a significant constraint to growth in Bolsover and in consequence, infrastructure upgrades may be required to support the redevelopment of this site. The proposed redevelopment of the Former Coalite Works site has therefore been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9).
- 5.4.41 Whilst some distance from a number of heritage assets including Bolsover Conservation Area, Bolsover Castle Scheduled Monument and Registered Park and Garden, due to the topography and the site's visibility from the elevated parts of the town the development of the site could affect the setting of Bolsover Castle in particular. Any screening as part of development proposals may help to reduce the potential for significant negative effects on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) however, this would be dependent on the final, detailed design of the scheme.

⁶⁶ HM Government (2018) *Check the HS2 route*. Available online:
<https://www.gov.uk/check-hs2-route>

- 5.4.42 No further significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal of this site.
- 5.4.43 Negative effects have identified in respect of flood risk (SA Objective 10) and resource use (SA Objective 13). The effects of the proposed redevelopment of the Former Coalite Works site on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as mixed. With regard to biodiversity (SA Objective 1), it is noted that the site contains habitat that is the subject of a UK Biodiversity Action Plan and also supports a range of protected species. However, proposals for the redevelopment of the site include a number of mitigation and enhancement measures that would be expected to minimise adverse ecological effects and potentially offer biodiversity improvements. The supporting text to Policy SS7 identifies the potential for the site to deliver a new greenway along the line of the disused Bolsover Branch Line
- 5.4.44 In terms of transport (SA Objective 7) and air quality (SA Objective 11), there would be an anticipated increase in vehicle movements during construction and once development is complete and which would be expected to increase emissions to air. However, the site is relatively accessible whilst the provision of onsite facilities and services and employment opportunities could reduce car use and related emissions to air. Vehicle movements associated with the redevelopment of the site and energy use during construction and operation would also result in negative effects on climate change (SA Objective 12). However, under current proposals, the site would include the provision of an energy centre (comprising a modular gasification facility which heats biomass and organic material to produce Syngas). This would generate 11.25 MW of renewable energy.
- 5.4.45 The redevelopment of a large brownfield site is likely to have a positive effect on townscape character in the area. However, some greenfield land would be developed and there is the potential for moderate/slight impacts on local landscape character and visual amenity.

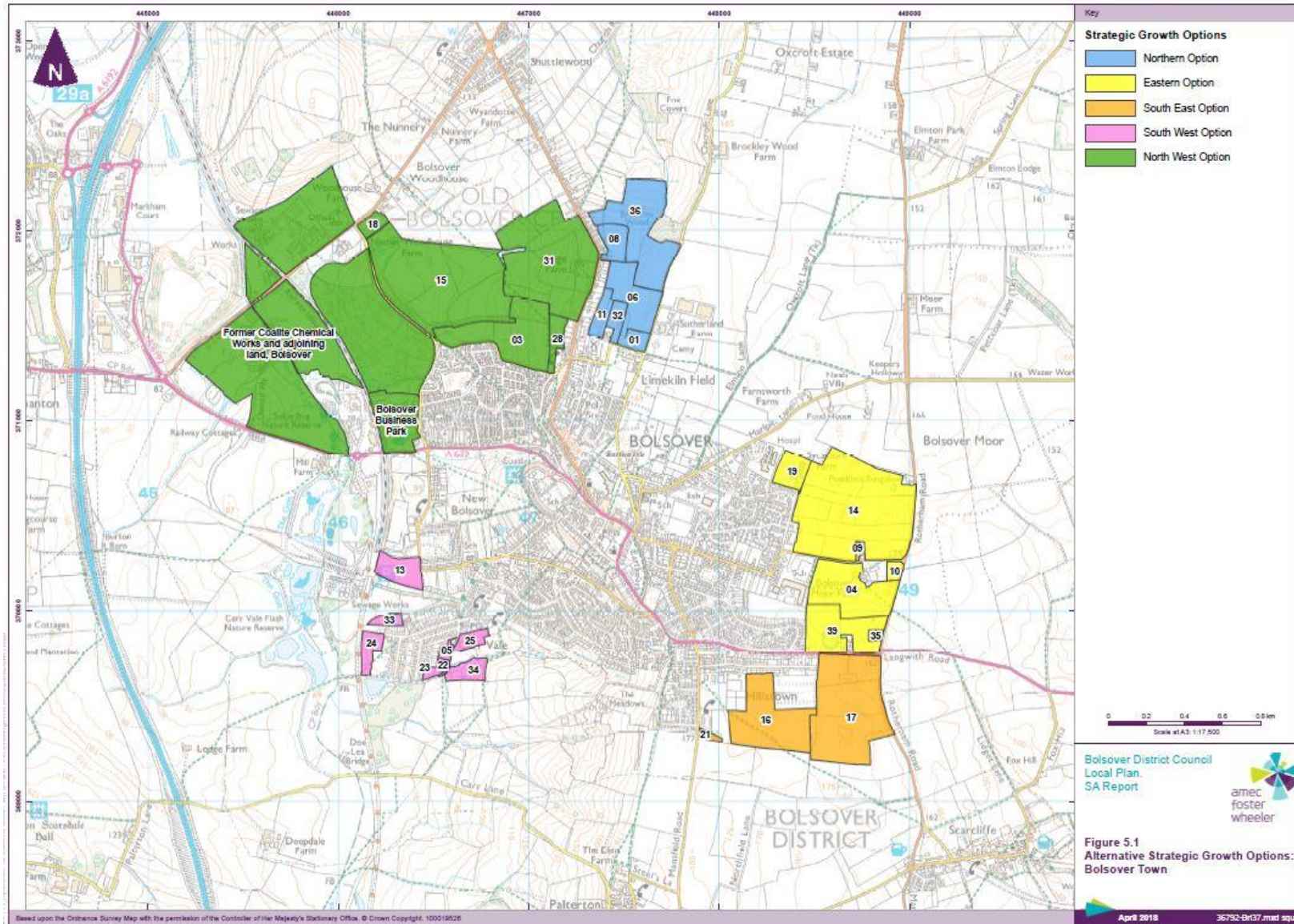
Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives

- 5.4.46 No further alternative strategic land allocations have been suggested to the Council as part of the development of the Publication Local Plan. As a result, given the high levels of growth in Bolsover and Clowne, an alternative approach to delivering the growth that would be supported through the strategic allocations in those settlements was identified as being appropriate.
- 5.4.47 To inform this approach, the Council used its Housing Land Availability Assessment (September 2016) to identify a range of available sites that could be used in combination as reasonable alternatives for broad strategic directions in Bolsover and Clowne. This led to several alternative strategic growth options being identified in order to fully explore alternatives to the suggested strategic land allocations and subject them to appraisal. This was set out initially in the 2016 SA Report and has been updated in light of the update to the Housing Land Availability Assessment (October 2017). The updated alternative strategic growth options are considered below on a settlement-by-settlement basis.

Bolsover

- 5.4.48 A total of five alternative strategic growth options have been identified for Bolsover town. The options, which are shown in **Figure 5.1**, are as follows:
- ▶ Northern Option;
 - ▶ Eastern Option;
 - ▶ South East Option;
 - ▶ South West Option; and
 - ▶ North West Option.

Figure 5.1 Alternative Strategic Growth Options: Bolsover Town



Northern Option

5.4.49 The Bolsover Northern Option would focus development to the north of Bolsover town, to the east Oxcroft Lane. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.4** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.4 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover Northern Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bols/08: Boleappleton Farm	-/?	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bols/11: Land off Mill Lane	-/?	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bols/06, Bols/03, Bols/08 & Bols/36: Land west of Oxcroft Lane	-/?	++	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bols/01: Former Courtaulds Plc, Oxcroft Lane	-/?	+	+	+	+	++	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	--	0	0
Bols/37: Land on Featherbed Lane	-/?	+	+	+	0	0	+/- -	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/32 Land to the North of Fallows End	-/?	+	+	+	+	++	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Cumulative Effect	-/?	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/- -	+/- -	--	0	0	~	--	0	-

5.4.50 Overall, the Bolsover Northern Option has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). This reflects the anticipated scale of housing provision that would be collectively delivered by the sites and which would make an important contribution to meeting the District’s objectively assessed housing need. No further significant positive effects have been identified.

5.4.51 Cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9), due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the area, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites which comprise this option being within a Minerals Consultation Area. This option has also been assessed as having a mixed positive and significant negative effect on transport (SA Objective 7). Whilst the sites that comprise this option are accessible to key services and facilities as well as public transport, cumulatively the scale of growth could have substantial impacts on the local highways network.

5.4.52 This option includes the redevelopment of the Former Courtaulds PLC site (Site Bols/01) however, it would also result in the loss of an extensive area of greenfield land which, based on provisional ALC mapping, includes land classified as best and most versatile. Overall, a mixed positive and significant negative effect has therefore been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8). No further significant negative effects have been identified.

5.4.53 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Eastern Option

5.4.54 The Bolsover Eastern Option would extend Bolsover town to the east towards Rotherham Road. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.5** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.5 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover Eastern Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bols/09: Glenavon, Mooracre Lane	0/?	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	--	0	0	~	--	0	0
Bols/10: Corner of Rotherham Road and Mooracre Lane	0/?	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bols/14: Land north of Mooracre Lane	0/?	++	+	++	+	++	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/19: Sycamore Farm, Horsehead Lane	0/?	+	+	++	+	++	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bols/04: Land South of Mooracre Lane	0/?	++	+	++	+	+	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/39: Land North of Langwith Road	0/?	++	+	++	+	+	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/35: Fourways Garage, Rotherham Road	0/?	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	++	--	0	0	~	--	0	0
Cumulative Effect	0/?	++	+	++/-	+/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--

5.4.55 Like the Northern Option, the Bolsover Eastern Option has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). All of the sites that comprise this option benefit from good accessibility to schools and healthcare facilities and in consequence, the option has also been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on education (SA Objective 4), and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). However, there is the potential that, collectively, the development of all the sites that comprise this option could place pressure on existing services and facilities in the town. No further significant positive effects have been identified.

5.4.56 Cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9), due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the area, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites which comprise this option being within a Minerals Consultation Area. The development of the sites that comprise this option would represent a substantial extension to Bolsover town towards Rotherham Road and would result in loss of greenfield land (including best and most versatile agricultural land), affecting local landscape character and visual amenity including views from the B6417. In consequence, significant negative effects have also been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8) and landscape (SA Objective 15).

5.4.57 Whilst the sites that comprise this option are accessible to key services and facilities as well as public transport, cumulatively the scale of growth could have substantial impacts on the local highways network. Overall, this option has therefore been assessed as having a mixed positive and significant negative effect on transport (SA Objective 7). No further significant negative effects have been identified.

5.4.58 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

South East Option

5.4.59 The Bolsover South East Option would bring forward land for development to the east of Hillstown and towards Rotherham Road. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.6** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.6 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover South East Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bols/16: Land South of Selwyn Street, Hillstown	0/?	++	+	+	+	+/- -	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/17: Land off Rotherham Road & Langwith Road	0/?	++	0	+	+	+/- -	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/21: Land opposite 58-60 Mansfield Road, Hillstown	0/?	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Cumulative Effect	0/?	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/- -	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--

5.4.60 The South East Option would bring forward a substantial quantum of housing and has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). No further significant positive effects have been identified.

5.4.61 Cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9), due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the area, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites which comprise this option being within a Minerals Consultation Area. The development of the sites that comprise this option would represent a substantial extension to the south east of Bolsover towns towards Rotherham Road that would result in loss of greenfield land (including best and most versatile agricultural land) and affect local landscape character and visual amenity including views from the B6417. In consequence, significant negative effects have also been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8) and landscape (SA Objective 15).

5.4.62 The development of two sites (Land South of Selwyn Street and Land off Rotherham Road and Langwith Road) would result in the loss of allotments which, if unmitigated through replacement provision, would have an adverse effect on health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). Whilst the sites are accessible to healthcare facilities, a mixed positive and significant negative effect has therefore been identified in respect of this objective.

5.4.63 Whilst the sites that comprise this option are accessible to key services and facilities as well as public transport, cumulatively the scale of growth could have substantial impacts on the highways

network. Overall, this option has therefore been assessed as having a mixed positive and significant negative effect on transport (SA Objective 7). No further significant negative effects have been identified.

5.4.64 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

South West Option

5.4.65 The Bolsover South West Option would focus development to the east and west of Carr Vale in three land parcels. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.7** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.7 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover South West Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bols/13: Land off Villas Road	-/?	++	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	0	--	-
Bols/22: Land at Water Lane (2)	0/?	+	+	+	+	+/- -/?	+	--	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Bols/23: Land at Water Lane (3)	0/?	+	+	+	+	+/- -/?	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Bols/24: Land at Charlesworth Street, Carr Vale	-- /?	+	+	+	+	+/- /?	+/-	0	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Bols/05: South of Carr Vale Working Men's Club	0/?	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	--	--	0	0	~	0	-	0
Bols/33: Land at north view street	0/?	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	0	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Bols/25: Land off Main Street	0/?	++	+	+	++	+	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Bols/34: Land south of water lane	0/?	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/- -	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Cumulative Effect	-- /?	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/- -	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	0	--	--

5.4.66 The South West Option would bring forward a substantial quantum of housing and has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). No further significant positive effects have been identified.

5.4.67 Land at Charlesworth Street (Bols/24) is within 500m of Doe Lea Stream Section SSSI and in consequence, there is the potential for significant negative effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1). Cumulative significant negative effects have also been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8), due to the loss of greenfield land including best and most versatile agricultural land, and water (SA Objective 9), due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the area.

- 5.4.68 This option could have adverse effects on the settings of a number of historic assets with the sites being located within close proximity to Bolsover Conservation Area and its associated listed buildings. As several of the sites that comprise this option occupy a visually prominent location on a limestone plateau, the option could also affect the setting of Bolsover Castle Schedule Monument and Registered Park and Garden. Screening as part of development proposals may help to reduce adverse effects on these assets however, at this stage, a significant negative effect on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) is predicted. Owing to the visually prominent position of the sites, and the loss of greenfield land, landscape character and the setting of Carr Vale would be substantially affected. Cumulatively, it is therefore considered that negative effects on landscape (SA Objective 15) would be significant.
- 5.4.69 This option would result in the loss of allotments and informal open space which, if unmitigated, would have an adverse effect on health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). Whilst the sites that comprise this option are accessible to healthcare facilities, a mixed positive and significant negative effect has therefore been identified in respect of this objective.
- 5.4.70 The sites that comprise this option are accessible to key services and facilities as well as public transport. However, the scale of growth could have substantial cumulative impacts on the highways network. Overall, this option has therefore been assessed as having a mixed positive and significant negative effect on transport (SA Objective 7). No further significant negatives have been identified.
- 5.4.71 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

North West Option

- 5.4.72 The Bolsover North West Option would extend Bolsover town to the north west and would include the Former Coalite Works Site. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.8** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.8 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Bolsover North West Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bols/12: 142C - 142D Chesterfield Road	0/?	+	-	0	+	+	+	++	--	0	0	~	0	0	0
Bols/15: Land to east and west of Woodhouse Lane	-/?	++	0	0	+	+/- /?	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	0	-	--
Bols/18: Land to south of Chesterfield Road	0/?	+	+	0	0	+/- /?	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Bols/28: Nineteen Lands, Land north of Blind Lane	-/?	+	+	+	+	++	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
Bols/31: Land east of Shuttlewood Road & South of Lodge Farm	-/?	++	+	+	+	+	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	0	-	--
E2: Land north of Bolsover Business Park	0/?	~	++	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bols/03: Land at Blind Lane	-/?	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	--
Bolsover Business Park	0/?	~	++	+	+	+	+/- -	++	--	0	0	~	0	0	0
Former Coalite Chemical Works	+/-	++	++	++/ -	++/ -/?	++/ -	+/- /?	++/ -	--	-	+/-	~	-	-- /?	+/-
Cumulative Effect	+/- /?	++	++	+/-	++/ -	++/ -	+/- -	++/ --	--	0	0	~	0	--	+/- -

- 5.4.73 As with the alternative strategic growth options assessed above, the North West Option would have a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). This option would also bring forward several employment sites that collectively would deliver a substantial quantum of employment land. A significant positive effect on the economy (SA Objective 3) is therefore predicted.
- 5.4.74 The majority of the sites that comprise this option benefit from good accessibility to key services and facilities. Based on approved proposals, the Former Coalite Works Site could also provide a new local centre comprising community facilities and services as well as open space. However, there is the potential for development across the sites that comprise this option to place pressure on existing services and facilities in Bolsover town. Overall, the North West Option has therefore been assessed as having a mixed significant positive and negative effect on regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6).
- 5.4.75 The North West Option would involve the redevelopment of a number of larger brownfield sites. However, the option would also result in the loss of a large area of greenfield land including best and most versatile agricultural land. Overall, the option has been assessed as having a mixed significant positive and significant negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8).
- 5.4.76 There are a number of designated historic assets in close proximity to the sites that comprise the North West Option including Bolsover Conservation Area, the settings of which could be affected by development. Given topography in the area, this option may also affect the setting of Bolsover Castle Scheduled Monument and Registered Park and Garden. Any screening as part of development proposals may help to reduce the potential for significant negative effects on cultural heritage although this would be dependent on the final detailed design of schemes at the project stage. Overall, the North West Option has been assessed as having a significant negative effect on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14).
- 5.4.77 This option would bring forward several brownfield sites including the Former Coalite Works Sites, Bolsover Business Park and 142C - 142D Chesterfield Road, the redevelopment of which could have a positive effect on townscape character in the area. However, the option would constitute a substantial extension to Bolsover town and a large area of greenfield land including woodland would be lost to development. Taking into account the visually prominent location of the sites that comprise this option, it is predicted that the North West Option would have a mixed positive and significant negative effect on landscape (SA Objective 15). No further significant negative have been identified.
- 5.4.78 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Comparative assessment of strategic site options in Bolsover town

5.4.79 **Table 5.9** summarises the findings of the appraisal of Bolsover North and the alternative strategic growth options for Bolsover town.

Table 5.9 Summary of the Appraisal of the Strategic Growth Options for Bolsover Town

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Strategic Site: Bolsover North (Preferred Option)	+/-	++	+	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-	-
Bolsover Northern Option	-/?	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bolsover Eastern Option	0/?	++	+	++/-	+/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bolsover South East Option	0/?	++	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bolsover South West Option	-- /?	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	0	--	--
Bolsover North West Option	+/- /?	++	++	+/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	++/-	--	0	0	~	0	--	+/- -

5.4.80 Overall, the findings of the SA of the strategic growth options for Bolsover town reveal that Bolsover North strategic site and Bolsover North West are the best performing options.

Reasons for the selection of Bolsover North

5.4.81 The Council’s selection of Bolsover North was based on it being one of the best performing options when assessed against the SA objectives. In particular, the option would minimise the potential for significant negative effects when compared to the other strategic growth options including Bolsover North West, which has been assessed as having the potential for significant negative effects on cultural heritage and landscape. In addition, a co-ordinated, comprehensive approach to development in the town through the suggested strategic site would present the greatest opportunity to deliver sustainability benefits, particularly in terms of the provision of the necessary services and infrastructure to support growth. Furthermore, this option represents the most deliverable option based on Land Availability Assessment evidence.

Reasons for the rejection of alternatives

5.4.82 The Council’s rejection of the alternative options was based on them performing less well when assessed against the SA objectives and that they would be less likely to be deliverable. As a result, selection of the considered alternatives would reduce the likelihood of the Local Plan for Bolsover District being found sound at Examination and thus justified their rejection. However, whilst not pursued in their entirety, components of the reasonable alternatives are selected to complement the Bolsover North strategic site allocation.

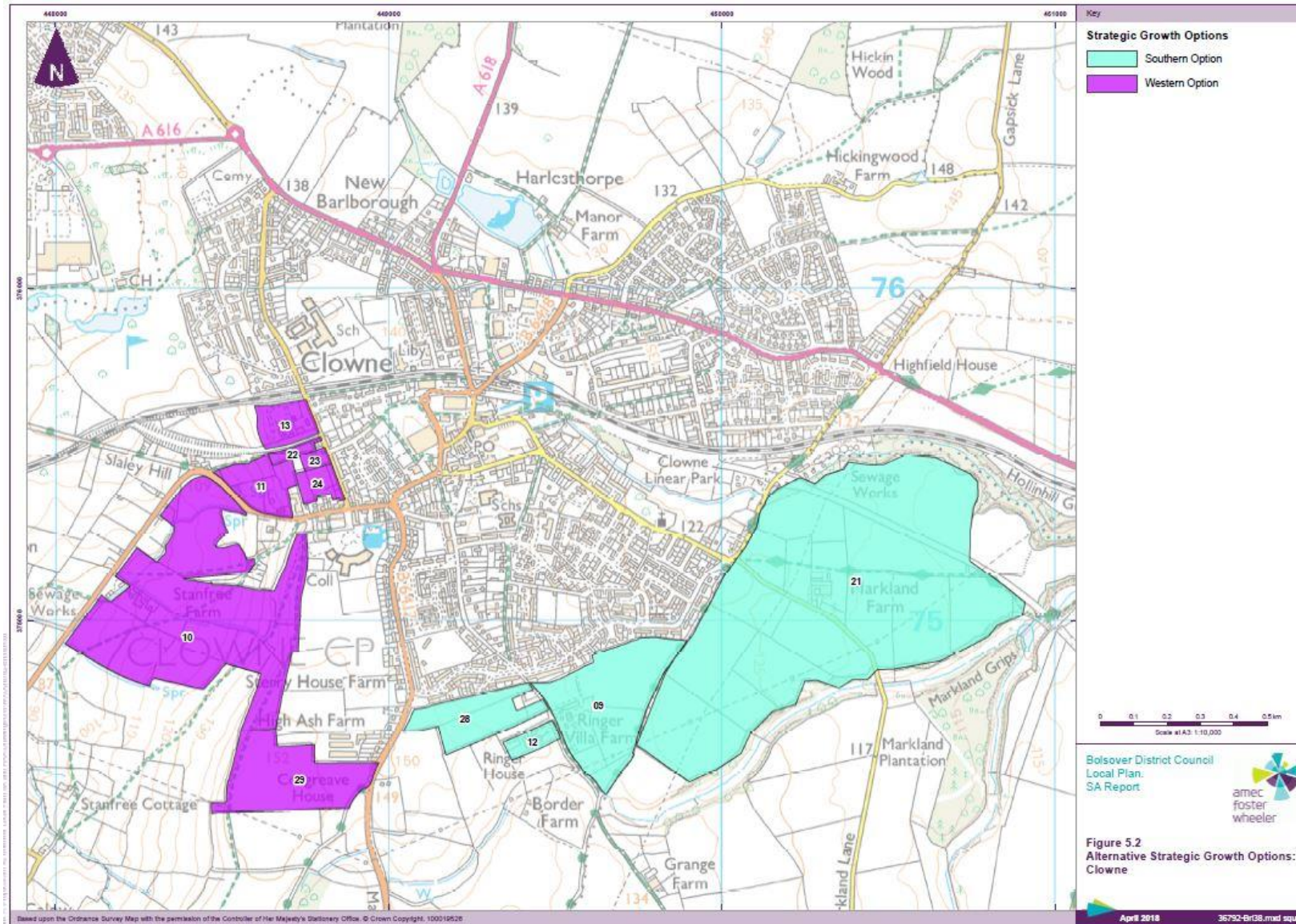


Clowne

5.4.83

Two alternative strategic growth options have been identified for Clowne, namely the Southern Option and the Western Option. Both options are shown in **Figure 5.2**.

Figure 5.2 Alternative Strategic Growth Options: Clowne



Southern Option

5.4.84 The Clowne Southern Option would focus development beyond the settlement boundary of Clowne to the south and east of the village. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.10** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.10 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Clowne Southern Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Clow/09: Ringer Villa Farm	-/?	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/- -	--	0	0	~	--	-	--
Clow/12: Ringer House, Ringer Lane	0/?	+	0	+	+	+	+/-	+/- -	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Clow/21: Land South of Clowne	-- /?	++	0	+	+	+/-	+/- -	+/- -	--	0	0	~	--	--	--
Clow/28: Land South of Ramper Avenue	0/?	+	0	+	+	+	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Cumulative Effect	-- /?	++	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/- -	+/- -	--	0	0	~	--	--	--

5.4.85 Overall, the Clowne Southern Option has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). This reflects the anticipated scale of housing provision that would be collectively delivered under this option and which would make an important contribution to meeting the District’s objectively assessed housing need. No further significant positive effects have been identified.

5.4.86 Land South of Clowne (Clow/21) is adjacent to Hollinhill and Markland Grips SSSI and Ancient Woodland whilst Hollinhill Disused Railway Local Wildlife Site partially intersects the site. Given the size of this site (circa 57 ha), there is considered to be the potential for significant negative effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1). Cumulative significant negative effects have also been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9), due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the area, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites which comprise this option being within a Minerals Consultation Area.

5.4.87 Land South of Clowne includes one part of the Elmton Creswell Conservation Area and is also bounded by the Clowne and Markland and Hollinhill Grips Conservation Areas to the north west and east respectively. The Markland Grips Promontory Fort Scheduled Monument also bounds the site to the north east and the closest listed building, the Grade II* listed Church of St John the Baptist, is situated approximately 260m to the north west. Owing to the presence of a Conservation Area in the centre of the site and the fact that it is bounded on several sides by designated heritage assets, it is considered that residential development in this location could have a significant adverse effect on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14).

5.4.88 The Clowne Southern Option would constitute a substantial extension to the south of Clowne beyond the current settlement boundary. This would be expected to have substantial impacts on local landscape character and visual amenity including Markland Grips, an important Limestone

Gorge Landscape Character Type. Overall, a potentially significant negative effect on landscape (SA Objective 15) is predicted.

- 5.4.89 This option has been assessed as having a mixed positive and significant negative effect on transport (SA Objective 7). Whilst the sites that comprise this option are accessible to key services and facilities as well as public transport, cumulatively the scale of growth could have substantial impacts on the local highways network.
- 5.4.90 Whilst this option would be likely to involve the redevelopment of some existing buildings, it would result in the loss of an extensive area of greenfield land which, based on provisional ALC mapping, includes land classified as best and most versatile. Overall, a mixed positive and significant negative effect has therefore also been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8). No further significant negatives have been identified.
- 5.4.91 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Western Option

- 5.4.92 The Clowne Western Option would focus development beyond the settlement boundary of Clowne to the south west of the village. The sites that comprise this option are listed in **Table 5.11** and their performance against the SA objectives summarised.

Table 5.11 Appraisal of Sites that Comprise the Clowne Western Option

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Clow/10: Land to the east of Low Road	-/?	++	+	++	++	++	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Clow 11: North of Cliff Hill	-/?	+	0	++	++	++	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Clow/13: Land at Thompson's Nursery, Boughton Lane	-/?	++	+	++	++	++	+/-	+/-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Clow/24: Boughton Lane Allotments and land to west, Clowne	-/?	+	+	++	++	++	+/-	0	--	0	0	~	--	-	-
Clow/22: Land to rear of 33 Boughton Lane	-/?	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	--	0	0	~	--	-	-
Clow/23: Land West of Boughton Lane	-/?	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	--	0	0	~	--	-	-
Clow/29: Land South of the Edge	0/?	++	+	++	+	0	-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Cumulative Effect	-/?	++	+	++/-	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	-	--

- 5.4.93 Like the Clowne Southern Option, the Clowne Western Option has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). All of the sites that comprise this option

benefit from good accessibility to services and facilities including schools and GP surgeries. In consequence, the option has also been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5), and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). However, there is the potential that, collectively, the development of all the sites that comprise this option could place pressure on existing services and facilities in Clowne. No further significant positive effects have been identified.

- 5.4.94 Cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9), due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints in the area, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites which comprise this option being within a Minerals Consultation Area. This option would represent a substantial extension to Clowne, resulting in the loss of greenfield land (including best and most versatile agricultural land) and affecting local landscape character and visual amenity. In consequence, significant negative effects have also been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8) and landscape (SA Objective 15).
- 5.4.95 Whilst the sites that comprise this option are accessible to key services and facilities as well as public transport, cumulatively the scale of growth could have substantial impacts on the highways network. Overall, this option has therefore been assessed as having a mixed positive and significant negative effect on transport (SA Objective 7).
- 5.4.96 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Comparative assessment of strategic site options in Clowne

- 5.4.97 **Table 5.12** summarises the findings of the appraisal of Clowne Garden Village and the alternative strategic growth options for Clowne.

Table 5.12 Summary of the Appraisal of the Strategic Growth Options for Clowne

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Strategic Site: Clowne Garden Village	+/- /?	++	++	++/ -	++/ -	++/ -	+/-	--	--	0	+/-	+/-	--	-/?	-- /?
Clowne Southern Option	-- /?	++	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/- -	+/- -	--	0	0	~	--	--	--
Clowne Western Option	-/?	++	+	++/ -	++/ -	++/ -	+/- -	--	--	0	0	~	--	-	--

- 5.4.98 The SA has drawn upon the Local Plan evidence base⁶⁷ which provides further rationale for the selection of Clowne Garden Village. The findings of the SA of the strategic growth options for Clowne reveal Clowne Garden Village to be the best performing strategic growth option for the village when considered against the SA objectives.

Reasons for the selection of Clowne Garden Village

- 5.4.99 The Council's selection of Clowne Garden Village was based on it being the best performing option when considered against the SA objectives. In addition, a co-ordinated, comprehensive approach

⁶⁷ Bolsover District Council Development Plan Monitoring (Evidence Base). Available online: <http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/index.php/resident/local-plan>

to development in Clowne through the suggested strategic site would present the greatest opportunity to deliver sustainability benefits, particularly in terms of the provision of the necessary services and infrastructure to support growth. Furthermore, this option represents the most deliverable option based on Land Availability Assessment evidence and importantly would deliver a combination of housing and employment land, something not provided by the alternative sites. The Partial Green Belt Review has also been informative with regard to those areas within the Green Belt which serve its function the least and are least sensitive.

Reasons for the rejection of alternatives

5.4.100 The Council’s rejection of the alternative options was based on them performing less well when assessed against the SA objectives and that they would be less likely to be deliverable. In particular, the lack of employment land availability in these alternative locations as demonstrated in the Land Availability Assessment evidence represents a significant deficiency in their performance given the current limited employment opportunities in Clowne. Furthermore, based on the need for additional infrastructure capacity identified in the Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan, particularly in relation to primary phase education provision, and the Clowne Transport Study in relation to highway capacity, an approach that relies on smaller sites may not realise the same opportunities in terms of infrastructure and services provision. As a result, selection of the considered alternatives would reduce the likelihood of the Local Plan for Bolsover District being found sound at Examination and thus justified their rejection.

5.5 Land Allocations

5.5.1 In addition to the four strategic land allocations assessed in **Section 5.4**, the Publication Local Plan identifies smaller scale (local) housing, employment, retail and Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople land allocations, supported by Policy LC1, Policy LC6, Policy WC1 and Policies WC6 to WC8. To inform the selection of these sites, all proposed plan allocations and reasonable alternatives have been subject to SA as part of the preparation of this report using the tailored appraisal criteria and associated thresholds of significance. The findings of the appraisal are presented in **Appendix G**. A summary of the appraisal of those sites that are proposed to be taken forward as allocations in the Publication Local Plan is presented in the sub-sections below.

Housing Allocations

5.5.2 A total of 22 housing sites are allocated in the Publication Local Plan (excluding strategic allocations) and have been appraised against the 15 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in **Table 5.13**.

Table 5.13 Proposed Housing Allocations Appraisal Summary

Ref	Site Name/SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bolsover																
Bols/6	Land between Shuttlewood Road and Oxcroft Lane, Bolsover	-/?	++	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Bols 1	Former Courtaulds	-/?	+	+	+	+	++	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	--	0	0

Ref	Site Name/SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
	Factory Site, Oxcroft Lane															
Bols/04	Land South of Mooracre Lane	0/?	++	+	++	+	+	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	--
Bols/36	Land off Oxcroft Lane	0/?	+	+	+	++/-	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	0	--/?	-
Shirebrook																
Shir/04	Brookvale, Shirebrook	-/?	++	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Shir/24	Land at Station Road, Langwith Junction	0/?	+	+	++	+	++/-	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	0	-	0
South Normanton																
S Norm/07	Land at Rosewood Lodge Farm, Alfreton Rd	-/?	++	0	+	+	+	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	-	-
S Norm/02	Land to the rear of 1 - 35 Red Lane	-/?	+	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
S Norm/18	Land at Town End Farm	-/?	+	0	+	++	++/-	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	0
Clowne																
Clow/06	Land to the rear of 169-207 Creswell Road	0/?	+	0	+	+	++	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Clow/03	Land at High Ash Farm, Mansfield Road	0/?	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Clow/07	Land west of Homelea and Tamarisk, Mansfield Road	0/?	+	0	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Barlborough																
Barl/01	Land north of Chesterfield Road	-/?	++	+	+	+	++/-	+/-	--	0	0	0	~	--	0	-
Creswell																

Ref	Site Name/SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Cres/01	Land south of Creswell Model Village	-/?	++	0	+	+	++/-	+/-	+/-	--	0	0	~	--	-	-
Cres/02	Land rear of Skinner Street	-/?	+	0	+	+	++/-	++/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Pinxton																
Pinx/06	Land at Croftlands Farm	0/?	+	+	++	+	+/-	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Tibshelf																
Tibs/01	Field west of Spa Croft, Doe Hill Lane	0/?	+	0	++	+	+	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Tab/02	Land South of Overmoor View	0/?	++	0	+	+	++/-	+/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Glapwell																
Glap/01	Land at Glapwell Nurseries	-/?	+	-	0	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	~	--	--	0
Hodthorpe																
Hod/01	Land at Queens Road Allotments	0/?	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	-
Pleasley																
Pleas/01	Land East of Pleasley Pit	-/?	+	0	+	+	+	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	--	--	-
Palterton																
Palt/01	Land between 11 and 19 Back Lane	0/?	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	--	0	0	~	0	--	++

5.5.3 All proposed housing allocations have been assessed as having a positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2) with housing provision associated with the delivery of seven sites being of a scale considered to be significant (i.e. where a site would provide 100 or more dwellings). Cumulatively, this scale of provision is also considered to be significant, helping to meet the objectively assessed housing needs of the District. The majority of proposed housing allocations have also been assessed as having a positive, and in some cases significant positive, effect on SA objectives relating to the economy (SA Objective 3), education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). This reflects the close proximity of the proposed site allocations to employment centres and key services and facilities, although cumulatively there is the potential for development to result in increased pressure on existing infrastructure such as

schools and GP surgeries. It should also be noted that potentially significant negative effects on health and wellbeing have been identified in respect of three sites due to either the potential loss of open space or proximity to potentially unsuitable neighbouring uses. A significant negative has also been identified for one site with respect to regeneration (SA Objective 5) as a result of the potential loss of an allotment site.

- 5.5.4 All of the proposed housing allocations are accessible by public transport and have therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on transport (SA Objective 7). However, the scale of development (and associated vehicle movements) and/or site-specific highways constraints mean that for all sites there is also the potential for adverse effects on this objective. In this regard, two sites (Brookvale and Land to the rear of 169-207 Creswell Road) have been assessed as having a potentially significant negative effect on transport, although it is anticipated that mitigation at the project level will help to reduce the adverse effects identified.
- 5.5.5 Owing to their location on brownfield land, a total of five sites have been assessed as having a significant positive effect on land use (SA Objective 8). However, the development of the majority of sites would result in the loss of greenfield land and in the case of nine sites, this would include land classified as grades 2 or 3 agricultural land (land in grades 1, 2 and 3a is classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land at Annex 2 of the NPPF). For these nine sites, negative effects on land use have been assessed as significant.
- 5.5.6 A large proportion of the proposed housing allocations have been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9), predominantly due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites being within Minerals Consultation Areas.
- 5.5.7 Seven proposed housing allocations have been assessed as having a negative effect on cultural heritage (SA Objective 14), predominantly due to the potential impact of development on the settings of historic environment assets in the District. For four of these sites, development may result in the loss of, or damage to, listed buildings and in consequence, effects on SA Objective 14 have been assessed as significant.
- 5.5.8 Due to their impact on landscape character and/or visual amenity, meanwhile, a total of 16 proposed site allocations have been assessed as having a negative effect on landscape (SA Objective 15). In the case of one site (Land South of Mooracre Lane), these effects have been assessed as significant which in part reflects the anticipated scale of development associated with bringing these sites forward and loss of greenfield land around Bolsover town. However, the Publication Local Plan contains proposed policies which seek to minimise the adverse effects of development on the District's landscape character and historic assets, the implementation of which is expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects on these SA objectives. For Land between 11 and 19 Back Lane, a significant positive effect was identified as redevelopment of the site offers the opportunity for a development more in keeping with the surrounding townscape.
- 5.5.9 For all site allocations, the effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1) are to some extent uncertain and will be in part dependent on site-specific investigations to confirm their ecological value. Due to their proximity to designated nature conservation sites, a total of 11 sites have been assessed as having a potentially negative effects on this objective. However, it is anticipated that potential effects on biodiversity could be lessened through the application of Publication Local Plan policies and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as ecological mitigation and enhancement measures).
- 5.5.10 Effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as neutral.

Site Allocations for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 5.5.11 A total of three sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are allocated in the Publication Local Plan. They have been appraised against the 15 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in **Table 5.14**.

Table 5.14 Proposed Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Allocations Appraisal Summary

Ref	Site Name/SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Hilcote (Gypsy and Traveller)																
Hilcote /01	Hilcote Lane	0/?	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	0
Shuttlewood (Gypsy and Traveller)																
Shut/02	Adjacent 255A, Shuttlewood Road	0/?	+	0	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	~	0	0	0
Pinxton (Travelling Showpeople)																
TS Pinx/01	Beaufit Lane	0/?	+	+	+	0	+/-	+	-	--	--	0	~	0	0	0

- 5.5.12 All sites have been assessed as having a positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). The effects identified are minor due to the small scale of each site with a limited number of plots, however cumulatively they are considered to make a significant contribution to provision within the District.
- 5.5.13 The sites have been assessed as having either a neutral or positive effect on SA objectives relating to the economy (SA Objective 3), education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). This reflects the close proximity of the proposed site allocations to employment centres and key services and facilities, although cumulatively there is the potential for development to result in increased pressure on existing infrastructure such as schools and GP surgeries. A potential negative effect on health and wellbeing has been identified with respect to the Beaufit Lane site as a result of its location in close proximity to both the M1 and a railway line, which may cause disturbance to future occupiers of the site.
- 5.5.14 All of the proposed allocations are accessible by public transport and have therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on transport (SA Objective 7). All sites are on Grade 4 agricultural land, which is not considered to be the best and most versatile land and as such a minor negative has been identified with respect to the efficient use of land (SA Objective 8).
- 5.5.15 Two of the allocations have been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9), predominantly due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints. Beaufit Lane has been assessed as having a significant negative effect in relation to flood risk (SA Objective 10) as the site is located within Flood Zone 3.
- 5.5.16 For all site allocations, the effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1) are to some extent uncertain and will be in part dependent on site-specific investigations to confirm their ecological value. However, it is anticipated that the potential effect on biodiversity could be lessened through the application of Publication Local Plan policies and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as ecological mitigation and enhancement measures).
- 5.5.17 Effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as neutral.

Employment Land Allocations

5.5.18 A total of four employment sites are allocated in the Publication Local Plan (excluding strategic land allocations) and have been appraised against the 15 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in **Table 5.15**.

Table 5.15 Proposed Employment Land Allocations Appraisal Summary

Ref	Site Name/SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
South Normanton																
South N/02	Land south of Maisies Way	0/?	~	++	+	+	+/-	++/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	0
South N/01	Wincobank Farm	0/?	~	++	+	+	+	++/-	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
Creswell																
Cres/01	Colliery Road, Creswell	0/?	~	+	+	++	++/-	+/-	--	--	0	0	~	--	0	+
Whaley Thorns																
W Thor 1	Park View (South)	-/?	~	+	+	+	+/-	++	+/-	0	0	0	~	--	0	-

5.5.19 Commensurate with the scale of employment land provision and the potential for job creation, all of the proposed employment land allocations have been assessed as having a positive effect on the economy (SA Objective 3) with the scale of employment land provision (and hence potential job creation) associated with two of the four having been assessed as significant. As with the proposed housing allocations, the majority of sites have also been assessed as having a positive effect on education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6) in view of their proximity to key services and facilities as well as population centres. In three instances a negative effects on SA Objective 6 has been identified due to either their proximity to potentially unsuitable neighbouring uses or loss of open space.

5.5.20 All of the proposed employment land allocations benefit from good accessibility to public transport and have therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on SA Objective 7, with a significant positive identified for three of the four sites due to their strong connections to the public transport network. However, the scale of development (and associated vehicle movements) and/or site-specific highways constraints mean that for the majority of sites there is also the potential for adverse effects on this objective.

5.5.21 Development of the sites would result in the loss of greenfield land and in the case of two sites (Park View (South) and Colliery Road), this would include land classified as grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. For these sites, negative effects on land use have been assessed as significant.

5.5.22 Like the proposed housing allocations, a large proportion of the proposed employment allocations have been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9), predominantly due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints. Two of the four sites have also

been assessed as having a significant negative effect on resource use and waste (SA Objective 13) due to their location within Minerals Consultation Areas.

5.5.23 Effects on the remaining SA objectives are largely minor or neutral. There is the potential for negative effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 1), cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) and landscape (SA Objective 15) however, the Publication Local Plan contains proposed policies which seek to minimise the adverse effects of development on the District’s built and natural environments, the implementation of which is expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects on these SA objectives.

Retail Allocations

5.5.24 A total of four retail sites are allocated in the Publication Local Plan (excluding strategic land allocations) and these have been appraised against the 15 SA objectives. The results of this appraisal are presented in **Table 5.16**.

Table 5.16 Proposed Retail Allocations Appraisal Summary

Ref	Site Name/SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15
Bolsover																
Bols/01	Bolsover Town Centre	0/?	~	++	+	++	+	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	0	-	?
Shirebrook																
Shir/01	Portland Road (East)	0/?	~	++	+	++	--	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	0	0	+
Shir/02	Portland Road (West)	0/?	~	++	+	++	+	+/-	++	--	0	0	~	0	0	-
South Normanton																
South Norm/01	Land off Market Street	0/?	~	+	+	+	+	0	-	--	0	0	~	0	0	-

5.5.25 Three of the four proposed retail allocations have been identified as having a significant positive on the economy (SA Objective 3) due to their scale. Land off Market Street (assessed as having a minor positive effect on this objective) is a smaller extension to an existing shopping area, adding another 0.6ha of retail land. The sites in Bolsover and Shirebrook also benefit from access to range of facilities and amenities in these towns and as such promote regeneration in accessible locations (SA Objective 6).

5.5.26 The sites within Bolsover and Shirebrook comprise largely brownfield land and as such, they are considered to represent an efficient use of land generating a significant positive effect on SA Objective 8. Land off Market Street has been assessed as having a minor negative effect on this objective.

- 5.5.27 A significant negative has been identified with regards to health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6) for Portland Road (East) as a result of the anticipated loss of a playground and informal recreation land.
- 5.5.28 All of the retail allocations have been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9), predominantly due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints.
- 5.5.29 Effects on the remaining SA objectives are minor or neutral. Two sites are identified as having the potential for negative effects on landscape (SA Objective 15) and the Bolsover Town Centre site has the potential to adversely affect the historic environment (SA Objective 14). However, the Publication Local Plan contains proposed policies which seek to minimise the adverse effects of development on the District's built and natural environments, the implementation of which is expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects on these SA objectives.

Reasons for the Selection of the Proposed Land Allocations and for the Rejection of Alternatives

- 5.5.30 The reasons for the selection of the proposed land allocations contained in the Proposed Local Plan and for the rejection of alternatives considered by the Council and appraised as part of this SA Report are set out in **Appendix G**.

5.6 Publication Local Plan Policies

- 5.6.1 The performance of the 65 policies contained within the Publication Local Plan has been tested against the 15 SA objectives. Each policy has been individually appraised against the SA objectives and commentary provided describing the potential effects. Where appropriate, mitigation measures have been identified in order to address adverse effects and enhance positive effects. The findings of the appraisal are presented at **Appendix I**. A summary of the appraisal is presented in the following sub-sections, grouped by Publication Local Plan chapter and focusing on the cumulative significant effects identified through the appraisal.

The Spatial Strategy

- 5.6.2 Chapter 4 of the Publication Local Plan sets out the policies that comprise the spatial strategy for the District. The performance of the development requirements (policies SS2 to SS3) against the SA objectives has already been summarised in **Section 5.3** and is therefore not repeated here. Similarly, the findings of the appraisal of the strategic land allocations (policies SS4 to SS7) are highlighted in **Section 5.4**.
- 5.6.3 Policy SS1 is an overarching policy that defines sustainable development in the context of the Publication Local Plan and District. The policy includes a range of socio-economic and environmental criteria that development proposals should accord with and accordingly, it has been assessed as having a significant positive effect across the majority of the SA objectives.
- 5.6.4 In addition to the four strategic land allocations, Policy SS8 of the Publication Local Plan identifies a Strategic Regeneration Opportunity at Pleasley Vale. As identified in **Section 1.4**, this policy differs from the strategic allocations as it does not identify or allocate a specific area of land for development, nor does it provide a quantum of development. Rather the policy and supporting text provide support for development in the Pleasley Vale area and set the strategic criteria that development would be required to be in conformity with. The assessment (**Appendix I**) identified a positive effect in relation to biodiversity as a result of the policy's emphasis on giving careful consideration to the nature conservation sites in the area. The effect on housing (SA Objective 2) was also positive, with some uncertainty as whilst housing development could come forward under the policy, it is not certain whether it would as it is not a requirement of the policy. Instead, the focus of the policy is on employment, commercial and tourism uses and as such a significant positive effect has been identified for the economy (SA Objective 3). An uncertain negative effect was identified for education (SA Objective 4) as if the sites were to be developed it may increase pressure on existing facilities. A significant positive effect was identified for regeneration (SA

Objective 5) as the policy seeks to regenerate an important part of Bolsover's industrial heritage that is currently underutilised and at risk of further deterioration. A significant positive effect has been identified for land use (SA Objective 8) as the areas of Pleasley Vale to be developed are brownfield land. A significant positive effect was identified with respect to water resources (SA Objective 9) as the policy requires any redevelopment proposal that includes the disturbance of ground levels to submit a detailed site investigation and remediation report. Policy SS8 also identifies the strong cultural heritage in the area and emphasises the need to protect the conservation area and industrial heritage. Therefore a significant positive has been identified for cultural heritage (SA Objective 14). Effects on the remaining objectives were considered to be neutral or minor.

- 5.6.5 Policies SS9, SS10 and SS11, meanwhile, seek to protect, respectively, the District's countryside, Green Belt and Important Open Breaks. These policies are also expected to have positive effects across the majority of the SA objectives with those effects being significant in respect of landscape (SA Objective 15).

Living Communities

- 5.6.6 Chapter 5 of the Publication Local Plan contains nine policies that relate to housing. Overall, these policies are expected to have a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). Policy LC1 delivers housing allocations in support of the Council's preferred housing land target option of 5,700 dwellings over the plan period whilst the implementation of policies LC2 (Affordable Housing through Market Housing), LC3 (Type and Mix of Housing) and LC4 (Custom and Self Build Dwellings) will help to ensure that there is a good balance and mix of housing provided as part of new housing developments that will be particularly important in meeting the housing needs of the District. Policies LC5, LC6 and LC7 relate specifically to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Policy LC5 allocating 3 sites and Policy LC7 safeguards 8 existing permanent sites unless it is demonstrated that the site is no longer suitable for such a use. Policy LC6 sets out the criteria for determining planning permission for new traveller sites.. Policies LC8 and LC9, meanwhile, will help to ensure that the housing needs of agriculture and forestry workers are met.
- 5.6.7 Cumulative significant positive effects have also been identified in respect of education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6). This principally reflects the good accessibility of the proposed housing allocations to key services and facilities such as schools and GP surgeries and also the potential provision of additional facilities at strategic land allocations. However, there is the potential that housing growth could place additional pressure on these facilities.
- 5.6.8 Whilst a number of the proposed housing allocations are on previously developed sites, cumulatively development will result in the loss of a substantial area of greenfield land and which includes land classified as grade 2 or 3 agricultural land. In consequence, the housing policies have been assessed as having cumulative significant positive and significant negative effects on land use (SA Objective 8).
- 5.6.9 No further cumulative significant positive effects have been identified during the appraisal of policies that comprise Chapter 5 of the Publication Local Plan.
- 5.6.10 As highlighted in the appraisal of the development requirements (**Section 5.3**), strategic land allocations (**Section 5.4**) and land allocations (**Section 5.5**), there is the potential for housing development to result in adverse effects across several of the SA objectives including those relating to biodiversity, climate change and cultural heritage. Whilst it is anticipated that these adverse effects could be mitigated at the project level and through the implementation of other Local Plan policies, cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9) and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13).
- 5.6.11 No further cumulative significant negative effects have been identified during the appraisal of policies that comprise Chapter 5 of the Publication Local Plan.

Working Communities

- 5.6.12 The suite of employment policies that comprise Chapter 6 of the Publication Local Plan identify those sites that will accommodate economic growth over the plan period and protect existing employment sites. The policies also support the rural economy, seek to maintain or enhance the vitality and viability of the District's towns and local centres and support the tourism and visitor economy.
- 5.6.13 Bolsover District has a relatively small economy which is still adjusting to the decline of its traditional manufacturing and former mining industries. In this context, the suite of employment policies will support the delivery of the Council's employment land target, enabling economic growth and diversification and helping to provide accessible, local employment opportunities. Support for economic growth and the emphasis of the suite of employment policies on the provision of highly skilled jobs is expected to help create opportunities for upskilling the local workforce. This is particularly pertinent given the relatively low levels of educational attainment in the District (see **Section 3.4**). In this regard, the general principles for economic development set out in Policy WC2 specifically encourage proposals that help to create a higher wage, higher skilled low carbon economy and which develop, retain and enhance local skills. This policy also states that employment proposals will be encouraged to demonstrate how they will maximise opportunities for employing local people and developing skills. Overall, the suite of employment policies have been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on the economy (SA Objective 3) and education (SA Objective 4).
- 5.6.14 Economic development, the provision of local employment opportunities and the upskilling of the workforce will help to tackle deprivation and support regeneration including in the District's more deprived areas. Policy WC5 (Retail, Town Centre and Local Centre Development) also specifically supports proposals for development that maintains or enhances the vitality and viability of the District's towns and local centres and which is expected to help address gaps in retail provision as highlighted in the Retail Study (2010) (see **Section 3.4**). Policies WC6 to WC8 identify retail-led regeneration sites in Bolsover, Shirebrook and South Normanton that would play a significant role in the regeneration of the economy in these areas as it has been identified⁶⁸ that a large proportion of local residents travel elsewhere to find stores that meet their retail requirements, particularly with regards to convenience expenditure. Cumulatively, the suite of employment policies have therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on regeneration (SA Objective 5).
- 5.6.15 Supporting local economic growth and jobs provision may help to reduce the significant outflow of commuters from the District (see **Section 3.6**) whilst encouraging proposals that maintain or enhance the District's towns and local centres could also reduce the need to travel. Further, it is noted that Policy WC2 requires proposals likely to create over 50 jobs to be accompanied by site specific travel plans whilst Policy WC4 stipulates that proposals for retail development should demonstrate that they are accessible by an appropriate level of public transport. Policy WC5 (Tourism and the Visitor Economy), meanwhile, states that tourism proposals will be supported where they are accessible by a choice of means of transport, and offer good access by non-car modes. Overall, the suite of employment policies have been assessed as having a significant positive effect on transport (SA Objective 7), although it is recognised that economic development is likely to result in an increase in vehicle movements.
- 5.6.16 Whilst a number of the proposed employment land allocations would bring forward brownfield land for redevelopment, cumulatively the delivery of the proposed sites would also result in the loss of greenfield land and which includes land classified as grades 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. In consequence, the suite of employment policies have been assessed as having cumulative significant positive and negative effect on land use (SA Objective 8).
- 5.6.17 No further cumulative significant positive effects have been identified during the appraisal of policies that comprise Chapter 6 of the Publication Local Plan.

⁶⁸ Chesterfield Borough, Bolsover District and North East Derbyshire District (2018) *Retail and Centres Study*.

- 5.6.18 Like the proposed housing allocations, cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9) and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13). No further cumulative significant negative effects have been identified. Whilst there is the potential for employment development to have a range of adverse environmental effects, it is anticipated that these adverse effects could be mitigated at the project level and through the implementation of other Publication Local Plan policies.

Sustainable Communities

- 5.6.19 Chapter 7 of the Publication Local Plan contains 21 policies that seek to secure sustainable development. The policies are wide-ranging and promote (inter alia): development in accordance with the settlement hierarchy; sustainable design and construction; high quality design; appropriate renewable energy development; minimising flood risk; the protection of the District's natural and built environments; environmental quality; and the safeguarding of mineral resources.
- 5.6.20 Reflecting the broad range of topics covered by the policies that comprise this chapter, and which together seek to promote sustainable development in the District, cumulative significant positive effects have been identified against the following SA objectives: regeneration (SA Objective 5); health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6); land use (SA Objective 8); water (SA Objective 9); flood risk (SA Objective 10); air quality (SA Objective 11); climate change (SA Objective 12); resource use and waste (SA Objective 13); cultural heritage (SA Objective 14); and landscape (SA Objective 15). In particular, Policy SC13 requires major planning applications to demonstrate that adequate sewerage infrastructure either already exists or can be provided as a part of the development. Where adequate capacity does not exist, there will be a requirement that facilities are adequately upgraded prior to occupation of the development. Policy SC13 is therefore considered to be a key policy in managing the effect of new sites on the District's wastewater treatment capacity.
- 5.6.21 Overall, no significant or minor negative cumulative effects have been identified during the appraisal of policies that comprise Chapter 7 of the Publication Local Plan.

Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation Provision

- 5.6.22 The Publication Local Plan policies that comprise Chapter 8 concern the provision of community facilities, services and infrastructure. Several policies relate to the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure in the District. Together, these policies are expected to help conserve and enhance the District's natural and built environments and resources and in consequence, cumulative significant positive effects have been identified in respect of biodiversity (SA Objective 1), land use (SA Objective 8), cultural heritage (SA Objective 14) and landscape (SA Objective 15). The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure including open space will also help to support and promote healthy lifestyles by providing opportunities for recreation and encouraging walking and cycling. Cumulative significant positive effects have therefore also been identified in respect of health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6).
- 5.6.23 Policy ITCR4 specifically relates to the protection of existing shops and community facilities and encourages new provision in close proximity to the District's main settlements. Policies ITCR7 and ITCR8 address the communities need for playing pitches and sports facilities, seeking to ensure that sufficient provision of playing pitches is maintained and encouraging proposals for new indoor sports facilities. These policies are therefore expected to have a significant positive effect on the health and wellbeing of the District's residents (SA Objective 6).
- 5.6.24 Policy ITCR10 (Supporting Sustainable Transport Patterns), meanwhile, promotes new development in accessible locations. Together, these policies are expected to help ensure that existing and prospective residents and workers have good accessibility to a wide range of services and facilities. By helping to focus service provision in the District's main centres, both policies also support the Council's development requirements and will help to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of towns and villages. Overall, the policies that comprise Chapter 8 of the Publication Local Plan have therefore been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on regeneration (SA Objective 5) and education (SA Objective 4).

- 5.6.25 As noted above, Policy ITCR10 promotes new development in accessible locations that reduce the need to travel. This policy also supports transport schemes that lead to improvements in accessibility, promote road safety for all highway users, and manage traffic to avoid congestion. This has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on transport (SA Objective 7). Reducing the need to travel will also help to reduce associated emissions to air, generating significant positive effects on air quality (SA Objective 11) and climate change (SA Objective 12).
- 5.6.26 No further cumulative significant positive effects have been identified during the appraisal of policies that comprise Chapter 8 of the Publication Local Plan.
- 5.6.27 No significant or minor negative effects have been identified. Whilst the development of community facilities and infrastructure including transport schemes and telecommunications could have adverse environmental effects, this is uncertain and dependent on the exact type, scale and location of development. Further, other policies of the Publication Local Plan are expected to minimise the potential for adverse effects in this regard.

Implementation and infrastructure Delivery

- 5.6.28 Policy II1 (Plan Delivery and the Role of Developer Contributions) and Policy II2 (Employment and Skills) comprise Chapter 9 of the Publication Local Plan. Policy II1 sets out that developer contributions will be sought by the Council where the implementation of a development would create a need to provide additional or improved infrastructure, amenities or facilities or would exacerbate an existing deficiency. The policy lists the infrastructure types for which contributions will be sought; these include: physical infrastructure (such as transport, utilities, waste and water); social infrastructure (including education, health, emergency services, community facilities and leisure facilities); and green infrastructure (for example, strategic green infrastructure and green spaces). Policy II1 also stipulates that contributions will be sought to mitigate negative effects associated with new development. In light of the range of infrastructure types for which contributions may be sought by the Council, and taking into account the existing deficiencies in some types of infrastructure which could be exacerbated by new development (for example, school places, GP surgeries and wastewater treatment capacity), positive and in some cases significant positive effects have been identified across the majority of the SA objectives.
- 5.6.29 Policy II2 requires that, on significant development sites, developers submit for an 'Employment and Skills Plan'. This will help to ensure that opportunities through new employment-related development are realised to upskill local people and provide jobs for local residents and as a result, significant positive effects on the economy (SA Objective 3) are predicted. Taking into account the provisions of Policy II1, cumulative significant positive effects have also been identified in respect of education (SA Objective 4).
- 5.6.30 No significant or minor negative effects have been identified during the appraisal of the policies that comprise Chapter 9 of the Publication Local Plan.

5.7 Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Effects

- 5.7.1 In determining the significance of effects of a plan or programme, the SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the cumulative nature of the effects. This section considers the potential for the policies and proposals contained within the Publication Local Plan to act in-combination both with each other and other plans and programmes to generate cumulative (including synergistic and secondary) effects.

Cumulative Effects Arising from the Publication Local Plan

- 5.7.2 **Table 5.17** presents the assessment of the cumulative effects of the Publication Local Plan by summarising the cumulative effects of each policy chapter on the SA objectives and by providing an overall judgement on the cumulative effect of the plan policies (including land allocations) as a whole.

- 5.7.3 The appraisal of cumulative effects presented in **Table 5.17** highlights that the majority of the SA objectives will experience positive effects as a result of the implementation of the policies and proposals contained in the Publication Local Plan. Significant positive effects are expected in respect of the following SA objectives: housing; economy; education; regeneration; health and wellbeing; transport; flood risk; air quality; climate change; cultural heritage; and landscape. This broadly reflects the likely socio-economic benefits associated with the delivery of housing and employment in the District over the plan period and the strong framework provided by the plan policies that will help to conserve the District's natural and built environments and resources.
- 5.7.4 Despite the overall positive cumulative effects associated with the implementation of the Publication Local Plan, cumulative negative effects have also been identified against some SA objectives including: biodiversity; transport; land use; air quality; climate change; cultural heritage; and landscape. This principally reflects impacts associated with the construction and operation of new housing and employment uses including land take, emissions and loss of landscape character. However, the Publication Local Plan includes policies which seek to manage these effects and in consequence, it is expected that significant adverse effects will be largely avoided. The exception is the anticipated loss of greenfield land associated with new development which has been assessed as having a cumulative (mixed) significant negative effect on land use.

Table 5.17 Results of the Cumulative Effects Appraisal

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green infrastructure network.	+/-	-/?	+/-/?	++	++/?	+	+/-	<p>Growth in terms of new housing and economic development is likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity through, for example, land take and disturbance with associated impacts on habitats and species. However, the policies of the Publication Local Plan such as Policy SC10 provide a strong framework that is expected to help maintain and enhance biodiversity and which is expected to help minimise or offset adverse ecological effects arising from development and avoid significant harm to the District's assets.</p> <p>The HRA of the Publication Local Plan has identified that growth supported by the plan has the potential to contribute to 'in combination' air quality and recreational/visitor pressure effects on sensitive sites. However, further assessment through the HRA has demonstrated that the 'in combination' contribution of the Local Plan is likely to be too small to be 'significant' in terms of air quality. Taking into account the distance of proposed site allocations from the nearest European sites and the strong policy framework provided for the protection and enhancement of green networks and the provision and protection of green space, the HRA also concludes that proposals coming forward under the Local Plan will either avoid affecting European sites entirely (no significant effect) or will not adversely affect site integrity where potential effect pathways remain.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having cumulative positive and negative effects on this objective.</p>
2. To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	++	++	0	+	0	+	++	<p>The policies and proposed land allocations of the Publication Local Plan will deliver 5,700 dwellings over the plan period, meeting the District's objectively assessed housing requirement. Those policies of the Publication Local Plan that relate to housing will also help to ensure that an appropriate mix and type of housing is delivered to meet local needs.</p>

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
								Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.
3. To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	<p>Bolsover District has a relatively small economy which is still adjusting to the decline of its traditional manufacturing and former mining industries. The Publication Local Plan will deliver 92 ha of employment land that will support economic growth and further diversification of the economy, providing accessible, local employment opportunities. Through the Publication Local Plan policies, it is also expected that opportunities will be maximised to ensure that the jobs created through employment land provision benefit local people.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p>
4. To improve educational attainment and skills.	++/-	++/-	++	+	++	++	++	<p>The Publication Local Plan land allocations are relatively accessible to schools. Whilst there is the potential that growth could place pressure on existing educational establishments in the District (which are already at or near capacity in some areas), the appraisal has found that the Publication Local Plan policies will help to protect existing educational facilities and support investment in existing and new schools and services to meet demand arising from new development. Additionally, the appraisal has highlighted that the policies will help to ensure that opportunities are realised to upskill local people through new employment development which is particularly pertinent given the relatively low levels of educational attainment in the District.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p>
5. To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	++/-	++/-	++	++	++	++	++	<p>The Council's development requirements, associated land allocations and plan policies seek to focus growth in the District's most sustainable settlements. New development will therefore be accessible to key services and facilities and could help to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability</p>

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
								<p>of the District's main centres. Whilst growth could place pressure on existing services and facilities, the Publication Local Plan policies are expected to help mitigate any such effects through, for example, protecting existing facilities, seeking developer contributions towards new provision and by providing a positive planning framework for investment in facilities in accessible locations.</p> <p>Housing delivery, economic growth and investment in community facilities and services will help to tackle deprivation including in some of the District's most deprived areas.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p>
6. To improve the health and wellbeing of the District's population.	++/-	++/-	+/-	++	++/?	++	++	<p>As noted above, the Council's development requirements seek to focus growth in the District's most sustainable settlements. New development will therefore be accessible to key services and facilities such as GP surgeries. Whilst growth could place pressure on existing healthcare facilities, some of which are already at or near capacity, the Publication Local Plan policies are expected to help mitigate such effects through, for example, protecting existing facilities, seeking developer contributions towards new provision and by providing a positive planning framework for investment in facilities in accessible locations.</p> <p>The Publication Local Plan policies will help to promote healthy lifestyles through the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure including open space and recreational facilities. The policies also provide a strong framework to protect amenity and maintain and enhance environmental quality.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
7. To reduce the need to travel and deliver a sustainable, integrated transport network.	+/-	+/-	++/-	+	++	+	++/-	<p>Growth over the plan period will result in increased vehicle movements which could have adverse effects on the District's highways network. However, the development requirements, supporting land allocations and plan policies seek to focus development in the District's most sustainable settlements. This approach will help to minimise the need to travel whilst economic development more generally may help to reduce out-commuting. The Publication Local Plan policies also support transport schemes that lead to improvements in accessibility, promote road safety for all highway users, and manage traffic to avoid congestion.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and negative effect on this objective.</p>
8. To encourage the efficient use of land.	++/--	++/--	++/-	++	++/?	0	++/--	<p>The policies and proposals of the Publication Local Plan seek to make efficient use of land and promote the reuse of previously developed sites in sustainable locations. In this context, the proposed land allocations will bring forward for redevelopment a number of brownfield sites. However, development will also result in the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and significant negative effect on this objective.</p>
9. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	--	--	--	++	+/?	++	0	<p>The Water Cycle Study (2010) highlights that wastewater treatment capacity is a significant constraint to growth in some parts of the District. In this context, the potential for significant negative effects on water have been identified during the appraisal. However, the Publication Local Plan includes policies that seek to conserve and enhance the District's water resources and in this regard, Policy SC13 (Water Quality) stipulates that development will be permitted where proposals will not have a negative impact on water quality either directly through the pollution of surface or ground water or indirectly through the treatment of wastewater. Where adequate treatment capacity does not exist, there will be a requirement that facilities are adequately upgraded prior to occupation of a development. Other</p>

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
								<p>Publication Local Plan policies are also expected to help ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place in terms wastewater treatment and water supply to accommodate growth.</p> <p>On balance, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative neutral effect on this objective.</p>
10. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0	0	0	++	+/?	+	++	<p>The policies and proposals of the Publication Local Plan seek to direct development away from areas of flood risk and ensure that development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere. Through the plan's emphasis on green infrastructure provision, there may also be opportunities to enhance flood storage and reduce surface water run-off.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p>
11. To improve air quality.	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-	<p>Growth over the plan period will result in increased emissions to air during both the construction of new development and once development is complete. However, the development requirements, supporting land allocations and plan policies seek to focus development in the District's most sustainable settlements that are accessible to key services and facilities. This approach will help to minimise the need to travel and associated emissions to air.</p> <p>Policy SC12 of the Publication Local Plan relates specifically to air quality and stipulates that development that, on its own or cumulatively, would be likely to exacerbate air quality problems in existing and potential AQMAs will only be permitted if the potential adverse effects would be mitigated to an acceptable level. Policy SC11, meanwhile, states that development likely to cause, or experience, loss of residential amenity as a result of (inter alia) dust or odour must be supported by a relevant assessment and that, if necessary, appropriate mitigation must be put in place.</p> <p>As noted above, the HRA of the Publication Local Plan has identified that growth supported by the plan has the potential to contribute to 'in</p>

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
								<p>combination' air quality and recreational/visitor pressure effects on sensitive sites. However, further assessment through the HRA has demonstrated that the 'in combination' contribution of the Local Plan is likely to be too small to be 'significant'.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and negative effect on this objective.</p>
12. To minimise greenhouse gases and deliver a managed response to the effects of climate change.	+/-	-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-	<p>New development will result in increased energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions. However, as noted above, the development requirements, supporting land allocations and plan policies seek to focus development in the District's most sustainable settlements that are accessible to key services and facilities. This approach will help to minimise the need to travel and associated greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Publication Local Plan also provides a strong policy framework that seeks to minimise energy use and greenhouse gas emissions and promote climate change adaptation through the siting and design of development. Policy SC6, meanwhile, supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and negative effect on this objective.</p>
13. To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	--	--	--	+	0	+	+	<p>A large proportion of the proposed land allocations are located within Minerals Consultation Areas and in consequence, the potential for significant negative effects on this objective have been identified during the appraisal. However, the Publication Local Plan policies seek to avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources which is expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects in this regard. Further, the Publication Local Plan policies promote the sustainable use of construction materials.</p> <p>On balance, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative positive effect on this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Publication Local Plan Policy Chapter							Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects)
	The Spatial Strategy	Living Communities	Working Communities	Sustainable Communities	Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation	Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery	Cumulative effect of the draft policies	
14. To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	+/-	-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-	<p>New development has the potential to affect the District's cultural heritage assets both directly (through the loss of, or damage to, assets) or indirectly (through effects on setting). In this regard, the potential for negative effects on cultural heritage has been identified in respect of a number of the proposed land allocations. However, the policies of the Publication Local Plan seek to conserve and enhance the District's cultural heritage assets and are expected to help ensure that adverse effects are minimised and that opportunities are sought to enhance assets and their settings.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and negative effect on this objective.</p>
15. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	++/-	+/-	+/-	++	++/?	+	++/-	<p>Housing and economic development will affect the character of the District's landscapes and townscapes. However, by focusing development in the District's towns and larger villages, the Publication Local Plan is expected to help minimise effects in this regard whilst the redevelopment of brownfield sites and the enhancement of green infrastructure provision present an opportunity to enhance landscape and townscape character. Further, the policies of the Publication Local Plan seek to conserve and enhance landscape, promote good design and protect visual amenity. In this regard, Policy SC8 stipulates that proposals for new development will only be permitted where they would not cause significant harm to the character, quality, distinctiveness or sensitivity of the landscape, or to important features or views, or other perceptual qualities such as tranquillity unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impacts.</p> <p>Overall, the Publication Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and negative effect on this objective.</p>

Cumulative Effects Arising from Other Plans and Programmes

- 5.7.5 The Publication Local Plan policies and proposals sit within the context of a number of other plans and programmes including the local plans of surrounding local authorities. These plans and programmes are identified at **Appendix B** and include, for example:
- ▶ the adopted and emerging local plans of Amber Valley Borough Council, Ashfield District Council, Bassetlaw District Council, Chesterfield Borough Council, Mansfield District Council, North East Derbyshire District Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - ▶ Severn Trent Water’s Water Resources Management Plan 2014;
 - ▶ Yorkshire Water’s Water Resources Management Plan 2014;
 - ▶ Humber District River Basin Management Plan;
 - ▶ Derbyshire Local Transport Plan; and
 - ▶ The Sheffield City Region Strategic Economic Plan.
- 5.7.6 The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the Publication Local Plan with other plans and programmes have been considered. No significant negative cumulative effects have been identified, although increased development in Bolsover District and neighbouring local authorities will be likely to generate adverse effects on SA objectives relating to:
- ▶ transport, due to increased vehicle movements and associated congestion;
 - ▶ climate change, as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with new development;
 - ▶ air quality, principally due to increased vehicle movements and associated emissions to air;
 - ▶ land use, reflecting the cumulative loss of greenfield land;
 - ▶ growing water demand and increased waste water discharges requiring treatment;
 - ▶ waste and resource use, due to an anticipated cumulative increase in waste arisings associated with new development and the requirement for materials in the construction of new development.
- 5.7.7 However, effects in this regard could be minimised through the policy measures contained across a number of the emerging/adopted local plans and other plans, such as the Water Resource Management Plans.

5.8 Mitigation and Enhancement

- 5.8.1 The SA has been undertaken iteratively alongside and informing the development of the Local Plan. In this context, a number of measures were identified in the SA Report that accompanied the draft Local Plan concerning recommended changes to the proposed Local Plan policies. How these comments were taken into account is identified in **Table 5.18**.

Table 5.18 Policy amendments in light of the SA

Policy	How the policy was revised in light of the SA
<i>Chapter 4: The Spatial Strategy</i>	
SS1	Revised to incorporate references to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in close proximity to trip generators;

Policy	How the policy was revised in light of the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting high standards of low carbon and energy efficient design and renewable energy provision where possible and appropriate; • demonstrate the sustainable use of resources and the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy; • an appropriate mix of good quality, well-designed developments; • to ensure that new development is not affected by, and does not increase elsewhere, flood risk; • protect and enhance water and air quality.
SS9	Revised to incorporate reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure the retention and / or enhancement of a vacant or redundant building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area and can be converted without complete or substantial reconstruction.
<i>Chapter 5: Living Communities</i>	
All	Not revised but SA feedback addressed through policies in other chapters.
<i>Chapter 6: Working Communities</i>	
LC5	Revised to make it clear that development proposals should preserve or enhance the natural and built environment.
<i>Chapter 7: Sustainable Communities</i>	
SC2	Revised to include new criterion to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes use of locally sourced sustainable, quality materials appropriate for the development and its surroundings including recycled materials wherever feasible. Revise criterion f) to add in sustainable drainage systems.
SC7	Revised to add "New development will generally be directed away from areas at the highest risk of flooding" and "All developments shall have regard to Environment Agency standing advice for flood risk assessment."
SC9	Revised significantly to improve protection for biodiversity and geodiversity.
SC16	Revised to make it clear that development proposals should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas.
SC17	Revised to make it clear that the setting of listed buildings will be protected and to cover cases involving substantial harm.
SC18	Revised significantly to improve protection for scheduled monuments and archaeology, including a new policy to cover the Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest.
<i>Chapter 8: Infrastructure, Transport, Community and Recreation Provision</i>	
ITCR1	Revised to state the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network will be preserved.
ITCR10	Revised significantly to promote walking and cycling.

- 5.8.2 The appraisal contained in this SA Report has identified a range of further measures to help address potential negative effects and enhance positive effects associated with the implementation of the Publication Local Plan. These measures are highlighted within the detailed appraisal matrices to the SA Report and will be considered by the Council in preparing the final Local Plan.

6. Conclusions, Monitoring and Next Steps

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 This SA Report has presented the findings of the appraisal of the Publication Local Plan for Bolsover District. Specifically, the SA has considered the following key components of the Publication Local Plan:

- ▶ vision and Local Plan objectives;
- ▶ the development requirements (in terms of the preferred housing and employment land target options and preferred spatial strategy);
- ▶ strategic sites (including reasonable alternatives);
- ▶ smaller scale (local) land allocations (including reasonable alternatives); and
- ▶ plan policies.

6.1.2 The principal conclusions of the appraisal are presented below.

Local Plan Vision and Objectives

6.1.3 The Vision for the District seeks to deliver economic and social transformation whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. Reflecting its emphasis on these three strands of sustainability, the Vision has been assessed as being compatible with the majority of the SA objectives, although the appraisal has found that it does leave room for uncertainties as potential conflicts could arise between growth, resource use and environmental factors.

6.1.4 The appraisal has found the Publication Local Plan objectives to be broadly supportive of the SA objectives. Where possible incompatibilities have been identified, tensions between the objectives can be resolved if development takes place in accordance with all of the Publication Local Plan objectives. As such, an incompatibility is not necessarily an insurmountable issue.

Development Requirements

6.1.5 The delivery of 5,700 dwellings over the plan period is expected to have a significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2). The provision of 272 dwellings per annum falls within the range of objectively assessed need identified in the Sensitivity Testing Analysis and in consequence, a deliverable range of housing types should be provided to support the current and emerging need for housing in the District including for affordable housing. Further, under the preferred spatial strategy, additional residential development would be predominantly focused in the District's towns as well as Clowne and South Normanton. In this regard, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2013) highlights that the need for affordable housing is greatest in the Bolsover and Clowne sub-market areas.

6.1.6 Cumulative significant positive effects have also been identified in respect of the economy (SA Objective 3). Employment land provision would support proposals associated with the Sheffield City Region (the City Region Local Enterprise Partnership) (2014) Strategic Economic Plan and the M1 Strategic Growth Corridor and under the preferred spatial strategy, jobs would be created in accessible locations. The delivery of 92 ha of employment land would also be expected to provide greater choice and flexibility in land supply. This could help to attract additional inward investment, support indigenous business growth and, potentially, facilitate diversification of the local economy. In this regard, the Economic Development Needs Assessment (2015) highlights that the provision of 100 ha of land would better position Bolsover to compete successfully for imported demand from the logistics and distribution sector. Provision for 92 ha of employment land could also provide flexibility should sites with existing planning permission not come forward as expected.

- 6.1.7 No further cumulative significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal of the Preferred Strategic Options.
- 6.1.8 The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2018 identifies that in the long term, new waste water treatment capacity will be required to meet the demand resulting from planned growth. It is anticipated that this capacity will be planned for through Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent's Asset Management Plans. In consequence, cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9).
- 6.1.9 No further cumulative significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal.
- 6.1.10 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Strategic Land Allocations

- 6.1.11 Taken together, Bolsover North, Clowne Garden Village, and Whitwell Colliery are expected to deliver substantial growth in Bolsover, Clowne and Whitwell respectively during the plan period, enabling a planned approach to sustainable growth that will contribute to the delivery of the infrastructure required to achieve sustainable development. The Former Coalite Chemical Works site, has recently been shown to be part of a potential re-routing of the proposed HS2 line, and it is recognised that this may influence the nature of the final development and the potential to see it completed within the plan period. For these reasons, the Publication Local Plan does not rely on the development of the Coalite site within the plan period, although the support for its development remains the same and the site is considered as a strategic regeneration site. In consequence, the strategic land allocations have been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on housing (SA Objective 2), the economy (SA Objective 3), education (SA Objective 4), regeneration (SA Objective 5) and health and wellbeing (SA Objective 6), although the anticipated pressure on community facilities and services arising from new development could result in adverse effects on a number of these objectives.
- 6.1.12 No further cumulative significant positive effects were identified during the appraisal (with the exception of the mixed significant positive and significant negative effects noted below).
- 6.1.13 Cumulative significant negative effects have been identified in respect of water (SA Objective 9) due to a lack of wastewater treatment capacity in the District, although it is anticipated that this would be addressed through the implementation of the Publication Local Plan policies in conjunction with the utility providers asset management programme. Three of the four strategic allocations (Bolsover North, Clowne Garden Village and the Former Whitwell Colliery site) are within a Minerals Consultation Area for Limestone/Dolomite and cumulative significant negative effects have therefore also been identified in respect of resource use (SA Objective 13).
- 6.1.14 No further cumulative significant negative effects were identified during the appraisal (with the exception of the mixed significant positive and significant negative effects noted below).
- 6.1.15 The Former Coalite Works site represents a significant brownfield opportunity and under approved proposals circa 43 ha of previously developed land would be redeveloped, the majority of which (approximately 31 ha) would be located in Bolsover District. Redevelopment of the Former Whitwell Colliery would also predominantly comprise brownfield land. Cumulative significant positive effects have therefore been identified in respect of land use (SA Objective 8). However, the development of all four strategic land allocations would result in the loss of greenfield land, the quantum of which (circa 172 ha) is substantial and would include land which is classified as Grade 2 ('Very Good') agricultural land (based on provisional ALC mapping). In consequence, the strategic allocations have also been assessed as having a cumulative significant negative effect on land use.
- 6.1.16 Cumulative effects on the remaining SA objectives have been assessed as either minor or neutral.

Land Allocations

- 6.1.17 Overall, the scale of housing and employment land to be delivered through smaller scale (local) allocations in the Publication Local Plan is considered to be significant and will help to meet the future needs of the District, its communities and businesses over the plan period whilst minimising the potential for significant adverse environmental effects. This reflects both the characteristics of individual sites and also the fact that the majority of dwellings and employment land will be delivered in the District's towns and large villages which have greater capacity in terms of their sustainability to receive growth.
- 6.1.18 Whilst there is the potential for new development to result in adverse environmental effects (and in some cases, significant negative effects), in many cases (such as in respect of biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape) it is anticipated that the potential adverse effects could be mitigated at the project level. In this context, the Publication Local Plan policies provide mitigation against a range of site level planning matters.
- 6.1.19 Whilst the Publication Local Plan allocates a number of previously developed sites, cumulatively development will result in the loss of a substantial area of greenfield land and which includes land classified as grade 2 or 3 agricultural land (land in grades 1, 2 and 3a is classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land at Annex 2 of the NPPF). In consequence, there is the potential for significant positive and negative effects on land use. A large proportion of the proposed allocations have also been assessed as having a significant negative effect on water (SA Objective 9), predominantly due to wastewater treatment capacity constraints, and resource use and waste (SA Objective 13), due to the location of the sites being within Minerals Consultation Areas.

Plan Policies

- 6.1.20 The implementation of the proposed policies contained in the Publication Local Plan is anticipated to have positive effects across all of the SA objectives. These effects are expected to be significant in respect of: housing; economy; education; regeneration; health and wellbeing; transport; flood risk; air quality; climate change; cultural heritage; and landscape. This broadly reflects the likely social and economic benefits associated with the delivery of housing and employment in the District over the plan period and the strong framework provided by the plan policies that will help to conserve the District's natural and built environments and resources.
- 6.1.21 Despite the overall positive cumulative effects associated with the implementation of the Publication Local Plan policies, cumulative negative effects on the SA objectives have also been identified against some SA objectives including: biodiversity; transport; land use; air quality; climate change; cultural heritage; and landscape. This principally reflects impacts associated with the construction and operation of new housing and employment uses including land take, emissions and loss of landscape character. However, where negative effects have been identified, it is expected that those policies of the Publication Local Plan which seek to conserve and enhance the District's natural and built environment and protect its resources will help to minimise adverse effects. The exception is the anticipated loss of greenfield land associated with new development which has been assessed as having a cumulative (mixed) significant negative effect on land use.

6.2 Monitoring

- 6.2.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan will be monitored. However, as earlier government guidance on SEA (ODPM *et al*, 2005) notes, it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effects. Monitoring the Local Plan for sustainability effects can help to answer questions such as:
- ▶ Were the SA's predictions of sustainability effects accurate?
 - ▶ Is the Local Plan contributing to the achievement of desired SA objectives?
 - ▶ Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?

- ▶ Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?

6.2.2 Monitoring should be focussed on:

- ▶ Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused.
- ▶ Significant effects where there was uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken.
- ▶ Where there is the potential for effects to occur on sensitive environmental receptors.

6.2.3 **Appendix J** identifies a number of potential indicators that could be used for monitoring the sustainability impacts of the Publication Local Plan. The list contains a number of indicators which are already in common use. The table highlights potential indicators for all of the SA objectives.

6.2.4 In addition, the Council produces an Authority Monitoring Report each year. This report contains both District-wide and local level data which could be used to monitor the effects against a number of SA objectives.

6.3 Consulting on this SA Report

6.3.1 This SA Report is being issued for consultation. We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report. In particular, we would like to hear your views as to whether the effects which are predicted are likely and whether there are any significant effects which have not been considered.

6.3.2 The consultation will run from **2nd May to 15th June 2018**. Responses can be sent to:

By email: planning.policy@bolsover.gov.uk

By post: Planning Policy Team, Bolsover District Council, The Arc, High Street, Clowne, S43 4JY

6.4 Next Steps

6.4.1 Following consultation, the SA Report, together with the consultation responses received, will be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Publication Local Plan for examination which is expected to take place in Summer 2018.