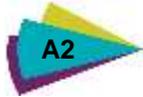


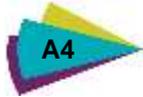
Appendix A

Schedule of Consultation Responses



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Office of Rail and Road	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments. 	Noted.
2	Jane Rowley	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the Scoping Report appears to set out sufficient information to establish the context for the SA of the Local Plan. 	Comment noted.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Comment noted
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considers that the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan appears to cover the areas of most concern. 	Comment noted.
3	Health and Safety Executive	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments. 	Noted.
4	Mr MacFellan	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that new homes should not be built on good agricultural land. Due to the growing population, this land is needed for agricultural purposes. Asks where the jobs to sustain the proposed increased population will be come from. 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. Suggests that alternative sites are proposed rather than the agricultural land proposed. 	<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 considered that the SA Framework will</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				facilitate the consideration of the points raised in this response. No change.
5	Natural England	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Welcomes reference to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and would be happy to comment on this as its preparation progresses 	Comment noted.
		1 (Plans and Programmes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considers that the appropriate plans and programmes have been referenced that are relevant to the natural environment. 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. 	Comment noted.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirms that the nature conservation sites within the District including the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are accurately defined in the Scoping Report. Considers that the section on Green Infrastructure is covered comprehensively and welcomes the reference to previous studies which highlight potential improvement opportunities. Welcomes the land use, geology and soils section and particularly the reference to the two geological SSSIs in the District. The section on health and well-being, particularly the paragraphs on open space, is welcomed due its relationship with sustainable development and communities. 	Comments noted.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Comment noted. Paragraph 3.10.8 has been amended to include reference to Green Infrastructure.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Reference to LCAs has been amended to read NCAs.



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the proposed SA Framework satisfactorily covers Natural England's interests in the natural environment. 	Comment noted.
6	Mrs M Hewitt	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considers that the 'marking system' set out in the Scoping Report is not fit for purposes and biased in favour of developers. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> Highlights that there are existing deficiencies in open space. 	<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>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<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"> 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. 	<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"> States that SSSIs need to be protected, as do local flora and fauna and ancient routes through more conservation. 	<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"> Considers that the key sustainability issues for transport infrastructure and accessibility set out in paragraph 3.6.16 of the Scoping Report are appropriate. 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. Highways England notes a reference to the “Highways Agency”. This reference should now refer to Highways England. 	<p>Comments noted. References to the Highways Agency have been amended to read Highways England in this SA Report.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
8	Mr David Blackwell	1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the eight SSSIs in Figure 3.2 of the Scoping Report are not well delineated in accordance with the legend. 	Comment noted. Figure 3.2 has been amended to more clearly delineate the SSSIs.
		1 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that there is no mention of the Green Belt land of Forrest's Plantation at Clowne. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> Suggests that to "minimise the effects of climate change" is not within the realistic competence of a local authority with its limited resources. 	<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"> States that there are appropriate objectives which do not conflict with the diverse views of 'experts': <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise energy consumption as a climate and economic benefit. To use alternative energy sources that do not create, or only create minimum, levels of undesirable by-products. To use renewable forms of energy generation. 	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:



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<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"> Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy in the District and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? <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"> Raises concerns regarding future proposed development in Clowne. 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. 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. 	<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>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
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"> Would welcome further recognition of the role of non-designated assets in relation to the character of the District. 	<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"> 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"> Avoid harm to designated heritage assets. Recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible. Tackle heritage at risk. Recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes. 	<p>Agreed. The following additional issues have been identified in this SA Report (see Section 3.14):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets.</i> <i>The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible.</i> <i>The need to tackle heritage at risk.</i> <i>The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.”</i>
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Will it tackle heritage at risk? Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets? Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets? 	<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"> <i>“Will it reduce risks to the quality, quantity and setting of designated heritage assets including heritage identified as being at risk?</i> <i>Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets?</i>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets?"
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	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"> Considers that for the '0' (neutral effect) score, this should be reworded as it does not take into account setting. 	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"> 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. 	Comment noted.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	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"> 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. 	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.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	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"> Considers that the process for allocating sites is confusing and recommends the use of a flow diagram. 	Disagree. It is considered that the site appraisal process is clear.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends that the Council defines what is meant by a strategic site. 	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"> 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. 	<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"> SA Objective 1: The criteria does not take account of the potential environmental benefits that developments may deliver. 	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"> 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. 	Comment noted. The criteria has been chosen to enable direct comparison between sites. It includes the consideration of accessibility to, and



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<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"> SA Objective 7: There is currently no consideration of potential positive impacts of development proposals on the highway network. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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 	<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>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> 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. <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"> 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. 	<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"> 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 	<p>Comment noted. A range of spatial options concerning the quantum and distribution of new development in the</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> Agrees strongly with paragraph 3.3.16 of the Scoping Report. 	Comment noted.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that recent figures confirm the Council has missed its targets for brownfield development. This trend needs to be reversed. 	Comment noted.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	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"> 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"> Promote the local economy and jobs. Develop brownfield sites, especially post industrial sites. Provide housing. 	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"> 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. 	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

Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<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"> SA Objectives 4, 5 & 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'. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> SA Objective 7 – the impact on highway network should have a wider banding neutral 0/little impact -/noticeable impact -- /significant impact ---. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> SA Objective 15 has subjective thresholds and does not correspond with the guide questions contained in the SA Framework. 	<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"> 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. Highlights that these groups should be afforded a capital letter (as in 'Gypsies'). 	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"> 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. 	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"> 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. States that noise and dust produced by development will have a negative impact, with specific regard to health impacts. 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. 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. 	<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"> 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. 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. 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 	<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"> • Considers that the evidence base is far from complete and that what evidence there is will be challenged through the Local Plan process. • Suggests that the Council reviews its evidence base. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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"> • 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. • 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. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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>



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				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"> Concerned that maps have been omitted from the Scoping Report which are required to cover the full extent of the District. 	<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"> Suggests that land along Shuttlewood Road and Stanfree be considered for housing development. 	<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"> Highlights the potential impacts that may arise from the proposed HS2 railway (Phase 2). 	<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"> Offers observations in respect of the flood risk issues presented in the Scoping Report. 	<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"> Requests the inclusion of the Seveso Directive and Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> Suggests that the need to protect and promote existing employers should be identified as a key sustainability issue. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> Considers that the Scoping Report provides sufficient information to establish the context for the SA of the Local Plan. 	Comment noted.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considers that all of the key economic, social and environmental issues of relevance to the SA have been identified. 	Comment noted.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> Suggests that the following documents should be included as part of the baseline evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Derbyshire LDF Stage 1-3 Joint Transport Study March 2010 – February 2012 The current indices of deprivation (in full) 	<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"> Suggests the inclusion of the following additional key sustainability issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to review Green Belt boundaries to ensure that they support and do not obstruct sustainable development patterns. The need to identify, protect and enhance the place making qualities of green infrastructure that are valued by the community. The need to prioritise good long-term management of green infrastructure quality. The need to improve the performance of the district as measured by every index of deprivation and not just the Index of Multiple Deprivation. 	<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>



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				<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> The need to make best use of land especially on infill sites within small settlements by not unduly restricting development numbers and densities. 	<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"> The need to provide homes that are demonstrably adaptable to changing family needs. 	<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"> The need to accommodate extended family living choice by allowing the construction of ancillary dwellings within the grounds of existing dwellings wherever possible. 	<p>Comment noted. Decisions relating to the construction of ancillary dwellings is a matter for the Council to consider when</p>



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<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"> The need to support the provision of learning facilities for people with special educational needs. 	<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"> The need to support the provision of employment opportunities for people with special needs which may include learning difficulties. 	<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"> The need to protect heritage and landscape assets that are specially valued by the community. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> SA Objective 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do land allocations and policies safeguard the place making characteristics of green infrastructure that the community values? 	<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>

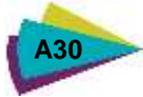
Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
				<p><i>connectivity and maintain and improve the District's green infrastructure network?"</i></p> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has the community been meaningfully consulted and has it accepted 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? 	<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"> ○ Do land allocation and policies provide for the adequate long term management and maintenance of green infrastructure quality? 	<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"> • SA Objective 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do land allocations and policies meaningfully protect all aspects of residential amenity and not just those that are safeguarded by minimum separation distances? 	<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"> • "<i>Will it avoid locating development where environmental circumstances could negatively impact on people's health?"</i> • "<i>Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality?"</i> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 	<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>



Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			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"> 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? 	<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"> Do land allocations and policies avoid undue restrictions upon housing numbers and housing density in infill sites in small settlements? 	<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"> 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? 	<p>Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 2:</p> <p><i>"Will it support the delivery of lifetime homes?"</i></p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	<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"> SA Objective 3: 	<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"> ○ Do land allocations and policies provide employment opportunities for people with mobility difficulties and special learning needs? 	<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"> ○ 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? 	<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"> ○ 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? 	<p>As above.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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? 	<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"> • SA Objective 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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? 	<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"> ○ 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? 	<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"> ○ 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? 	<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"> • SA Objective 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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? 	<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"> • SA Objective 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do land allocations and policies guarantee the proper long-term care and maintenance of green infrastructure? 	<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"> • SA Objective 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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? 	<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"> • SA Objective 9: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do land allocations and policies obstruct development proposals that entail risk to the quality of underground water in aquifers? 	<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"> • SA Objective 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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? 	<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"> • SA Objective 15: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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? 	<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"> ○ Do land allocations and / or policies establish special protection for the “Bolsover Plateau” and the “Castle Ridge Way” as shown in the Scoping Report? 	<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"> 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. 	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"> Suggests the inclusion of the following key sustainability issues:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing the spread of invasive species and adapting ecological communities to climate change. Promoting resource efficiency through sustainable development design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation. 	<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"> 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"> SA Objective 1: Will it increase or maintain the quantity of the District's ecological habitats and/or enhance their quality? 	<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"> SA Objective 1: Will it prevent or minimise invasive species and are the habitats adapted to climate change? 	<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"> SA Objective 1: Will it impact negatively on priority species or species of local significance? 	<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"> ○ SA Objective 5: Will regeneration contribute to sustainable development through sustainable design and construction techniques? 	<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"> • <i>“Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes?”</i> • <i>“Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?”</i> • <i>“Will it encourage the use of sustainable materials?”</i> <p>No change.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SA Objective 8: Will it increase or maintain good quality soil for agriculture and biodiversity? 	<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"> ○ SA Objective 13: Will it promote the use of sustainable materials and encourage local sustainable materials over non-local materials? 	<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"> • Suggests that the following points are captured in the key sustainability issues and SA Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The improvement of bus services and cycling provision and walking provision between Clowne, Shuttlewood and Bolsover Wodehouse and Markham Vale. 	<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"> The protection of open land between J29a and Bolsover Castle to protect the residual quality of its setting. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> Seeks clarification with regard to whether the proposed HS2 route has been considered by the Council in respect of the Coalite site. 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 	<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"> Supports SA Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5. 	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports SA Objective 8 but highlights that the use of greenfield land will be required to meet all of the Local Plan objectives. 	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggests that wording of SA Objective 15 is amended to replace 'conserve' with 'respect'. 	<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"> 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. 	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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> SA Objective 9: Suggests that the appraisal criteria does not allow for the consideration of opportunities associated with development in close proximity to watercourses. 	<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"> Requests that the following issues are included within the SA objectives: 	<p>Comment noted. The suggested SA objectives are considered to be too specific to be considered appropriate.</p>

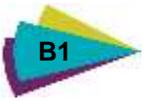
Ref	Consultee	Consultation Question	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve bus services between Clowne and Markham Vale and Coalite. 2) Housing growth in Clowne can be seen penetrating the valley; this is incompatible with sustainable development. This development continues along the ridge impacting upon the setting of Bolsover Castle, the districts most spectacular landscape in the district 3) Protect the ridge from more housing and from wind farms. 4) Don't duplicate the mistakes made at Barlborough, it is now a village divided by a road. 5) Don't allow houses to be built beyond walking distance from the town centre. 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. 	<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"> • 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. • Building in the south of Clowne will keep a connected community. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Again this points any new development into the south of Clowne. • Improvement of local bus services, from Clowne to Markham vale and the Coalite. 	<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"> • 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 	<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"> States that there is incomplete coverage of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans across the District and recommends a review of conservation areas. 	<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"> Suggests that wording of SA Objective 15 is amended to replace 'conserve' with 'respect'. 	<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"> 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. 	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"> Requests that the Settlement Hierarchy Study is made available. 	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"> 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. 	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"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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"> No comments. 	Noted.





Appendix B

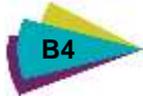
Review of Plans and Programmes



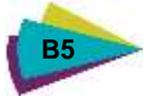
Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes		
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.
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)		
<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"> • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and • Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	<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"> • The Local Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. • The SA assessment framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use.
EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
<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"> • The Local Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources



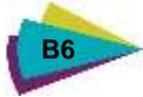
Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Cancun Agreement (2011)		
<p>Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions. The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<p>New Directive provided 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.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators. Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local 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. SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; 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; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. SA Framework should considers effects upon water quality and resource. Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.



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)
EU (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)		
<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"> 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; 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; 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; <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA framework should include for the protection against excessive noise.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		



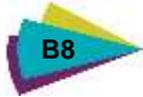
Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are legally binding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. SA Framework should considers objectives relating to flood risk.
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
EU Seveso Directive (82/501/EEC)		



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 Seveso Directive aims at the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances. However, as accidents may nevertheless occur, it also aims at limiting the consequences of such accidents not only for human health but also for the environment.</p> <p>The Directive covers establishments where dangerous substances may be present (e.g. during processing or storage) in quantities above a certain threshold. Excluded from the Directive are certain industrial activities which are subject to other legislation providing a similar level of protection (e.g. nuclear establishments or the transport of dangerous substances).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the amount of dangerous substances present, establishments are categorised in lower and upper tier establishments, the latter are subject to more stringent requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to avoid development near unsuitable neighbours.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
<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"> simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. SA Framework Objectives should include priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		



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"> • 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 glass⁵. • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. • SA Objectives should includes priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment		
<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"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water <p>Waste water from certain industrial sectors</p>	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds • Secondary treatment standards • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on grou8nd and/or surface water.
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
<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"> • Local Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		



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 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"> • Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. • These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)		
<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"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; and • Global poverty. 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; • 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; • 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 • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		



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"> The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<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"> 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry 4. Better management of fish stocks 5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
<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 aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		



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 an call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; to recommend ways 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; to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and 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. 	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.
<p>European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)</p>		

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<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by 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). • 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. • Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. • 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. 	<p>Directive contains no formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.
National Plans and Programmes		
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)		



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"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly • and 4 strategic priorities: • sustainable consumption and production • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • sustainable communities. 	<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"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. • The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
<p>“Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (Defra, 2002)</p>		
<p>The vision is for ‘a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.’</p>	<p>Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds.</p> <p>Headline Indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of wild birds; • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; • Area of land under agri-environment agreement; • Biological quality of rivers; • Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; • Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and <p>Public attitudes to biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity. • Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators. • Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.
<p>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice - Securing the Value of Nature (Defra 2011)</p>		



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<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"> (i) protecting and improving our natural environment; (ii) growing a green economy; (iii) reconnecting people and nature; and (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
<p>Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (Defra, 2010)</p>		
<p>The report proposes the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures</p>	<p>No formal targets or indicators but a number of recommendations are identified under the followings themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management and condition of wildlife sites • Improve the protection and management of remaining wildlife habitats • Become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways society interacts with the environment • Need for society to accept change in nature conservation is necessary, desirable and achievable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to preserve the ecological network • The SA framework should consider the ecological network in its objectives/guidance questions
<p>Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011)</p>		
<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"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.



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England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate (Defra, 2008)		
<p>The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity • Conserve protected areas and other high quality areas • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate • Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to support and protect existing habitats and species and ecological networks
UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Defra, 2012)		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <p><i>i.</i> 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;</p> <p><i>ii.</i> To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p><i>iii.</i> 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</p> <p><i>iv.</i> To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity</p>	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to protect biodiversity • The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)		

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<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas. • Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable. • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. • Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered. • The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (DCLG, 2008)		
<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"> • The Local Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas. • The SA should aim to ensure that the plan has sustainability objectives for affordable housing and ensuring that the needs of all aspects of the community are being met.
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979		
<p>This legislation seeks to safeguard the future of cultural heritage and in particular scheduled monuments.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets.
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>This Act requires that local planning authorities must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets.
HM Government (2010) Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential		



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 a goal to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth.</p> <p>Focuses on the approach to local growth proposing measures to shift power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers.</p> <p>LEPs introduced to provide a vision and leadership for local economic growth</p>	<p>LEPs will be expected to fund their own day to day running costs or submit bids to the Regional Growth Fund, to try and stimulate enterprise by supporting projects with potential to create economic growth and employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have due regard to the need for strong, sustainable and balance growth. • The SA framework should consider the nature of growth to ensure that the economy remains balanced and growth is sustainable.
HM Government (2011) Plan for Growth		
<p>Programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race</p>	<p>No formal targets, sets out the government's four ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20; • Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; • Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; and • Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the need for strong and competitive growing economy
HM Government (2011) National Infrastructure Plan		
<p>Key goal to ensure the security of electricity and gas within the UK, The Plan seeks to clarify the potential contribution of shale gas and other unconventional resources to indigenous gas supplies through updated estimates of share gas resource</p>	<p>The Plan contains major commitments to improve the UK's transport and broadband networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should ensure that policies consider the goal of the Infrastructure Plan
HM Government (2013) Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth		
<p>Sets out how the government is removing barriers to growth allowing the UK to compete in a rapidly changing global economy</p>	<p>No formal targets but the policy contains a number of actions to attract investment within the UK, supporting local growth, investing in infrastructure and creating a more educated and flexible workforce.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that have due regard to the need for a strong, sustainable and balanced growth
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)		
<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>Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that identify and continue the protection of SSSIs within the district. • Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.
Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)		

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<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth. SA Framework should include objectives which aim to provide a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)		
<p>Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic Energy Strategy to respond to changing circumstances with respect to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</p> <p>Further it addresses the long term energy challenges faced and delivers four energy policy goals.</p>	<p>Paper sets the following key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth. SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and encourages energy efficiency.
Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales		
<p>Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; better protect vital water supply infrastructure; reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan and associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources.

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Water Act 2014 (HM Government 2014)		
<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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should consider objectives seeking to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.
Water White Paper, Water for Life (Defra & HM Government, 2011)		
<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.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)		
<p>The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Objectives are relevant to the District and should be taken on board by the Local Plan.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
<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 related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. 	
HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England		



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Aims to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health for England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should support this plan through policy. The SA should look at healthy issues and the way the site allocations will support these.
HM Government (2004) Housing Act (and revised 2006)		
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act		
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.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
HM Government (2015) The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015		
<p>These Regulations set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the substances which are hazardous substances for the purposes of the 1990 Act, the controlled quantities of those substances, and exemptions from the need for hazardous substances consent; procedures to be followed for applications for hazardous substances consent; procedures for the enforcement of hazardous substances control; the information to be held in a consents register, the fees required in connection with an application for hazardous substances consent, and how hazardous substances control applies to hazardous substances authorities; obligations to take certain matters in the Seveso III Directive into account in land-use planning policies and other relevant policies, and public consultation and participation obligations in relation to certain plans, programmes and projects where the presence of hazardous substances is relevant; and revocations, amendments, savings, transitional provisions, Crown application provisions and review obligations. 	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should take into account the requirements of the Regulations when preparing the Local Plan.
The Future of Air Transport - White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill (2003)		



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<p>The White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years including proposals for all of the regions of the UK.</p>	<p>The white paper states "<i>We believe that there is considerable scope for London City, Norwich, Southampton, Southend, and Manston to help meet demand for air services. Nor should the potential of Lydd, Shoreham, and Biggin Hill be overlooked.</i>"</p> <p>Furthermore, the government does not think that the Cliffe proposal should be brought forward – due to overriding environmental concerns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and associated documents should take account of potential airport extensions in the Region.
<p>Defra (2007) Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p>		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality
<p>DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives</p>		



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<p>The government has set two overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major increase in participation in sport; and • A sustained increase in success at international competition. <p>In addition to this the document makes recommendations in 4 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots participation; • High performance sport; • Mega sporting events; and <p>Delivery.</p>	<p>A number of targets and indicators identified</p> <p>The long term vision being <i>“to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition”</i>.</p> <p>And the key targets being:</p> <p>To encourage a mass participation culture (with as much emphasis on physical activity as competitive sport). A benchmark for this could be Finland, which has very high quality and quantity of participation, particularly among older people. Our target is for 70% (currently ~30%) of the population to be reasonably active (for example 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week) by 2020.</p> <p>To enhance international success. A benchmark for this could be Australia, which has achieved disproportionate levels of international success. Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5 countries, particularly in more popular sports.</p> <p>To adopt a different approach to hosting mega sporting events. They should be seen as an occasional celebration of success rather than as a means to achieving other government objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice</p>		



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<p>Sets standards and method for establishing, and rating, the level of sustainability of buildings by how far they exceed the requirements of Building Regulations.</p>	<p>Targets such as percentage improvement over Target Emission Rate of 2006 Building Regulations for Carbon emissions and levels of water consumption.</p> <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes has been introduced to drive a step-change in sustainable home building practice. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home. The design categories included within the Code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy/CO2 • pollution • water • health and well-being • materials • management • surface water run-off • ecology • waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The code details the need and benefits for sustainable buildings. It details a strategy to improve the sustainability of buildings. The Local Plan should therefore build upon and compliment the code to encourage the adoption of sustainable construction methods.
Review of Heritage Protection: The Way Forward (2004)		
<p>The objective of the review were to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a positive approach to managing the historic environment which would be transparent, inclusive, effective and sustainable and central to social, environmental and economic agendas at a local and community as well as national level; and • an historic environment legislative framework that provided for the management and enabling of change rather than its prevention. 	<p>There are currently a number of short term packages which have been immediately implemented and a number of longer term packages which require legislative support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention should be paid to the changing of legislation in line with the Review of Heritage Protection, and should feed back into the Local Plan documents.
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper		
<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	<p>No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
The Planning Act 2008		



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<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.
<p>The Localism Act (CLG, 2011)</p>		
<p>The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rights; Neighbourhood planning; Housing; General power of competence; Empowering cities and other local areas. 	<p>No key targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take into consideration community involvement as and Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.
<p>HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013</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"> The Local Plan should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations. 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.
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008</p>		

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<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and 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 next year. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legally binding targets - Green house 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%. <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. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The Local Plan and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.
<p>HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</p>		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local 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. 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.
<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)</p>		
<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local 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>Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) (DEFRA 2007)</p>		



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<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <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"> Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.
<p>Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service(Forestry Commission, 2005)</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>No targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (Department for Energy and Climate Change, July 2009)</p>		



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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"> • 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; • Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; • Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; • Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy; • Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; • Support for anaerobic digestion; • Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and • Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; • 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; • Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; • We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and • The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste. • Local Plan & associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009)		
<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; • Drive delivery and clear away barriers; • Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and • Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; • 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and • 10% of transport energy from renewables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (HM Government, 2010)		
<p>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.



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The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	<p>Act contains no formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; • creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; • 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; • 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 • protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	<p>Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.
Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)		



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<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 	<p>Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objectives should seek to promote sport and physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper (DCMS, 2007)		
<p>White Paper for England & Wales with some UK-wide elements. It has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	<p>Paper contains no formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives should seek to protect and enhance the historic environment.
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (Defra, 2011)		



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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"> • agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	<p>No further targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.
The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (Defra, 2013)		
<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"> • 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. • 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. • To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan proposals should seek to adapt to the effect of climate change. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.
Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)		



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<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"> • Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste • Promote high quality recycling • Encourage separate collection of bio-waste • Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities 	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting
National Planning Policy Framework		
<p>CLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p>	<p>The general thrust of the NPPF is aimed at contributing towards sustainable development through the planning system. There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development "which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking." There are three dimensions as to how the government aims to achieve sustainable development which gives rise to the need for the planning system to perform in a number of roles. These roles are based around economic, environmental and social roles.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objectives covering aspects of sustainable development.



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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">• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;• 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;• 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;• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.



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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"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • 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; • 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; • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>, 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.



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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">• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to maintain vulnerable assets including built and historic.

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 'conserving and enhancing the natural environment' and 'meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change'; 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"> • applying the Sequential Test; • if necessary, applying the Exception Test; • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management; • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which aim to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.



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	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 is 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change.• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.
NPPF – Air Quality	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve air quality.
NPPF – Minerals and Waste	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported.• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management.



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"> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • 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; • Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries; • Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and <p>Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek for the district to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.



NPPF – Housing	<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">• Affordable and meeting needs of the market, identifying accessible sites for 5, 6-10 and 11-15 years worth of housing/growth.• Illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory and set out a strategy.• Deliver high quality housing, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable inclusive and mixed communities.• Making allowance for windfall sites on the basis that such sites are consistently available.• Resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens.• Avoid isolated country homes unless they were truly outstanding or innovative in design or enhance the surroundings.• 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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;• Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;• 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;• Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;• Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SA Framework should include objectives which encourages the availability, availability and affordability of housing to everyone.
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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)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. 	
NPPF - Health	<p>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 tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living
NPPF – Transport & Accessibility	<p>Amongst the 12 planning principles of the NPPF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable transport; Support sustainable transport development including infrastructure, large scale facilities, rail freight, roadside facilities, ports and airports. • Protecting and exploiting opportunities for sustainable transport modes, including designing and locating developments to maximise sustainable modes and minimise day to day journey lengths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce road traffic and its impacts and promote sustainable modes of transport.

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 – Quality of Life</p>	<p>One of the 12 core planning principles of the NPPF is: Promoting healthy communities, and Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. 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> <p>Safe and accessible environments and developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet. • Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space. • Guard against loss of facilities. • Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way • Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services. <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"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the district.
DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans • Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identifies needs of their area for the management of waste streams • Identifying suitable sites and areas 	<p>The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local 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. • SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.



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)
Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG 2014)		
<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 formal targets identified,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance. • The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG 20142)		
<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"> • that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites • that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective • for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies • to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in planmaking and planning decisions • to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure • for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	<p>No formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan will need to make appropriate provision for traveller sites, in accordance with national planning policy. • SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for travellers.
Managing Water Extraction (2013)		



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)
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.	The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan (2014)		
<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 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>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Water Resource Strategy for the Midlands 2009 (EA, 2009)		
<p>Sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently; The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change Suppliers to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste. 	Does not contain any targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure that water resources are used efficiently and the Plan contributes towards the objectives.
East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan Masterplan		
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"> The Local Plan should not compromise the safe operation of the Airport.
Humber District River Basin Management Plan (DEFRA, 2009)		



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 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>	<p>The plan sets out actions to improve the water environment by 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.
Yorkshire Water Water Resources Management Plan 2014		
<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"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Network Rail East Midlands Route Utilisation Strategy (Network Rail, 2010)		
<p>The strategy seeks to address the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> network capacity and railway service performance train and station capacity including crowding issues the trade-offs between different uses of the network rolling stock issues how maintenance and renewals work can be carried out while minimizing disruption to the network opportunities from using new technology opportunities to improve safety 	<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"> The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy
East Midlands Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, 2009)		



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 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"> The Local Plan should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
<p>Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes</p>		
<p>Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) (Derbyshire County Council, 2011)</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"> Supporting a resilient local economy Tackling climate change Contributing to better safety, security and health Promoting equality of opportunity Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment 	<p>This plan does not include any relevant targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan needs respond to the objectives of the LTP. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.
<p>Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Derbyshire County Council, 2007)</p>		
<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"> ensure the public rights of way network is open and available for use provide an up to date and widely available map of public rights of way in the county provide a more connected, safe and accessible network of paths suitable for all users improve the promotion, understanding and use of the network encourage greater community involvement in managing rights of way 	<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"> The Local Plan should seek to ensure existing and future PROW remain open and available for use.
<p>D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action Plan</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 vision is to create a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy.</p>	<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"> • The Local Plan will need to contribute towards enabling business development within the District. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.
Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026 (2011)		
<p>The strategy sets out the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support economic growth • enhance social inclusion and health • reduce the emissions from vehicles • make transport increasingly safe and secure 	<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"> • The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets set out in the Strategy.
Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan		
<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"> • Ensure SCR businesses have the support they need to realise their full growth potential • Become more outward looking • Provide the conditions that businesses need to prosper and become more resilient 	<p>The Strategy includes a range of actions across the following six key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure new businesses receive the support they need to flourish 2. Facilitate and proactively support growth amongst existing firms 3. Attract investment from other parts of the UK and overseas and improve our brand 4. Increase sales of SCR's goods and services to other parts of the UK and abroad 5. Develop the SCR skills base, labour mobility and education performance 6. Secure investment in infrastructure where it will do most to support growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the economic growth in the context of the SCR. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Lowland Derbyshire BAP, 2011)		
<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"> • The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets included in action areas related to Bolsover. • The SA Framework should include objectives/questions relating to the protection/enhancement of priority species and habitats.



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)
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2010 – 2015		
Sets out three key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create Living Landscapes in Derbyshire • Inspire people about Wildlife in Derbyshire • Stand up for Wildlife and Derbyshire Natural Environment 	Contains no specific targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance wildlife. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy (1998)		
Seeks to encourage accessibility and promote healthy living. Objectives include the need to promote accessibility and reduce community isolation.	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of PROW / Greenways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to create a connected safe and accessible network for all to use
Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014 (Derbyshire County Council, 2009)		
Produced by the Derbyshire Partnership Forum. This strategy sets out the following ambitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing anti-social behaviour • Engaging young people in positive activities • Tackling obesity • Ensuring a clean and attractive environment 	No specific targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policies in the Local Plan should help achieve the spatial objectives set out in the Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy. • The SA Framework should reflect the ambitions of the Strategy.
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 – 2015 (Derbyshire County Council, 2012)		
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. The priorities of the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing in early years • Healthy lifestyles • Mental health and wellbeing • People with long term conditions and their carers • Older people's health and wellbeing. 	No specific targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should contribute towards delivering healthy lifestyles. • The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to health and wellbeing
Derbyshire County and Derbyshire City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Derbyshire County Council, 2013)		



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 aims to deliver a sustainable waste management service and sets out ten key objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced waste; • Increase reuse and recycling / composting of waste; • Reduced waste to landfill and recovering value from what that is over for disposal; • Increased public understanding and engagement in waste and recycling leading to high levels of customer satisfaction; • An accessible, efficient, effective and value for money service; • Improved resource efficiency; • Reduced carbon / climate change impacts; • Protection of natural resources; • The management of non-household waste; • Local self-sufficiency in the management of waste. 	<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"> • The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Plan. • The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to waste and recycling.
Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Derbyshire County Council)		
<p>Sets out the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the individual identity of each particular use • 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 • Support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire • Utilise landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change • Promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping encourage community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape 	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the protection of all landscapes and where possible contribute towards enhancing landscape character. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
The Idle and Torne Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)		



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)
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.	Sets the requirement for a licence if more than 20m ³ /day (4400 gallons of water).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of the Idle and Torne Licensing Strategy as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments
Local Plans and Programmes		
Bolsover District Local Plan (2000)		
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.	Monitoring is carried out through the Annual Monitoring Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan under preparation will replace the adopted Plan.
Corporate Plan 2011-2015 (Bolsover District Council)		
The plan aims to establish the district's priorities for the next five years these include community safety, customer focused services, the environment, regeneration, social inclusion and strategic organisational development.	<p>The main aims of the plan period are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling anti-social behaviour and its causes; Assisting everyone in feeling safe and secure at home and outdoors; Reducing levels of crime; Strengthen communication and consultation with customers; Design services to meet the needs of customers; Improve the quality and consistency of services received by customers; Contribute to improving the health of the District; Develop vibrant town centres and rural communities; Provide services that are fair, equitable and open; Promote the development of skills and learning; Reduce poverty; Demonstrate value for money through a culture of innovation Make the best use of people and assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that help deliver the Corporate Plan. The SA Framework should include the aims of the Corporate Plan.
Bolsover District Green Space Strategy (2012)		

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 key aims of the strategy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set Local Standards for the quantity, quality and accessibility of green space; • Raise the overall quality of green space in the District and residents' satisfaction with green spaces; • Set out the framework for partnership working to improve the management of green space in the District; • Ensure that resources for green spaces are used effectively' and • Provide more opportunities for local people to become involved in the design, management and interpretation of green spaces 	<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"> • There should be 1.2 ha of semi-natural green space for every 1000 people • There should 2.4 ha of formal open space for every 1000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect existing open space and make provision to address existing deficits and meet future needs. • The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to open space provision.
Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2020 (Bolsover District Council, 2013)		
<p>The Community Strategy sets out key priorities under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safer and better community • A better place to live • A better life • Getting better all the time • Better access to all areas • Better results, better future 	<p>Sets out a number of priorities for 2020 including.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour • Increasing the number of affordable homes and reducing empty properties • Improve information sharing and promotion of cultural activity • Promoting healthier lifestyles • Supporting business to grow • Remove transport barriers to employment • Raise the aspirations of school aged young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Community Strategy. • The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives.
Bolsover District Council Growth Strategy (June 2014)		



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 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.</p> <p>The Strategy focuses on the following three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Enterprise: maintaining and growing the business base. • Enabling Housing Growth: increasing the supply, quality and range of housing to meet the needs of a growing population and support economic growth. • Unlocking Development Potential: unlocking the capacity of major employment sites. 	<p>The Growth Strategy sets out a number of objectives and associated action plans. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing forward housing development sites. • Increasing the provision of quality private sector housing supply. • Support the acceleration of the delivery of new housing in key locations. • Taking action to ensure that more affordable homes are available to rent or buy. • Continuing to work with HCA and other strategic partners to accelerate the delivery of major regeneration projects across the area. • Taking practical actions to bring empty homes back into use. • Continuing to work in partnership with the public and private sector to develop, manage and enhance key strategic employment areas. • Work towards maintaining an appropriate supply of suitably located employment land and premises. • Ensuring the adequate provision of business start-up and incubation units to support the growth of start-ups, small and medium sized enterprises. • Work with established firms and to promote the appropriate development of land in their ownership, particularly large single companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the delivery of housing and employment to meet the objectives of the Growth Strategy. • The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the priorities of the Strategy.

Bolsover District Council Economic Development and Housing Strategy 2015-2020



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 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"> • Supporting Enterprise: maintaining and growing the business base. • Maximising Employment, Skills and Training Opportunities • Enabling Housing Growth. • Unlocking Development Potential: unlocking the capacity of major employment sites. • Town Centres: realise the vitality and viability of Town Centres Developing and Supporting the Rural and Visitor Economy. • Enabling People to Live In and Sustain Their Own Homes. • Prevent and reduce homelessness. 	<p>Strategy sets a number of key objectives/actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to bring forward the development of affordable homes on new build schemes, including developing a programme of new build council housing. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Work in partnership to bring forward Key Employment Sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the delivery of housing and employment to meet the objectives of the Economic Development and Housing Strategy. • The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the priorities of the Strategy.
<p>Bolsover District Council Conservation Area Appraisals</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>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"> • Aspley Grange • Astwith • Barlborough • Belph • Bolsover • Carnfield Hall • Clowne • Creswell • Elmton • Elmton-with-Creswell Farmsteads • Hardstoft • Hardwick and Rowthorne • Markland and Hollinhill Grips • Newton • Old Blackwell • Palterton • Pleasley Park and Vale • Pleasley Village • Scarcliffe • Southgate House • Stainsby • Steetley • Stony Houghton • Tibshelf • Upper Langwith • Whaley • Whitwell 	<p>To provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach. • The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.
Heritage at Risk Strategy (Bolsover District Council, 2010)		
<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"> • The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. • The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.

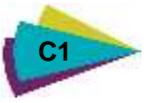


Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Historic Environment Scheme 2008 – 2012 (Bolsover District Council, 2009)		
<p>The scheme aims to support the Corporate Plan objectives, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment – promoting and enhancing a clean and sustainable environment Regeneration – developing healthy, prosperous and sustainable communities 	<p>Plan is geared around a number of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice to members of the public, owners / occupiers of historic buildings and other District Council departments Preparation of conservation area appraisals and management plans for conservation areas Implements the Pendleton Review Implementation Plan Promote and develop heritage based tourism Promote and develop heritage based education and cultural projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.
New Bolsover Model Village Planning Guidelines SPG (Bolsover District Council, 2008)		
<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"> The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.
Historic Environment SPD (Bolsover District Council, 2008)		
<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"> The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the District's cultural heritage assets.
Affordable Housing SPG (Bolsover District Council, 2002)		

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)
Provides clarification and guidance to support the implementation of saved Local Plan affordable housing policies	Provide guidance on affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the provision of affordable housing. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to housing delivery to meet local needs.
Successful Places SPD (Bolsover District Council, 2013)		
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.	Sets out a number of Place Making Principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan policies should seek to work in conjunction with the design guidance. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to high quality design.
Amber Valley Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy (emerging)		
The Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy covers the plan period up to 2028 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2006. The Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy is currently undergoing an Examination in Public and is anticipated to be adopted by September 2015.	There is a focus on housing and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a potential for interaction between this strategy and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
North East Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 2011 – 2031 (emerging)		
The Local Plan covers the period 2011-2031 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2005. The Council are currently consulting on the initial draft of the Local Plan which seeks to deliver a minimum of 6,000 dwellings and 50 ha of employment land over the plan period.	There is a focus on economic and housing growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between this strategy and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
Chesterfield Local Plan: Core Strategy 2011 - 2031 (adopted 2013)		
<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>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
Rotherham Local Plan Core Strategy 2013 – 2028 (adopted 2014)		



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 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"> • There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
<p>Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted 2011)</p>		
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
<p>Ashfield District Council Local Plan (emerging)</p>		
<p>The Ashfield Local Plan was withdrawn from Examination in March 2014. The Council are now in the initial stages of updating its evidence base to inform the preparation of a new Local Plan.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects
<p>Mansfield District Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (emerging)</p>		
<p>The Local Plan covers the plan period up to 2031 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2006. The Local Plan will set out the vision, strategic objectives, and overarching strategy and core policies for Mansfield.</p> <p>The Council are currently working towards publishing its Preferred Options Local Plan and anticipate submitting the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Examination in Public in 2016.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Bolsover Local Plan leading to cumulative effects



Appendix C

Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist	
Objectives and Context	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. 	Section 1.3 and Section 1.4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	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"> SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Section 4.2 presents the SA objectives and guide questions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained. 	A review of related plans and programmes is contained at Appendix B and summarised in Section 2 of this SA Report.
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. 	The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report in May-July 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment focuses on significant issues. 	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"> Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	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 Strategic Options consultation document are identified in Section 4.5 of this SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	No issues have been knowingly eliminated from this SA Report.
Baseline Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. 	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"> 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. 	Throughout Section 3 of this SA Report, reference is made to areas which may be affected by the Local Plan. It should be noted that the quantum of growth to be provided in the Local Plan and its distribution across the District has not yet been decided and will be determined through a process of options identification and appraisal, taking into account the evidence base, consultation and assessment including this SA. In consequence, it is not possible to determine with certainty those areas of the District that are likely to be most affected by the Local Plan at this stage. Notwithstanding, Section 3.2 and Appendix D together present a summary of the characteristics of the District's key settlements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	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 Strategic Options consultation document are identified in Section 4.5 of this SA Report.
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Section 5 summarises the appraisal of the sustainability performance of the Local Plan Vision and Objectives, housing and employment land target options, spatial options and strategic site options contained in the Strategic Options consultation document. Detailed appraisal matrices are also provided at Appendix F, G, H

Quality Assurance Checklist	
	and I and that have been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. 	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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	At this early stage in the development of the Local Plan, it has not been possible to consider the cumulative effects of the Local Plan as a whole or in combination with other plans and programmes. This is because key decisions relating to quantum and location of future development have yet to be made and policies are not yet developed. A detailed appraisal of cumulative effects will therefore be undertaken at the draft Local Plan consultation stage and once preferred options have been selected.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. 	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. 	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	These are described in Section 4, Appendix E and Appendix H.
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. 	These are identified within the appraisal matrices. Cross-cutting measures are also summarised in Section 5.6.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	These are identified within the appraisal matrices. Cross-cutting measures are also summarised in Section 5.6.
The SA Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. 	The SA Report is clear and concise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	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"> Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	Section 4 presents the methodology used for assessment whilst consultation arrangements are discussed in Section 1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	Information is referenced throughout the SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a non-technical summary 	Included.
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Strategic Options consultation document.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Strategic Options consultation document.
Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan. 	Responses received to this SA Report will inform the preparation of the Local Plan.



Quality Assurance Checklist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	This information will be provided in subsequent SA Reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.	This information will be provided as the Local Plan is developed. However, this SA Report does consider a range of alternatives relating to the quantum and distribution of future growth in the District.