



# Appendix A

## Schedule of Consultation Responses



## Scoping Report

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Office of Rail and Road	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No comments.</li> </ul>	Noted.
2	Jane Rowley	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the Scoping Report appears to set out sufficient information to establish the context for the SA of the Local Plan.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the main economic, social and environmental issues identified in the Scoping Report are relevant and required to protect green infrastructure, which will promote the health and well-being of residents.</li> </ul>	Comment noted
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan appears to cover the areas of most concern.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
3	Health and Safety Executive	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No comments.</li> </ul>	Noted.
4	Mr MacFellan	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that new homes should not be built on good agricultural land. Due to the growing population, this land is needed for agricultural purposes.</li> <li>Asks where the jobs to sustain the proposed increased population will be come from.</li> <li>States that additional schools and shops will be required to support the population increase and that the required infrastructure including roads would negatively impact the landscape.</li> <li>Suggests that alternative sites are proposed rather than the agricultural land proposed.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p> <p>The SA Framework includes a specific SA objective relating to the need to encourage the efficient use of land together with guide questions concerning the promotion of development on previously developed (brownfield) land and avoiding the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land. SA Objective 5, meanwhile, concerns in particular the need to maintain and enhance community facilities and services whilst SA Objective 15 relates to landscape effects. In consequence, it is</p>

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				considered that the SA Framework will facilitate the consideration of the points raised in this response.  No change.
5	Natural England	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally satisfied that the methodology and baseline information used to inform the Scoping Report appears to meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and associated guidance.</li> <li>Welcomes reference to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and would be happy to comment on this as its preparation progresses</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		1 (Plans and Programmes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the appropriate plans and programmes have been referenced that are relevant to the natural environment.</li> <li>Welcomes Table 2.2 in the Scoping Report and considers that this comprehensively covers the topics of biodiversity, green infrastructure, geological sites, soil protection, landscape and climate change.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirms that the nature conservation sites within the District including the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are accurately defined in the Scoping Report.</li> <li>Considers that the section on Green Infrastructure is covered comprehensively and welcomes the reference to previous studies which highlight potential improvement opportunities.</li> <li>Welcomes the land use, geology and soils section and particularly the reference to the two geological SSSIs in the District.</li> <li>The section on health and well-being, particularly the paragraphs on open space, is welcomed due its relationship with sustainable development and communities.</li> </ul>	Comments noted.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that in paragraph 3.10.8 measures to prevent and minimise the effects of climate change should also include reference to Green Infrastructure which can provide space for climate change adaptation (e.g. flood alleviation and cooling urban heat islands).</li> </ul>	Comment noted. Paragraph 3.10.8 has been amended to include reference to Green Infrastructure.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the landscape section is comprehensive welcomes the reference to the appropriate landscape character assessments. Highlights that the reference in paragraph 3.13.1 should be to National Character Areas (NCAs) and not LCAs.</li> </ul>	Reference to LCAs has been amended to read NCAs.



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		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the proposed SA Framework satisfactorily covers Natural England's interests in the natural environment.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
6	Mrs M Hewitt	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the 'marking system' set out in the Scoping Report is not fit for purposes and biased in favour of developers.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. The SA Framework has been developed taking into account the objectives of other plans and programmes and a review of baseline socio-economic and environmental information in order to provide a comprehensive basis to identify, describe and assess the likely significant effects of implementing the Local Plan. The SA Framework includes a range of objectives relating to both socio-economic and environmental topics and does not place any weightings on individual objectives to minimise the likelihood of any bias in the subsequent appraisal.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questions the housing requirement reported in the Scoping Report and highlights the impact this would have on the District including in respect of traffic levels and associated health impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. National planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that the Local Plan meets the District's objectively assessed housing need. In this context, the Scoping Report makes reference to the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013) which identifies an objectively assessed housing need of between 235-240 dwellings per annum.</p> <p>The potential effects associated with different levels of housing growth have been considered as part of this SA Report and are presented in Section 5.3.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlights that there are existing deficiencies in open space.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The Scoping Report highlights at paragraph 3.5.5 that there are deficiencies in open space in some parts of the District (including Clowne). One of the key sustainability issues</p>

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				<p>identified in the Scoping Report is the need to protect and enhance open space provision across the District whilst the SA Framework includes the following guide question: <i>“Will it maintain and improve access to open space, leisure and recreational facilities?”</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
		General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests the need for a green corridor between villages to retain their identity and retaining green spaces, parks, recreational routes and bridleways in and between the villages.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. As set out above, one of the key sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report is the need to protect and enhance open space provision across the District whilst the SA Framework includes the following guide question: <i>“Will it maintain and improve access to open space, leisure and recreational facilities?”</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
		General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that SSSIs need to be protected, as do local flora and fauna and ancient routes through more conservation.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The Scoping Report highlights the need to conserve and enhance biodiversity, including nationally designated sites such as SSSIs and local biodiversity. The SA Framework, meanwhile, includes a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. In consequence, it is considered that the SA Framework will facilitate the consideration of the points raised in this response.</p> <p>No change.</p>
7	Highways England	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the key sustainability issues for transport infrastructure and accessibility set out in paragraph 3.6.16 of the Scoping Report are appropriate.</li> <li>Emphasis in the Scoping Report on encouraging alternative, sustainable modes of travel to the private car to mitigate the potential increase in car use as growth is realised through the Local Plan is welcomed.</li> <li>Highways England notes a reference to the “Highways Agency”. This reference should now refer to Highways England.</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. References to the Highways Agency have been amended to read Highways England in this SA Report.</p>

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8	Mr David Blackwell	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the eight SSSIs in Figure 3.2 of the Scoping Report are not well delineated in accordance with the legend.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. Figure 3.2 has been amended to more clearly delineate the SSSIs.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that there is no mention of the Green Belt land of Forrest's Plantation at Clowne.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The Green Belt is shown in Figure 3.14 of the Scoping Report and is highlighted as an environmental constraint in respect of Clowne in Table 3.1.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that there is a need to include a reference to establishing/supporting/enhancing the protection of residential and some working environments from adverse/high/health-affecting noise nuisance sources.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The need to minimise noise pollution and protect living and working environments from excessive noise has been included as a key sustainability issue in this SA Report.</p> <p>The following additional guide question has also been included within the SA Framework (under SA Objective 6):</p> <p><i>"Will it minimise noise pollution and protect living and working environments from excessive noise?"</i></p>
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that to "minimise the effects of climate change" is not within the realistic competence of a local authority with its limited resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. As set out in national planning policy contained in the NPPF, planning can play a key role in minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change. Measures may include, for example, avoiding development in areas prone to flooding or facilitating investment in flood defence infrastructure.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that there are appropriate objectives which do not conflict with the diverse views of 'experts':               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise energy consumption as a climate and economic benefit.</li> <li>To use alternative energy sources that do not create, or only create minimum, levels of undesirable by-products.</li> <li>To use renewable forms of energy generation.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Comment noted. It is considered that the proposed objectives are already captured within the SA Framework which includes (under SA Objective 12) the following guide questions:



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			<p>4. To sustain and enhance those elements of the natural environment that counter-balance the by-products of human activity – tree planting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions?</li> <li>Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy in the District and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources?</li> </ul> <p>An additional guide question has, however, been included under SA Objective 12 relating to woodland cover:</p> <p><i>“Will it increase woodland and tree cover to help mitigate and adapt to climate change.”</i></p>
9	Mrs Sharon and Mr Russell Haglington	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raises concerns regarding future proposed development in Clowne.</li> <li>Suggests that brownfield sites should be developed before any further greenfield development, with development on greenfield land having a huge effect on the health and well-being of residents.</li> <li>Raises concerns regarding the possible loss of green space as well as increased noise, congestion, loss of wildlife and the negative impact of changes to infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p> <p>The SA Framework includes a specific SA Objective relating to the need to encourage the efficient use of land together with guide questions concerning the promotion of development on previously developed (brownfield) land. In consequence, it is considered that the SA Framework will facilitate the consideration of the points raised in this response.</p> <p>Effects arising from Local Plan proposals and alternatives including any new development on Clowne will be considered through the SA process. This appraisal will be used to inform decisions relating to (inter alia) the quantum and location of future growth in the District.</p> <p>No change.</p>

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10	Historic England	1 (Plans and Programmes)	Welcomes references to the documents identified in Table 2.1 of the Scoping Report and the reference in Table 2.2 to cultural heritage. States that Table 2.1 should make reference to the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).	Agreed. Reference to The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) has been included in this SA Report.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would welcome further recognition of the role of non-designated assets in relation to the character of the District.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. Additional text has been included in Section 3.12 of this Scoping Report highlighting the important role of non-designated assets, as follows:</p> <p><i>“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.”</i></p>
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcomes recognition of the need to protect and enhance the District’s cultural heritage assets and their settings as a key issue. Suggests that other key messages could be included in Table 3.15, as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid harm to designated heritage assets.</li> <li>Recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible.</li> <li>Tackle heritage at risk.</li> <li>Recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional issues have been identified in this SA Report (see Section 3.14):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>“The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets.</i></li> <li><i>The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible.</i></li> <li><i>The need to tackle heritage at risk.</i></li> <li><i>The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.”</i></li> </ul>
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that further guide questions should be included in the SA Framework for the cultural heritage objective, including the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it tackle heritage at risk?</li> <li>Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets?</li> <li>Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional guide questions have been included in the SA Framework (under SA Objective 14):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>“Will it reduce risks to the quality, quantity and setting of designated heritage assets including heritage identified as being at risk?</i></li> <li><i>Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets?</i></li> </ul>



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets?"</li> </ul>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is disappointed that the site appraisal criteria in Table 4.7 of the Scoping Report does not include any positive scoring in respect of cultural heritage. Highlights that sites may offer opportunity for enhancements through tackling heritage at risk and removing and replacement of poorly designed development with more sympathetic design (within a Conservation Area, for example).</li> </ul>	Agreed. The site appraisal criteria has been revised to include thresholds for both significant positive and positive effects on cultural heritage.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that for the '0' (neutral effect) score, this should be reworded as it does not take into account setting.</li> </ul>	Agreed. The wording for this threshold has been amended to read: "Development is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings".
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlights that for the '-' (negative) and '--' (significant negative) scores, in assessing impacts on heritage assets from site allocations it is important to note that, in accordance with legislation and the NPPF, any harm should be avoided and any harm requires clear and convincing justification. It does not follow that 'less than substantial harm' to a heritage asset is a less than substantial objection to an allocation; there may be cases where less than substantial harm to an asset from a site allocation is not outweighed by other sustainability criteria. Expects professional judgement to be used in assessing sites. Considers that care must be taken in ensuring that correct weight is afforded to heritage assets when assessing a sites sustainable development credentials.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes that a more in-depth process for strategic sites is proposed and states that a certain level of commentary and detail relating to non-strategic sites should be provided to assist in understanding why decisions have been taken to bring certain sites forward, and discount other sites. Measures to avoid or mitigate harm should also be clearly stated where necessary.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The appraisal of non-strategic sites will include commentary to support and provide justification for the effects identified. Mitigation and enhancement measures will be identified where appropriate.
11	Heaton Planning (on behalf of Waystone Ltd)	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers there to be strong justification for a strategic mixed-use allocation at Clowne North as part of the Local Plan and that there is scope for delivering a greater quantum of development than previously proposed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The Clowne North proposal has been appraised as part of this SA Report, the findings from which, allied with other evidence, will inform decisions relating to allocation of this site in the Local Plan.



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		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broadly agrees with the scope and content of the proposed site appraisal criteria but is concerned that some of the proposed criteria and thresholds do not allow for a full assessment of potential impacts and that the matrices do not take into account the existing conditions/circumstances of a particular area (for example, areas with poor connectivity, lack of green infrastructure etc).</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The SA will consider the effects of sites within the context of the sustainability of a receiving settlement.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the process for allocating sites is confusing and recommends the use of a flow diagram.</li> </ul>	Disagree. It is considered that the site appraisal process is clear.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommends that the Council defines what is meant by a strategic site.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. It is understood that the Council will outline how the strategic sites have been identified as part of the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taking account of the NPPF and the need to consider the three roles of sustainable development (i.e. economic, social and environmental), suggests that the site appraisal criteria are categorised to ensure that the economic, social and environmental aspects of development are given equal consideration in the site selection process.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The site appraisal criteria relate to the SA objectives which have been derived from a review of the objectives of other plans and programmes and analysis of baseline socio-economic and environmental information. In consequence, it is considered that the criteria covers a sufficient breadth of socio-economic and environmental topics such that equal consideration to these topics will be given in the appraisal process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 1: The criteria does not take account of the potential environmental benefits that developments may deliver.</li> </ul>	Agreed. The site appraisal criteria set out in Table 4.7 has been revised to include thresholds for both significant positive and positive effects on biodiversity.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 5: The criteria does not cover an appropriate range of regeneration considerations or encompass the guide questions set out in the SA Framework.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The criteria has been chosen to enable direct comparison between sites. It includes the consideration of accessibility to, and

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				<p>provision of, community facilities and services which relate specifically to the guide questions under SA Objective 5. The SA will also consider the effects of sites within the context of the receiving settlement including in respect of regeneration opportunities, employment generation, deprivation and social cohesion.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 7: There is currently no consideration of potential positive impacts of development proposals on the highway network.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The site appraisal criteria set out in Table 4.7 has been revised to include thresholds for both significant positive and positive effects on the highways network.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 9: This proposed threshold puts waterside development sites at an immediate disadvantage in the site selection process. There is currently no consideration of the effect of mitigation measures (e.g. in terms of managing flood risk/ conserving water quality) and, therefore, it is possible that some proposal sites could be penalized in the selection process for being close to a river/ canal despite there being no anticipated adverse impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The appraisal criteria reflects the increased pollution risk which could arise during construction from sites located within close proximity to watercourses. The SA process remains one of a number of steps which the Council will consider and undue weight should not be placed on a single criteria within an extended decision making process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 10: There is currently no consideration of the effect of mitigation measures or the potential positive effects of development on managing flood risk</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The ability to score positively will reflect the detail provided by the site proposer, and which will remain unproven at such an early stage within the development process. For those sites where such information is not forthcoming, there may be a degree of disadvantage.</p> <p>No change.</p>

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		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 15: Does not take into account the fact that some parts of the Green Belt are more sensitive than others and the potential need to release areas of Green Belt to accommodate the required levels of housing growth in sustainable locations in the District.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the purpose of the criteria is to identify whether a proposed site could affect the existing defined Green Belt, rather than making value judgements on the relative importance of differing parts of the Green Belt. Such a view will be for the Council to consider during the plan preparation process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
12	Ridgeway Residents Association	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the Council should be aware 1) there is a concern there may be a tendency to focus primarily on the provision of housing and 2) there is significant and concerted opposition in particular to extending the current settlement boundary in southern Clowne. Such concern is exacerbated by the disproportionate recent development in this area. The abandoned Local Plan foresaw a need for 575 in Clowne during the plan period and the rationale behind that number was sound: a substantial proportion of that number is met by the current developments of Scholars Place and The Edge.</li> </ul> <p>The NPPF requires inter alia: planning be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land).</p>	<p>Comment noted. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the District have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report.</p>
		General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes that at paragraph 1.3.7 of the Scoping Report there is a comment that 'The Council is now considering all representations received and updating its evidence base' of development sites. Suggests that it is premature to do so until such time as the consultation exercise over the SA is complete. Either there is no point to such consultation exercise or the Council will have to repeat the exercise subsequent to such consultation exercise.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The identification, appraisal and selection of site allocations is an iterative process. Any sites put forward during the consultation process will be considered in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 4.3 of the Scoping Report (as amended to take into account consultation responses). Proposed site allocations and alternatives will also be subject to public consultation as the Local Plan progresses.</p>
		General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that, as an absolute minimum for the duration of the consultation period, there should be a moratorium on any new large scale development beyond the existing settlement boundary</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the</p>

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			<p>of south Clowne. Reiterates that there is widespread opposition locally to any more significant development which is considered to be inappropriate and unsustainable within the frameworks proposed. States that the District as a whole has a substantial stock of brownfield development opportunities and these should be the focus of a district wide holistic development rather than allocating quotas of new housing to existing settlements and trying to find sites come what may.</p> <p>Highlights that the NPPF requires that local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area. Brownfield development may well be harder to achieve than greenfield development but a strong line must be taken to insist on brownfield development first and foremost: should Bolsover District Council continue to show a predilection towards greenfield development then developers will only offer those sites that are easiest to develop and generates the most profit rather than benefitting existing citizens and future generations. Inviting owners to offer sites is too passive, the Council should actively be pursuing brownfield development opportunities, especially the former Coalite site</p>	<p>District have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report.</p> <p>Local planning authorities have a legal duty to consider any applications for planning permission for development and thus it is not legally possible to impose a moratorium as you suggest. The NPPF sets out the Government's policy in relation to Decision Taking in paragraphs 186 to 207 in particular</p>
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the Scoping Report correctly identifies settlements within the District where development could be achieved and quantifies respective populations. However, the consultee suggests that it is not a simple case of splitting the 230 homes per annum up pro rata and to leave it to developers to offer sites to build on. Account should be taken of where major developments have been built in the past 2 years so that the cumulative effect of very recent and new development can be judged.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the District have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report. In undertaking this assessment, consideration has been given to baseline conditions in the District's settlements.</p> <p>Based on the evidence relating to housing growth, the Council will take account of growth in all settlements since 2011.</p>
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally agrees with the main economic, social and environmental issues identified in the Scoping Report. Considers that the potential for the former Coalite site to be developed has not been sufficiently addressed in the SA.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. It is not the purpose of the Scoping Report to consider individual sites but to outline the proposed approach to the appraisal of sites. However, the Scoping Report does identify the former</p>

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				Coalite works site as offering significant redevelopment opportunities.  This SA Report includes an appraisal of the Coalite site (see Section 5.5).
2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agrees strongly with paragraph 3.3.16 of the Scoping Report.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that recent figures confirm the Council has missed its targets for brownfield development. This trend needs to be reversed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the Local Plan should be a turning point for the District. Highlights that at paragraph 3.4.25 the Scoping Report cites 'enabling housing growth' as a priority to support the economy. At 3.6.16, the report recognises there is already a substantial proportion of out commuting from the District. States that economic growth is the number one priority and housing third and that the provision of housing before growth in jobs will only increase the proportion of out commuting and risk those settlements with easy access to the M1 becoming dormitories. Further, an increase in out commuting will negatively affect air quality, climate, resources and travel whereas the NPPF requires sustainable development and promotes positive impacts.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. Paragraph 3.4.25 of the Scoping Report reproduces the priorities of the Council's Draft Economic Development and Housing Strategy 2015 – 2020. It should be noted that one of the key sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report is: <i>"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."</i>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers it essential to have a hierarchy of SA objectives as the site appraisal criteria clearly provide an objective and qualitative measure of ranking sites to become preferred sites. Suggests the hierarchy for the top 3 SA objectives in order of importance should be as follows and that these should be appropriately weighted:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the local economy and jobs.</li> <li>Develop brownfield sites, especially post industrial sites.</li> <li>Provide housing.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Disagree. It is not considered appropriate, nor is it best practice, to rank the SA objectives, which have been identified following a review of relevant plans and programmes and baseline information. The purpose of the SA process is (principally) to identify likely significant effects and in this context, the appraisal process will consider the performance of the Local Plan in the context of all 15 SA objectives.  No change.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 3 uses a metric of land area but there is no metric for number of jobs that could be created which is a more appropriate measure. The report refers to a 'major employment site' but does not define what that is.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. However, it is not considered appropriate to adopt a threshold related to job numbers as for the majority of employment sites, the number

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				<p>of jobs that may be created will be unknown and dependent upon a number of factors such as the specific use of the site.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objectives 4, 5 &amp; 6 make reference to 'without their replacement elsewhere within the District'. So a facility could be lost in the northwest of the District and replaced with one in the southeast. That is wrong and 'within the District' should be replaced by 'within the immediate vicinity'.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The site appraisal criteria and definitions of significance have been amended to replace <i>'within the District'</i> with <i>'within the immediate vicinity'</i>.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 6 has a third given over to GP surgeries and open space. SA Objective 5 includes specific reference to GP surgeries already and the duplication of GP surgeries should be corrected by deleting it from one or the other.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. The inclusion of GP surgeries in the site appraisal criteria for SA objectives 5 and 6 reflects the different emphasis of each objective. SA Objective 5 concerns access to facilities and services and in this context, GP surgeries are considered to be a key community facility. SA Objective 6, meanwhile, relates to health and wellbeing including the provision of healthcare facilities such as GP surgeries.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 7 – the impact on highway network should have a wider banding neutral 0/little impact -/noticeable impact -- /significant impact ---.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. It is considered that the scoring methodology is appropriate and consistent with that adopted for the other SA objectives.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The metric for mixed greenfield/brownfied under SA Objective 8 is confusing. A third score of '---' should be added for any land that is or has in the immediate past been used for food production.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. Mixed positive and negative effects (+/-) have been included in the site appraisal criteria thresholds for SA Objective 8 to reflect the fact that in some instances, the development of a site may result in the reuse of brownfield land but also the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>It is not considered that a third score of '---' is required. The threshold for significant</p>

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				<p>negative effects on SA Objective 8 includes development that would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (i.e. land classified as being in grades 1, 2 and 3a). This is consistent with paragraph 112 of the NPPF which states that "<i>Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.</i>" The inclusion of a third score would also be inconsistent with that adopted for the other SA objectives.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 15 has subjective thresholds and does not correspond with the guide questions contained in the SA Framework.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. The thresholds identified under SA Objective 15 are considered to broadly reflect the guide questions included in the SA Framework. Any assessment of sites against this criteria will be based upon professional judgement.</p> <p>No change.</p>
13	The Wickets Residents Association	General, 1, 2, 3	The comments received replicate those made in ref 12 above.	See response to ref 12 above.
14	National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports the Scoping Report and the recognition afforded that one of the key objectives of the Local Plan will be to make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</li> <li>Highlights that these groups should be afforded a capital letter (as in 'Gypsies').</li> </ul>	Comment noted. References to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople have been capitalised in this SA Report where appropriate.
15	Mr R & Mrs E Wilson	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that a wider distribution of housing sites would provide a better sense of scale and balance between existing and proposed development – which is contrary to the present approach employed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the District have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the increased housing development and increased population in Clowne will put current infrastructure, including roads and parking, and facilities, including schools and health facilities, under strain.</li> <li>States that noise and dust produced by development will have a negative impact, with specific regard to health impacts.</li> <li>States that Clowne is in danger of becoming a dormitory town and highlights the need to develop brownfield sites such as the old Coalite works.</li> <li>Highlights that in Sheffield there already exist plenty of derelict sites which could be utilised and empty houses which could easily be renovated. Considers that the Council should liaise with Sheffield on this issue, rather than passively accepting overspill, with the inevitable strain upon existing resources and further despoliation of countryside and wildlife habitats.</li> </ul>	<p>consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report.</p> <p>The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process</p>
16	Strategic Planning Research Unit, DLP Planning Ltd (on behalf of Ackroyd and Abbott)	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2013), which has been used to inform the Scoping Report, fails to (inter alia) correctly define the housing market area and objectively assess the need for housing including meeting unmet housing demand from Sheffield.</li> <li>States that the Council has not established a sufficiently robust evidence base to suggest that there are not strategic links in terms of housing and employment which obviates them from fulfilling the Duty to Cooperate with the wider housing market area including Sheffield and Doncaster.</li> <li>Considers that the evidence base is not consistent with the NPPF's objective in paragraph 47 which seeks to boost significantly the supply of housing through, inter alia, an evidence base which</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The Scoping Report has drawn upon the most up-to-date evidence base available at the time of writing. It is acknowledged that the baseline information used in preparing the Scoping Report including the Local Plan evidence base will evolve as the SA process progresses. In this context, the baseline information contained in this SA Report has been updated and includes reference to the Sensitivity Testing Analysis undertaken in respect of the 2013 SHMA.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<p>meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers that the evidence base is far from complete and that what evidence there is will be challenged through the Local Plan process.</li> <li>• Suggests that the Council reviews its evidence base.</li> </ul>	<p>The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p>
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers that the main issues identified in the Scoping Report are appropriate although the issue of economic growth and pattern of working needs to take a wider city region perspective than the present approach.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. The Scoping Report highlights that the District sits within the wider context of the Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Economic Partnership areas, not just the Sheffield City Region, and thus already takes a sufficiently broad perspective.</p>
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlights the need to appraise a range of housing requirements including the extent to which the provision of housing for additional workers in the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area is provided either within or outside the District.</li> <li>• States that the range of reasonable alternatives that should be considered are the 315 dwellings required to meet affordable housing requirements (relying upon the private rented sector) and the higher 419 dwellings required to deliver the required level of affordable housing. Further advice needs to be taken in light of the impact of the LEP objectives and the proposed employment allocations as to whether these two alternative levels of housing provision are sufficient to meet the needs of the wider economy.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. A range of options concerning the quantum of new development to be accommodated in the District over the plan period have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The justification for the selection of these options and an appraisal of them is presented in this SA Report.</p> <p>The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p>
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SA will need to take into account that housing and other developments will need to be located within the City Region and as such, not providing for them within the District is not a zero environmental impact.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. It is a requirement of the SEA Regulations that the SA considers the cumulative effects of the Local Plan in combination with other plans and programmes. However, it is not appropriate for the SA to assess the effects of the provision of new development in locations outside of the</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				District, only to consider the effects such development may have in-combination with that provided for in the Local Plan. This will be considered in the SAs undertaken by the relevant local authority in preparing its local plan.
17	Strategic Planning Research Unit, DLP Planning Ltd (on behalf of Taylor Wimpey)	1, 2, 3	The comments received replicate those made in ref 16 above.	See response to ref 16 above.
18	Jean Langley	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned that maps have been omitted from the Scoping Report which are required to cover the full extent of the District.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The settlement constraint mapping contained in Appendix C to the Scoping Report is intended to focus on the District's most sustainable settlements, as identified in the Council's Settlement Hierarchy. Figures showing the full extent of the District and key constraints including designated nature conservation sites, green infrastructure assets, flood risk, cultural heritage and landscape are contained in Section 3 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>However, mapping for the settlements of Scarcliffe and Palterton have been included in the SA Report.</p>
		General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that land along Shuttlewood Road and Stanfree be considered for housing development.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p>
19	Mr Peter Cresswell	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlights the potential impacts that may arise from the proposed HS2 railway (Phase 2).</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Reference to HS2 (Phase 2) has now been included in the baseline contained in Section 3.6 of this SA Report.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offers observations in respect of the flood risk issues presented in the Scoping Report.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Baseline information on flood risk has been taken from the Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009) and which includes more detailed information on flood risk across the District.</p> <p>The Council agrees that flood risk is an important planning consideration and in this regard, a specific SA objective has been included in the SA Framework relating to flood risk (see SA Objective 10).</p>
20	Leith Planning Ltd (on behalf of EPC-UK)	1 (Plans and Programmes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requests the inclusion of the Seveso Directive and Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The plans and programmes highlighted in this response have been reviewed as part of the preparation of this SA Report.</p>
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would like to see greater consideration with regard to operations at Rough Close Works and the appropriate protection afforded to the future operation of the business and the protection and safety of the current and future local community in Table 3.1, Appendix C and paragraph 3.4.19 of the Scoping Report.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The settlement constraint mapping has been revised to include the consultation zones associated with Rough Close Works.</p> <p>Wording in Table 3.1 has been amended to read:</p> <p><i>“South Normanton 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 the it.”</i></p> <p>Rough Close Works has been identified as a key employment location in the District in Section 3.4 of this SA Report.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that the need to protect and promote existing employers should be identified as a key sustainability issue.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following key sustainability issue has been included in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>“The need to support the growth of the District’s existing employers.”</i></p>
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that the need to protect health and wellbeing by ensuring that development does not encroach onto hazardous sites should be identified as a key sustainability issue.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following key sustainability issue has been included in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>“The need to ensure that development does not encroach onto hazardous sites”.</i></p>
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology for appraising the Local Plan is noted and supported. Seeks assurances that the existing and future operations at Rough Close Works will be duly considered in the preparation and appraisal of the Local Plan, in terms of the proposed site allocation for the land itself, its protection from encroachment within the consultation zones, promoting financial viability of the existing site and future potential operations.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. As the SA progresses due consideration will be made to the Rough Close Works site.</p> <p>The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council’s new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p>
21	Knight Frank (on behalf of Bolsover Land Ltd)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that the Scoping Report provides sufficient information to establish the context for the SA of the Local Plan.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers that all of the key economic, social and environmental issues of relevance to the SA have been identified.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests an additional SA objective be included in the SA Framework relating to the need to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis with neighbouring authorities to ensure strategic, cross boundary allocations are delivered.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, it is considered that cross-boundary working is a procedural issue under the Duty to Cooperate as opposed to a potential socio-economic or environmental effect of the implementation of the Local Plan and one that requires consideration as part of the SA. In consequence, it is not considered appropriate to include a SA objective relating to cross-boundary working.</p>

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				No change.
22	A & D Architecture Ltd	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that the following documents should be included as part of the baseline evidence:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Derbyshire LDF Stage 1-3 Joint Transport Study March 2010 – February 2012</li> <li>The current indices of deprivation (in full)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Section 3.6 is considered to provide a comprehensive overview of the baseline in respect of transport and accessibility and which provides sufficient context for the appraisal process.</p> <p>Section 3.4 of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as it relates to Bolsover District. It is not considered necessary to include all IMD tables.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests the inclusion of the following additional key sustainability issues:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to review Green Belt boundaries to ensure that they support and do not obstruct sustainable development patterns.</li> <li>The need to identify, protect and enhance the place making qualities of green infrastructure that are valued by the community.</li> <li>The need to prioritise good long-term management of green infrastructure quality.</li> <li>The need to improve the performance of the district as measured by every index of deprivation and not just the Index of Multiple Deprivation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. The need for a Green Belt review is a wider plan making consideration and is not considered to be a key sustainability issues.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>Comment noted. The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets has been identified as a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>Comment noted. It is unclear what is meant by 'every index of deprivation'. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the UK Government's qualitative study of deprived areas in English local authorities and covers a range of domains including</p>



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p>income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services, and living environment.</p> <p>The need to tackle deprivation has been identified as a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to pursue inclusive design that fully meets all the needs of all members of the community including the need for casual interaction with neighbours in the public realm and the need to recognise that this causal interaction requires footpaths between homes and jobs and services wherever possible.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional key sustainability issue has been identified in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>“The need to promote high quality, inclusive design that meets the needs of all members of the community.”</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to meaningfully engage with local people and especially to fashion policies that protect the residential amenity of local people more fully than separation distances alone.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The key sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report include a number of factors which may affect amenity including in respect of health and wellbeing and air quality.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to make best use of land especially on infill sites within small settlements by not unduly restricting development numbers and densities.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Decisions relating to housing in smaller settlements is a matter for the Council to consider when developing Local Plan policies. In consequence, it is not considered appropriate to specify policy direction through the SA.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to provide homes that are demonstrably adaptable to changing family needs.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional key sustainability issues has been identified in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>“The need to promote lifetime homes.”</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to accommodate extended family living choice by allowing the construction of ancillary dwellings within the grounds of existing dwellings wherever possible.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Decisions relating to the construction of ancillary dwellings is a matter for the Council to consider when</p>

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				<p>developing Local Plan policies. In consequence, it would be premature and inappropriate for the SA to specify local policy direction.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to support the provision of learning facilities for people with special educational needs.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional key sustainability issue has been identified in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>“The need to support the provision of educational facilities for people with special educational needs.”</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to support the provision of employment opportunities for people with special needs which may include learning difficulties.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional key sustainability issue has been identified in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>“The need to support the provision of employment opportunities for people with disabilities.”</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to protect heritage and landscape assets that are specially valued by the community.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The need to protect and enhance the District’s cultural heritage assets and landscape character have been identified as key sustainability issues.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to protect the unique qualities of the landscapes associated with the ‘Bolsover Plateau’ and ‘Castle Ridge Way’ by protecting them from development that is prominently visible in long distance views.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The need to protect and enhance the District’s landscape character has been identified as a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to avoid everywhere the development of self-contained extensions to settlements that include homes, services and jobs that are separated from the host settlement by ‘A’ roads or other barriers to community cohesion and especially where the new growth will be better placed to access the M1 than the host settlement.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The suggested key sustainability issue is too specific and partial to be considered appropriate. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the District have been</p>



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				<p>identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to address congestion on the District's roads by placing homes, jobs and services wherever possible within level walking distance of each other.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The need to ensure that new development is accessible, encourage walking and cycling and address congestion have been identified as key sustainability issues.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to encourage better transport choice to Markham Vale and the former Coalite site by providing homes that are within reasonable walking distance and cycling distance of these employment sites.</li> </ul>	<p>As above, the need to ensure that new development is accessible, encourage walking and cycling and address congestion have been identified as key sustainability issues.</p>
		3	<p>Suggests that the following guide question is included against each SA objective:</p> <p><i>"Will the policy or allocation frustrate or contradict any clearly articulated community aspiration?"</i></p>	<p>Comment noted. However, it is unclear how 'community frustration' could be objectively measured and considered in the appraisal process. Engagement on the Local Plan (and SA Report) will, however, offer an opportunity for communities to comment on proposals.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3	<p>Suggests that the following guide question is included against each SA objective:</p> <p><i>"Will the policy or allocation have impacts beyond the District that necessitate joint working between neighbouring authorities and has this joint working been carried out and has a Joint Strategy been agreed?"</i></p>	<p>Comment noted. The SA will consider cross-boundary effects where appropriate however, the process of joint working is considered to be a procedural matter.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3	<p>Suggests the following additional guide questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do land allocations and policies safeguard the place making characteristics of green infrastructure that the community values?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure is already captured under SA Objective 1 including through the following guide question <i>"Will it enhance ecological</i></p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p><i>connectivity and maintain and improve the District's green infrastructure network?"</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Has the community been meaningfully consulted and has it accepted that any negative social, economic and environmental consequences of maintaining Green Belt boundaries in their current position do not cause harm that in public's perception constitutes "exceptional circumstances" and if not has a Green Belt boundary review been carried out that mitigates the harm the community wishes to avoid?</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. The need for a Green Belt review and community consultation are considered to be wider plan making considerations as opposed to sustainability considerations.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocation and policies provide for the adequate long term management and maintenance of green infrastructure quality?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. As noted above, the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure is already captured under SA Objective 1 including through the following guide question "<i>Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the District's green infrastructure network?"</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies meaningfully protect all aspects of residential amenity and not just those that are safeguarded by minimum separation distances?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, guide questions across the SA Framework relate to the protection of residential amenity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<i>Will it avoid locating development where environmental circumstances could negatively impact on people's health?"</i></li> <li>• "<i>Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality?"</i></li> </ul> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies allow people with any kind of mobility difficulty to live full and satisfying lives by enabling them to move between their homes and the jobs and services they need on public footpaths</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The SA Framework includes the following guide question: "<i>Will it support those with disabilities?"</i> However, the following additional guide</p>

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			wherever possible without the assistance of mobility buggies?	question has been included under SA Objective 7:  <i>“Will it enhance movement and accessibility for those that have mobility difficulties?”</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do land allocations and policies tackle hardship by addressing each index of deprivation separately and not just by addressing their selective aggregate approximation in IMDs?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the policies and proposals of the Local Plan will be appraised against all 15 SA objectives and which cover the key domains of the IMD.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do land allocations and policies avoid undue restrictions upon housing numbers and housing density in infill sites in small settlements?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, it is for the Council to determine the approach to housing in smaller settlements in developing the Local Plan. In consequence, it would be premature and inappropriate for the SA to specify local policy direction in the SA Framework.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do land allocations and policies support the provision of homes that can be adapted over their life to the changing requirements of their occupiers including the possibility of making them wheelchair accessible?</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 2:  <i>“Will it support the delivery of lifetime homes?”</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do land allocations and policies provide for the option of extended family living in which several generations occupy the same dwelling site in detached or connected by self-contained dwelling units?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Decisions relating to the construction of ancillary dwellings is a matter for the Council to consider when developing Local Plan policies. In consequence, it would be premature and inappropriate for the SA to specify local policy direction in the SA Framework.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 3:</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The guide question “Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies provide employment opportunities for people with mobility difficulties and special learning needs?</li> </ul>	<p>needs of local people?" has been amended to read:</p> <p><i>"Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people including those with disabilities?"</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies provide homes that support the housing, employment and transport choice aspirations of people who want to work at Markham Vale of the former Coalite site by providing homes within convenient walking and cycling distance of these employment sites?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, this suggestion is considered to be site specific and not therefore appropriate for inclusion in the SA Framework. The SA Framework includes guide questions relating specifically to the promotion of sustainable transport.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies tackle traffic congestion and pollution by providing housing choice within convenient walking and cycling distance of Markham Vale and the former Coalite site?</li> </ul>	<p>As above.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies prevent home-building immediately adjacent to the District boundary but outside the District area whereby service-provision costs fall upon local tax-payers whilst Council Tax reviews do not benefit the District?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The Local Plan covers the administrative area of Bolsover District only. To meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations, the cumulative effects of the Local Plan including those effects arising in combination with other plans and programmes (including those local plans for adjacent authorities) will be considered.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 4:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies support the provision of educational facilities for people with special learning needs including young people who have been excluded from mainstream education including those living outside Derbyshire?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The guide question "Will it increase access to schools and colleges?" has been amended to read:</p> <p><i>"Will it increase access to schools and colleges including for those with disabilities"</i></p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and / or policies support adequate car-parking provision in and around the District's schools to allow for children to be safely and conveniently deposited and picked up from school by parents making their way to and from remote workplaces?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The SA Framework includes a specific SA objective relating to the promotion of sustainable transport and which would consider car parking provision should policies in the Local Plan relate to the provision of new schools.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and / or policies prevent new development that is nominally an extension of a settlement but which in reality is self-contained and segregated by infrastructure barriers such as 'A' roads such that service provision in the extension threatens the viability and quality of service provision in the host settlement?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the suggested guide question is too specific and partial to be considered appropriate. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the District have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 5:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies place jobs, homes and services within convenient walking distance of each other (800m on the flat) and sequentially prefer this arrangement to others in which cycles, buses, or cars are required?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. As noted above, the SA Framework includes a specific SA objective relating to the promotion of sustainable transport.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 6:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies guarantee the proper long-term care and maintenance of green infrastructure?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure is already captured under SA Objective 1 including through the following guide question "<i>Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the District's green infrastructure network?</i>"</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 7:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies support local service providers by avoiding housing growth in locations where out-commuting to rival service centres is a more attractive option?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the District have been identified and which the Council is seeking views on through the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options. The options have also been</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p>subject to SA with the findings presented in this SA Report.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 9:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies obstruct development proposals that entail risk to the quality of underground water in aquifers?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the SA Framework includes the following existing guide question which is considered to adequately capture this suggestion:</p> <p><i>“Will it reduce water pollution and improve ground and surface water quality across the District?”</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 14:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies conserve the features of the built environment of the District that are valued by local people and not just those features that are the subject of formal designation?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the guide questions under SA Objective 14 do not relate solely to designated assets and it is considered that these existing guide questions are sufficient to help ensure that effects on non-designated assets are considered through the SA process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Objective 15:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and policies conserve the features of the natural environment that are valued by local people and not just those features that are the subject of formal designation?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the guide questions under SA Objective 15 do not relate solely to designated assets and it is considered that these existing guide questions are sufficient to help ensure that effects on non-designated assets are considered through the SA process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Do land allocations and / or policies establish special protection for the “Bolsover Plateau” and the “Castle Ridge Way” as shown in the Scoping Report?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, it is considered that the existing SA Framework will ensure that effects on these assets are considered where appropriate.</p> <p>No change.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
23	Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommends that the full quantity and spatial distribution of the District's natural capital is identified to create a natural capital baseline for Bolsover which can be monitored through periodic reviews.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. It is considered that the baseline information presented in the Scoping Report is sufficient for the purposes of undertaking the SA of the Local Plan.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests the inclusion of the following key sustainability issues::               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventing the spread of invasive species and adapting ecological communities to climate change.</li> <li>Promoting resource efficiency through sustainable development design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following key sustainability issues have been included in this SA Report:</p> <p><i>"The need to prevent the spread of invasive species and adapt ecological communities to climate change."</i></p> <p><i>"The need to promote resource efficiency through sustainable design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation."</i></p>
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommends that the following guide questions are included in the SA Framework to ensure the District's natural capital is accounted for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 1: Will it increase or maintain the quantity of the District's ecological habitats and/or enhance their quality?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The guide question <i>"Will it deliver new habitat?"</i> has been amended to read:</p> <p><i>"Will it increase or maintain the extent of the District's ecological habitats and/or enhance their quality?"</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 1: Will it prevent or minimise invasive species and are the habitats adapted to climate change?</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The following guide question has been included in the SA Framework:</p> <p><i>"Will it prevent or minimise invasive species and support the adaptation of habitats to climate change?"</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 1: Will it impact negatively on priority species or species of local significance?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The SA Framework includes the following existing guide question <i>"Will it conserve and enhance the District's priority species and habitats?"</i> This has been revised to read:</p> <p><i>"Will it conserve and enhance the District's priority species and habitats and species of local significance?"</i></p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SA Objective 5: Will regeneration contribute to sustainable development through sustainable design and construction techniques?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, a number of guide questions are already contained in the SA Framework and which relate to sustainable design. These include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes?”</i></li> <li>• <i>“Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?”</i></li> <li>• <i>“Will it encourage the use of sustainable materials?”</i></li> </ul> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SA Objective 8: Will it increase or maintain good quality soil for agriculture and biodiversity?</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the SA Framework includes a specific guide question relating to soil:</p> <p><i>“Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land?”</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SA Objective 13: Will it promote the use of sustainable materials and encourage local sustainable materials over non-local materials?</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. The guide question <i>“Will it encourage the use of sustainable materials?”</i> has been amended to read:</p> <p><i>“Will it encourage the use of sustainable, local materials?”</i></p>
24	Gordon Liddle	2/3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggests that the following points are captured in the key sustainability issues and SA Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The improvement of bus services and cycling provision and walking provision between Clowne, Shuttlewood and Bolsover Wodehouse and Markham Vale.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. However, the need to promote sustainable forms of transport including walking and cycling is already identified as a key sustainability issue (for the District as a whole). The SA Framework also includes a specific SA objective relating to the delivery of a sustainable, integrated transport network.</p> <p>No change.</p>



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protection of open land between J29a and Bolsover Castle to protect the residual quality of its setting.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The suggested guide question is considered to be too specific and partial to be considered appropriate. However, the SA Framework (which is intentionally broad in scope) includes a specific objective and guide questions relating to landscape character and cultural heritage and which will enable any effects of the implementation of the Local Plan on Bolsover Castle to be considered.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to provide housing within walking and cycling distance of the established employment site at Markham Vale without compromising the above and of the proposed employment site on the former Coalite site without exposing households to the noise and air quality problems arising from the M1 and HS2.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. As highlighted above, both the key sustainability issues and SA Framework address sustainable transport whilst ensuring accessibility to employment sites is captured under SA Objective 3 and the site appraisal criteria.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for a joined up policy between Bolsover DC and NEDDC that prevents house-building in NED that imposes service-provision costs on Bolsover DC without providing Council Tax revenues.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. This issue relates to matters beyond the SA Scoping Report and SA process and it is expected that the issue will be considered separately by the Council as part of its plan making work.</p> <p>No change.</p>
25	Planning and Design Group (on behalf of Welbeck Estates Company Limited)	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeks clarification with regard to whether the proposed HS2 route has been considered by the Council in respect of the Coalite site.</li> <li>Considers that the Scoping Report fails to consider the need to assess genuine values associated with existing green infrastructure, i.e. there is a significant variation in the 'quality' of green infrastructure (e.g. biodiversity values) across the District. It would be inappropriate to protect all existing green infrastructure for its own sake, without having regard to the 'value' of that green infrastructure and potentially competing demands within the decision making process. Consideration should therefore be given</li> </ul>	<p>It is understood that the Council is aware of both the Initial Preferred Route of the Eastern Limb of HS2 and the implications of this route for sites within Bolsover District.</p> <p>Comment noted. The relative importance of the green infrastructure is reflected in various designations and recreational/amenity use, which is then captured within the SA Framework. When considering individual site proposals, contextual consideration will be given to</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			to ensuring that existing sites of green space, which are of low biodiversity or geodiversity value or interest, are not protected purely on the basis it is conserving biodiversity or geodiversity as a District-wide approach.	the relative value of the green space, where up to date information is available.
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports SA Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports SA Objective 8 but highlights that the use of greenfield land will be required to meet all of the Local Plan objectives.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that wording of SA Objective 15 is amended to replace 'conserve' with 'respect'.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The use of the term 'conserve' in the wording of SA Objective 15 reflects the wording of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance. It is also consistent with the wording of other objectives contained in the SA Framework.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned that Table 3.1 'Key Settlement Characteristics' does not include any analysis of Whitwell, which is one of the larger settlements in the District and likely to be a focus for housing and employment growth.</li> </ul>	Agreed. Table 3.1 and Appendix C (Table 3.1 and Appendix D in this SA Report) have been amended to include Whitwell.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 2: considers that a more flexible approach should be taken, with the threshold for number of dwellings reduced. States that two smaller sites of 50+ dwellings may be more suitable than a single larger site. Larger sites may also be more difficult to deliver.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. It is considered that a threshold of 100 dwellings represents a significant quantum of housing when considered against the objectively assessed housing need identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013) of between 235-240 dwellings per annum.</p> <p>The range of objectives that comprise the SA Framework are intended to help identify those sites that are, in terms of sustainability, more suitable. In this context, the quantum of housing delivery is only one consideration when appraising a site. Further, the SA is not the sole decision making tool and a wider range of</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p>issues such a viability will be considered by the Council when determining those sites to be allocated in the Local Plan</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 3: suggests that the threshold for significant effects is reduced to help secure more local employment opportunities that reduce the need to travel and support the vitality and viability of existing settlements.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. It is considered that a threshold of 1ha of employment land is significant when considered against past delivery rates.</p> <p>Again, the range of objectives that comprise the SA Framework are intended to help identify those sites that are, in terms of sustainability, more suitable. In this context, the quantum of employment land to be delivered is only one consideration when appraising a site.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 6: suggests that access to GP surgeries and access to open space should not be afforded the same weight with greater weight afforded to open space.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. It is considered that both GP surgeries and open space play an important role in supporting the health and wellbeing of residents.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 9: Suggests that the appraisal criteria does not allow for the consideration of opportunities associated with development in close proximity to watercourses.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The appraisal criteria reflects the increased pollution risk which could arise during construction from sites located within close proximity to watercourses. The SA process remains one of a number of steps which the Council will consider and undue weight should not be placed on a single criteria within an extended decision making process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
26	Yvonne Evans	3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requests that the following issues are included within the SA objectives:</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The suggested SA objectives are considered to be too specific to be considered appropriate.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve bus services between Clowne and Markham Vale and Coalite.</li> <li>2) Housing growth in Clowne can be seen penetrating the valley; this is incompatible with sustainable development. This development continues along the ridge impacting upon the setting of Bolsover Castle, the districts most spectacular landscape in the district</li> <li>3) Protect the ridge from more housing and from wind farms.</li> <li>4) Don't duplicate the mistakes made at Barlborough, it is now a village divided by a road.</li> <li>5) Don't allow houses to be built beyond walking distance from the town centre.</li> <li>6) Don't allow houses to be built where the elderly and people with disabilities cannot possibly reach services without having to depend on cars or taxis.</li> </ol>	<p>The concerns regarding infrastructure delivery in the settlement of Clowne will be considered separately by the Council as part of its plan making work once preferred Local Plan options have been identified.</p> <p>The comments made that relate to the contents of the Council's new Local Plan, rather than the SA, will be noted by the Council and any comments not made previously during the Regulation 18 consultation in October / November 2014 will be considered during the plan making process.</p> <p>No change.</p>
27	Hannah Oliver	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building in the North of Clowne will create a divided community, split by the A616. This has already happened in Barlborough where the community is divided by the chesterfield road A619.</li> <li>• Building in the south of Clowne will keep a connected community.</li> <li>• If new infrastructure such as schools and shops where to be built in the north, the existing Clowne school would become the school which would not be favoured by residents, decreasing social diversity at the existing school.</li> <li>• Shops in the centre of Clowne become less viable due to local interest in new shopping opportunity in the north, furthermore encouraging people to shop further afield out in Worksop etc. ultimately loosing spending power in Clowne.</li> <li>• It is important for the sake of our local heritage that we try to preserve what is left of the 'ridge' in Clowne, a land form created by the last ice age. Development is already well underway here.</li> <li>• Again this points any new development into the south of Clowne.</li> <li>• Improvement of local bus services, from Clowne to Markham vale and the Coalite.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. This response concerns specific issues in the settlement of Clowne that will be considered as part of the Local Plan preparation process.</p>
28	Planning and Design Group (on behalf of the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees)	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers that it is unclear to what extent the SA will facilitate the consideration of values associated with green infrastructure and its quality. Consideration should therefore be given to ensuring that existing sites of green infrastructure, which are of low biodiversity or geodiversity value or interest, are not protected purely on the</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The relative importance of the green infrastructure is reflected in various designations and recreational/amenity use, which is then captured within the SA Framework. When considering individual site proposals, contextual consideration will be given to</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			basis it is conserving biodiversity or geodiversity as a District-wide approach.	the relative value of the green space, where up to date information is available.
	General		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that there is incomplete coverage of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans across the District and recommends a review of conservation areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Any review of conservation areas is outside the scope of the SA process.</p> <p>Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to keep under review conservation area boundaries. Whilst this is separate to the plan making process, Bolsover District Council sets out how it will achieve this in its Historic Environment Scheme.</p>
	3 (SA Framework)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that wording of SA Objective 15 is amended to replace 'conserve' with 'respect'.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. The use of the term 'conserve' in the wording of SA Objective 15 reflects the wording of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance. It is also consistent with the wording of other objectives contained in the SA Framework.</p> <p>No change.</p>
	1 (Baseline)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned that Table 3.1 'Key Settlement Characteristics' does not include any analysis of Whitwell, which is one of the larger settlements in the District and likely to be a focus for housing and employment growth.</li> </ul>	Agreed. Table 3.1 and Appendix C (Table 3.1 and Appendix D in this SA Report) have been amended to include Whitwell.
	General		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requests that the Settlement Hierarchy Study is made available.</li> </ul>	It is understood that the Council has published the Settlement Hierarchy Study as part of the consultation on its Identified Strategic Options.
	3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 2: considers that a more flexible approach should be taken, with the threshold for number of dwellings reduced. States that two smaller sites of 50+ dwellings may be more suitable than a single larger site. Larger sites may also be more difficult to deliver.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. It is considered that a threshold of 100 dwellings represents a significant quantum of housing when considered against the objectively assessed housing need identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013) of between 235-240 dwellings per annum.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p>The range of objectives that comprise the SA Framework are intended to help identify those sites that are, in terms of sustainability, more suitable. In this context, the quantum of housing delivery is only one consideration when appraising a site. Further, the SA is not the sole decision making tool and a wider range of issues such a viability will be considered by the Council when determining those sites to be allocated in the Local Plan</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 3: suggests that the threshold is reduced to help secure more local employment opportunities that reduce the need to travel and support the vitality and viability of existing settlements.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. It is considered that a threshold of 1ha of employment land is significant when considered against past delivery rates.</p> <p>Again, the range of objectives that comprise the SA Framework are intended to help identify those sites that are, in terms of sustainability, more suitable. In this context, the quantum of employment land to be delivered is only one consideration when appraising a site.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Objective 6: suggests that access to GP surgeries and access to open space should not be afforded the same weight with greater weight afforded to open space.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. It is considered that both GP surgeries and open space play an important role in supporting the health and wellbeing of residents.</p> <p>No change.</p>
29	Severn Trent Water	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No comments.</li> </ul>	Noted.

## Strategic Options Consultation Document SA Report

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Historic England	Appendix I: Strategic Site Options: Bolsover North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that indirect impacts upon the town centre are assessed in light of the 'at-risk' status of Bolsover Conservation Area.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The assessment of this strategic site has been revised to make explicit reference to Bolsover Conservation Area.
		Appendix I: Strategic Site Options: Former Coalite Chemical Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that development of this site is likely to impact upon the multiple designated heritage assets associated with Bolsover Castle.</li> <li>Disagrees with the uncertain negative impact against the Cultural Heritage objective and suggests that this site would result in less than substantial harm to the setting. Suggests that this option is not analysed in sufficient detail and states that it is critical that impacts are fully and properly recognised in the SA.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The assessment of this strategic site highlights the potential for adverse effects on the setting of Bolsover Castle. The SA Report concludes that <i>"Overall, the development of the Former Coalite Works site has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective, although the magnitude of effect is uncertain and will be dependent on the detailed design of the site."</i> However, reflecting this response, the site assessment has been revised.
		Appendix I: Strategic Site Options: Clowne North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggests that the development of this site has scope to affect a grade II listed building, Clowne Conservation Area and the setting of a grade II listed building and its associated Conservation Area. Additionally there is an undesignated site which may be affected as well as scope to impact upon Balborough Hall.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The assessment of this strategic site highlights the potential for adverse effects on Manor Farmhouse and attached barn as well as on the Southgate House Conservation Area, Clowne Conservation Area and Barlborough Hall.
				No change.
		Appendix I: Strategic Site Options: Whitwell Colliery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that Welbeck Registered Park and Garden is within 500m of the site and the SA should be amended accordingly.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The assessment of this site has been revised to refer to Welbeck Registered Park and Garden.
2	Natural England	Baseline (Section 3): Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcomes the inclusion of this section. In addition to the need to conserve and enhance biodiversity, advises that any development proposals should aim to avoid damage to existing biodiversity features, particularly statutorily designated sites.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The key sustainability issues in Section 3.3 make specific reference to designated nature conservation sites.
				No change.

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		Baseline (Section 3): Land Use, Geology & Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcomes the section on geology and the recognition of the need to protect and enhance sites recognised for their geological interests. Suggests that the wider environment should be considered by the Council and that opportunities to maximise opportunities to include this in and around developments as part of the design process should be explored.</li> <li>• The section on soils and the importance attached to soils for the ecosystems services they provide is welcomed, as is the reference to ALC and to land of 'best and most versatile' quality.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Baseline (Section 3): Water Quality and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inclusion of this section is welcomed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Baseline (Section 3): Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recognition provided by this section to the importance of cumulative impacts of development and the associated traffics flows on air quality is welcomed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Baseline (Section 3): Climate Change/Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The section on climate change and the following section on flooding is welcomed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Baseline (Section 3): Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcomes the landscape section and reference to the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield and Southern Magnesian Character Areas. The implicit commitment to ensure that development is consistent with the character of the surrounding areas is also supported.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Section 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework are welcomed.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
3	Environment Agency	Appraisal of the Strategic Options (Section 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notes that the SA Report identifies wastewater treatment capacity in the District as a significant negative effects for all four of the potential housing site allocations. States that the Environment Agency wishes to be involved in any future Water Cycle Steering Group Meetings.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.





Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		Baseline (Section 3): Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Advises that a second cycle of River Basin Management Plans were published in December 2015. This means that more recent data is available on the ecological status of water bodies in the District. Suggests that the SA Report is updated accordingly to take account of the latest Water Framework Directive data (specific reference made to the Idle and Torne catchment).</li></ul>	Comment noted. Section 3 of this SA Report has been updated accordingly.

## Preferred Options Consultation Document SA Report

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Gladman Developments	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that, in accordance with Section 19 of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, policies set out in local plans must be subject to SA incorporating the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Highlights that SA is a systematic process that should be undertaken at each stage of the Local Plan's preparation, assessing the effects of the Local Plan's proposals on sustainable development when judged against reasonable alternatives.</li> <li>States that the Council should ensure that the results of the SA process clearly justify its policy choices. In meeting the development needs of the area, it should be clear from the results of the assessment why some policy options have been progressed, and others have been rejected. Undertaking a comparative and equal assessment of each reasonable alternative, the Council's decision making and scoring should be robust, justified and transparent.</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. The SA is being carried out iteratively alongside the development of the Local Plan. In this context, options concerning the quantum and distribution of growth identified in the Local Plan Identified Strategic Options consultation document (October 2015) have been assessed with the findings presented in the 2015 SA Report that was published alongside the consultation document. The Council's preferred options have been subsequently assessed with the findings presented in Section 5.3 of the accompanying 2016 SA Report.</p> <p>Additionally, several alternative strategic sites/strategic growth options for the settlements of Bolsover and Clowne (see Section 5.4 of the SA Report) have been appraised together with proposed site allocations and reasonable alternatives (see Section 5.5). All options considered and appraised through the SA process have been treated equally and the reasons for the selection of preferred options and the rejection of alternatives have been documented in the SA Report.</p> <p>No change.</p>
2	Clowne Community Association	Section 5: Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that the SA is not a substitute for the process of site selection and does not enable the community to compare an alternative scenario. Considers that the SA Report does not adequately set out alternative growth levels or patterns for Clowne.</li> </ul>	<p>Disagree. In preparing the Consultation Draft Local Plan, the Council has considered and consulted upon a range of alternative spatial strategy options concerning the distribution of development across the District and including alternative levels of growth in Clowne. These options were set out in the Local Plan Identified Strategic Options consultation document (October 2015) and have been subject to SA with the findings presented in the 2015 SA Report that accompanied the consultation document. Section 5.3 of the Consultation</p>

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p>Draft Local Plan SA Report presents a summary of the appraisal of the Council's preferred strategic options together with the reasons for the selection of the options and for the rejection of the alternatives considered.</p> <p>Additionally, alternative strategic sites/strategic growth options for Clowne (the Western Option and Southern Option) have been appraised (see Section 5.4 of the SA Report). Table 5.12 of the SA Report presents a comparison of the performance of these options with the Council's preferred option (Clowne Garden Village). A number of smaller site allocations and reasonable alternatives in Clowne have also been appraised as part of the SA process (see Section 5.5).</p> <p>No change.</p>
3	Historic England	Section 4.2: SA Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcomes SA Objective 14 relating to the historic environment.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Section 2.2: Review of Plans and Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggests that reference to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention should be included taking into account the World Heritage Site candidate status of Creswell Crags. It is also suggested that Historic England's 'Heritage Counts' 2016 document may be of assistance as part of an evidence base for the Local Plan.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The review of plans and programmes has been updated to include the World Heritage Convention and Heritage Counts has been referenced in Section 3.12.
		Section 5.5: Land Allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raises concerns that neither the SA, the Draft Local Plan text or its evidence base offers meaningful evaluation of the impact of development on the significance of heritage assets and their settings, or how that information has then been applied to the site assessments, particularly when the SA indicates uncertain and/or negative impacts. Considers that whilst the SA sets out that the Draft Local Plan would include policies relating to the historic environment which could assist with mitigating adverse impact, it is necessary to ensure that any site which is allocated is developable and deliverable. States that at the preferred option stage, it should be clear whether a potential allocation site impacts on the setting of a heritage asset or not. States that the absence of any such</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The review of plans and programmes contained in Section 2 of the SA Report sets out the policy framework in respect of heritage whilst the historic environment baseline is established in Section 3.12. The key issues identified from the analysis of this contextual information include the conservation and enhancement of heritage (see Section 3.13), which has been reflected in the SA Framework (SA Objective 14) and associated criteria. The site appraisal

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<p>evaluation must bring into question the deliverability of some of those sites and, for some, the amount of development they can accommodate.</p>	<p>criteria under SA Objective 14 (as set out in Appendix G to the SA Report) concern effects on the historic environment and the thresholds of significance refer specifically to effects on the settings of assets. It should also be noted that impacts on heritage assets and their settings is a specific criteria in the Council's Land Availability Assessment.</p> <p>All aspects of the emerging Local Plan (Vision, Objectives, Strategic Options, Policies, Sites and alternatives) have been appraised to include consideration of the effects on heritage assets. For the site allocations, this has included consideration of the nature of the designated features that could be affected, as well as their proximity to the proposed site.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		Section 3.12: Cultural Heritage (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States that it would be helpful to include the Historic Environment Record as a reference within this section.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. Reference to the Historic Environment Record has been included in Section 3.12.</p>
4	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes that brownfield sites will play a key part in the future development of the District and highlights that the re-use and development of brownfield sites can conflict with the biodiversity value of brownfield sites which can be very high. States that the Dingy skipper and small heath butterflies, for example, are often associated with and to a large degree dependent on brownfield land where suitable habitats have established e.g. Oxcroft Colliery, Whitwell Colliery and Glapwell Void.</li> <li>States that 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 (13% of the total extent of this habitat type found in Derbyshire based recent analysis of our data). The Trust also estimate that in Bolsover around 35 ha of this land is likely to be developed in the future and around 16ha could be remediated.</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. Reference to the estimates of open mosaic habitats and the value of previously developed land have been included in Section 3.3, drawing on the report 'Derbyshire's Brownfield Sites: Why our wildlife can't do without them'. Information in this report has also been used to inform the assessment of relevant sites as appropriate.</p>

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With respect to Table 3.4 in the report, considers that this is clearly a large area of habitat of biodiversity value not currently included in the table and one that needs to be recognised and fully considered in relation to future land-use and development.</li> <li>States that given the likely impacts and conflict between brownfield re-development and biodiversity, the importance of the Council being in a position to seek mitigation and compensation for impacts on biodiversity resulting from development is very high. Highlights that these impacts are likely to be particularly acute where brownfield sites are being developed, restored and/or ameliorated. States that ensuring there is a strong policy framework and workable mechanisms for achieving meaningful compensation that results in no net loss or ideally a gain in biodiversity is essential within the Local Plan. Being able to weigh up the likely impacts and be confident that these can be fully addressed through the mitigation hierarchy is important. A key concern will be trying to create or restore habitats of similar value and that can support the same range of species as currently supported by brownfield sites. A network of connected sites will need to be established with adequate provision for management and enhancement. This can contribute to the green infrastructure and the ecological network.</li> <li>States that Derbyshire Wildlife Trust is not necessarily arguing for the retention of all of this habitat, but considers that it needs to be fully recognised as an important habitat that has accumulated significant biodiversity value and the framework for ensuring adverse impacts on the habitat and species found on brownfield sites needs to be in place and this needs to be a key consideration of the Local Plan and the SA with respect to biodiversity.</li> </ul>	
5	Waystone Developments	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agrees that a strategic site should offer a large scale comprehensive development relative to the settlement that it would extend; with the goal of improving or regenerating the town overall. Considers that a strategic development, such as Clowne Garden Village, can offer transformational regenerative benefit to the existing community with a long term mixed development planned in a comprehensive way to take account of views of all stakeholders to determine community goals and aspirations and achieve the visions and objectives of the Local Plan.</li> <li>Supports the identification of strategic sites and considers that this is a positive plan to deliver growth.</li> </ul>	Comments noted.

Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		Section 5.4: Strategic Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports paragraph 5.4.27 of the SA Report which confirms that the housing and employment growth that could be delivered at Clowne Garden Village has significant positive effects on housing (SA Objective 2) and on the economy (SA Objective 3).</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
		Section 5.4: Strategic Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objects to paragraph 5.4.33 of the SA Report which states that the development of the Clowne Garden Village site would result in the loss of a substantial area of greenfield land and which includes four Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). Highlights that the Clowne Village Garden proposals ensure that all LWSs within the site will be retained and treated sensitively with landscape buffers and protected ecological corridors around them.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The detailed site assessment and Section 5.4 have been revised to refer to the current proposals noted in this response.
		Section 5.4: Strategic Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes the statement made in paragraph 5.4.35 of the SA Report which states that "<i>Mixed positive and negative effects have been identified in respect of Transport (SA Objective 7)</i>". Considers that the provision of greenways to facilitate cycling and walking, delivery of a mix of uses all within walking distance of each other and the town, and the planned comprehensive connections between areas of the development should be given more positive weight in terms of helping to reduce the need to travel in the context of SA Objective 7.</li> </ul>	Comment noted. The detailed site assessment and Section 5.4 have been revised to refer to the current proposals noted in this response.
		Section 5.4: Strategic Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports the findings of the SA overall and particularly in respect of paragraphs 5.4.98 and 5.4.99 which confirm that, following consideration of the various potential strategic directions of growth, Clowne Garden Village is the best performing option.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.
6	The Coal Authority		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objects to the SA with regard to the site selection methodology set out in Appendix G. Suggests that it is necessary to include a criterion within the methodology which considers the coal mining legacy GIS data provided by the Coal Authority. States that this would be a due diligence check to ensure that potential development sites do not contain mine entries or other coal related hazards which would require remediation or stabilisation prior to development.</li> <li>Suggests that an assessment should be made of the likely impact of the proposals on mineral resources, including coal, in line with the emerging Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Plan. Again this should be part of the Allocations Methodology. GIS data illustrating the spatial extent of surface coal has been provided to the Council. This should help to ensure that any sterilisation effects (along with whether prior extraction of the resource would be appropriate) are properly considered in line with the NPPF.</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. The site appraisal criteria contained in Appendix G has been informed through consultation, specifically at the scoping stage. In consequence, it is considered inappropriate to amend the criteria at this stage.</p> <p>In accordance with the site appraisal criteria, consideration has been given to development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas.</p> <p>Land stability is a specific assessment criteria in the Council's Land Availability Assessment and, whilst outside the SA, has been considered in the plan preparation process.</p>



Ref	Consultee	SA Report Section	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Notes that the Joint Agreed SHLAA Methodology does include reference to assessing ground conditions. However, this only encompasses residential site, not all allocations and no reference appears to have been made to any assessment of mineral resources. The Local Plan itself and the Sustainability Appraisal should clearly indicate any site allocation selection methodology, and not just rely on the Joint Agreed SHLAA Methodology.</li></ul>	No change.



# Appendix B

## Review of Plans and Programmes





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>International/European Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>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)</b>		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost economic performance while reducing resource use;</li> <li>• Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness;</li> <li>• Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and</li> <li>• Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.</li> </ul>	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative.</li> <li>• The SA assessment framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to resource use.</li> </ul>
<b>European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change</b>		
<p>The EU strategy aims to make Europe more climate-resilient by adapting to the changing climate. It aims to provide a coherent approach to enhance preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The three key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting action by Member States – encouraging Member States to adopt adaptation strategies and provide funding to boost capacity;</li> <li>• 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level – promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and fisheries; and</li> </ul> <p>Better informed decision-making – addressing gaps in knowledge and improving the European information sharing platform, Climate-ADAPT.</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>The assessment framework should include criteria relating to climate resilience.</p>
<b>European Commission Communication (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion – including implementing the European Social Fund 2014-2020</b>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Communication aims to direct Member States' policies towards social investment throughout life, with a view to ensuring the adequacy and sustainability of budgets for social policies. It also provides guidance to help reach the Europe 2020 targets by establishing a link between social policies, the reforms to reach the Europe 2020 targets and the relevant EU funds.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should have regard to the Europe 2020 targets.</li> <li>• The SEA assessment framework should include criteria relating to socio-economics.</li> </ul>
<p><b>European Commission (2014) A Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the Period from 2020 to 2030</b></p>		
<p>The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework was adopted in 2014 and builds on the 2020 targets. The greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy targets are binding, while the energy efficiency target will be reviewed in 2020.</p>	<p>It sets three key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels);</li> <li>• At least 27% share for renewable energy; and</li> <li>• At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should support longer term targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency.</li> <li>• The SEA assessment framework should include the consideration of energy and greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</b></p>		
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them;</li> <li>• promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses;</li> <li>• the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders;</li> <li>• setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and</li> <li>• the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA objectives must consider how the outcomes of the convention should feed into the District Plan and associated documents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b></p>		
<p>This Directive has the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and</li> <li>• Preventing further such pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Directive provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development fails to be considered within its scope.</li> <li>• Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.</li> </ul>
<p><b>EU Urban Waste-water Treatment (91/271/EEC)</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic waste water</li> <li>• Mixture of waste water</li> <li>• Waste water from certain industrial sectors.</li> </ul>	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds.</li> <li>• Secondary treatment standards.</li> <li>• A requirement for pre-authorization of all discharges of urban wastewater.</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use.</p>	<p>SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water resources and quality.</p>
<b>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)</b>		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the District Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management.</li> <li>• These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so District Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the water resources.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality</li> </ul>
<b>EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</b>		
<p>Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.</p>	<p>By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors.</li> <li>• SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.</li> </ul>



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</li> <li>Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and</li> <li>Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>	<p>The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction.</li> <li>SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and resource.</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</li> </ul>
<b>EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)</b>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned with the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland).</li> <li>• The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions.</li> <li>• Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories.</li> <li>• The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.</p>
<p><b>EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings</b></p>		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result, it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>
<p><b>EU (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe;</li> <li>Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention;</li> <li>Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities;</li> <li>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include criteria for the protection against excessive noise.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC</b>		
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters;</li> <li>the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and</li> <li>the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water.</li> </ul>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect water resources.</li> <li>SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality</li> </ul>
<b>EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy;</li> <li>• Sustainable transport;</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources;</li> <li>• Public health;</li> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration; and</li> <li>• Global poverty.</li> </ul>	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment.</li> <li>• Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation;</li> <li>• Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms;</li> <li>• Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union; and</li> <li>• Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives relating to flood risk.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC &amp; 2002/3/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive provides that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and</li> <li>• Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes thresholds for pollutants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements.</li> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.</li> </ul>



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) &amp; Subsequent Amendments incorporated into Directive 2009/147/EC</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</li> <li>Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of protected areas;</li> <li>Upkeep and management; and</li> <li>Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</li> <li>SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) &amp; Subsequent Amendment</b>		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; and</li> <li>Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance.</li> <li>SA Framework objectives should include priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)</b>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems.</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass.</li> <li>Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</li> <li>Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use.</li> <li>SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</b>		
<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply</p>	<p>Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate.</li> <li>The SA assessment framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
<b>EU (2006) European Employment Strategy</b>		
<p>Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should deliver policies which support these aims</li> <li>The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion</li> </ul>
<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</li> <li>• Conserving and restoring nature;</li> <li>• Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services;</li> <li>• Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries;</li> <li>• Combating invasive alien species; and</li> <li>• Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.</li> </ul>	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal.</p> <p>The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity.</li> <li>2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure.</li> <li>3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry.</li> <li>4. Better management of fish stocks.</li> <li>5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species.</li> <li>6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</li> </ol>	<p>The District Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>EU (2013) <i>Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'</i></b></p>		
<p>The Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to final consumption.</p>	<p>Specific measures relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy distributors achieving 1.5% energy savings per year through energy efficiency measures;</li> <li>• Improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs;</li> <li>• Purchasing energy efficient buildings, products and services, and performing energy efficient renovations;</li> <li>• Access to data on consumption;</li> <li>• Large companies to audit energy consumption (implemented in the UK through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014);</li> <li>• National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits; and</li> <li>• Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should seek to contribute towards targets for energy efficiency.</li> <li>• The SEA assessment framework should include consideration of energy consumption and efficiency.</li> </ul>
<p><b>EU (2015) <i>Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014/EU)</i></b></p>		
<p>This Regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner in order to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The SEA assessment framework should include guide questions relating to invasive species.</p>
<p><b><i>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe is a legally binding instrument which set the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe.</p> <p>The following objectives are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the idea of solidarity and cooperation among European Parties, in relation to heritage conservation.</li> <li>• It includes principles of "conservation policies" within the framework of European cooperation.</li> </ul> <p>Strengthen and promote policies for the conservation and development of cultural heritage in Europe.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)</i></b></p>		
<p>This Convention aims to protect the European archaeological heritage as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) (2011) The Cancun Agreement</i></b></p>		
<p>Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The District Plan should aim to reduce emissions.</p> <p>The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p><b><i>UNESCO (1972) World Heritage Convention</i></b></p>		
<p>The World Heritage Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC</i></b></p>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>
<p><b>UNFCCC (2016) <i>The Paris Agreement</i></b></p>		
<p>The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should aim to reduce emissions.</li> <li>• The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) <i>Our Common Future</i> (The Brundtland Report)</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;</li> <li>to recommend ways in which concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economical and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development;</li> <li>to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and</li> <li>to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community</li> </ul>	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>
<b>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)</b>		
<p>The Commitments had the following focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</li> <li>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action.</li> <li>Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</li> <li>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</li> <li>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</li> <li>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and</li> <li>Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement.</li> </ul> <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New technology development;</li> <li>Push on energy efficiency;</li> <li>Low-carbon programmes; and</li> <li>Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> <li>The District Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> <li>The District Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> </ul>
<b>National Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This report reaffirms the UK Governments need to continue to consider climate change a threat to the UK and forms a basis for the regions of the UK to create a climate change risk assessment. The report identifies the following likely effects of climate change on the UK: increased flooding; rise in milder winters and hotter summers which could have wider health impacts; water supply issues; loss of biodiversity and ecosystems especially in coastal regions; and a loss in business productivity.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should identify ways to increase Bolsover's resilience to the effects of climate change and seek to reduce the regions contribution to causing climate change.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to climate change and reducing its causes and potential effects.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017) <i>Clean Growth Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>In the context of the UK's legal requirements under the Climate Change Act, our approach to reducing emissions has two guiding objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses.</li> <li>2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition.</li> </ol>	<p>Undergoing consultation so does not include fixed targets, however it discusses options for a number of sectors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving business and industry efficiency;</li> <li>• Improving our homes;</li> <li>• Shifting to low carbon transport;</li> <li>• Delivering clean, smart, flexible power;</li> <li>• Enhancing the benefits of natural resources; and</li> </ul> <p>Leading in the public sector.</p>	<p>District plan policies should seek to promote low carbon growth.</p>
<p><b>Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2013) <i>Scheduled Monuments &amp; Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monument</i></b></p>		
<p>This policy statement sets out Government policy on the identification, protection, conservation and investigation of nationally important ancient monuments, under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It includes principles relating to the selection of scheduled monuments and the determination of applications for scheduled monument consent.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SEA assessment framework should include specific objectives relating to cultural heritage</li> </ul>
<p><b>DCMS (2015) <i>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation</i></b></p>		

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<p>The key objectives set out within the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major events</li> <li>more people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport; and</li> <li>a more productive, sustainable and responsible sport sector</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy includes 23 key performance indicators covering a range of factors. Those of particular relevance for the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KPI 1 – Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month;</li> <li>KPI 2 – Decrease in percentage of people physically inactive (KPI 1 and 2 from Active Lives survey);</li> <li>KPI 3 – Increase in the percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/ health reasons (MENE survey); and</li> </ul> <p>KPI 18 - Percentage of publicly owned facilities with under-utilised capacity (through revised National Benchmarking Service).</p>	<p>This plan will be relevant in the development of sport and cycle route type facilities and should be considered in the early stage of development.</p>
<b>DCMS (2016) <i>The Culture White Paper</i></b>		
<p>The White Paper is structured around four core themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life;</li> <li>the riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country;</li> <li>the power of culture can increase our international standing; and</li> <li>cultural investment, resilience and reform.</li> </ul>	<p>The White Paper includes a broad variety of indicators against the four core themes. Those of most relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increase culture at the heart of local plans;</li> <li>increase in heritage-led regeneration; and</li> <li>reduction in number of 'at risk' heritage sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) <i>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy</i></b>		



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<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns;</li> <li>• Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK;</li> <li>• Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy;</li> <li>• Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy;</li> <li>• Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives;</li> <li>• Support for anaerobic digestion;</li> <li>• Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and</li> </ul> <p>Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc.</p>	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs;</li> <li>• 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy;</li> <li>• Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal;</li> <li>• We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and</li> <li>• The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.</li> <li>• District Plan &amp; associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2007) <i>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</i></b></p>		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues;</li> <li>• sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;</li> <li>• introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and</li> <li>• identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</li> </ul>	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>The District Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality</p>
<p><b>Defra (2007) <i>Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests</i></b></p>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to secure trees and woodlands for future generations;</li> <li>to ensure resilience to climate change;</li> <li>to protect and enhance natural resources;</li> <li>to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life;</li> <li>and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products.</li> </ul> <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Defra (2008) <i>England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate</i></b></p>		
<p>The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve existing biodiversity;</li> <li>Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats;</li> <li>Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate change;</li> <li>Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements;</li> <li>Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targets or indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should seek to protect and enhance existing habitats and species.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to protecting existing habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Defra (2009) <i>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England</i></b></p>		

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<p>The Strategy is underpinned by the following vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</li> <li>• soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</li> <li>• soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</li> <li>• Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets or indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.</li> </ul>
<b>Defra (2011) <i>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services</i></b>		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The Strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020;</li> <li>• Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; and</li> <li>• Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes.</li> </ul> <p>Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<b>Defra (2011) <i>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature</i></b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) protecting and improving our natural environment;</li> <li>(ii) growing a green economy;</li> <li>(iii) reconnecting people and nature; and</li> <li>(iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</b></p>		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute;</li> <li>• To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy</li> <li>• To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and</li> <li>• To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity.</li> </ul>	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;</li> <li>• Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;</li> <li>• To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity;</li> <li>• Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and</li> <li>• Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Plan policies should seek to protect biodiversity.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity conservation and enhancement are taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks.</li> </ul> <p>To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events.</p>	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Plan proposals should seek to adapt to the effect of climate change.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England</b></p>		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste;</li> <li>Promote high quality recycling;</li> <li>Encourage separate collection of bio-waste; and</li> <li>Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.</p>	<p>District Plan proposals should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting</p>
<p><b>Defra (2013) A Simple Guide to Biodiversity 2020 and Progress Update</b></p>		
<p>An update to the above 'Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011).</p>	<p>This update reaffirms the need to achieve the above priorities and states that progress is being made through people working to prevent the loss of biodiversity at all levels of government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.</li> <li>The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions related to improving biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Defra (2013) Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Policy Statement has the following three key objectives, in priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change;</li> <li>Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature; and</li> <li>Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value.</li> </ul>	<p>To achieve the objectives, Defra will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the Natural Capital Committee and the Office of National Statistics to develop a set of natural capital accounts for UK forestry and use this to develop a set of natural capital accounts for the Public Forest Estate,</li> <li>Develop a woodland ecosystem market roadmap by summer 2013 to bring together actions by Government and our partners over the next 5 years to (a) build knowledge (b) develop wider networks of collaboration and expertise and (c) implement mechanisms and projects to demonstrate good practice; and</li> <li>Work with other organisations and initiatives to support the further development of markets in forest carbon and other ecosystem services such as water and biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA Framework should seek to protect woodland and enhance its value where practicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Defra (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in UK</b>		
<p>This plan sets out how the Government will improve air quality in the UK by reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions in towns and cities. The air quality plans set out targeted local, regional and national measures across 37 zone plans (areas which have identified air quality issues with nitrogen dioxide), a UK overview document and a national list of measures. Measures relate to freight, rail, sustainable travel, low emission vehicles and cleaner transport fuels, among others.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should have regard to the air quality plans and specific local measures.</li> <li>The SEA should consider the effects of the WRMP on air quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Department for Education (DFE) (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance</b>		
<p>This guidance relates to home to school travel and transport, and sustainable travel. The guidance seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use of sustainable travel and transport.</li> <li>Make transport arrangements for all eligible children.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets identified although minimum travel distances are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should promote sustainable travel and transport.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include SA objectives and/or guide questions relating to the promotion of sustainable travel and transport.</li> </ul>
<b>DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This strategy is base around the following twelve strategic principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recruit, develop, support and retain teachers.</li> <li>2. Strengthen school and system leadership.</li> <li>3. Drive sustainable school improvement.</li> <li>4. Embed clear and intelligent accountability.</li> <li>5. Embed rigorous standards, curriculum and assessment.</li> <li>6. Ensure access to quality places where they are needed.</li> <li>7. Deliver fair and sustainable funding.</li> <li>8. Reform 16-19 skills.</li> <li>9. Develop early year's strategy.</li> <li>10. Strengthen children's social care.</li> <li>11. Support and protect vulnerable children.</li> <li>12. Build character and resilience.</li> </ol>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environment Agency (2011) <i>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England</i></b></p>		
<p>The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Objectives are relevant to the District and should be taken on board by the District Plan.</p>
<p><b>Environment Agency (2013) <i>Managing Water Abstraction</i> (updated 2016)</b></p>		
<p>Sets out the Environment Agency's policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources where abstraction is unsuitable.</p>	<p>The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.</p>	<p>The District Plan should take account of water abstraction as a key requirement of many developments.</p>
<p><b>Forestry Commission (2005) <i>Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service</i></b></p>		
<p>An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.</p>	<p>An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Forestry Commission (2016) <i>Corporate Plan 2016-17</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature - Our aim for delivering Nature benefits from the PFE2 is to increase the environmental contribution made by the forests and woodlands to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and heritage value, at both the landscape and local level; and</li> <li>People - Our aim for delivering People benefits from the PFE is to improve access to the PFE and provide opportunities for communities to become involved with the PFE and take part in activities that improve quality of life, health and learning.</li> </ul>	<p>Key indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register; and</li> <li>Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last ten years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.</li> </ul>
<b>HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act</b>		
<p>The Act defines sites that warrant protection as ancient monuments. They can be a Scheduled Ancient Monuments or <i>"any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it"</i>.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the historic environment, including ancient monuments.</p>
<b>HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act</b>		
<p>The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	<p>The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	<p>The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>
<b>HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act</b>		
<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the historic environment, including listed buildings and conservations areas.</p>
<b>HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot;</li> <li>creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums;</li> <li>provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date;</li> <li>offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and</li> <li>Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.</li> </ul>	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date;</li> <li>offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the natural environment, including species, habitats and other designated features.</li> </ul>
<b>HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act</b>		
<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.</p>	<p>The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.</p>
<b>HM Government (2004 and revised 2006) Housing Act</b>		
<p>The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to be established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.</p>	<p>The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.</p>
<b>HM Government (2005) Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy</b>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good governance</li> </ul> <p>Using sound science responsibly alongside 4 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• Climate change and energy;</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• Sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP)</li> <li>• Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted</li> <li>• Local environmental quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider how the District Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy priorities and embodies principles. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the District Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>HM Government (2006) <i>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006</i></b>		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities;</li> <li>• Makes provision in connection with wildlife, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Parks and the Broads;</li> <li>• Amends the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>• Makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and</li> <li>• Provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.</p>
<b>HM Government (2008) <i>The Climate Change Act 2008</i></b>		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</li> <li>• To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legally binding targets - greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</li> </ul> <p>Further, the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The District Plan and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>HM Government (2008) <i>The Planning Act</i></b>		
<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>The District Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.</p>
<b>HM Government (2009) <i>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy</i></b>		
<p>The Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020;</li> <li>• Drive delivery and clear away barriers;</li> <li>• Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and</li> <li>• Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 30% of our electricity is generated from renewables;</li> <li>• 12% of our heat is generated from renewables; and</li> <li>• 10% of transport energy is generated from renewables.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.</p>
<b>HM Government (2010) <i>The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England</i></b>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Vision of the Statement is “<i>that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.</i>” This vision is supported by six aims:</p> <p>1 Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England’s historic environment for present and future generations.</p> <p>2 Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>3 Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically.</p> <p>4 Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</p> <p>5 Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>6 Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government’s response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>District Plan policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>Those key targets related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list.</li> <li>• To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments.</li> <li>• To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill.</li> <li>• To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include criteria in relation to flood risk management.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2010) <i>White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England</i></b></p>		
<p>Aims to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health for England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.</p>	<p>No formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should support this plan through policy. The SA should look at healthy issues and the way the site allocations will support these.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HM Government (2011) <i>The Localism Act</i></b></p>		
<p>The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community rights;</li> <li>• Neighbourhood planning;</li> <li>• Housing;</li> <li>• General power of competence; and</li> <li>• Empowering cities and other local areas.</li> </ul>	<p>No key targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should take into consideration community involvement and enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HM Government (2011) <i>Water for Life: White Paper</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. Water for Life includes several proposals for deregulating and simplifying legislation, to reduce burdens on business and stimulate growth. Ofwat's proposals for reducing its regulatory burdens complement these.</p>	<p>No target or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should ensure that future water management is resilient, efficient and customer focused</li> <li>• In order to ensure future water management is resilient SEA should consider resilience to climate change and should consider the human environment to ensure water companies remain customer focused.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</b></p>		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.</li> </ul>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy.</li> <li>• The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013</b></p>		
<p>The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations.</li> <li>• The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HM Government (2014) Water Act 2014</b></p>		
<p>The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to makes steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives seeking to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2015) Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015</b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The regulations implement provisions of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (Directive 2008/105/EC) and the priority substances amendment of these directives (Directive 2013/39/EU). This includes directions for the classification of surface water and groundwater bodies, monitoring requirements, standards for ecological and chemical status of surface waters, and environmental quality standards for priority substances.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to water quality, water resources, sustainable water use, and biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2015) <i>Government Response to the Committee on Climate Change</i></b></p>		
<p>In June 2015 the Committee on Climate Change and the Adaptation Sub-Committee published the seventh progress report on Government's mitigation activity and the first statutory assessment of the National Adaptation Programme. This included five recommendations and it is those recommendations that are responded to within this response. This included further support for low-carbon technologies in the power sector beyond 2021, the forward plan to tackle emissions from buildings and the next steps on electric vehicles. Includes commitments to publish a new emissions reduction plan and to update the climate change risk assessment.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy.</li> <li>• The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HM Government (2016) <i>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016</i></b></p>		
<p>The Regulations provide a consolidated system of environmental permitting in England and Wales, and transpose the provisions of 15 EU Directives. It provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities, flood risk activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.</p> <p>Certain flood risk activities are now regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, with environmental permits required for some activities. There are slight variations between England and Wales.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The District Plan should accord with these Regulations.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2017) <i>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (and its subsequent updates).</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>The District Plan should accord with these Regulations. The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve and enhance the natural environment.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2018) <i>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment</i></b></p>		
<p>This report outlines the following aims that the UK Government hopes to achieve in the next 25 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean air.</li> <li>2. Clean and plentiful water.</li> <li>3. Thriving plants and wildlife.</li> <li>4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought.</li> <li>5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently.</li> <li>6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.</li> <li>7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change.</li> <li>8. Minimising waste.</li> <li>9. Managing exposure to chemicals.</li> <li>10. Enhancing biosecurity.</li> </ol>	<p>Ensure the UKs environmental state improves over the next 25 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should encourage sustainable development in it's all its forms and protect the important natural resources and assets of the area.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, air quality, mineral resources and protecting natural assets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic England (2015) <i>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3</i></b></p>		
<p>The purpose of these Good Practice Advice notes is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council should have regard to the Advice note in preparing the District Plan.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (formerly Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG)) (2008) <i>Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing</i></b></p>		
<p>This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.</p>	<p>No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas.</li> <li>• The SA framework should include an objective/guide question relating to affordable housing in rural areas.</li> </ul>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>MHCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework</b>		
MHCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	MHCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MHCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</li> </ul>
NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;</li> <li>Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> <li>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</li> <li>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.</li> </ul>



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<p>NPPF – Landscape</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> <li>• Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</li> <li>• Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.</li> </ul>



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NPPF – Cultural Environment	<p>One of the NPPF's 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making is the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve and enhance historic environment assets.</li></ul>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>NPPF – Water</p>	<p>Among the NPPF's core principles are '<i>conserving and enhancing the natural environment</i>' and '<i>meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</i>'; In fulfilling these objectives, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applying the Sequential Test;</li> <li>• if necessary, applying the Exception Test;</li> <li>• safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;</li> <li>• using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and</li> </ul> <p>Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which aim to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding</li> </ul>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Climate Change	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change and encourages the adoption of proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, taking full consideration of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand. The NPPF also supports low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources in line with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure It seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk are taken into account over the long term at the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.</li> </ul>
NPPF – Air Quality	<p>Sets out that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve air quality.</li> </ul>
NPPF – Minerals and Waste	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Policy guidance suggests the need to: Identify policies for existing and new sites of national importance, the definition of Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguarding of existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an unacceptable environmental impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported.</li> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management.</li> </ul>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>NPPF – Economy</p>	<p>One of the NPPF's core planning principles for plan and decision making is building a strong competitive economy. The NPPF highlights the Government's commitment to securing economic growth to create jobs and prosperity, ensuring the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Local planning authorities are required to proactively meet development needs recognising potential barriers to invest (including infrastructure, housing and services) and regularly review land allocations. Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</li> <li>• Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances;</li> <li>• Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;</li> <li>• Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek for the City Area to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</li> </ul>
<p>NPPF – Housing</p>	<p>Two of the NPPF's core principles is the delivery of a wide choice of high quality homes and requiring good design. Local planning authorities are required to significantly boost the supply of housing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For market and affordable housing, illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory and set out a strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which encourage the availability and affordability of housing to everyone</li> </ul>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting the needs of the market</li> <li>• Identifying accessible sites for 5, 6-10 and 11-15 years' worth of housing/growth.</li> <li>• Deliver high quality housing, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable inclusive and mixed communities.</li> <li>• Making allowance for windfall sites on the basis that such sites are consistently available.</li> <li>• Resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens.</li> <li>• Avoid isolated country homes unless they were truly outstanding or innovative in design or enhance the surroundings.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable development in rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;</li> <li>• Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;</li> <li>• Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;</li> <li>• Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;</li> <li>• Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and</li> <li>• Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.</li> </ul>	



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF - Health	Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF is the promotion of healthy communities. The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies which include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations. Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquility) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living.</li></ul>
NPPF – Transport & Accessibility	Amongst the 12 planning principles of the NPPF are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promoting sustainable transport; Support sustainable transport development including infrastructure, large scale facilities, rail freight, roadside facilities, ports and airports.</li><li>• Protecting and exploiting opportunities for sustainable transport modes, including designing and locating developments to maximise sustainable modes and minimise day to day journey lengths.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce road traffic and its impacts and promote sustainable modes of transport.</li></ul>

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<p>NPPF – Quality of Life</p>	<p>The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and accessible environments and developments.</li> <li>• Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet.</li> <li>• Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space.</li> <li>• Guard against loss of facilities.</li> <li>• Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way</li> <li>• Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services.</li> </ul> <p>Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the City Area.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MHCLG (2014) <i>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</i> (updated August 2015)</b></p>		



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<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for Traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning;</li> <li>• To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites;</li> <li>• To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale;</li> <li>• That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development;</li> <li>• To promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites;</li> <li>• That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective;</li> <li>• For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies;</li> <li>• To increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply;</li> <li>• To reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions;</li> <li>• To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure; and</li> <li>• For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for Travellers.</li> <li>• The policy requires that local planning authorities should, in preparing their local plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets;</li> <li>○ identify a supply of specific, developable sites, or broad locations for growth, for years 6 to10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;</li> <li>○ consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries);</li> <li>○ relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density; and</li> <li>○ protect local amenity and environment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>MHCLG (2014) <i>Planning Practice Guidance</i></b>		
<p>Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>MHCLG (2014) <i>National Planning Policy for Waste</i></b>		

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<p>This document sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans.</li> <li>• Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.</li> <li>• Identifying suitable sites and areas.</li> </ul>	<p>The overall objective of the document is to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Planning plays a pivotal role e.g. by ensuring the design and layout of new development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MHCLG (2014) <i>Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems</i></b></p>		
<p>This statement sets out that it is the Government's expectation that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The District Plan should reflect the Government's commitment to sustainable drainage systems.</p>
<p><b>MHCLG (2017) <i>Fixing Our Broken Housing Market</i></b></p>		

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<p>The White Paper makes the following proposals as 'step 1':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go;</li> <li>• Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them;</li> <li>• Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with their neighbours, so that difficult decisions are not ducked;</li> <li>• Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it;</li> <li>• Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements;</li> <li>• Maintaining existing strong protections for the Green Belt, and clarifying that Green Belt boundaries should be amended only in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements;</li> <li>• Giving communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing to drive up the quality and character of new development, building on the success of neighbourhood planning; and</li> <li>• Making better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate, such as in urban locations where there is high housing demand; and by reviewing space standards.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider settings objectives to facilitate new housing.</p>
<p><b>MHCLG (2017) <i>Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places</i></b></p>		
<p>This document provides further detail in relation to a number of areas of concern raised by the Housing White Paper. It provides proposals for a number of areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed approach to calculating the local housing need</li> <li>• Statement of common ground</li> <li>• Planning for a mix of housing needs</li> <li>• Neighbourhood Planning</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The District Plan should ensure that the OAN is consistent with the final approach to calculating housing need.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider setting objectives to facilitate new housing.</p>
<p><b>NHS (2014) <i>Five Year Forward View</i></b></p>		



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The NHS Five Year Forward View sets out a vision for the future of the NHS.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.</li> </ul>
<b>NHS (2017) Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View</b>		
The NHS Five Year Forward View set out why improvements were needed on our triple aim of better health, better care, and better value. This Plan concentrates on what will be achieved over the next two years, and how the Forward View's goals will be implemented.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>Defra and the Environment Agency (2015) Humber District River Basin Management Plan</b>		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	The plan sets out actions to improve the water environment by 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.</li> </ul>
<b>East Midlands Airport (2015) Sustainable Development Plan Masterplan</b>		
Sets out four detailed plans relating to Land Use, Community, Environment and Economy and Surface Access.	Identify the land, uses and facilities required to support the operation capable of handling annually 10 million passengers and 1,2 million tonnes of cargo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should not compromise the safe operation of the Airport.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Agency (2009) Water Resource Strategy for the Midlands 2009</b>		
<p>Sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently;</li> <li>The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change</li> <li>Suppliers to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods</li> <li>Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted</li> </ul> <p>Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste.</p>	Does not contain any targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should ensure that water resources are used efficiently and the Plan contributes towards the objectives.</li> </ul>



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<b>Natural England (2009) East Midlands Landscape Character Assessment</b>		
<p>The Landscape Character Assessment presents a comprehensive analysis of the character of the East Midlands landscape and draws together information about the natural, historic and built environment to facilitate the protection, management and planning of the East Midlands Region.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>Network Rail (2016) Network Rail East Midlands Route Study</b>		
<p>The study is based upon achieving four strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enabling economic growth;</li> <li>reducing carbon and the transport sectors impact on the environment;</li> <li>improving the quality of life for communities and individuals;</li> <li>improving affordability value for money (to funders).</li> </ul>	<p>The plan sets out actions to cope with the implications and levels of growth over 30 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Severn Trent (2014) Water Resources Management Plan</b>		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2014.</p> <p>The Severn Trent WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long term, new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. The long term strategy is to increase the robustness of the water resources network to climate change and reduce unsustainable abstractions.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development.</li> <li>SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.</li> </ul>
<b>Yorkshire Water (2014) Water Resources Management Plan</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2014.</p> <p>The Yorkshire Water WRMP plan provides a response to development and growth within Yorkshire that is balanced and sustainable, whilst maintaining a minimum level of service of no more than one temporary use ban per 25 years. The plan forecasts a deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/19. This deficit is caused primarily by the loss of yield due to climate change. Yorkshire Water's preferred solution to meet the forecast supply demand deficit is a balance of demand reduction options and the development of existing or new assets.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes</b></p>		
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (1998) <i>East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>Seeks to encourage accessibility and promote healthy living. Objectives include the need to promote accessibility and reduce community isolation.</p>	<p>Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of PROW / Greenways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to create a connected safe and accessible network for all to use</li> </ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (2011) <i>Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)</i></b></p>		
<p>The strategy approach for LTP3 has been to develop five Themes, based on the previous Government's five National Transport Goals as set out in the LTP3 Guidance, but made relevant to Derbyshire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting a resilient local economy;</li> <li>• Tackling climate change;</li> <li>• Contributing to better safety, security and health;</li> <li>• Promoting equality of opportunity;</li> <li>• Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment.</li> </ul>	<p>This plan does not include any relevant targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan needs respond to the objectives of the LTP.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (2013) <i>Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan – Statement of Action 2013-2017</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Plan aims to have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network.</p> <p>The County Council published a Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017 which sets out the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the public rights of way network is open and available for use;</li> <li>• provide an up to date and widely available map of public rights of way in the county;</li> <li>• provide a more connected, safe and accessible network of paths suitable for all users;</li> <li>• improve the promotion, understanding and use of the network;</li> <li>• encourage greater community involvement in managing rights of way.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan sets out information on the existing and proposed future network and actions needed to improve the general provision of PROW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to ensure existing and future PROW remain open and available for use.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (2013) <i>Derbyshire County and Derbyshire City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>The strategy aims to deliver a sustainable waste management service and sets out ten key objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced waste;</li> <li>• Increase reuse and recycling / composting of waste;</li> <li>• Reduced waste to landfill and recovering value from what that is over for disposal;</li> <li>• Increased public understanding and engagement in waste and recycling leading to high levels of customer satisfaction;</li> <li>• An accessible, efficient, effective and value for money service;</li> <li>• Improved resource efficiency;</li> <li>• Reduced carbon / climate change impacts;</li> <li>• Protection of natural resources;</li> <li>• The management of non-household waste;</li> <li>• Local self-sufficiency in the management of waste.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy sets a target of 55% recycling / composting of household waste by 2020 and to exceed this where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Plan.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to waste and recycling.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (2014) <i>Landscape Character of Derbyshire</i></b></p>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Sets out the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the individual identity of each particular use;</li><li>• Support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure new development respects and where practicable contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in landscape;</li><li>• Support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire;</li><li>• Utilise landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change;</li><li>• Promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping encourage community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape.</li></ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Local Plan should support the protection of all landscapes and where possible contribute towards enhancing landscape character.</li><li>• The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.</li></ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (2015) <i>Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 – 2017</i></b></p>		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The strategy sets out the vision to reduce health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing across all stages of life by working in partnership with communities in Derbyshire.</p> <p>The priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep people healthy and independent in their own home;</li> <li>• Build social capital;</li> <li>• Create healthy communities;</li> <li>• Support the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people.</li> </ul>	<p>The key indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency admissions for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over;</li> <li>• Adult social care users have as much social contact as they would like;</li> <li>• People aged 65 and over injured due to falls;</li> <li>• People who are re-admitted to hospital due to an emergency within 30 days of discharge;</li> <li>• Hospital episodes where individuals are admitted for non-elective procedures;</li> <li>• Population aged 65 and over who are permanently admitted to residential and nursing care homes;</li> <li>• Population aged 65 and over who are still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital following the use of re-ablement or rehabilitation services;</li> <li>• Delayed transfers of care from hospital.</li> </ul> <p>Patients who took part in a GP Patient Survey who stated in the last six months, they had received enough support from local services/organisations to help manage their long-term condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should contribute towards delivering healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire County Council (2017) <i>Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2029 (2017 Refresh)</i></b></p>		
<p>Produced by the Derbyshire Partnership Forum. This strategy sets out the following ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing anti-social behaviour;</li> <li>• Engaging young people in positive activities;</li> <li>• Tackling obesity;</li> <li>• Ensuring a clean and attractive environment.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policies in the Local Plan should help achieve the spatial objectives set out in the Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should reflect the ambitions of the Strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (2015) <i>Strategic Plan 2015 - 2020</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Strategic Plan sets out three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Champion wildlife rich landscapes;</li> <li>• Defend wildlife and wild places;</li> <li>• Inspire people and communities to take action;</li> <li>• Grow resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Contains no specific targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance wildlife.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>D2N2 Local Economic Partnership (2014) <i>Strategic Economic Plan</i></b></p>		
<p>The vision is to create a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy. This is supported by 5 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business support and access to finance;</li> <li>• Innovation;</li> <li>• Employment and skills;</li> <li>• Infrastructure for economic growth;</li> <li>• Housing and regeneration.</li> </ul>	<p>Sets the target to support the creation of 55,000 jobs in D2N2 by 2023, with the majority of jobs to be in the private section.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan will need to contribute towards enabling business development within the District.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environment Agency (2013) <i>The Idle and Torne Abstraction Licensing Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>Sets out how water resources are managed in the Idle and Torne area and when a licensing strategy is required. It provides information on how existing abstraction are regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.</p>	<p>Sets the requirement for a licence if more than 20m<sup>3</sup> /day (4400 gallons of water).</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Idle and Torne Licensing Strategy as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments</p>
<p><b>Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2011) <i>Lowland Derbyshire BAP, 2011 - 2020</i></b></p>		
<p>The Plan covers the parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress habitat losses through conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species.</p>	<p>The Plan sets out specific targets attached to identified action areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets included in action areas related to Bolsover.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives/questions relating to the protection/enhancement of priority species and habitats.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) <i>Strategic Economic Plan</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan sets out a 10 year plan for growth in the City Region (SCR). It identifies that Bolsover has the need and ability to accommodate significant economic growth in key settlements, taking advantage of access to the M1.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure SCR businesses have the support they need to realise their full growth potential;</li> <li>• Become more outward looking;</li> <li>• Provide the conditions that businesses need to prosper and become more resilient.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy includes a range of actions across the following six key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure new businesses receive the support they need to flourish.</li> <li>2. Facilitate and proactively support growth amongst existing firms.</li> <li>3. Attract investment from other parts of the UK and overseas and improve our brand.</li> <li>4. Increase sales of SCR's goods and services to other parts of the UK and abroad.</li> <li>5. Develop the SCR skills base, labour mobility and education performance.</li> <li>6. Secure investment in infrastructure where it will do most to support growth.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the economic growth in the context of the SCR.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership (2011) <i>Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026</i></b></p>		
<p>The strategy sets out the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support economic growth;</li> <li>• enhance social inclusion and health;</li> <li>• reduce the emissions from vehicles;</li> <li>• make transport increasingly safe and secure.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan sets out a number of actions including creating new links to major regeneration areas and active traffic management to help achieve the policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets set out in the Strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Local Plans and Programmes</b></p>		
<p><b>Amber Valley Borough Council (2018) <i>Amber Valley Submission Local Plan</i></b></p>		



<p>The spatial strategy for the plan makes provision for 9,770 additional homes throughout the plan period. The plan also makes provision for 45.90 ha of land for new businesses and industrial development.</p> <p>The Plan contains the following strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) To achieve sustainable design and construction by promoting high quality design and facilitating reductions in resource consumption and waste, whilst maximising opportunities for renewable energy generation and utilisation where appropriate.</li><li>2) To foster economic development by improving the quality and accessibility of employment land and infrastructure within the Borough, including the regeneration of brownfield land and to reduce socio-economic inequalities through the regeneration of deprived communities.</li><li>3) To promote the growth and viability of the market towns of Alfreton, Belper, Heanor and Ripley in a way that is consistent with the role and function of these towns.</li><li>4) To enable the provision of a sufficient number of decent, affordable and well-designed dwellings to meet the housing needs of all local communities.</li><li>5) To promote the principles of community safety by supporting initiatives that engender reductions in local levels of crime and fear of crime in the Borough.</li><li>6) To improve the health and wellbeing of local people and promote equality and cohesion within and between communities in the Borough, by increasing opportunities for local people to participate in a range of leisure, cultural, sport and community activities and providing access to the natural environment, particularly for children and young people.</li><li>7) To protect and enhance the environmental quality and local distinctiveness of spaces and places in the Borough in relation to landscapes and heritage, including, but not limited to, the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and the Special Landscape Area.</li><li>8) To protect, maintain, restore, enhance and create areas of nature conservation and woodland in the environment, with a focus upon enhancing wildlife corridors and networks of habitats, preventing further fragmentation and extending the connectivity of habitats.</li><li>9) To ensure that a network of easily accessible and high quality open spaces, parks, recreational areas, leisure facilities, community facilities, sports facilities, green infrastructure and cultural facilities is maintained and enhanced in the Borough.</li></ol>	<p>There is a focus on housing and economic growth</p>	<p>There is a potential for interaction between this strategy and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
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Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>10) To provide and support improvements to the transport network, including the provision of infrastructure that creates opportunities for non-motorised transport, increases public transport accessibility and mitigates against the creation of traffic congestion.</p> <p>11) To aim to ensure that local services, facilities and employment opportunities in the Borough are accessible to all local communities.</p> <p>12) To ensure that new development is directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding, and to maintain, enhance and where necessary remediate the quality of surface and groundwater resources.</p>		
<b>Ashfield District Council (2017) Local Plan</b>		
<p>The Ashfield Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in February 2017. Examination Hearings were held between 2nd October and 12th October 2017, have concluded. The Council is currently working on various pieces of 'Inspector's homework' and Main Modifications requested by the Inspector. The Publication Local Plan made provision for 7,683 Dwellings and at least 59 hectares of employment land.</p>	<p>Development in Ashfield will be primarily directed towards locations within or adjoining the Main Urban Areas of Hucknall, Sutton-in-Ashfield (Sutton) and Kirkby-in-Ashfield (Kirkby) and areas in the District adjacent to the Sub Regional Centre of Mansfield. Lower levels of growth will also be directed to The Rurals, helping them sustain and appropriately grow.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Bosolver Local Plan leading to cumulative effects</p>
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD</b>		
<p>The Bassetlaw Core Strategy was adopted in December 2011 and covers the plan period up to 2028. The Core Strategy sets out the overall vision and 10 strategic objectives for Bassetlaw.</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on economic and housing growth, with Workshop identified as a location for major growth.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<b>Bolsover District Council (2000) Bolsover District Local Plan</b>		
<p>The plan sets out the spatial strategy for the District to 2005. Aims to promote sustainability in developments to achieve the objectives. The key themes of the Plan include sustainability, regeneration, making the district a better place to live, work and visit and looking after heritage.</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out through the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The Local Plan under preparation will replace the adopted Plan.</p>
<b>Bolsover District Council (2002) Affordable Housing SPG</b>		
<p>Provides clarification and guidance to support the implementation of saved Local Plan affordable housing policies</p>	<p>Provide guidance on affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the provision of affordable housing.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to housing delivery to meet local needs.</li> </ul>
<b>Bolsover District Council (2008) Historic Environment SPD</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Provides guidance on how to protect the District's historic environment, namely conservation areas, historic agricultural buildings, listed buildings and archaeology.</p>	<p>Provide guidance on the historic environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover District Council (2008) <i>New Bolsover Model Village Planning Guidelines SPG</i></b></p>		
<p>The Plan contains guidelines to identify features which are important to the special architectural or historic interest of properties in the New Bolsover Model Village.</p>	<p>Provides guidance for listed building consent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover District Council (2010) <i>Heritage at Risk Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>The strategy aims to ensure that important buildings and features of the historic environment are not lost and wherever possible contribute to the development of healthy, prosperous and sustainable communities.</p>	<p>This strategy does not include any targets or indicators however identifies key heritage buildings at risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover District Council (2012) <i>Bolsover District Green Space Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>The key aims of the strategy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set Local Standards for the quantity, quality and accessibility of green space;</li> <li>• Raise the overall quality of green space in the District and residents' satisfaction with green spaces;</li> <li>• Set out the framework for partnership working to improve the management of green space in the District;</li> <li>• Ensure that resources for green spaces are used effectively' and</li> <li>• Provide more opportunities for local people to become involved in the design, management and interpretation of green spaces</li> </ul>	<p>The Open Space Strategy does not include any targets or indicators. However, it does contain a number of descriptions and green space standards including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be 1.2 ha of semi-natural green space for every 1000 people</li> <li>• There should 2.4 ha of formal open space for every 1000 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to protect existing open space and make provision to address existing deficits and meet future needs.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to open space provision.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover District Council (2013) <i>Successful Places SPD</i></b></p>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Provides a recommended approach to the design process to ensure that layouts make the best use of their site and its assets and respond positively to the character of the local area.</p>	<p>Sets out a number of Place Making Principles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan policies should seek to work in conjunction with the design guidance.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to high quality design.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover District Council (2014) <i>Bolsover District Council Growth Strategy</i></b></p>		
<p>The Growth Strategy sets out the Council's growth ambition, priorities and the approach that it will take to enable the growth of the local economy to create stability and prosperity. The Strategy focuses on the following three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Enterprise: maintaining and growing the business base.</li> <li>• Enabling Housing Growth: increasing the supply, quality and range of housing to meet the needs of a growing population and support economic growth.</li> <li>• Unlocking Development Potential: unlocking the capacity of major employment sites.</li> </ul>	<p>The Growth Strategy sets out a number of objectives and associated action plans. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bringing forward housing development sites.</li> <li>• Increasing the provision of quality private sector housing supply.</li> <li>• Support the acceleration of the delivery of new housing in key locations.</li> <li>• Taking action to ensure that more affordable homes are available to rent or buy.</li> <li>• Continuing to work with HCA and other strategic partners to accelerate the delivery of major regeneration projects across the area.</li> <li>• Taking practical actions to bring empty homes back into use.</li> <li>• Continuing to work in partnership with the public and private sector to develop, manage and enhance key strategic employment areas.</li> <li>• Work towards maintaining an appropriate supply of suitably located employment land and premises.</li> <li>• Ensuring the adequate provision of business start-up and incubation units to support the growth of start-ups, small and medium sized enterprises.</li> <li>• Work with established firms and to promote the appropriate development of land in their ownership, particularly large single companies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of housing and employment to meet the objectives of the Growth Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the priorities of the Strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover District Council (2015) <i>Corporate Plan 2015-2019</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The four aims of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlocking Our Growth Potential;</li> <li>• Providing Our Customers with Excellent Service;</li> <li>• Supporting Our Communities to be Healthier, Safer, Cleaner and Greener;</li> <li>• Transforming Our Organisation.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that help deliver the Corporate Plan.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include the aims of the Corporate Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Bolsover District Council (2015) <i>Bolsover District Council Economic Development and Housing Strategy 2015-2020</i></b>		
<p>The 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Enterprise: maintaining and growing the business base.</li> <li>• Maximising Employment, Skills and Training Opportunities</li> <li>• Enabling Housing Growth.</li> <li>• Unlocking Development Potential: unlocking the capacity of major employment sites.</li> <li>• Town Centres: realise the vitality and viability of Town Centres Developing and Supporting the Rural and Visitor Economy.</li> <li>• Enabling People to Live In and Sustain Their Own Homes.</li> <li>• Prevent and reduce homelessness.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy sets a number of key objectives/actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with partners to bring forward the development of affordable homes on new build schemes, including developing a programme of new build council housing.</li> <li>• Enable housing growth by ensuring delivery of major housing and mixed use development projects, by assisting landowners and developers to deliver housing sites and by bringing forward council owned sites for new housing through the Development Fund.</li> <li>• Make best use of existing stock, including bringing empty properties back into use to help meet housing needs, and maximising the use of the private rented sector to meet affordable and other housing needs.</li> <li>• Improve the quality of housing within the District by maximising available funding to deliver improvements to existing housing stock, working with private rented sector landlords to improve conditions within the sector, and working with partners to deliver high quality new build housing.</li> <li>• Work in partnership to bring forward Key Employment Sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of housing and employment to meet the objectives of the Economic Development and Housing Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the priorities of the Strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Bolsover District Council Conservation Area Appraisals (various)</b>		





Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>These appraisals examine the key elements that contribute to the key architectural and historic character of the following areas of Bosolver District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aspley Grange</li> <li>• Astwith</li> <li>• Barlborough</li> <li>• Belph</li> <li>• Bolsover</li> <li>• Carnfield Hall</li> <li>• Clowne</li> <li>• Creswell</li> <li>• Elmton</li> <li>• Elmton-with-Creswell Farmsteads</li> <li>• Hardstoft</li> <li>• Hardwick and Rowthorne</li> <li>• Markland and Hollinhill Grips</li> <li>• Newton</li> <li>• Old Blackwell</li> <li>• Palterton</li> <li>• Pleasley Park and Vale</li> <li>• Pleasley Village</li> <li>• Scarcliffe</li> <li>• Southgate House</li> <li>• Stainsby</li> <li>• Steetley</li> <li>• Stony Houghton</li> <li>• Tibshelf</li> <li>• Upper Langwith</li> <li>• Whaley</li> <li>• Whitwell.</li> </ul>	<p>To provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bolsover Local Strategic Partnership (2013) <i>Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2020</i></b></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Community Strategy sets out key priorities under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A safer and better community;</li> <li>• A better place to live;</li> <li>• A better life;</li> <li>• Getting better all the time;</li> <li>• Better access to all areas;</li> <li>• Better results, better future.</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out a number of priorities for 2020 including.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-social behaviour;</li> <li>• Increasing the number of affordable homes and reducing empty properties;</li> <li>• Improve information sharing and promotion of cultural activity;</li> <li>• Promoting healthier lifestyles;</li> <li>• Supporting business to grow;</li> <li>• Remove transport barriers to employment;</li> <li>• Raise the aspirations of school aged young people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Community Strategy.</li> <li>• The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives.</li> </ul>
<b>Chesterfield Borough Council (2013) <i>Chesterfield Local Plan: Core Strategy 2011 - 2031</i></b>		
<p>The Core Strategy was adopted by the council in September 2013 and sets out the overall vision and objectives for the delivery of growth in Chesterfield between 2011 and 2031. The Core Strategy is the Development Plan Document (DPD) for the borough and all other Local Plan documents must conform to it.</p> <p>The overall vision is for Chesterfield is 'Inspiring pride, aspiring to be the best. Working for a safer, cleaner, greener, thriving community'</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on 'concentration and regeneration' and seeks to maintain and enhance the existing green belt and makes provision for a minimum of 7,600 dwellings over the plan period in</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<b>Mansfield District Council (2017) <i>Mansfield District Local Plan Preferred Options 2013-2033</i></b>		



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Local Plan covers the plan period up to 2033 and has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To support economic growth by promoting the regeneration of previously developed land and existing buildings, identifying sustainable areas for job growth, services and new homes which are well designed to help encourage further uplift and address deprivation. In doing so, prioritise development within the Mansfield urban area, followed by Market Warsop, whilst seeking to minimise the loss of greenfield land and mitigate against any social, environmental and infrastructure impacts.</li><li>• To contribute towards creating a stronger more resilient local economy bringing forward a diverse range of employment sites and ensuring that new residential areas are accessible to employment and training opportunities.</li><li>• To increase the range and choice of housing throughout the urban areas and villages, that meets the needs of the whole community, including the need for affordable housing, low cost and specialist housing to meet the needs of the ageing population and to attract young people to the district.</li><li>• To conserve and enhance the identity, character and diversity of the districts built and natural heritage assets.</li><li>• To ensure that all new development achieves a high standard of design which reflects local context and circumstances, and in particular by association with the Sherwood Forest, to create a greener more attractive district.</li><li>• To enhance the vitality and viability of the district's town, district and local centres, with a particular focus on regeneration opportunities, in ways that help meet the consumer needs, looking at new and varied uses to bring activity, footfall and vibrancy into these locations, with a focus on cultural, residential and leisure activities to complement the retail and service role of these centres.</li><li>• To promote the health and wellbeing of the district's population by ensuring residents and visitors have access to a range of good quality green space, green corridors, cycle trails, leisure and community facilities and the countryside through appropriately designed places and well planned green infrastructure.</li><li>• To ensure that development helps reduce and is designed to be more resilient to the impacts of climate change by adopting measures to address renewable and</li></ul>		<p>There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects</p>



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>low carbon energy, flood mitigation, resource management and waste prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support improvements to accessibility so everyone can move around, across and beyond the district easily, by a range of sustainable transport options, including public transport, walking and cycling; and to take account of those areas of the Mansfield highway network that are identified as being very congested with little capacity for expansion.</li> <li>To seek to deliver the infrastructure requirements of the district, including the delivery of high speed broadband.</li> <li>To protect the vitality, identity and setting of the villages by safeguarding important areas of open land and supporting access to key community facilities and services.</li> <li>To identify, protect, enhance and encourage the appropriate management of district's important natural resources, in and adjoining the district, including wildlife, soil and geological resources, and the network of habitats and designated sites. In doing so, to also promote their enhancement through the appropriate location and design of new development.</li> <li>To encourage new development to be water sensitive by addressing water efficiency, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, reducing flood risk and pollution, whilst at the same ensuring the effective design and location of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and naturalising of the river environment in such a way such that the SUDs and the natural environments help to create a more attractive environment for residents.</li> <li>Conserve and enhance the quality of the district's landscape character and key landscape features by positively addressing National Character Area profiles and landscape policy actions within the Sherwood and Magnesium Limestone landscape areas into the design of new developments to help lift the image and quality of the development in the district.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>North East Derbyshire District Council (2018) North East Derbyshire Local Plan (2014 – 2034) Publication Draft</b></p>		
<p>The Local Plan covers the period 2014 - 2034 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2005. The spatial strategy for the plan makes provision for a minimum of 6,600 dwellings and 41ha of employment land throughout the plan period. The policy also seeks to Support and enhance the role of the four Towns of Clay Cross, Dronfield, Eckington, and Killamarsh.</p>	<p>There is a focus on economic and housing growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is potential for interaction between this strategy and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</li> </ul>



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (2014) Rotherham Local Plan Core Strategy 2013 – 2028 (adopted 2014)</b>		
<p>The Local Plan was adopted in September 2014. The Local Plan sets out the overall vision and objectives for growth in Rotherham to promote economic growth, achieve sustainable development and create sustainable communities for the plan period up to 2028.</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on economic and housing growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</li></ul>



# Appendix C

## Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist	
<b>Objectives and Context</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.</li> </ul>	Section 1.3 and Section 1.4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.</li> </ul>	Key sustainability issues identified through a review of relevant plans and programmes (see Section 2) and analysis of baseline conditions (see Section 3) have informed the development of the SA Framework presented in Section 4.2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.</li> </ul>	Section 4.2 presents the SA objectives and guide questions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.</li> </ul>	A review of related plans and programmes is contained at Appendix B and summarised in Section 2 of this SA Report.
<b>Scoping</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.</li> </ul>	The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report in May-July 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assessment focuses on significant issues.</li> </ul>	Sustainability issues have been identified in the baseline analysis contained in Section 3 of this SA Report on a topic-by-topic basis. Section 3.14 summarises the key sustainability issues identified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</li> </ul>	As set out in Section 4.4 of the Scoping Report, no difficulties were encountered during its preparation.  Difficulties encountered in undertaking the appraisal of the draft Local Plan are identified in Section 4.5 of this SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.</li> </ul>	No issues have been knowingly eliminated from this SA Report.
<b>Baseline Information</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.</li> </ul>	Section 3 of this SA Report presents the baseline analysis of the District's social, economic and environmental characteristics including their likely evolution without the Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.</li> </ul>	Throughout Section 3 of this SA Report, reference is made to areas which may be affected by the Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.</li> </ul>	As set out in Section 4.4 of the Scoping Report, no difficulties were encountered during its preparation.  Difficulties encountered in undertaking the appraisal of the draft Local Plan are identified in Section 4.5 of this SA Report.
<b>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant.</li> </ul>	Section 5 summarises the appraisal of the sustainability performance of the Publication Local Plan vision and objectives, development requirements, strategic allocations, land allocations and policies. Detailed appraisal matrices are also provided at Appendix F, G, H and I and that have been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.</li> </ul>	Positive and negative effects are considered within the appraisal matrices and within Section 5. Potential effects are identified in the short, medium and long-term.

Quality Assurance Checklist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.</li> </ul>	The cumulative effects of the Publication Local Plan are considered in Section 5.7.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.</li> </ul>	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.</li> </ul>	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.</li> </ul>	These are described in Section 4, Appendix E and Appendix G.
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.</li> </ul>	These are identified within the appraisal matrices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified.</li> </ul>	These are identified within the appraisal matrices.
The SA Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.</li> </ul>	The SA Report is clear and concise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.</li> </ul>	Maps and tables have been used to present the baseline information in Section 3 and Appendix D where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.</li> </ul>	Section 4 presents the methodology used for assessment whilst consultation arrangements are discussed in Section 1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.</li> </ul>	Information is referenced throughout the SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contains a non-technical summary</li> </ul>	Included.
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.</li> </ul>	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Publication Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report.</li> </ul>	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Publication Local Plan.
Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.</li> </ul>	Responses received to this SA Report will inform the preparation of the Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.</li> </ul>	This information will be provided in subsequent SA Reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.</li> </ul>	Section 5 sets out the reasons for the selection of the Council's Preferred Strategic Options and strategic allocations in light of the reasonable alternatives considered. Appendix G provides this information in respect of land allocations.