Nottinghamshire County Council

SD8

MINERALS LOCAL PLAN
Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report

Published November 2017

Contents

Non-technical summary

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. This includes the Minerals Local Plan which will be tested against an agreed set of sustainability objectives. These objectives are defined during the early stages of the process and set the framework for assessing the emerging plan documents and also monitoring their effectiveness. By going through this process, we can ensure that the Minerals Local Plan, whilst contributing towards the overall development of Nottinghamshire, does not conflict with the aims of other strategies and programmes that are intended to enhance our social, environmental and economic well-being.

SA is an ongoing, iterative process which is interlinked with the various stages of the plan making process. The initial information gathering stage helps to establish significant issues that need to be addressed by the emerging Plan documents.

The Scoping Report

This Scoping Report is the first stage in the appraisal process and sets out the baseline data that has been compiled as part of the information gathering phase. The report also considers relevant plans and programmes that may influence the Minerals Local Plan or be affected by its policies. Having identified significant issues that should be addressed, the report then seeks to establish a suitable framework of sustainability objectives against which the proposed policies should be assessed.

The purpose of this report is therefore to decide on the scope and level of detail for the SA. The information and findings set out here are not final as the report is intended to involve other interested parties in the appraisal process and to identify any gaps in what is covered. In some cases the data may simply not exist, in which case, this will be noted along with proposals to overcome this when the next appraisal is carried out.

Key findings of this Scoping Report

Population - The majority of the population of the Plan area is concentrated within the main urban areas around Nottingham and Mansfield and the outlying market towns of Newark, Worksop and Retford. Significant growth in population is expected as the result of the planned future development of new housing and employment areas, including around Nottingham and Newark.

Transport - There are generally good road and rail links to the rest of the UK, especially via the main north-south routes. Major improvement works have recently been completed for several key roads. Key transport concerns are congestion and air quality. Although some mineral loads are transported by rail or barge the majority of minerals transport is by road. It may be possible to move more materials by rail or water in future but the economic viability of this is uncertain.

Natural Environment and Biodiversity - Despite a wide range of important wildlife habitats and species, there have also been significant past losses due to the pressures of development. However the condition of key nature conservation sites is improving and the importance of maintaining the area's green infrastructure as well as designated sites is increasingly recognised.

Historic and cultural heritage - Much of our preserved heritage dates from the Middle Ages onwards and can be seen in the large country estates, market towns, medieval castles and more recent industrial archaeology and the legacy of coal mining in many areas. The proportion of buildings at risk is higher than the national average (though it is lower than the proportion for the East Midlands region). There are a large number of conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and Scheduled Ancient Monuments but not all of our heritage assets are protected and much of the evidence of our past has not yet been investigated.

Landscape, countryside and townscape - Parts of our countryside and open space remain threatened by development pressures to deliver new housing and employment opportunities, especially in the urban fringes and the Green Belt around Nottingham. Mineral working has had a significant impact in some areas but sensitive restoration can provide opportunities for landscape improvements or to create new features. The possible impacts of climate change may also alter the appearance of our landscape as the local temperature and water levels will dictate what kinds of vegetation can be sustained.

Climate - Nottinghamshire's climate is likely to follow the patterns generally being observed and predicted across the UK with increased rainfall, hotter and more unsettled summers, increased flooding and more frequent and severe storm events. The use of fossil fuels for energy is a major contributor to so-called greenhouse gas emissions. Transporting minerals also contributes to the overall level of vehicle emissions making the need to minimise road transport of minerals a priority.

Air quality - This is generally improving but air pollution along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas is still a concern. Power stations are a major source of Co_2 emissions. The transport of minerals is also a potential source of air pollution.

Water - Water supplies are likely to be sufficient to meet the current levels of planned housing and employment growth, but they are unlikely to support any additional increases and may be a constraint on the exact locations of new development. Groundwater protection is a major issue across a large part of our area. River quality has seen a slight improvement but is still marginally lower than the regional and national figure. Nottinghamshire is also vulnerable to nitrate pollution, especially in north Nottinghamshire around Worksop. A large area of the County (concentrated around western and northern areas) is covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone to limit further damage and try to lower existing levels.

Soils - Outside the urban areas, the County is largely agricultural and approximately 70% of Nottinghamshire's agricultural land is classed as grade 3 or above. Housing

demand, in particular, means there are significant pressures for built development, especially on the urban fringe around Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield.

Flood risk - The wide Trent flood plain is a major development constraint for Nottingham and Newark especially. River and surface water flooding is a significant issue within the Trent Valley and parts of Hucknall, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby-in-Ashfield. Mansfield, Worksop and Warsop could also experience localised problems.

Health - Overall health indicators for Nottinghamshire are slightly worse than both the regional and national comparisons although life expectancy has grown closer to the national average. There are also wide variations between different parts of Nottinghamshire especially between urban and rural areas.

Energy - Energy consumption has fallen slightly and the proportion of renewable energy used has increased, particularly through the use of wind turbines. The long term future of our three coal-fired power stations is uncertain but a new gas-fired station has been developed near Newark. In addition, a number of small-scale onshore oil and gas sites have been developed and there are schemes to utilise mine gas from old mineral workings and possible coal bed methane deposits.

Economy and Employment - Traditional industries have now largely given way to commercial, service and high-tech industries. Employment rates are slightly worse than the national average, but the number of active businesses has steadily increased over the last 5 years following a decrease associated with the 2008 recession. There are also wide variations in employment rates and income across the various districts. The minerals industry is not a major employer but as the economy recovers, predicted growth levels will need to be supported by new infrastructure, especially in and around the main urban areas, including the provision of construction and energy minerals.

Minerals – The greatest proportion of the minerals industry in Nottinghamshire relates to sand and gravel extraction, mainly in the Trent and Idle river valleys. Gypsum has also been extensively mined and other minerals worked include brick clay, silica sand, building stone and oil. There are other potential mineral resources which could be exploited in the future such as industrial dolomite, coal bed methane and shale gas.

Taking a spatial approach

Although the issues highlighted above can be grouped broadly into the three themes of social, environmental and economic, many of these issues are interlinked and should not be considered in isolation. One of the features of the spatial planning system is to look at the wider context and how different issues relate to each other. The Minerals Local Plan will need to ensure that it provides an appropriate basis to identify adequate mineral resources to meet local and national need. It will therefore need to identify suitable locations for mineral extraction whilst also ensuring that these are the most socially and environmentally acceptable locations possible.

Proposed Sustainability Appraisal objectives

A range of draft SA objectives has been developed that take into account the key sustainability issues identified for Nottinghamshire following on from all the factors identified through the review of plans and policies and compilation of baseline data. These SA objectives will then be used to carry out the sustainability appraisal work which will be detailed in future SA documents.

Proposed SA Objectives
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to meet local and national mineral demand.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.
6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.
11. Protect and improve local air quality.
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.

What happens next?

The Scoping Report provides an early opportunity for interested parties to comment and ensures that the final SA report is robust enough to achieve its sustainable development objectives when appraising the Minerals Local Plan. Views on the suitability of this SA Scoping Report are being sought from the main relevant consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency). Views are also welcome from any other interested parties at this stage. Feedback from the consultation process, along with any other additional findings and updates, will be incorporated into the ongoing SA process. This document will be open for comments until **14th January 2018**.

Consultation Questions

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. *Has the requirement for, and purpose of, SEA and SA, been adequately explained?*

Chapter 2: Methodology

2. *Has the methodology been adequately described and is it considered to be appropriate?*

Chapter 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

3. *Have all the relevant documents been listed in Appendix 1? If not, what others should be included?*
4. *Have the key messages from the documents review been correctly identified in Table 1? If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?*
5. *Have the implications for the SA framework been accurately assessed in Table 1. If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?*

Chapter 4: Baseline information and characteristics of Nottinghamshire

6. *Has all the relevant baseline data been included in Appendix 2? If not, what else should be included?*
7. *Are there any inaccuracies in the baseline data?*
8. *Have all the key characteristics of Nottinghamshire been adequately described?*

Chapter 5: Sustainability issues

9. *Have all the relevant sustainability issues been correctly identified in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?*
10. *Has the significance of the sustainability issues been correctly assessed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?*
11. *Have the ways in which the Minerals Local Plan can influence the sustainability issues been adequately addressed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?*

Chapter 6: Developing our sustainability objectives (the SA framework)

12. *Do the SA objectives adequately cover the sustainability issues which are relevant to the Minerals Local Plan? If not, what amendments are required?*
13. *Are the decision-making criteria and proposed indicators appropriate? If not, what amendments are required?*
14. *Do you have any other comments on this Scoping Report?*

1. Introduction – What is Sustainability Appraisal?

1.1 This scoping report represents the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process which was introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. When complete the SA will ensure the County Council integrates sustainable development principles into all the relevant documents produced as part of the Minerals Local Plan process.

1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) (NPPF) states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development has a number of different definitions however for the purpose of the SA process the definition in the Government's *'Securing the future - Delivering UK sustainable development strategy'* (March 2005) has been used. It states that:

"*The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. This will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible*."

1.3 The NPPF refers to the UK Sustainable Development Strategy's five guiding principles for sustainable development:

- **Living within environmental limits**
  Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

- **Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society**
  Meeting the diverse needs of all people and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

- **Achieving a sustainable economy**
  Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

- **Using sound science responsibly**
  Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principal) as well as public attitudes and values.

- **Promoting good governance**
  Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.

The NPPF emphasises that the planning system has a role to play in each of the three mutually dependent dimensions of sustainable development and that gains in all three of these should be sought simultaneously:

- *"an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;*

- *a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and*

- *an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy."*

1.4 These principles form the basis for delivering sustainable development within the UK. Nottinghamshire County Council has a vital role in supporting the aims of these principles in preparing its own policies and proposals for future development.

The relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.5 When preparing the various policy documents that make up our statutory development plan (the Plan), every authority must carry out an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'. This is known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.

1.6 Within the UK the concept of SEA has been broadened to include an assessment of economic and social impacts as well the specific environmental issues identified in the SEA Directive. This wider process of Sustainability Appraisal therefore incorporates all of the requirements of the SEA Directive. Throughout this document, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process and the methodology used incorporates all of the requirements of SEA. Table 7 in Chapter 6 shows how this report meets the relevant SEA requirements.

Other appraisals

1.7 The findings of the SA process will be considered in conjunction with those of a number of other appraisals, including the following. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will provide information on potential sources of flooding and mitigation; a Transport Assessment will examine likely transport impacts of proposed sites; a Health Impact Assessment will consider the implications of the Plan for health and wellbeing; and an Equality Impact Assessment will examine the impacts of the Plan on the whole community. In addition, as Nottinghamshire has a site of international importance for nature conservation, the Sherwood Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), we are also required to carry out what is known as a Habitats Regulations Assessment under separate legislation, which may lead to the need to undertake a more detailed Appropriate Assessment[1]. There could also potentially be a need for Heritage Impact Assessments with regard to site allocations.

What is the purpose of SA?

1.8 The purpose of SA is to promote better integration of sustainability considerations into plan preparation and adoption. SA is therefore an integral part of good plan making and should not be seen as a separate activity. It is an ongoing and iterative process that will help us to identify and report on the likely significant effects of the Minerals Local Plan and the extent to which implementation of the Plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

1.9 The SA process and the various stages of the plan making process are closely interlinked. The SA process will be carried out in accordance with current Government guidance[2].

Purpose of the SA Scoping Report

1.10 The integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans is the key focus of the SA process.

1.11 The Scoping Report lays the foundation for the whole SA process and focuses on the context of the Plan, which in this case is the Minerals Local Plan.

[1] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which enact the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora.

[2] A practical guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (September 2005).National Planning Practice Guidance: Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (2014).

1.2 The Scoping Report is also the mechanism for developing a sound and robust SA framework and appraisal methodology. Hence the Scoping Report forms the basis for the appraisal and production of the SA Report. The Scoping Report details:

- Other policies, plans and programmes influencing the Plan and SA, including the international, national and local policy context;
- Baseline information and key sustainability issues, including economic, environmental, social and spatial factors;
- Development of the SA framework and objectives;
- Methodology for testing the emerging Plan's vision, objectives, policies and development options, and appraising potential effects of the Plan, against the SA framework.

The role of our minerals policy documents

1.13 Every local authority must prepare a formal development plan for its area setting out its priorities for future development, where this should be located and key environmental constraints that should be addressed. The County Council has a specific duty to do this for minerals. We will therefore be preparing a series of policy documents to set out how much development we want to see and where. You can find full details of the documents we are preparing on our website as shown below.

Community Involvement in SA

1.14 Community involvement, including the general public, interest groups, statutory bodies, local businesses and the minerals industry, is a key part of the planning process. At this stage, the only formal requirement is to consult the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England. These organisations will give their views on the work that has been carried out so far and will continue to provide advice on future stages of the appraisal. Other comments on the Scoping Report are welcome but can only be treated informally at this stage.

Further information

1.15 If you would like any further information on this report or the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan please contact the Planning Policy Team at Nottinghamshire County Council on 0300 500 80 80 or email planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk . Full contact details are also provided at the end of Chapter 6 of this report. The information in this report can be made available in alternative formats and languages if required.

Consultation question:

1. ***Has the requirement for, and purpose of, SEA and SA, been adequately explained?***

2. Methodology

Carrying out SA

2.1 Government guidance on carrying out SA describes the production of a Scoping Report as 'Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope', which involves five key stages. These are set out in Figure 1 below and this report has been structured according to these key stages.

Figure 1. Preparation of Scoping Report

Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
Collecting baseline information
Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Developing the SA framework
Consulting on the scope of the SA

2.2 Information and evidence gathering is therefore the starting point for any SA in order to understand the current social, environmental and economic situation and possible future trends. The focus of the initial information gathering stage is therefore a review of all other relevant plans, programmes and policies (as set out in Appendix 1) and the collection of baseline environmental, social and economic data (as set out in Appendix 2). This will help to shape our future policies and proposals.

2.3 This work has been carried out 'in-house' using our own environmental information where available, but also relies heavily on data from other agencies and organisations which has helped to refine both the baseline data and the detailed objectives that will underpin this appraisal process.

Key findings and draft SA objectives

2.4 The key messages from the documents review are set out in Chapter 3 and Table 1, which identifies the implications for the SA framework, and the baseline information and characteristics of Nottinghamshire are described in Chapter 4.The key sustainability issues identified, together with their implications for the Minerals Local Plan, are summarised in Table 2. These form the basis of the draft SA objectives.

Limitations of the SA process

2.5 Part of the SA process is to establish what information is currently available and whether there is other information that should be collected in future. This involves a wide range of organisations which may hold different sets of data. The data they hold may not always be comparable or it may not have been collected at regular intervals. This can make it difficult to identify significant trends. Considerable progress is being made to collate this information so that it is up to date and accessible, but it is likely that the way data is collected, interpreted and monitored will improve over time. Future stages of SA work will take account of any relevant changes.

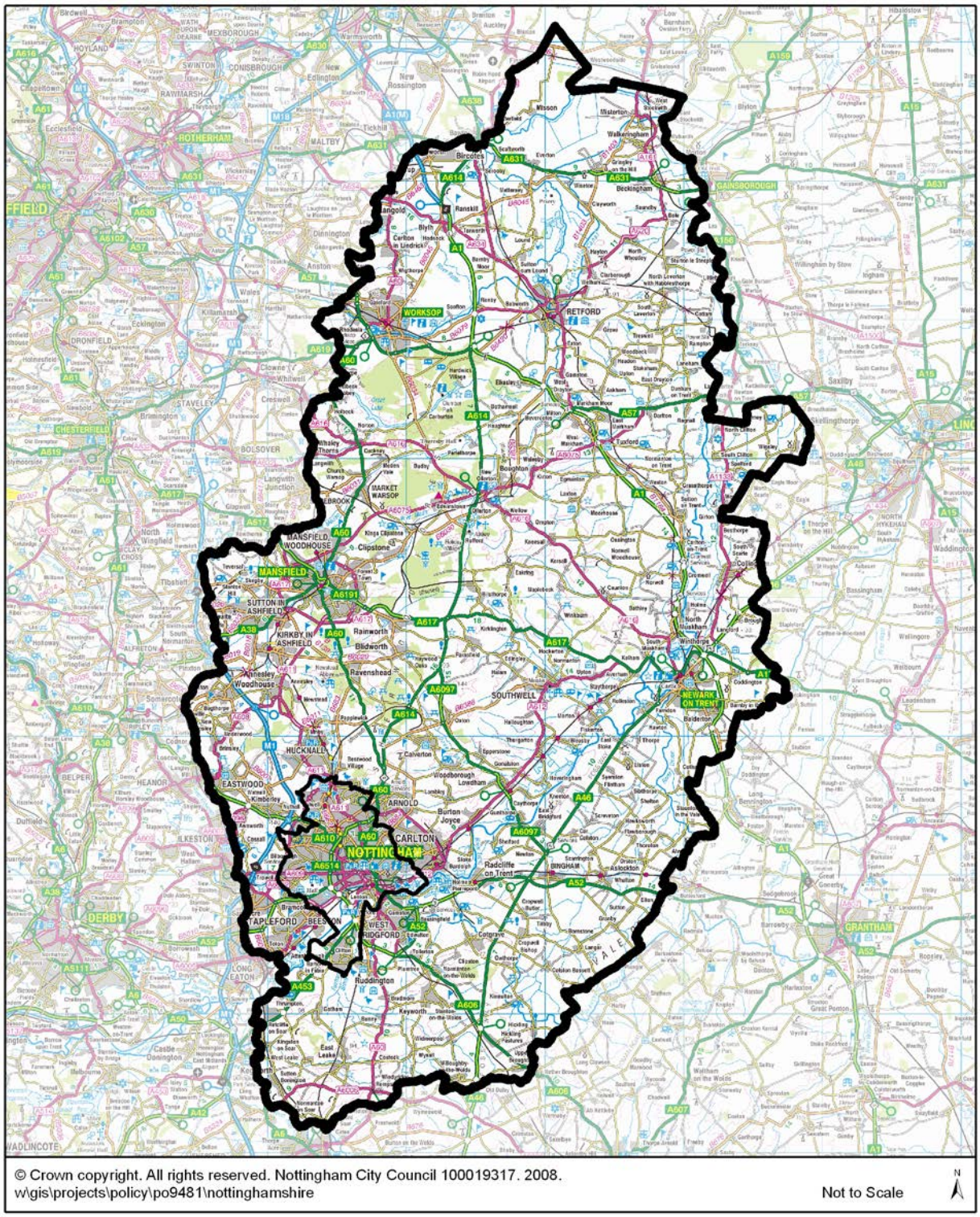
Future Timetable

2.6 The programme for preparing new documents and carrying out the relevant SA work will be kept up to date on the County Council's website at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk.

Consultation question:

2. ***Has the methodology been adequately described and is it considered to be appropriate?***

Plan 1. Map of the area covered by this Scoping Report



3. Other relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

Introduction

3.1 The purpose of reviewing other plans, programmes and policies is to identify relevant sustainability objectives and ensure that the aims and objectives of the Minerals Local Plan are consistent with the purpose and aims of these strategies and plans. It is important to identify where there may be potential conflicts and also where our own minerals policies or proposals could help contribute to the aims of other plans.

3.2 The review has looked at relevant documents, including legislation, plans, guidance and strategies, at the international, national and local level. These are listed in full in Appendix 1. The key messages from this review are set out in Table 1 below and have been carried through into the set of appraisal objectives developed to help assess the likely effects of the Plan (see Chapters 5 and 6).

3.3 The key messages highlighted below are those which are considered relevant to minerals as not all issues covered in other appraisals (i.e. at the district/borough level) will be relevant.

Table 1: Key messages from the documents review

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
Natural environment and biodiversity • Ensure biodiversity is considered in all areas of decision making; • Maintain, enhance and restore biodiversity and the natural environment in general; • Avoid damage to designated nature conservation sites and protected species and habitats and species identified as conservation priorities. Ensure mitigation and/or compensation where damage is unavoidable. Maximise biodiversity gain through restoration schemes; • Maintain environmental quality and biodiversity in all areas to make them safe and attractive places to live and work; • Prevent or reduce as far as possible any negative effects, actual or potential, on the environment from extractive industries; • Promote the importance of positive and early planning for green infrastructure in plans and developments; • Recognise the environmental, social and economic value of our green infrastructure; • Ensure that we maintain an appropriate network of habitats and the vital links/wildlife corridors between these habitats; • Recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • Recognise the limits of the environment to accept further	• The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009/147/EC • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Flora and Fauna 1992/43/EC • The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 • EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our plane', 2014 • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020,2011 • European Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC • Natural Environment White Paper 'The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature', 2011 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) • Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Green Infrastructure Guidance, 2009 • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, • Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations 2010 • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005 • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012, JNCC and DEFRA • Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, 2011, DEFRA • 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy Volume 6: Strategic GI Network for the Nottingham Principal Urban area and Sub-Regional Centres, 2010 • Natural England and the Wildlife Trust 6Cs Growth Point Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Pilot Study, 2009 • The Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project, 2016, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group • Interim Planning Guidance Note11: Green Infrastructure, 2009; Local Plan Consultation Draft-Green Infrastructure Technical Paper, 2015, Mansfield District Council • A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark and Sherwood, 2010 • Green Infrastructure Study, 2010, Bassetlaw District Council • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, 1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group • The State of Nature in Sherwood Report,2015, Sherwood Habitats Strategy Group • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020	Requires objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats at all levels.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
development without irreversible damage.		
Soil • Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and minimise the loss of high quality land by identifying lower quality land for development where this does not conflict with biodiversity interests and by ensuring good soil management techniques to work and restore best and most versatile agricultural land and natural habitats satisfactorily wherever possible; • Soils play an important role in supporting ecosystems, improving drainage and providing green space for communities. If not managed carefully during construction and development, these important functions can be lost; • Encourage better management of soil in new developments to minimise damage to soil structure and ensure land is restored to its former quality; • Avoid soil pollution and seek remediation of contaminated land where necessary.	• Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, 2011, DEFRA • Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy For England, 2011, DEFRA • Agricultural Land Classification: Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, 2012, Natural England • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to protect high quality agricultural land and minimise disturbance / damage and pollution to soils.
Water • Maintain and improve existing water quality to protect health; • Use water resources sustainably and minimise future demands on supply; • Protect groundwater resources where development could result in environmental harm or risk to water supplies; • Protect surface water quality i.e. rivers and lakes; • Ensure restoration schemes re-naturalise watercourses, reconnect floodplains and contribute to good ecological	• EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC • Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 • Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, 2011, DEFRA • Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3),2013, Environment Agency • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans • Nottinghamshire District/Borough Water Cycle Studies • Humber River Basin Management Plan, 2015 • Catchment Abstraction Management Plans • Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan, 2014	Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
condition.		
Flood risk • Seek to lessen effects of flood and drought; • Avoid inappropriate development on flood plains; • Ensure that in areas of flooding, development proposals do not have a significant adverse impact on flood flows or flood storage capacity; • Avoid development likely to increase flood risk and incorporate sustainable drainage systems in new development where appropriate; • Climate change could lead to more frequent, widespread and severe flooding events and there is a need to 'future-proof' development.	• EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC • National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2011, Environment Agency • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Humber River Basin Management Plan, 2015 • River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009, Environment Agency. • Nottinghamshire SFRA • Nottinghamshire District/ Borough SFRAs • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by locating new developments and associated plant in the most suitable (lowest risk) areas.
Historic and cultural heritage • Recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource; • Protect the historic environment from inappropriate development; • Conserve heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their level of importance; • Harm to heritage assets should be avoided in the first instance, but where adverse impacts are unavoidable it should be ensured that mitigation measures are implemented. • Recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes;	• The Venice Charter 1964 • European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage 1992; • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 • Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 • 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' 2007 Heritage White Paper • Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017, Historic England • Historic England Advice Note 3:The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans, 2015, Historic England • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to conserve and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of all types and their settings.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
• Promote good quality design to minimise the visual impact of new development; • Consider the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets, their settings, and the historic environment generally can make to sustainable communities, local traditions, community identity, recreational and cultural activity, and economic vitality.		
Landscape and countryside • Protect and enhance the characteristics of the County's Landscape Character Areas and locally important landscape features such as listed parks and gardens and other protected areas incorporating landscape features, for example Clumber Park; • Recognise the value and distinctiveness of the wider countryside and landscape quality and character; • Minimise the impact of development on landscape/townscape at all levels; • Where possible bring about improvements to the environment through high quality restoration; • Maintain access into the countryside; • Protect the open character of the Green Belt from inappropriate development.	• European Landscape Convention 2004 • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000 • Bassetlaw, Greater Nottingham, Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessments • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to protect landscape and townscape, and where possible enhance them through high quality restoration schemes.
Air Quality • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment, including sensitive habitats; • Meet air quality standards and minimise emissions (including greenhouse gasses) to air from new development and associated infrastructure;	• Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol,2012 • Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe • Directive 2006/21/EC Management of Waste from Extractive industries. • UK Climate Change Programme, 2006 • Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 • Our Energy Future- Creating a Low Carbon Economy, 2003 • Environmental Protection Act, 1990	Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
• Minimise emissions to air from transporting minerals by reducing travel distances and using more sustainable methods of transport; • Ensure that the possible impact on air quality from new development is considered beyond the boundary of the development; • Ensure development does not harm designated AQMAs; • Consider the cumulative impacts of development on air quality.	• Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007 • Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, 2010, DEFRA • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • The Future of Transport White Paper: A network for 2030 • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire, 2008 • Air Quality Action Plans for Nottinghamshire Districts • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	
Climate Change • Integrate climate change considerations into all aspects of spatial planning; • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment; • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from development and associated infrastructure; • Shape sustainable communities that are resilient to, and appropriate for, climate change; • Ensure that developments can withstand the likely impacts of climate change; • Consider how the climate may change over the lifetime of developments.	• The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 • Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, 2012 • EU Environment Action Programme to 2020, 2014 • European Sustainable Development Strategy, Renewed strategy, 2006 • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy;2005 • Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 • Climate Change Act 2008 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, 2012 • Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy, 2003, Energy White Paper. • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire, 2008 • A Summary of Climate Change Risks for the East Midlands, 2012 • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire, 2008 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.
Transport • Reduce the impact of travel on the environment (e.g. reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion);	• European Sustainable Development Strategy , Renewed Strategy, 2006 • The Future of Transport; A Network for 2030, 2004 • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Climate Change Act 2008 • Our Energy Future – 'Creating a low carbon economy' 2003 Energy White Paper. • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG	Requires objectives to reduce the impact of transport by encouraging alternative, more sustainable forms of transport and efficient use of the highway network.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
• Reduce the need to transport minerals and promote alternatives to road transport such as rail, water or pipeline, where possible; • Encourage sites that are close to mineral markets; • Locate sites close to the primary road network and maximise the use of existing roads / infrastructure.	• National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	
Health • Use the precautionary principle when assessing pollution risk; • Ensure wider health issues are considered to provide the right environment to promote healthier lifestyles. • Maintain / improve access to open space for leisure and recreation; • Locate sites where the potential impact on the health and well-being of local communities is minimised; • Minimise potential nuisance from noise, dust, and odour.	• The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 • Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 DEFRA • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020 • Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016 • Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2017 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to improve health by minimising pollution and nuisance from sites and providing opportunities for recreation.
Sustainable communities • Reflect the concerns and interests of communities in all stages of decision making and provide early and effective opportunities for community involvement; • Encourage developers to seek and maintain effective consultation and liaison with local communities before submitting planning applications and during operations, restoration and aftercare of sites; • Take account of the wider social, cultural economic and environmental benefits or impacts of new development;	• Aarhus Convention: Access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters, 1998 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 • Nottinghamshire County Council Strategic Plan 2017-2021 • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 - 2020 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to ensure communities have the opportunity to participate in the production of plans and that new development minimises its impact on its surroundings.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
• Improve rural quality of life and enhance the rural economy by increasing employment, competition and enterprise; • Minimise the impacts of development on local communities and quality of life through good location, design and management of sites and high quality restoration; • Noise and dust emissions should, as far as possible, be controlled, mitigated or removed at source; • Ensure a reliable and sufficient supply of minerals to maintain and develop community infrastructure such as buildings, roads and energy supplies; • Encourage the sustainable use of natural resources and raw materials including the efficient use of minerals, water and energy in new development.		
Minerals • Secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals by safeguarding mineral resources from sterilisation and maintenance of appropriate land banks; • Reduce the reliance on primary minerals, by encouraging the increased use of recycled and secondary materials; • Maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle; • Minimise environmental impacts from mineral working and promote best practice at all sites; • Consider the impacts of planned future growth across the County when assessing the need for minerals.	• The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 • European Sustainable Development Strategy 2006 • 'Securing the Future' The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • East Midlands Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2015 • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment 2017 • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, 1998 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to maintain an adequate supply of minerals, make efficient use of minerals and minimise the local impacts of minerals development.
Waste	• The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 • 'Securing the Future' The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy 2005.	Requires objectives to encourage more efficient use of land and resources.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
• Re-use previously developed land and existing buildings/infrastructure for new development wherever possible.	• National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	
Economy and employment • Planned future growth across the County could increase overall demand for minerals; • Ensure an adequate supply of minerals to support economic development; • Support the rural economy and encourage rural diversification; • Help to promote diverse range of employment opportunities and skills development; • Encourage new and innovative technologies; • Provide an appropriate framework for investment to enable the timely delivery of key infrastructure (i.e. clear planning policies showing where development is likely to be acceptable).	• 'Securing the Future' UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020. • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to maximise employment from mineral activities and maintain an adequate supply of minerals.
Energy • Minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable sources of energy; • Help to limit climate change and secure a diverse and viable long term energy supply; • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels; • Ensure that the sustainable location and design of new development to minimise energy/fuel usage, including reducing the need to travel;	• Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006 • Climate Change Act 2008 • UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire 2005 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objectives to minimise energy usage and encourage alternative energy sources.

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
• Plan new development to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy.		
Land use • Use previously developed land for new development wherever possible; • Recognise that previously developed land can often have significant biodiversity value.	• National Planning Policy Framework, 2012, DCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG • Sustainable Developer Guide for Nottinghamshire, 2004 • Nottinghamshire Districts' and Nottingham City's adopted and emerging local plans	Requires objective to maximise the use of previously developed land where it does not compromise biodiversity and environmental assets.

Consultation questions:

3. Have all the relevant documents been listed in Appendix 1? If not, what others should be included?
4. Have the key messages from the documents review been correctly identified in Table 1? If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?
5. Have the implications for the SA framework been accurately assessed in Table 1. If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?

4. Baseline information and characteristics of Nottinghamshire

Introduction

4.1 It is important to have a good understanding of the current situation in terms of the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of Nottinghamshire. This helps to highlight any problems which the Minerals Local Plan should seek to address. It also provides a baseline of information against which to predict and subsequently monitor the effects of our policies.

4.2 A key part of the SA process is that each of the objectives is underwritten with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information, using a reliable set of indicators that can be monitored over time. The indicators that have been used for each objective are shown in Table 4 (Chapter 6).

4.3 By comparing our own position to what is happening across the region, and nationally, we can establish where we are doing well and what needs to improve.

4.4 The baseline data collected for this report is set out in Appendix 2. This shows the most recent data for Nottinghamshire along with regional and national comparisons, where available. The table also includes any relevant targets and provides a commentary on the current position and any noticeable trends. Whilst not all of the information is currently available, the data will continue to be refined and updated as part of the ongoing SA process.

4.5 The following paragraphs identify the key environmental, social, economic and physical characteristics of Nottinghamshire that have been identified from the baseline data and other information that is available.

Key characteristics of Nottinghamshire

Area and population

4.6 Nottinghamshire is a large county, covering 2,085 square kilometres of the East Midlands area. It is made up of three distinct areas comprising the relatively affluent suburbs around Nottingham; the north-west towns and villages which share a coal-mining and textile heritage; and more rural areas to the south and east which are characterised by prosperous market towns and villages along the Trent Valley. Nottingham, to the south of the County, is one of the UK's eight

core cities and a major regional centre for the East Midlands. Although the administrative boundary of the City is drawn quite tightly, the extent of the built up area, its associated housing market and travel to work patterns reflect a wider influence over a more general area known as Greater Nottingham. This includes part of Ashfield, reaching north up to Hucknall and all of Nottingham's other surrounding districts which house the City's key suburbs. Outside Greater Nottingham, the main towns are Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford.

4.7 Nottinghamshire's overall population is just over 800,000, when combined with the city of Nottingham this totals over 1 million people with around two thirds of these living in, or within easy reach of, Nottingham. Administratively, there are seven district and borough councils within the County Council area whilst Nottingham City Council carries out both the district and county functions as a unitary authority. Geographically and economically there are close links between the three cities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and the neighbouring towns such as Chesterfield and Doncaster. The County shares borders with Yorkshire, Rotherham and Doncaster to the north, Derbyshire to the west, Leicestershire to the south and North Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire to the east.

Transport

4.8 There are good transport links to the rest of the UK, especially via the main north-south routes of the M1, A1 and the East Coast and Midland Mainline rail lines. Sections of the A46 have been widened, which should improve access to Leicester and Lincoln and improvements to the A453 link into Nottingham from the motorway are complete. Key transport concerns include congestion and air quality and the effect this may have on the rate of climate change. Congestion is improving but is focussed on the main routes into Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark and Worskop. Air pollution within Nottinghamshire is concentrated along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas, particularly within the Greater Nottingham area where ten AQMAs have been designated. Nottinghamshire supplies minerals locally, regionally and nationally. The majority is currently transported by road although some desulphogypsum is transported by rail and some sand and gravel is moved by barge.

Natural Environment and Biodiversity

4.9 Nottinghamshire has a wide range of important wildlife habitats and species although it has suffered significant losses due to the effects of industrialisation and coal mining, urban expansion, intensive agriculture and commercial forestry. Large areas of semi-natural woodland have been lost along with traditional hedgerows and species-rich grasslands, plus 90% of the County's lowland heathland had been lost by early in the last century. Cumulatively, this has seen a dramatic reduction in biodiversity across the County and Nottinghamshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) lists over 900 species and 25 habitats that are of conservation concern. However these downward trends are now being halted or reversed through pro-active management schemes, including the high quality restoration of minerals sites to create new habitats. Examples include the wetlands the Idle Valley Nature Reserve near Sutton and Lound, the creation of healthland habitats within Sherwood Forest and woodland planting across the Greenwood Community Forest.

4.10 Although there are comparatively fewer areas of designated nature conservation value here than in other parts of the East Midlands and the UK as a whole, Nottinghamshire still maintains important populations of key species such as great crested newt ,water vole, white-clawed crayfish along with populations of notable invertebrates. There are also significant areas of heathland and acid grassland sites within Sherwood Forest which contains the only internationally important conservation site within the County - the Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation (SAC). However part of the County is now being considered as a possible Special Protection Area (SPA) for birds on the basis of its significant populations of nightjar and woodlark. The County has 1 National Nature Reserve and 67 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which account for only 1.53% of the County area, compared to 8.39% nationally[3]. The condition of these sites is improving but still falls short of meeting the national target of 95% of SSSIs being in favourable or recovering condition. There are 59 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and more than 1300 local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) also known as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), of which only around 20% are known to be in positive conservation management. In addition, there are areas of LBAP habitats that fall outside these designated sites, including species-rich grasslands, woodlands, wetlands and waterways, and other features that make up the wider network of green infrastructure across the County.

Historic and cultural heritage

4.11 Nottinghamshire has a long and rich heritage. Creswell Crags, in North Nottinghamshire, is a locally, nationally and internationally significant limestone gorge honeycombed with caves which provide evidence of

[3] http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/countryside/nature_conservation/protectingbiodiversity.htm

how early prehistoric populations lived at the extreme northern limits of their territory during the last Ice Age. It includes the only discovery in Britain to date of Ice Age rock art. The whole gorge is protected as a Scheduled Monument and is on UNESCO's tentative World Heritage Site list. There is evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements in northern and central parts of the County, and a significant Roman settlement at Mansfield. Important Viking finds have also come to light within Sherwood Forest. The County remained important through the Middle Ages and medieval times with royal castles and hunting grounds and enduring links to the legend of Robin Hood. Market towns at Worksop, Retford, Newark and Mansfield expanded during these times and the dissolution of the monasteries and forest clearances paved the way for the creation of large estates such as Clumber and Rufford. Nottingham and Newark played key roles in the skirmishes and sieges of the Civil War.

4.12 Nottinghamshire also has a long association with textile and clothing production with early cottage industries being subsumed by the spread of industrialisation and the mass development of factories, canals and railways. Throughout our history the River Trent has provided important trade links with many settlements along its banks. There is also potential for Palaeolithic remains in waterside sand and gravel deposits associated with waterside settlements along the River Trent. It also remains an important source of power for industry, with three major power stations along the Trent Valley. Just as important as the Industrial Revolution, have been the changes in agriculture which have changed our landscape and helped to build the trade in wool and establish the rich merchants whose philanthropy then founded many of our important civic buildings. Nottingham's Lace Market area is a prime example of this historic legacy. Coal mining has also played a major part in our development as the power behind our industrialisation and a major employer until recent times.

4.13 Much of our preserved heritage dates from the Middle Ages onwards and can be seen in the large country estates, market towns and medieval castles and historic field patterns. From more recent times, the County has a large collection of industrial archaeology including frame-knitters cottages, lace factories and mills along with our former mining villages with their characteristic long terraces of workers' housing and skyline of colliery headstocks and spoil heaps.

4.14 Across Nottinghamshire there are over 4500 listed buildings. 10% of Grade I and II* listed buildings are considered to be at risk. This is worse than the situation nationally, but better than the situation across the East Midlands region. There are also 142 conservation areas, 19 registered parks and gardens and 158 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as well as numerous non-designated heritage assets.

Landscape, countryside and townscape

4.15 Nottinghamshire is a generally flat county with rich rolling farmlands to the south, a central belt of mixed woodland and commercial forestry with patches of heathland and oak-birch woodland to the north, open agricultural landscapes to the east and pasture and woodland on the coal measure and Magnesian limestone to the west. Key landscape features are the wide, flat river valleys with extensive farmland, and large, historic market towns such as Newark and Retford. More scattered rural villages are settled within the gently rolling Wolds to the south of the County. The concentrated urban development around Nottingham and the impact of major transport corridors such as the M1 and A1, along with the legacy of coal mining in the west of the County, reflect more recent industrial influences. The County's two main rivers are also significant landscape features and show the evidence of continuing sand and gravel extraction with extensive areas of former sand and gravel working that have been restored to open water - including the National Water Sports Centre at Holme Pierrepont. The County's three remaining power stations are also dominant features along the line of the Trent flood plain.

4.16 Much of our countryside and open space remains threatened by the impacts of intensive agriculture, urbanisation and future mineral working and many parts of the County have suffered from the historic loss of hedgerows and traditional field patterns. Urban fringes, especially in the Green Belt around Nottingham, face significant pressure for urban expansion to deliver new housing and employment opportunities. Likely future changes to our climate may also alter the appearance of our landscape as the local temperature and water levels will dictate what kinds of vegetation can be sustained.

Climate

4.17 Although local data is hard to source, Nottinghamshire's climate is likely to follow the patterns generally being observed and predicted across the UK. We have already started to see increased incidences of flooding and we can expect a general pattern of increased rainfall, hotter and more unsettled summers and increased flooding. There will also be increased incidents of freak weather including flash floods, high winds and storms. Overall greenhouse gas emissions are falling, especially for Co_2, but some of these changes cannot now be reversed. Mineral working is not a major source of emissions although transporting minerals will contribute to overall transport emissions and the use of fossil fuels for energy is another major contributor.

Air quality

4.18 Air quality is of major importance for climate and health as well as maintaining the diversity and quality of our natural environment. Nottinghamshire's air quality is generally improving but air pollution

along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas is still a concern. Nine Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been designated on main routes into Nottingham because of the No_2 levels from traffic, and a tenth one has been designated for SO_2. Emissions of Co_2 are mainly from commercial and industrial sources, especially from our power stations. Whilst there has been a slight overall reduction in Co_2 over time (with some fluctuation), the actual levels vary quite widely between districts. Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood both have a much higher rate than Gedling for example.

Water

4.19 A large part of Nottinghamshire overlies the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer which is one of the largest groundwater resources in the UK. This is now fully developed and water conservation measures are being put in place to manage future abstraction levels. Whilst water supplies are likely to be sufficient to meet the current levels of planned growth, they are unlikely to support any additional increases and may be a constraint on the exact locations of new development.

4.20 Our two main rivers are the Trent and Idle which have both seen extensive mineral working for sand and gravel and are an important part of the County's landscape, heritage and natural environment. Whilst there has been a slight improvement in river quality, this is still marginally lower than the regional and national figure. Nottinghamshire is also vulnerable to nitrate pollution, especially in north Nottinghamshire around Worksop, although large areas of the County (mainly western and northern areas) are covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone[4] to limit further damage and try to lower existing levels.

Soils

4.21 Nottinghamshire's soil profile varies from generally light sandy soils in the north and central parts of the County to heavier, clay based soils in the far east and west. Outside the urban areas, the County is largely agricultural and most (approximately 70%) of Nottinghamshire's agricultural land is classed as grade 3 or above suggesting that there is a significant amount of high quality agricultural land. Housing demand in particular, means that there are significant pressures for built development, especially on the urban fringe around Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield.

Flood risk

4.22 Nottinghamshire is a relatively flat county. The Trent Valley and the eastern edge of the County are the lowest lying areas, with slightly

[4] http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/nvz/NVZ2017_G40_Nottinghamshire_Datasheet.pdf

higher ground through the central and western belts. The main river catchments are the Trent, Leen, Derwent. Erewash and Soar. In terms of flooding, the Trent Valley accounts for a large percentage of the flood zone area across the County and it is estimated that over 20,000 properties along the urban part of the River Trent may be at risk from a 1 in 100 flood event.

4.23 The wide Trent flood plain is a significant development constraint for Nottingham and Newark but other areas including parts of Hucknall, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby-in-Ashfield are also at risk of surface water flooding from local rivers and drainage/sewer overflows. Mansfield is considered to be at less risk overall but could still experience localised problems along with towns further north such as Warsop and Worksop.

Health

4.24 Overall health indicators for Nottinghamshire are slightly worse than both the regional and national comparisons, although female life expectancy is now closer to the national average and male life expectancy (at birth) now exceeds that for England. There are also wide variations between different parts of Nottinghamshire with a twelve year gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived wards. Worst affected are main urban areas of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield with more rural, affluent areas such as Rushcliffe and Gedling having noticeably higher health scores. Obesity affects up to 15% of children and 25% of adults in Nottinghamshire and is linked to heart disease, diabetes and some cancers.

Energy

4.25 Nottinghamshire has traditionally been a significant energy supplier from its coal-fired power stations along the Trent Valley. New gas-fired power stations near Newark and Gainsborough are now operational. The County is no longer a source of fossil fuels from its remaining coal fields, aside from residual methane gas drainage and the more recent development of small-scale onshore oil and gas sites. There are also a number of schemes using mine gas from old mineral workings for energy and permission has been granted for the exploration of possible coal bed methane deposits. Two sites have also been granted permission for exploratory boreholes to be worked to investigate their suitability for hydraulically fractured shale gas extraction. Energy consumption here is highest for industry but overall consumption has fallen slightly and local figures also show an increase in the proportion of renewable energy used.

4.26 There are now 14 wind farms or smaller collections of turbines that have been developed and many of the County's schools have been converted to wood-fuelled boilers. Two of our three remaining power stations have also been converted to enable them to co-fire biomass

fuels from energy crops. Waste is an existing source of energy in the County with small-scale landfill gas recovery helping to meet on-site needs or power adjacent development, and an increasing number of anaerobic digestion schemes.

Economy and Employment

4.27 Nottinghamshire is historically known for its coal mining and textile manufacturing and Nottingham is still known internationally for its lace-making. Although many of our traditional industries have suffered a period of decline, these have now largely given way to commercial, service and high-tech industries. Nottingham is an important centre for financial services, administration, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals and science and research - supported by its two universities. The M1 corridor hosts a concentration of industrial and business park developments and Worksop has become a major centre for distribution.

4.28 Employment rates here are slightly worse than the national average, however, the number of businesses has increased over the last 5 years after decreases in the period following the 2008 recession. There are also wide variations in employment rates and income across the various districts/boroughs with parts of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield particularly affected by low employment and deprivation. As the economy recovers, growth levels will need to be supported by new infrastructure, especially in and around the main urban areas which are expected to be the main focus of future growth including the designated growth points for Nottingham and Newark. The minerals industry itself is not a major employer, although a large number of other sectors rely on minerals products for their raw materials (e.g. manufacturing, construction, energy generation).

Minerals

4.29 Nottinghamshire is rich in minerals and most widely known for its past coal mining industry which has had a major impact on the social and economic development and environment of many parts of the County especially in the north and west. There are no longer any active collieries but the legacy of the coal industry is still very evident. The most visible reminders are the large spoil tips, many of which have now been restored. Most former colliery sites have since been redeveloped to provide a range of employment land.

4.30 Today, sand and gravel is the biggest extractive industry in the County. Most quarries work the river deposits found in the Trent and Idle Valleys although Sherwood Sandstone is also exploited. This activity has transformed large areas of the Trent and Idle Valleys into wetlands and in doing so has changed the landscape character of the area. Some former workings are now used for sports and recreation and

others have become important wildlife habitats. As the County is quite poor in biodiversity, sand and gravel reclamation schemes have had a very significant role in redressing the balance.

4.31 Gypsum is another major minerals industry in Nottinghamshire and has been extensively mined in the south of the County and quarried between Newark and Kilvington. The associated plasterboard and plaster works that these mineral operations support are important local employers, although few people are actually directly employed in the extractive process itself.

4.32 Other minerals worked are brick clay, silica sand, building stone, aggregate limestone, and oil. Some of these minerals also support locally important associated industries such as brickworks. Building stone was worked much more extensively in the past and has contributed towards the traditional character of many villages and historic buildings. Today, extraction is limited to just one small quarry.

4.33 Nottinghamshire has potential mineral resources that have not been exploited to date but which could be in the future. These include industrial dolomite found in a small area in the north west of the County and coal bed methane and shale gas which are found across large parts of the County.

Consultation questions:

6. Has all the relevant baseline data been included in Appendix 2? If not, what else should be included?
7. Are there any inaccuracies in the baseline data?
8. Have all the key characteristics of Nottinghamshire been adequately described?

5. Sustainability issues

5.1 Based on the identified key messages in the review of relevant plans, programmes and policies (see Table 1), and the issues highlighted through the collection of baseline data (see Appendix 2), a series of key sustainability issues, which are relevant to minerals development within Nottinghamshire, have been identified and these are summarised in Table 2 below. This also considers the significance of each issue and how the Plan is likely to influence future outcomes (N.B. not all of the issues that are commonly covered in other SA work are relevant to minerals and therefore issues such as educational achievement and housing standards are not considered within this Scoping Report). This section of the Report also meets another key part of SEA/SA by looking at what would happen without the Plan, i.e. how would this issue develop if we did not try to manage it? This therefore gives us a better understanding of how the Plan can be used to change the situation where necessary.

Table 2: Sustainability Issues

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
Natural Environment and Biodiversity Nottinghamshire has fewer internationally and national important sites compared to other parts of the East Midlands and England as a whole. Although there is currently only one internationally important Special Area of Conservation (SAC), part of the County is also being considered as a possible Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds, and the County is host to a number of important habitats and species. There is also an important wider network of habitats that fall outside these designated sites, including species-rich grasslands, woodlands and wetlands. Historically, however, there have been dramatic losses of many habitats, including heathland, woodland and species-rich grassland because of development, intensive agriculture and commercial forestry, and although some losses continue, especially as a result of a decline in traditional management techniques, these previous downward trends are now being halted and reversed, with positive action to re-establish a number of habitats, including healthland within Sherwood Forest and reedbed in the Trent and Idle Valleys. Less than a quarter of the County's locally designated nature conservation sites are known to be in positive conservation management, although the overall condition of our statutorily designated nature conservation sites is improving, and there has also been an increase in the number of Local Nature Reserves. These positive changes should be reinforced in future to maintain and enhance the quality and extent of the County's biodiversity and the supporting network of green infrastructure.	**Moderate/high** Minerals development has the potential to significantly harm wildlife and biodiversity if not carefully managed. Without appropriate policies on the location and operation of sites there could be irreversible losses of habitat and indirect impacts from dust, noise, traffic and changes to hydrology. Without a positive planning framework opportunities to secure habitat improvements or create new areas of habitat could be lost or would not be coordinated effectively.	Policies should guide minerals extraction to the most suitable locations in order to minimise environmental impacts and avoid losses to important sites. They can also ensure that appropriate mitigation, compensation or enhancement is put in place to offset unavoidable losses and secure the creation of new habitat, especially as part of restoration schemes for new or pre-existing minerals sites. This can provide opportunities to contribute to the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets by delivering not just replacement, but additional, woodland, heathland and wetland areas for example. Without these measures in place the Minerals Local Plan will not make any contribution to meeting LBAP targets.

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage The level of Listed Buildings at Risk is higher than the national average, but is slightly better than that for the East Midlands region. Significant archaeological remains are thought to lie along the Trent Valley but farming and potential mineral working are a risk to crop marks and the other limited evidence of these remains. Further damage to all types of heritage assets in the area should be avoided. Where possible archaeological remains should be preserved in situ.	**Moderate/High** Without proper controls, mineral extraction could harm all types of heritage assets and their settings.	Ensure development is located so as to avoid harm on heritage assets and their settings in the first instance. Promote the protection of heritage assets and their settings and ensure preservation and enhancement where possible. Arrange appropriate mitigation where necessary. Properly planned and managed mineral workings can provide unique opportunities to investigate and record archaeological features. Ensure sufficient supplies of local building stone is available for the conservation and restoration of our built heritage.
Air quality Air pollution within Nottinghamshire is concentrated along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas, particularly Nottingham where nine AQMAs have been designated because of No^2 levels and one due to SO^2 from traffic. Emissions of Co^2 are mainly from commerce and industry, particularly power generation. There has been a slight overall reduction although actual levels vary between districts. Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood both have a much higher rate than Gedling, for example. It is essential that new development does not make existing problems worse and that the cumulative impacts of development are considered.	**Low/Moderate** Problems are mostly linked to transport; energy and industry but dust and/or emissions from minerals operations, including transport, could worsen existing air quality problems if not properly managed.	Ensure development minimises impacts on air quality and avoids AQMAs. Locate development to minimise transport distances and encourage alternatives to road transport to help reduce emissions of No^2. Encourage reductions in energy use to help limit Co^2 emissions.
Water There has been a slight improvement in river quality but this is still marginally lower than the regional and national figure. A large part of Nottinghamshire overlies the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer which is one of the largest groundwater resources in the UK. This is now fully developed and water conservation measures are being put in place to manage future abstraction levels. Nottinghamshire is also vulnerable to nitrate pollution	**Moderate** Mineral extraction and pumping could lower the local water table which could affect surrounding habitats without appropriate safeguards.	Ensure minerals development is located so as to minimise any impacts on water quality and minimise demand on local water resources. Consider opportunities to incorporate sustainable drainage systems.

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
and is covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Development must not harm existing water quality and should help to improve this where possible. Water abstraction is a particular concern in the area of the SAC at Sherwood Forest.		
Soil Most of Nottinghamshire's agricultural land is classed as Grade 3 or above, suggesting that there is a significant amount of high quality agricultural land. Housing demand in particular, means that there are significant pressures for built development, especially on the urban fringe around Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield.	**Moderate** Mineral workings typically cover a large area and significant amounts of high quality agricultural land could be lost if development is not well located, managed and restored.	Seek to avoid the loss of high quality (best and most versatile) agricultural land and guide development to areas of lower agricultural value where this does not conflict with biodiversity interests. Use development management policies to ensure proper soil handling and storage. Secure restoration to agricultural use to prevent the long term loss of productive land or important habitats.
Sustainable Communities Local communities are dependent on their basic physical infrastructure (e.g. housing, roads and energy, for which raw materials are required) but there is also increasing community concern about the effects of development on local amenity and quality of life. There has been a growing trend for wider and more effective community involvement in the planning process, as well as a growing awareness of the need to conserve energy and raw materials as part of an overall move towards a greener, more sustainable society.	**Moderate/High** Without the planned provision of adequate mineral resources local areas would lack essential basic infrastructure. However such development can have significant local impacts (e.g. visual appearance, dust, mud, noise, vibration and traffic). This could lead to an unacceptable loss of amenity/quality of life if not properly planned and controlled and local people would not have the opportunity to be involved in significant local decisions affecting them. However a positive planning framework could, through appropriate restoration, enable provision of green infrastructure to benefit local communities.	Ensure adequate provision of minerals resources. Avoid development close to sensitive areas and guide development to the most suitable locations by balancing need against wider environmental and social issues. Provide for suitable mitigation to minimise noise, visual impact, dust etc. and ensure that sites are restored to a high standard. Ensure that local communities are involved in and understand the decision making process from the outset and that relevant information is widely available. Maximise opportunities to create high quality, accessible green infrastructure through restoration schemes.
Population The population of the County continues to grow steadily,	**High** Population levels will have a	Ensure an adequate supply of minerals to facilitate planned growth. Focus new minerals sites in/close

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
and is forecast to increase above the national average over the next 20 years. Nottingham and Newark have been identified as growth points, to accommodate considerable levels of new housing and employment development. The new buildings and infrastructure needed to deliver this growth will also increase the demand for mineral products for use in construction, industry and for energy generation.	significant effect on the demand for raw materials and energy. Without the planned provision of mineral resources there would be insufficient infrastructure to support growth and any new minerals extraction would be market led without proper consideration of wider social and environmental issues.	to those areas earmarked for growth, especially around Nottingham and Newark. Make the most of existing/planned transport infrastructure and locate new minerals development in the most sustainable locations to balance social, environmental and economic needs.
Health The overall health indicators for Nottinghamshire are slightly worse than both the regional and national comparisons although life expectancy has grown closer to the national average for women and is better than the national figure for men. There are also wide variations between different parts of Nottinghamshire with a twelve year gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived wards. Worst affected are the main urban areas of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield with more rural, affluent areas such as Rushcliffe and Gedling having noticeably higher health scores. NHS priorities include tackling smoking, alcohol problems, drug use and obesity and the local health partnership is keen to encourage greater participation in sport and recreation to promote healthier lifestyles.	**Low/Moderate** The Plan is unlikely to have a direct impact on specific health targets and outcomes but emissions from vehicles could worsen existing problems (e.g. asthma) if not properly controlled. Without effective planning, opportunities to provide possible benefits such as public open space, green infrastructure and access for recreation/relaxation as part of site restoration would be lost.	Planning decisions about the type and location of future mineral developments will need to ensure that existing problems (e.g. air quality) are not made any worse and that they do not create any additional risks. Policies could reduce impacts by seeking to minimise transport distances, guiding development away from areas with existing pollution problems, and routeing vehicles to avoid AQMAs, for example. Policies could also be used to encourage the restoration of sites to provide green infrastructure, additional open space, leisure and recreational facilities which could all contribute to healthier lifestyles for local communities.
Economy and Employment Although unemployment rates here are lower than the national average, the number of businesses has declined over the last few years as a result of the recession. There are also wide variations in employment rates and income across the various districts/boroughs, with parts of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield particularly affected by low employment and deprivation. Boosting enterprise and skills in these	**Low/moderate** The minerals industry is not a major employer but does provide some local jobs and the raw materials for many other sectors (e.g. construction, industry and energy). Future economic recovery is likely to increase demand, helping to stimulate the local economy and	Ensure an adequate supply of minerals to meet construction, energy and industrial needs e.g. sand and gravel, clay for bricks, silica sand etc.

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
areas is a priority. As the economy recovers, predicted growth levels will need to be supported by new infrastructure, especially in and around the main urban areas which are expected to be the main focus of future growth, including the designated growth points of Nottingham and Newark.	employment – particularly in the planned growth areas. This could be hindered without adequate mineral provision.	
Energy Energy consumption has fallen slightly and local figures also show an increase in the proportion of renewable energy used. Nottinghamshire is a significant energy supplier from its power stations along the Trent Valley and also supplies energy minerals in the form of oil and gas. Renewable energy sources are also increasing with the installation of windfarms/ turbines, anaerobic digestion facilities and the conversion of existing power stations to co-fire biomass fuels. Future energy demands may increase with the development of new housing and businesses across Nottinghamshire. The impacts of climate change and a finite supply of fossil fuels means it is becoming increasingly important to source secure, reliable and clean energy sources. There is a therefore a need to encourage more energy efficient development to help reduce overall energy use and to promote alternative forms of renewable and low-carbon energy.	**Moderate** Minerals developments are not major consumers of energy but having appropriate policies in place could help to secure more energy efficient development. Despite the move away from fossil fuels, there will be a continuing need for energy minerals such as coal, oil and gas for the foreseeable future. Without a proper planning framework we may not be able to ensure that sufficient reserves are allocated.	Ensure adequate supplies of energy minerals where available. Promote energy efficiency in design and operation of minerals processing plants. Consider possibilities for on-site provision of sources of renewable energy e.g. solar or wind power, alongside mineral development.
Flooding The risk of flooding is a significant issue for many parts of Nottinghamshire. The greatest risk is from the main rivers, particularly the River Trent. Surface water drainage and the long-term possibility of mine-water rebound are also a risk in some areas. Across the Greater Nottingham area 20,000 properties are estimated to be at risk of a 1 in 100 year flood. The extensive floodplain for the River Trent also poses a significant constraint to many types of development.	**Moderate** The poor location of built development and/or structures that could impede flood flows could increase the risk of flooding in the locality and further downstream. Most future sand and gravel working is likely to be in the flood plain of River Trent and could make existing problems worse if not planned carefully.	Ensure new development does not increase the risk of flooding locally or elsewhere as a result of changes to flood flows because of stockpiles, structures, hard surfacing etc. Where possible incorporate opportunities to contribute to flood management as part of development, such as the creation of flood water storage. Ensure appropriate minerals are available to help construct flood defences where needed.

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
Although minerals development is generally flood compatible, any development must be designed so as not to make existing flood problems worse. All new development should also be designed to withstand possible flood impacts and where possible reduce overall flood risk by making space for water, and through the layout and form of development.		
Climate change Emissions of greenhouse gases is a national concern that needs to be tackled in all areas. Although emissions are reducing, the national targets have not yet been met and further improvements are needed. Local impacts are already being seen with increased flooding and there is a need to ensure that future development does not worsen the situation and is itself able to withstand the possible future impacts of climate change such as flooding, more frequent storms and higher temperatures.	**Moderate** Greenhouse gas emissions are a major contributor to climate change, particularly CO^2 and No^2 from vehicles and industry. If sites were developed ad-hoc this could lead to minerals being transported over longer distances and a subsequent rise in vehicle emissions. Without a plan-led approach development could take place in the worst affected areas leading to an increase rather than a reduction in overall emissions. There is also a risk that sites would be developed without adequate consideration of the likely impacts of future climate change making our resources and infrastructure more vulnerable.	Reduce the need to transport minerals through appropriate site location and encouraging more sustainable forms of transport such as rail or water where viable. Encourage energy efficient development to reduce emissions. The minimisation of emissions should be actively supported. Require site location, design and operation to include safeguards against the likely impacts of climate change such as heat, flooding and storms.
Transport To reduce transport emissions and related congestion, there is a need to reduce the distances travelled by minerals and/or promote alternatives to road where transport is essential. Proposals for improved rail links for both freight and passenger services may require additional supplies of construction minerals as well as increase future transport options. Road improvements along the A46 and the A453 could also improve east-west travel across the County. Planned new housing and employment development in the growth areas are	**Moderate** There is no local data on the proportion of overall freight movements that are made up of minerals but HGV movements are likely to be significant. Without a proactive planned approach there is a risk of increased congestion and worsened air pollution in sensitive areas such as AQMAs. Construction minerals are also	Ensure that the location and distribution of sites takes into account access and transport issues, including potential air quality and congestion, and makes the best possible use of the existing network. Ensure adequate supplies of construction minerals. Encourage minerals sites close to markets wherever possible and promote alternatives to road transport such as rail or water or even pipeline where viable.

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
likely to affect network capacity. Making the best use of our existing transport network is a priority.	essential supplies for new transport infrastructure.	
Minerals Nottinghamshire is a major producer of minerals, especially sand and gravel, but historic production levels have fallen since the 2008 recession and have remained at a lower level in subsequent years. Current working areas for sand and gravel in the Idle Valley are almost exhausted and replacement reserves are needed to maintain an appropriate land bank. Future clay reserves for the County's 2 brickworks also need to be secured as these are well below the recommended level. Mineral working can have significant environmental impacts but there are also linked opportunities for environmental improvements as part of mitigation and restoration schemes.	**High** There would be a serious risk to supplies of raw materials if adequate reserves of construction, industrial and energy minerals are not planned and maintained. The lack of certainty may discourage the long term investment required and, without a proper planning framework, development is more likely to adversely affect local communities and environmentally sensitive areas. Opportunities to secure environmental improvements would also be lost.	Long term planning and monitoring of reserves will ensure that an adequate and steady supply of minerals is secured and provide certainty to the industry, landowners and local communities. It will ensure that future mineral working takes place in the most appropriate locations, take account of environmental, social and economic concerns and enable the most suitable sites to be prioritised and development to be phased in order to minimise impacts.
Landscape and countryside/ townscape The emphasis on landscape character means that it is the features that make up a 'sense of place' that are important rather than trying to value one area above another. This approach is particularly important in Nottinghamshire which does not have any officially designated sites of landscape importance. Key landscape features here are the wide, flat river valleys and farmland and the local influence of power stations and sand and gravel extraction along the Trent Floodplain; large, historic market towns such as Newark and Retford with more scattered rural villages settled within the gently rolling Wolds to the south of the County; the concentrated urban development around Nottingham and the impact of major transport corridors such as the M1 and A1, and the industrial development and history of mining across the former coalfield areas to the west of the County.	**Moderate/High** Mineral workings can be extensive and have significant landscape impacts. Without appropriate planning polices there would not be an objective assessment of landscape impacts of proposed development and opportunities to choose less sensitive sites and/or mitigate the visual impact of development might be lost.	Ensure landscape character is taken into account and guide development towards least sensitive areas or ensure schemes are sensitive to important landscape features and character. Promote opportunities for landscape improvements. Require screening and site design etc. to minimise impacts on neighbouring land and buildings.

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
Much of the County's landscape and areas of open space are under pressure from the impacts of intensive agriculture, future mineral working and possible changes to our climate which could alter the appearance of our landscape. Urban fringes face significant pressure for housing development to meet future targets and the Green Belt around Nottingham, in particular, faces strong demand for urban expansion. Minerals development can provide opportunities for landscape enhancement during restoration but this must reflect local character.		

Consultation questions:

9. Have all the relevant sustainability issues been correctly identified in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?

10. Has the significance of the sustainability issues been correctly assessed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?

11. Have the ways in which the Minerals Local Plan can influence the sustainability issues been adequately addressed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?

6. Developing our sustainability objectives (the SA Framework)

Introduction

6.1 Another key function of the Scoping Report is to establish the sustainability objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and proposals of the Minerals Local Plan. These are the objectives that will provide the framework for the Sustainability Appraisal (i.e. the means to test the Plan). The National Planning Policy Framework refers to the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future', which sets out the five guiding principles of sustainable development: "living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.". This provides a starting point, however it is also important that these objectives are relevant to minerals planning and that they are realistic and measurable. Whereas the broader district or borough council local plans will cover a wide range of issues including retail, employment, regeneration and social inclusion, it is expected that our Minerals Local Plan will have less of an impact on these types of issues. Not all of the objectives set out in the national guidance are therefore considered relevant to the Minerals Local Plan. For example, housing and education targets, and social capital are thought unlikely to be affected by, or have any impact on, minerals policy. However it is important to ensure that our minerals policies and proposals do not conflict with these wider aims, and that they contribute to them wherever possible. Where relevant, possible links to wider social and economic objectives such as public health and employment have been drawn out in the following sections.

6.2 The individual objectives are shown in Table 3 below. Table 4 which follows also sets out some relevant decision making criteria for each objective which will provide guidance in the appraisal process and possible indicators which will be used to assess how well our emerging policies and proposals meet these objectives and to monitor future performance. The decision making criteria are not necessarily an exhaustive list as, due to the complexity of sustainability issues, during the detailed discussions involved in carrying out the appraisal additional issues may emerge which need to considered to ensure the SA is as robust as possible. Any assumptions made in the scoring for each individual SA objective will be explained in the SA report. There may also be potential for additional indicators to be included if more issues become measurable in the future.

6.3 Table 5 shows the relationship between the SA objectives and the three key SA themes: social, economic and environmental, to ensure that they are all adequately covered. Table 6 is then used to test the

compatibility of these objectives with each other and demonstrates that there is no incompatibility between them.

6.4 The SEA Directive addresses a range of topics and Table 7 shows which of the SA objectives are related to each of these. Table 8 contains the SEA Regulations requirements checklist and shows how the specific requirements of the SEA Directive have been met by this Scoping Report or will be met by the subsequent SA stages.

Table 3: Proposed sustainability appraisal objectives

SA Objectives
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to meet local and national mineral demand.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.
6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.
11. Protect and improve local air quality.
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.

Table 4: Proposed SA Objectives, decision making criteria and proposed indicators

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to meet local and national mineral demand.	• Will the plan/proposal identify adequate resources to meet local and national requirements over the plan period? • Will it identify suitable areas of land to serve current/future markets?	• Annual production figures (where available) • Level of permitted reserves • Land bank requirement.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.	• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse effect on internationally, nationally or locally important sites or legally protected species? • Will it affect habitats or species identified within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)? • Will it restore or create new habitat in line with LBAP priorities? • Will it support the retention/enhancement of the County's green infrastructure?	• Area of LBAP habitats created as part of minerals development • Area of designated sites lost to mineral extraction • Number of developments judged to have a harmful impact on legally protected species/habitats or those listed in the LBAP • Area of LBAP habitat lost to minerals development.
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	• Will the plan/proposal reduce overall transport distances for minerals? • Will it reduce road haulage of minerals? • Will it promote alternative forms of transport? • Will it reduce/increase road congestion? • Will it result in sites that are well related to the main highway network?	• Number of permitted sites that would result in less haulage of minerals. • Number of permitted sites that use alternative means of transport other than road. • Number of permitted sites judged to reduce/increase HGV numbers. • Average distance travelled by minerals (no local data currently available).

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
	• Will it require new transport infrastructure to be developed?	• Number of permitted sites requiring new access/road improvements.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	• Will the plan/proposal cause harm to heritage assets and/or their settings, including archaeological remains and historic buildings? Could any such harm be mitigated against? • Will it conserve and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic environment? • Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Will it enhance or increase our understanding of the historic environment?	• Number of archaeological sites lost or damaged. • Number of designated heritage assets (including conservation areas, listed buildings, SMs, registered parks and gardens and battlefields) adversely affected by development. • Number of developments with watching briefs.
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local landscape character or areas of important townscape? • Will it have an adverse effect on the openness and visual amenity of the Green Belt? • Will it affect areas of public open space? • Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements? • Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale? • Will it contribute to the availability of local building materials to enable local distinctiveness to be retained in conservation projects and reflected in new development?	• Number of permitted sites judged to have a major overall adverse impact on local landscape character/conservation areas. • Number of permitted sites resulting in landscape/townscape improvements. • Area of Green Belt lost to minerals development. • Area of public open space lost to minerals development.
6. Minimise impact and risk of	• Will the plan/proposal increase the risk of flooding?	• Number of permitted sites with flood alleviation

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
flooding.	• Will it help to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding? • Will it seek to avoid flood risk?	benefits. • Number of sites permitted against EA flood advice. • Number of permitted sites with flood management plans in place.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	• Will the plan/proposal increase emissions of greenhouse gases from minerals development? • Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? • Will it encourage the use of renewable energy sources? • Will it help to reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change? • Will it help to increase the resilience of flora and fauna to climate change?	• Number of permitted sites that include specific carbon reduction measures. • Estimated output of greenhouse emissions from new mineral sites and related transport. • Average distance travelled by minerals (no local data currently available). • Amount of CO^2 produced per tonne of sand and gravel. • Number of permitted sites that include climate adaptation measures (e.g. to cope with heat, flood, storms).
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on soil quality? • Will it result in the sustainable use of soils? • Will it lead to land contamination? • Will it lead to the irreversible loss of best and most versatile agricultural land?	• Number of developments permitted which will have an adverse impact on soil quality. • Number of sites with soil management plans (where data available). • Area of best and most versatile land permanently lost to mineral extraction. • Amount of best and most versatile land permanently lost as % of total agricultural land area.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
		• Amount of land contaminated.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	• Will the plan/proposal promote the sustainable use of primary minerals? • Will it encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates? • Will it prevent the sterilisation of important mineral resources? • Will it make use of previous developed land? • Will it utilise existing infrastructure or minimise the need for additional infrastructure and land take?	• Number of new aggregate and other mineral recycling plants permitted. • Amount of recycled/secondary aggregates produced. • Percentage of recycled and secondary aggregates produced. • Area of previously developed land used for minerals development.
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	• Will the plan/proposal minimise energy needs? • Will it contribute to renewable/low carbon energy targets?	• Number of sites permitted that incorporate energy efficiency measures. • Amount of renewable/low carbon energy produced from minerals sites.
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local air quality through the creation of dust or emissions of pollutants from facilities and transport? • Will it adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	• Number of sites permitted that are judged to have an adverse impact on air quality. • Number of sites permitted within AQMAs.
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon water quality?	• Local surface/groundwater quality (where data exists).

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
	• Will it increase demand for water? • Will it help to improve existing water quality? • Will it incorporate sustainable water management and/or drainage?	• Number of sites permitted within groundwater protection zones. • Changes in groundwater levels. • Volume of water abstracted for, and discharged from, minerals developments. • Number of developments with sustainable drainage schemes. • Number of schemes with rainwater harvesting.
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	• Will the plan/proposal help to increase training and employment opportunities in Nottinghamshire? • Will it help to enable wider economic development?	• Data on existing job numbers related to minerals. • Number of new jobs created by new mineral sites. • Minerals production by type.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	• Will the plan/proposal minimise adverse impacts of minerals on human health and levels of nuisance including dust, particulate emissions, noise (including traffic noise), vibration, visual amenity and light pollution? • Will it promote best practice in the operation and restoration of sites? • Will it help to enhance health and wellbeing through the provision of new or improved public open space/recreational space and access? • Will it lead to a loss of public open space/recreational space or reduction in public access?	• Amount of public open space/ recreational space/ green infrastructure/ publicly accessible land created by minerals development. • Amount of public open space/ recreational space/ green infrastructure/ publicly accessible land lost due to minerals development. • Number of permissions granted contrary to advice from Public Health England. • Number of properties within 250m of mineral working proposals.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
		• Number of properties affected by noise or other nuisance from minerals development. • Number / length of rights of way (ROW) affected by minerals development. • Number / length of ROW created as a result of minerals development. • Number of confirmed complaints.

Table 5: Relationship between SA objectives and SA themes

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to meet local and national mineral demand.	✓	✓	×
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.	✓	✓	✓
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	✓	✓	✓
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	✓	✓	✓
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	✓	✓	✓
6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding.	✓	✓	✓
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	✓	✓	✓
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	✓	✓	✓
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	✓	✓	✓
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	✓	✓	✓
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	✓	✓	✓
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	✓	×	✓
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	✓	✓	×
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	✓	✓	✓

Table 6: Internal compatibility of the SA objectives

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

Key

✓ Compatible
× Incompatible

\- No link / insignificant
? Uncertain / unknown

Table 7: Relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives

SEA topic	Related SA objectives
Biodiversity	2, 8
Population	1, 9, 11 ,12, 13, 14
Human health	1, 11, 12, 14
Fauna	2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12
Flora	2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12
Soil	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12
Water	2, 6, 12, 14
Air	3, 7, 10, 11, 14
Climatic factors	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14
Material assets	1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14
Landscape	3, 5, 7, 9

Table 8: How the requirements of SEA are met in this Scoping Report/ will be met through future SA stages

Requirements of the SEA Directive (Article 5 (1))	Where these are met in this SA process
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	This will be part of the full Sustainability Appraisal Report as the Local Plan progresses.
(a) An outline of the content, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Scoping Report – Chapter 3, Appendix 1.
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme	Scoping Report – Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Appendix 2, Appendix 3.
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Scoping Report – Chapter 4, Appendix 2, Appendix 3.
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Scoping Report – Chapter 4, Appendix 2, Appendix 3.
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Scoping Report – Chapter 3, Chapter 5, Appendix 1.
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or local of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.

(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.

Consultation questions:

12. Do the SA objectives adequately cover the sustainability issues which are relevant to the Minerals Local Plan? If not, what amendments are required?

13. Are the decision-making criteria and proposed indicators appropriate? If not, what amendments are required?

14. Do you have any other comments on this Scoping Report?

What happens next?

This Scoping Report will form the basis of the detailed SA of our emerging Minerals Local Plan. Views are being sought from the three relevant statutory consultees – Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency and their comments will be considered for incorporation into the final version of the Scoping Report. Views are also welcome from any other interested parties at this stage.

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This document will be open for comments until **14th January 2018**. To help you make comments we have included some specific questions throughout this document but feel free to raise anything else you think is relevant. We would encourage you to respond online to this consultation at **www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals** or you can email/write to us at the addresses shown below. Please note all comments that you make will be public.

Contact us:

Online: www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals

Email: planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk

By post:
Planning Policy Team
Place Department.
Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall
West Bridgford
Nottingham
NG2 7QP

By Phone: 0300 500 80 80 (Customer Contact Centre)

Please ensure that we receive your comments by **14th January 2018**.

Appendix 1: Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

International & European

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, 2012	Parties committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the period from 2013 to 2020.	Minerals processing can be energy intensive which could affect the overall level of greenhouse gas emissions. Transporting minerals likely to lead to vehicle emissions. Policies should therefore seek to minimise potential greenhouse gas emissions from minerals development, minimise transport distances and encourage energy efficiency.	SA objectives need to consider impacts on greenhouse gas emissions including energy consumption and transport impacts.
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002	Set the framework for a range of global actions to tackle poverty and climate issues leading towards more sustainable development including measures to address unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and managing the natural resource base; and health and education issues.	Policies need to take account of social and economic issues, where relevant to minerals development, as well as environmental issues, including the protection of natural resources and addressing climate change impacts.	Include objectives to promote sustainable development, particularly in relation to the consumption of natural resources, protection of the natural environment and health.
Aarhus Convention, 1998	Provides for better public access to information, involvement in decision making and access to justice in relation to environmental matters.	Ensure a transparent plan-making process and adequate opportunities for community involvement and engagement at all stages.	Include objective(s) to encourage community involvement and awareness raising.
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 - Strategic Plan 2011-2020	Recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro-organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live. Strategic Goals of the 2011-2020 plan include: - Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss - Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity - Improve the status of biodiversity - Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity	Policies should seek to minimise the contribution that minerals development makes to the loss of biodiversity and pressures on it as well ensuring that developments seek to improve biodiversity.	Include objective on biodiversity including minimising the pressure on it and its loss and seeking to maximise improvements to it and the benefits derived from it.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
	and ecosystem services.		
Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment	Strategic Environmental Assessment is mandatory for plans and programmes which are prepared for town and country planning or land use. An environmental report is required in which the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives of the proposed plan/programme are identified. These requirements are embodied in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.	The Directive's requirements must be met in the process of developing policies and allocating sites.	The Directive's objectives must be met as part of the Sustainability Appraisal.
EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' 2014	Identifies 3 key objectives: - protect, conserve and enhance natural capital - become a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy - safeguard citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.	Policies need to take account of environmental, economic and social issues, where relevant to minerals development, including safeguarding natural resources and human health, promoting resource-efficiency and addressing climate change.	Include objectives to minimise impacts on the natural environment, consumption of natural resources, emission of greenhouse gases and to protect human health.
EC Directive 2008/1 concerning Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control (IPPC Directive)	Aims to prevent emissions into air wherever practicable, and where not, minimise them. The Directive is applicable to certain mineral industry installations.	Although regulation and monitoring of emissions is carried out by the Environment Agency, policies should seek to ensure that the location and scale and operation of minerals development will not be detrimental to air quality such that it poses a risk to human health or the environment.	Include objective to minimise impacts on air quality.
Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament of the Council on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries	Looks to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on the air resulting from waste from the extractive industries.		
Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	Defines and establishes objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.		
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009/147/EC	Sustain populations of wild birds by maintaining appropriate habitat. Provides for the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) as part of the European 'Natura 2000' network.	Minerals development could lead to a loss of habitat and other disturbance to birds. Natural England is considering whether part of Nottinghamshire meets the criteria to be considered as a potential SPA which may have implications for the location and type of development that is appropriate.	The SA will need to take into account the conservation status of areas within the County and seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats. Include objective(s) to protect important wildlife species and habitats and identify opportunities for enhancement.
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and	Maintain and restore natural habitats and the populations of species of wild flora and fauna. Implement measures to conserve threatened	Minerals development could lead to a loss of habitat and other disturbance to wildlife. Restoration and mitigation could provide	

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Fauna 92/43/EEC	species and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. Provides for the designation for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) as part of the 'Natura 2000' network.	opportunities for new habitat. Policies should protect and enhance habitats and wildlife.	
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, 2011	A strategy to halt biodiversity loss in the EU, restore ecosystems where possible and step up efforts to avert global biodiversity loss. Sets out 6 targets: fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives; maintain and restore ecosystems and their services; increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to biodiversity; ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources; combat invasive alien species; step up action to tackle the global biodiversity crisis.	Policies should seek to minimise potential impacts on biodiversity and enhance biodiversity wherever possible.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and maximise biodiversity gain.
European Landscape Convention, 2004	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary. The Convention aims to protect, manage, improve or create landscapes, as well as encouraging European cooperation in landscapes.	Minerals development could have a significant visual impact but there may also be opportunities for landscape enhancement during restoration. Policies should seek to minimise landscape impacts and enhance where possible.	Include objective(s) to minimise the visual impact and identify opportunities for enhancement.
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Seeks long-term protection of the water environment and improvements to ground and surface water quality – and associated wetlands. Promotes the sustainable use of water. Reduce water pollution and lessen the effects of floods and droughts. Introduced a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.	Minerals development has the potential to affect water quality and/or increase flood risk. Policies should seek to protect surface and groundwater resources and minimise any contribution to flood risk.	Include objectives to minimise impacts on water quality and minimise flood risk.
European Sustainable Development Strategy – Renewed Strategy, 2006	Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy. Improve management, and avoid over-exploitation of, natural resources. Move towards use of more sustainable transport systems.	Policies should ensure that potential climate impacts are minimised and promote the sustainable use of minerals. Development should be located as sustainably as possible in terms of transport.	Include objectives to limit climate change impacts, ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, land and transport infrastructure.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992	Provides for identification and protection of archaeological heritage, integrated conservation and control and recording of excavations. Sets wider definition of the historic environment to include the overall setting and not just the buildings or monuments.	Minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets above or below ground. Mineral working has the potential to affect the important archaeology found along the Trent Valley, the Roman settlement near Mansfield and the Neanderthal and Paleolithic site at	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the historic environment.

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		Creswell Crags. Policies should ensure that historically important features and their settings are protected from inappropriate development and that there is an adequate system of mitigation and recording.	
The Venice Charter 1964	Sets out an international code of practice for the preservation and restoration of historic monuments.	Minerals development could affect historic monuments or their settings. Policies should seek to minimise the impacts of development through sensitive location and design.	Include objective(s) to protect historic monuments.

National

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Environmental Protection Act, 1990	Allows standards to be set limiting the concentrations of substances released into the environment and gives regulatory powers to the Environment Agency as the waste regulation authority.	Planning policies are separate to the environmental permitting process and should not seek to duplicate controls with other regulatory processes. This allows for the streamlining of 'development management' policies.	Include general objectives to minimise the impacts of development on water, soil and air quality and seek EA advice in specific cases.
Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 1999	Aims to prevent or control harmful emissions and implements EU requirements on environmental permitting.	Specific pollution control limits are set and monitored by the Environment Agency not planning policies. Likely harm may be a material planning consideration in decision making and policies will need to ensure that the location, type, design and operation of development will not result in harmful impacts.	Include objectives to minimise impacts on water, soil and air quality.
Flood and Water Management Act, 2010	Gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of flood risk management and upper tier authorities responsibility for preparing strategies to manage flood risk.	Policies should take account of Environment Agency guidance and advice on flooding.	Include objective(s) to minimise the risk and/or impacts of flooding in relation to minerals development.
Climate Change	Provides a range of climate change allowances		

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allowances, 2016	to be used in all flood risk assessments.		
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006	Aims to enhance the UK contribution to limiting climate change and secure 'a diverse and viable long term energy supply'.	Plan policies should ensure that the impact on climate change from minerals development is minimised. Aim to reduce the need for road transport of minerals where possible. Consider opportunities to promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives on climate change, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
Climate Change Act 2008	Encourage renewable energy production and invest in carbon reduction technologies. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by vehicular transport. Sets legal targets for UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020. Allows local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes with financial incentives.		
Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 Evidence Report, January 2012, UK Government (amended July 2012)	Sets out the main risks and opportunities for the UK, arising from climate change, over the coming years. Provides a baseline against which the effects of different plans and policies can be more easily assessed.		
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report, January 2012, UK Government	Outlines the UK Government's views on the main issues raised in the Climate Change Risk Assessment Evidence Report.		
Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002	Local Authorities must designate Air Quality Management Areas where there is a risk that pollution limits might be exceeded.	Policies should consider the possible air quality impacts of minerals development arising from dust, particulates, and vehicle movements. Ensure that direct or cumulative effects of development do not have a harmful impact on designated Air Quality Management Areas.	Include objective(s) on air quality.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Sets out protection afforded to wild plants and animals in the UK, including SSSIs.	Minerals development has the potential to harm the natural environment but site restoration schemes may also provide opportunities for enhancement through the creation of new habitat. Policies should therefore seek to protect internationally, nationally and locally designated sites (including nationally designated SSSIs) and species and legally protected species, as well as recognising the importance of wider nature conservation and countryside interests.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment.

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Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Sets out legal provisions relating to rights of way and promotes conservation of habitats and species, and applies further protection to SSSIs.	Minerals development could lead to a loss of habitat and other disturbance to wildlife. Restoration and mitigation could provide opportunities for new habitat. Policies should protect and enhance habitats and wildlife. Policies should protect internationally designated sites and an appropriate assessment of plans or projects affecting these sites must be completed. Policies should also seek to protect European protected species.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Consolidates the earlier 1994 regulations and is now the principal means by which the Habitats Directive is transposed in England and Wales. Provides a strict regime of protection for certain 'European protected species'.		
Natural Environment White Paper "The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature", 2011	Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, along with practical action to deliver that vision.	Policies should seek to minimise impacts on the natural environment.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Sets out the protection and procedures relating to Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of minerals development on Scheduled Ancient Monuments by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Sets out statutory protection and procedures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of minerals development on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' 2007 Heritage White Paper	Aims to develop a unified approach to the historic environment; maximise opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of minerals development on the historic environment by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the historic environment.
Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017, Historic England	Sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets.		
Historic England Advice Note 3:The Historic Environment and Site	Provides advice to ensure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in site selection methodology.		

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Allocations in Local Plans, 2015, Historic England			
Historic England Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2016, Historic England	Provides advice on historic environment considerations as part of the SA/ SEA process.	Policies should seek to promote sustainable development which takes historic environment considerations into account.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the historic environment.
'Securing the Future' The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005	Sets out key themes for sustainable development including climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable consumption and production. Key objectives are living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; using sound science responsibly; and promoting good governance.	Policies should promote sustainable development and the protection of natural resources and quality of life. Ensure appropriate opportunities for community consultation and engagement throughout the plan making process.	Include objectives on climate change, environmental protection and natural resources, biodiversity, health, energy, sustainable transport, economic growth and community involvement.
UK Climate Change Programme, 2006, DEFRA	Reduce man-made emissions (i.e. greenhouse gases); encourage the production of renewable energy and invest in carbon reduction technologies. Reduce carbon from various sources including vehicular transport and business.	Plan policies should ensure that the impact on climate change from minerals development is minimised. Aim to reduce the need for vehicular transport of minerals where possible. Consider opportunities to promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives to minimise climate impacts, consider energy use and limit the climate impacts of transporting minerals.
'Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 2003 Energy White Paper, (DTI)	Sets out policies for reducing CO^2 from the use of energy, including transport. Seeks 60% cut in UK dioxide emissions by 2050. Sets targets for renewable generation of 20% by 2020.	Policies should seek to minimise impacts on air quality including minimising the distance minerals are transported and encouraging alternative forms of transport other than road. Consider opportunities to promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives on air quality, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, July 2007, (DEFRA)	Sets health-based targets for specified air pollutants. The predominant source for most of these pollutants is road traffic. Also includes objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems.	Mineral development tends to be rural and away from the areas worst affected by poor air quality. However dust is a possible issue from mineral sites and the transportation of minerals could also contribute to wider air quality issues. Although emissions are regulated and monitored by the Environment Agency, development should be located and operated so as to minimise transport distances, and avoid harmful emissions to air.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on air quality.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, March 2010, (DEFRA)	Highlights health benefits of closer integration of air quality and climate change policies in the future.	Ensure air quality and climate change issues are considered in an integrated manner.	Include objectives on air quality, climate and health.
The Future of Transport	Promotes more effective use of our transport	The majority of minerals are transported by	Include objectives on sustainable transport

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White Paper: A Network for 2030, Department for Transport, 2004	network and aims to minimise the environmental and health effects of transport. Seeks a modal shift in freight transport away from roads towards rail, sea and inland waterways.	road within Nottinghamshire. Policies should seek to minimise the impacts of this by reducing the distances travelled and encouraging alternatives such as rail, water or pipeline where opportunities exist.	and making use of existing infrastructure to minimise additional impacts.
Circular 1/2003 Safeguarding, Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosive Storage Areas	Highlights the potential risk to aircraft from tall structures and birds. The circular is linked to safeguarding maps for certain specified airfields (civil/military) and consultation is required for proposals within the notified safeguarding areas.	Open water areas created from the restoration of minerals sites are the key concerns for attracting flocks of birds. Plan policies need to ensure impacts are considered in the location and design of sites and restoration schemes.	Ensure risk of bird strike is considered as part of the assessment of potential environmental impacts.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012, JNCC and DEFRA	Seeks to manage the environment as a whole, acknowledging the economic and societal value of nature and ensuring it is taken into account in decision making in all relevant sectors. Country specific targets set out in separate documents (see below).	Seek to minimise possible impacts on priority habitats and species. Policies should reflect the aims of the national biodiversity strategy which are expanded in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and maximise biodiversity gain.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011, DEFRA	Aims to deliver the UK Biodiversity Framework. Sets out conservation priorities and targets/actions in relation to a series of habitats and strategic goals.		
Green Infrastructure Guidance, 2009, Natural England	Promotes importance of positive and early planning for green infrastructure and integrating green infrastructure strategies within spatial planning.	Ensure policies and proposals reflect the importance of green infrastructure assets.	Ensure that the appraisal objectives collectively cover the assets that make up our area's green infrastructure.
Landscape and Seascape Character Assessments, 2014, Natural England and DEFRA	Sets out the recommended approach and encourages Local Authorities to undertake character assessments of theirs areas.	Ensure policies and proposals take account of Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessments (see local level entry).	Include objective(s) to minimise the impact of development on landscape quality.
National Character Area Profiles, 2014, Natural England	Landscape character is defined as what makes an area unique by virtue of its natural features (landform, geology etc.) and human influences (e.g. settlement patterns, forestry and farming). The approach looks at what makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.		
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England, 2011, DEFRA	Sets out an ambitious vision to improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation within 20 years. The sustainable use of agricultural soils; the role of soils in mitigating and adapting to climate change; protecting soil	Plan policies should help to protect soil quality and ensure proper handling of soils during development and restoration.	Include objective(s) to protect soil quality.

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	functions during construction and development; and preventing pollution and dealing with historic contamination.		
Agricultural Land Classification: Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, 2012, Natural England	Explains the Government's policy to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to ensure that areas of poorer quality land are used in preference to that of higher quality.	Policies should seek to protect best and most versatile agricultural land from development.	Include objective(s) to protect high quality agricultural land.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency 2011	Sets out what all responsible authorities need to do to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences. Once approved it will be a statutory framework. Effective management includes knowledge of where and when they are likely to happen, taking reasonable steps to reduce likelihood, forecasting and warning communities and services and adaptation. It also mentions transferring risk to where consequences are low (e.g. letting land to flood).	Policies should recognise flooding and its risks, try to minimise additional impact on flooding and seek to adapt to it.	Include objectives to reduce any increase in the risk of flooding and to alleviate it where possible.
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005 – 2020	Sets out national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England.	Plan will need to identify broad areas that could provide adequate reserves to meet apportionment levels.	SA outcomes will help inform the decision making process on how to balance the predicted demand for minerals against social and environmental issues.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012, DCLG	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and its policies constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development means in practice for the planning system. The NPPF sets out policy on facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.	The NPPF's policies must be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan. These include the following key areas: building a strong, competitive economy; ensuring the vitality of town centres; supporting a prosperous rural economy; promoting sustainable transport; supporting high quality communications infrastructure; delivering a wide choice of high quality homes; requiring good design; promoting healthy communities; protecting Green Belt land; meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environments; and facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.	Include relevant objectives to reflect the principles set out in the NPPF.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
		Although not all of these are directly relevant to the Minerals Local Plan it is important that the minerals policies and proposals do not conflict with them and contribute to them wherever possible.	
National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), DCLG	A web-based resource, introduced in March 2014, which is updated as necessary. It includes guidance on, e.g., climate change, conserving and enhancing the historic environment, flood risk, the natural environment, minerals, renewable and low carbon energy, strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal.	Policies will need to reflect the relevant areas of National Planning Practice Guidance.	The SA should be undertaken in line with the planning practice guidance on strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal.
Groundwater protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) 2013, Environment Agency	Sets out general requirements for groundwater protection. Aims to find the right balance for groundwater protection taking a proportionate risk-based approach that reflects the Government's sustainable growth agenda and ensures the environment is protected.	Mineral working is potentially harmful to groundwater resources. Policies need to ensure the appropriate location and operation of development to minimise risk, as there are extensive groundwater resources in Nottinghamshire.	Include objective(s) to protect and, where possible, enhance water quality.
Highways England Delivery Plan 2015-2020	Sets out key goals of supporting economic growth and managing a safe, free flowing, accessible and integrated strategic road network. It identifies road improvements to the M1 between the East Midlands Airport and Nottingham/Derby Junctions, including an extension of the Smart motorway scheme, and junction improvements along the A52 near Nottingham.	Spatial approach will need to take account of improvements to existing transport infrastructure. Planned or completed road improvements will be a consideration in assessing overall transport impacts.	Include objective(s) on sustainable transport and making use of existing infrastructure to minimise additional impacts.
National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005 – 2020, June 2009, DCLG	Sets out guidelines for aggregates provision in England and indicates how these should be taken into account in the planning process.	The guidelines should be taken into account for forecasting future demand whilst bearing in mind that the data used in this document is increasingly becoming out of date.	Include objective to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support development.

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National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021, March 2016, Infrastructure and Projects Authority	Provides an integrated strategy for prioritising, financing and delivering critical projects and programmes in the key economic infrastructure sectors of transport, energy, communications, flood defence, water, waste and science. Brings together the Government's plans for economic infrastructure with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure.	The Plan will need to take account of any major infrastructure projects affecting Nottinghamshire and/or surrounding areas and the impact these will have on the future need for minerals.	Include objective(s) to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support wider economic development.

Local

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire, 2005 (Nottinghamshire Agenda 21 Forum)	Aims for a low carbon economy by 2050 and a carbon neutral economy by 2100. Promotes renewable energy sources. Targets are progressive based on percentage reductions against a 1997 baseline and will require an average 2% reduction each year..	Plan policies should ensure that the impact on climate change from minerals development is minimised. Aim to reduce the need for vehicular transport of minerals where possible. Consider opportunities to promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives on climate change, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
A Summary of Climate Change Risks for the East Midlands, 2012, Climate UK	Prepared in conjunction with the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012, Highlights risks to health and wellbeing, businesses, buildings and infrastructure, agriculture and forestry and the natural environment.		

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Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, 2011, Nottinghamshire County Council	Aim to improve road safety and traffic management and reduce congestion; improve air quality and protection of the environment; enhance quality of life and support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Seek to tackle and reduce air pollution, specifically within Air Quality Management Areas, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport and the use of fossil fuels. Aim to reduce the need to travel, minimise use of green field land, and reduce the impact of freight traffic. Set detailed programmes of infrastructure improvements.	Promote a spatial approach that minimises the need to transport minerals, makes use of existing transport infrastructure and encourages alternatives to road transport where possible. Planned improvements to existing transport infrastructure may be significant in deciding on suitable sites for future development.	Include objectives to reduce the impacts of minerals transportation on air quality and encourage sustainable transport measures including alternative forms of transport and making the best use of existing infrastructure.
A Breath of Fresh Air For Nottinghamshire, 2008, The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group	Outlines how the local authorities of Nottinghamshire intend to collectively tackle problems highlighted in their review and assessments. Aims to minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change; encourage sustainable development protect the health and wellbeing of the population, and encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.	Ensure minerals development and/or transport does not have a harmful impact on existing air quality.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on air quality.
6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy volume 6: Strategic GI Network for the Nottingham Principal Urban Area and Sub-Regional Centres, 2010, Chris Blandford Associates Interim Planning Guidance Note 11: Green Infrastructure, April 2009; Local Plan Consultation Draft – Green Infrastructure Technical Paper, Dec 2015 Mansfield District Council Green Infrastructure Study, May 2010, Bassetlaw District Council A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark and Sherwood, February 2010,	Collectively the various Green Infrastructure Strategies for the Greater Nottingham area and the remaining Districts identify existing Green Infrastructure assets, deficiencies and opportunities. They highlight key landscape and nature conservation designations as well as significant water features and green spaces or corridors that help to support important habitats and species. Sherwood Forest, Greenwood Community Forest and the River Trent are significant examples but each areas has its own important areas of countryside, woodland, grassland, river corridors and public open space.	Policies should reflect the importance of maintaining and where possible enhancing our green infrastructure.	Include objectives to protect, and, where possible, enhance green infrastructure.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Newark and Sherwood District Council			
Natural England and The Wildlife Trust 6Cs Growth Point Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping – Pilot Study, Chris Blanfords Associates, June 2009	Tests the methodology for biodiversity opportunity mapping across the 6Cs region for its applicability across the East Midlands Region. As part of this it completed the opportunity mapping for the 6Cs area – identifying opportunities for new or enhanced habitats, including areas for investment in 'landscape-scale' strategic biodiversity assets.	Minerals development can impact on biodiversity, but also presents opportunities for contributing to it. Policies should seek to protect biodiversity and to enhance it where opportunities arise, taking into account such mapping where it is available.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and identify opportunities for enhancement.
The Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project, Feb 2016, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group	Identifies the biodiversity opportunities which can be used to estimate the scale of habitat creation and restoration that can be delivered in the Trent Valley.		
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and associated species and habitat protection plans, 1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group	Identifies those habitats and species within Nottinghamshire which are particularly under threat, and develops action plans for their conservation and enhancement.	Minerals development can have an impact on biodiversity but there may also be opportunities to replace lost habitats and create new areas of habitat. Policies should protect biodiversity interests, require mitigation for unavoidable losses and encourage the creation of suitable new or replacement habitat.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and identify opportunities for enhancement.
The State of Nature in Sherwood Report 2015, Sherwood Habitats Strategy Group	Establishes a 2015 baseline which can be used to monitor the status of Sherwood's key habitats and species, help identify conservation priorities and target conservation activities.	Policies should aim to protect existing habitat and encourage habitat recreation as part of restoration proposals and/or mitigation where viable.	Include objectives to protect and enhance important habitats.
Bassetlaw District Landscape Assessment, 2009, Bassetlaw District Council	Identify important influences on character including landform, ecological characteristics, settlement patterns, woodland cover, field density pattern and visible archaeology. A series of objectives and specific landscape actions have been prepared for each landscape character area. For the Trent Washlands in particular, restoration of mineral workings should ensure a mosaic of local habitat types to maintain variety in the landscape.	Ensure that the location and design of minerals sites take account of landscape character and minimises the impact of development on existing landscape features (including reference to specific objectives/ actions for each character area at site specific stage). Encourage opportunities to improve or enhance the local landscape where appropriate. Guidance on the Trent Washlands in particular will be important in assessing potential sand and gravel reserves as this is the most significant remaining resource area.	Include objective(s) to minimise the impact on landscape, protect overall landscape character and improve or enhance the local landscape where possible.
Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment, 2013, Newark and Sherwood District Council			
Mansfield Landscape Character Assessment, 2010, Mansfield District Council			

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment, 2009, Nottinghamshire County Council			
The Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000, Nottinghamshire County Council	Defines different landscape types. Does not provide any statutory protection but highlights that features such as medieval field patterns at Laxton are irreplaceable and may be only remaining examples in UK or Europe.		
Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, Nottinghamshire County Council	Forms a basis for assessing the impact of development proposals on the historic environment by providing a database of information on archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes in Nottinghamshire.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of minerals development on the historic environment by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the historic environment.
Nottinghamshire District and Borough Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans	Highlight qualities of conservation areas worthy of protection and enhancement and provide a framework for future development.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of minerals development on conservation areas.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the historic environment.
Humber District River Basin Management Plan, 2015	Sets out the pressures facing the water environment in the Humber River Basin and actions that are needed to address them.	Policies should take account of Environment Agency guidance and advice on flooding and other issues affecting river management.	Include objective(s) to maintain river quality and minimise the risk and/or impacts of flooding in relation to minerals development.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, January 2009, Environment Agency	The River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) sets out the Environment Agency's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50–100 years.		
Humber Flood Risk Management Plan, 2016, Environment Agency	Sets out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood risk from 2015 to 2021.		
Soar Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013	Detail the management of water resources in the catchments, provide information on how existing abstraction is regulated and if water is available for further abstraction	Policies should take account of Environment Agency guidance and strategy on water abstraction and other issues affecting availability of water in the local area.	Include objectives on managing water availability and demand.
Idle and Torne Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013			

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013			
Staffordshire Trent Valley Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013			
Water Resource Management Plan, Severn Trent, 2014	Sets out how the company intends to provide water supplies over the next 25 years. Also looks at longer term water resource development.	Policies should ensure that development will not prejudice future water supply.	Include objectives on managing water availability and demand.
Nottinghamshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016 – 2021, June 2016, Nottinghamshire County Council	Sets out assessments of local flood risk, objectives for managing local flood risk and measures proposed to deliver those objectives.	Policies will need to take account of flood risk evidence.	Include objective(s) on minimising and managing flood risk.
Nottinghamshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report, 2011 and Level 1 Minerals Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update Final Report, 2015, URS	Identifies all areas of flood risk in the County based on data collected from a range of sources. Highlights compatible and incompatible development and broad areas of constraint. The 2015 report uses new and updated flood risk data sets.	Policies will need to take account of the findings of the various Strategic Flood Risk Assessments carried out across Nottinghamshire and seek to guide development towards the most suitable locations using the sequential approach. Mineral working (sand and gravel) is normally acceptable in areas of flood risk but any built development, plant and storage areas should be designed and located so as not to impede flood flows. Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems where appropriate. Also ensure development is designed to withstand possible future flooding.	Include objective(s) to minimise flood risk and reduce impact of flooding.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2008, Black and Veatch	Covers the areas of Nottingham City, Gedling, Rushcliffe, Broxtowe and Erewash (Derbyshire) and identifies that over 20,000 properties along the urban part of the River Trent are potentially at risk from a 1 in 100 flood event. The main areas affected are Nottingham city centre out to Colwick, Netherfield and Burton Joyce to the east and Dunkirk, Rylands, Attenborough and Long Eaton to the west. Recent flood defence improvements are expected to protect West Bridgford, Wilford and Barton-in-Fabis. Other potential sources of flooding are also identified such as sewer and surface water flooding.		
Ashfield District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1,2009, Ashfield District Council	Flood risk is relatively low compared to other districts but development within Ashfield could increase risk in Nottingham. River and surface water flooding are the main concerns and are most likely to affect parts of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and surrounding areas, Sutton-in-Ashfield and		

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
	extensive parts of Hucknall. The risk of ground water flooding is low although the legacy of mine working means there is a potential long term risk of minewater rebound in some areas.		
Bassetlaw District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2009, JBA Consulting	The main risk within Bassetlaw is from fluvial flooding. The urban areas of Worksop and Retford have minimal flood defences. In rural areas, villages along the River Trent or overlying clay based soils are most at risk. Groundwater is not thought to be an issue, although localised problems may occur over time in the vicinity of abandoned mine pumping operations.		
Mansfield District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2008, RPS Group and Addendum to the SFRA, March 2016, Mansfield District Council	In general the Mansfield District is considered to be at low risk of flooding although specific parts of Mansfield town centre, Pleasley, Church Warsop, Market Warsop and Meden Vale are potentially at risk from fluvial flooding. There is considered to be sufficient unaffected land available to be able to avoid development within the identified flood risk areas.		
Newark and Sherwood District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, 2009, WSP	The greatest risk is seen as flooding from the River Trent which would affect Newark and many of the outlying villages along the Trent Valley. Other parts of the District, including Ollerton and Boughton, are also at risk of fluvial flooding with possible surface water and sewer flood issues in Lowdham, Southwell and Boughton. The risk for other areas is regarded as minimal. Mineral development within the District should be sensitive to flood risk. Sites should take into consideration the location of flood zones and should not adversely affect flood regimes.		
Greater Nottingham Scoping Water Cycle Study, May 2009, Scott Wilson	Assesses water supply, discharge and treatment issues across Greater Nottingham area. No significant supply issues have been identified at the outset but this is to be kept under review. Highlights potential reductions in water quality arising from additional effluent discharge from proposed future development (housing, employment etc.)	Take account of water supply, treatment and drainage issues when planning the location of new minerals development.	Include objective(s) to protect and improve water quality and encourage efficient use of water.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study, 2010, Entec, coordinated by Gedling Borough Council	Looks at difference scenarios and assesses the impact on clean water, waste water, water resources, water quality and flood risk. Strategic level intervention and mitigation measures are identified.		
Bassetlaw Outline Water Cycle Study, 2011, Bassetlaw District Council and Scott Wilson	Identifies possible water supply and treatment constraints on housing and employment growth planned for Bassetlaw up to 2026. It suggests possible constraints with regards to treatment capacity, the clean water network and water resources in Bassetlaw.		
Mansfield Water Cycle Study – Scoping Study, June 2009, RPS	Some of the potential growth areas around Mansfield would require improved water infrastructure but no major supply concerns have been identified.		
Newark and Sherwood District Water Cycle Study: Detailed Strategy, Sept 2009, JMP Consultants Ltd	Development south or south-east of Newark should be carefully planned so as to avoid a negative impact on the existing drainage systems/floodplain.		
Sustainable Developer Guide for Nottinghamshire, 2004, Nottinghamshire Local Authorities, Environment Agency and Newark and Sherwood Energy Agency.	Aims to signpost better construction and site management practices, energy and water efficiency, and raise awareness of wider sustainability issues. Re-using or adapting old buildings helps retain energy and materials already invested, and reduce demolition waste.	Encourage best practice in the construction and operation of new development to minimise waste, maximise re-use and use natural resources (including minerals, water and energy) efficiently. Promote the re-use of existing infrastructure wherever possible.	Include objectives on the efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency and the sustainable use of land and infrastructure.
Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2016, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council	Provides a comprehensive picture of the health and well-being needs of the local population. The data is used to shape commissioning priorities to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	Ensure policies minimise possible impacts of minerals development on health, including the effects of transport. Contribute to overall health aims by promoting recreation opportunities, through site restoration and/or mitigation, and supporting economic regeneration by providing suitable minerals resources.	Include objective(s) to minimise the impacts of minerals development on health.
Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014 – 2017, Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board	Sets out a vision to improve health and wellbeing in Nottinghamshire and reduce health inequalities.		

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020, The Nottinghamshire Partnership	Looks at the main social, economic and environmental challenges facing Nottinghamshire and sets out the Nottinghamshire Partnership's vision for the future and the delivery of infrastructure and services. This is spread across six priority areas focusing on the environment, crime, education, health and wellbeing, economic prosperity and stronger communities. Reflects national targets for recycling and reducing landfill.	Ensure that future minerals development does not conflict with the priorities set out in the respective Sustainable Community Strategies and, where possible, helps to support them e.g. support housing growth and economic development with adequate mineral resources for construction.	Include objective to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support development.
Nottinghamshire County Council's Strategic Plan 'Your Nottinghamshire, Your Future' 2017 - 2021	Sets out the County Council's commitments for Nottinghamshire including: a thriving jobs market; a great place to live, work, visit and relax; vibrant and supportive communities where people are healthier.	Ensure that future minerals development does not conflict with the priorities set out in the Strategic Plan and, where possible, helps to support them, e.g. ensuring enough mineral resources are produced to support development.	Use the SA process to assess how well plans, policies or proposals meet the priorities set out in the Strategic Plan and identify opportunities to help deliver these priorities. Include objective to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support development.
Air Quality Action Plans for the Nottinghamshire Districts	Reduce CO_2 and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with Government guidance.	Ensure that the location, design and operation of minerals sites takes account of air quality issues and designated Air Quality Management Areas.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on air quality.
Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City - Aligned Core Strategies: Part 1 Local Plan, Adopted 2014	This is the key strategic planning document which defines a spatial vision for each Council's area to 2026, within the context of an overall vision for Greater Nottingham, guiding the location, scale and types of new development required and outlining the infrastructure investment needed and how this will be delivered.	Ensure that adequate minerals resources are available, in appropriate locations, to support anticipated growth set out within the Aligned Core Strategies and other emerging Local Plan documents. This will also need to take account of the aims and objectives and timescales set out for each area. Also need to ensure that minerals policies do not conflict with environmental or other safeguards included in the strategies /documents.	The SA process should be used to ensure that mineral development policies and proposals do not conflict with existing/proposed development plan strategies and help to contribute to wider social, economic and environmental goals where possible. Include objective to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support development.
Gedling Local Planning Document Publication Draft (Part 2 Local Plan), May 2016	This will, when adopted, together with Part 1 (above) replace the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005).		
Ashfield Publication Local Plan, September 2016	These documents are at varying stages of preparation and will replace existing local plans. These will set out key infrastructure requirements and development constraints including the priorities for social and economic improvements in each area as well as environmental protection. They will guide where new housing and employment should be located and the amount		
Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD, Adopted 2011			
Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation			

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Draft, January 2016 Newark and Sherwood Core Strategy, Adopted 2011 Newark and Sherwood Allocations and Development Management DPD, Adopted 2013 Newark and Sherwood Plan Review: Publication Amended Core Strategy, July 2017 Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, Adopted 2014	of land that is required as well as the protection that will be required for Green Belt, open space and countryside, landscape and biodiversity, cultural heritage and other important assets.		
Ashfield Local Plan Review, Adopted 2002, Ashfield District Council Broxtowe Local Plan, Adopted 2004, Broxtowe District Council Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan, Adopted 2005, Gedling Borough Council Mansfield District Local Plan, Adopted 1998, Mansfield District Council Rushcliffe Borough Local Plan,1996 and Non-statutory Replacement Local Plan, 2006, Rushcliffe Borough Council Nottingham Local Plan, Adopted2005, Nottingham City Council	The saved policies from these plans will be replaced when emerging local plan documents have been adopted. Such policies include detailed guidance on where new housing and employment should be located; protection of the Green Belt, open space and countryside, landscape and biodiversity, cultural heritage and other important assets.		

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Minerals Local Plan	Implications for SA
Rights of Way Improvement Plan, November 2007, Nottinghamshire County Council	Serves as the focus for the protection and enhancement of countryside access within Nottinghamshire. Aims include to protect, maintain and enhance the network, improve access and awareness (e.g. of health benefits of active lifestyles) and increase community involvement in managing and improving the network.	Minerals development has the potential to adversely affect rights of way. Policies should seek to minimise the impact of development on the use and/or enjoyment of existing rights of way and provide appropriate mitigation where necessary. The restoration of minerals sites could provide an opportunity to provide new or enhanced public access.	Include objective(s) to minimise the impact of minerals development on public access and to enhance provision where appropriate.
East Midlands Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2015	Provides sales and reserve data for aggregates and sets out the context for aggregates sales throughout the East Midlands.	Ensure that that that the aggregates situation across the East Midlands is taken into account rather than only the situation within Nottinghamshire.	Include objective to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support development.
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment, January 2017, Nottinghamshire County Council & Nottingham city Council	Identifies local apportionment figures for all aggregate minerals based on past production and other local considerations. Sets out the latest aggregates sales data for Nottinghamshire, including average 10 year sales figures, and other relevant local information.	The local aggregates assessment should be taken into account in forecasting demand over the Plan period and, once adopted, it should be used to monitor the situation.	Include objective to ensure adequate mineral resources are produced to support development.

Appendix 2: Review of Baseline Data

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Land Use and Countryside						
Area	208,500 ha	1,563,000 ha	24,087,000 ha	Nottinghamshire is 13% of East Midlands land area	●	
Roads	2008: 4,850.1 km 2009: 4,832.2 km 2012: 4,845.6 km 2013: 4.845.6 km 2014: 4,824.8 km 2015: 4,836.4 km 2016: 4,850.5 km	2008: 31,223.5 km 2009: 31,288.9 km 2012: 31,361.3 km 2013: 31,425.7 km 2014: 31,445.0 km 2015: 31,483.3 km 2016: 31,618.5 km	2008: 300,966.6 km 2009: 301,187.3 km 2012: 301,724.6 km 2013: 302,093.2 km 2014: 302,296.0 km 2015: 302,477.3 km 2016: 303,427.7 km	Minor increase at local level after decrease in previous years, compared with sustained increases at regional and national level	●	
Rights of Way	1992: 3,209 km 2006: 2,611.2 km	1992: 18,763 km	1992: 224,000 km 2008: 188,700 km	Nottinghamshire has 17% of Region's rights of way.	●	Protect rights of way. Seek mitigation where appropriate and promote increased accessibility where possible.
Rivers		3,530 km	2007: est. 150,000 km (England & Wales)	n/a	●	Protect surface water quality.
Rural Areas	85%	80%		Nottinghamshire has a slightly higher proportion of rural areas compared to the regional average.	●	Protect rural areas from inappropriate development.
Urban Areas	1991: 16,940 ha (8%) 2001: 18,490 ha (9%)	1991: 92,300 ha (6%) 2001:100,900 ha (6%)	1991: 1,087,200 ha (5%) 2001: 1,158,900 ha (5%)	No change at national or regional level but figures suggest increasing urbanisation at local level.	●	Promote re-use of previously developed land and infrastructure.
Agricultural Land	2003: 151,000 ha (72%)	2003: 1,125,000 ha (72%)	2003: 17,230,000 ha (72%) 2010: 17,234,000 ha (71%) 2011: 17,172,000 ha (70%) 2012: 17,190,000 ha (70%) 2013: 17,259,000 ha (71%)	Local figure in line with regional and national figure.	●	Protect high quality agricultural land.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Woodland	(no date) 16,680 ha (8%)	1995-1999: 79,871 ha (5%) 2006: 5%	2009: 1,128,000 ha (5%) 2010: 1,130,000 ha (5%) 2013: 1,300,000 ha (10%)	Nottinghamshire has a higher than average level of woodland coverage. No significant change at national and regional levels although no more recent local data is available.		Maintain woodland coverage. Seek mitigation for losses/enhancement where appropriate.
Natural Environment and Biodiversity						
International sites	2009: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2010: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2014: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%)	2009: 9 SAC / 3 SPA 2010: 9 SAC / 3 SPA 2013: 11 SAC / 3 SPA	2009: 241 SAC / 84 SPA 2010: 241 SAC / 84 SPA 2013: 242 SAC / 85 SPA	Minor increases at regional and national level. No change at local.		Maintain favourable status and seek opportunities for enhancement.
National sites	2009: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR (< 1%) 2010: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR (< 1%) 2014: 66 SSSI / 1 NNR (< 1%) 2017: 67 SSSI / NNR (<1%)	2009: 390 SSSI / 14 NNR 2010: 393 SSSI / 16 NNR 2014: 405 SSSI / 15 NNR	2009: 4,114 SSSI / 222 NNR 2010: 4,117 SSSI / 224 NNR 2014: 4,129 SSSI / 224 NNR	Minor decrease at local level over 10 years, with minor increases at regional and national level (with exception of loss of one NNR – although this may be down to incorrect data). Trend over time shows poor performance in Nottinghamshire, with room for improvement.		Poor performance locally leaves room for improvement. Seek to minimise future losses of SSSIs.
Local sites	2009: 28 LNR / >1300 SINC (7%) 2010: 52 LNR / >1300 SINC (7%) 2014: 59 LNR	2009: 154 LNR 2010: 163 LNR 2014: 179 LNR	2009: >1,400 LNR 2014: >1,500 LNR	Natural England recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1000 head of population. This target has not yet been reached but there has been an increase in the number of LNR sites designated at all levels.		Maintain existing sites and seek opportunities for increasing number and status of sites.
Condition of SSSIs: 'favourable or recovering'	2009: 88.7% 2010: 92.4% 2014: 93.81%	2009: 94.8% 2010: 98.08% 2014: 98.42%	2009: 75% 2010: 95.82% 2014: 96.2%	Nottinghamshire remains below the national and regional average but there has been minor improvement since 2010.		Maintain and enhance SSSI quality.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Ancient woodland	3,387 ha (1.6%)	25,000 ha (1.6%)	2009: 341,000 ha 2010: 341,000 ha 2014: 341,000 ha	No local or regional trend data available. No change at national level.	●	Avoid any further losses
Status of key priority species			2005: 10% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 25% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 11% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 22% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)	No local or regional data for comparison, but national picture has seen a slight improvement.	●	No issue identified – avoid damage.
Status of key priority habitats			2005: 24% Increasing 41% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 19% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 43% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)	No local or regional data for comparison, but the national picture has worsened.	●	No issue identified – avoid damage.
Heathland	1998: 250 ha		2001: 41,000 ha	Improvement is being made following huge historic loss across the country. Local	●	Continue improvements in reinstating heathland.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2005: 750 ha 2011: 460 ha		2006: 58,000 ha 2014: 58,000 ha	status is unsure, but LBAP outlines number of improvement schemes that illustrate an increase in cover over the next couple of years. National increase due in large part to better estimation of resources.		
Landscape and Countryside						
Mature Landscape Areas	2009: 9.5%			At current, only local data available and no comparison over time at this level. Require further data for analysis.	●	
Green Belt	2009: 43,010 ha 2012/13: 42,190 ha	2008/09: 78,620 ha 2009/10: 78,930 ha 2012/13: 78,930 ha	2008/09: 1,638,840 ha 2009/10: 1,639,560 ha 2012/13: 1,639,090 ha	Small decreases at local and national level and no change at regional level. Increase in Green Belt land would see greater protection of open countryside in Nottinghamshire.	●	
Historic and Cultural heritage						
Grade I or II* Listed Buildings (% at risk)	2009: 344 (5.8%) 2010: 344 (5.8%) 2017: 357 (10%)	2009: 2.844 (4.6%) 2010: 2,844 (4.6%) 2017: 2,883 (12%)	2009: 30,776 (3.1%) 2010: (3.1%) 2017: 31,279 (7%)	Local and regional situation is considerably worse than national data, with worsening situation in all instances over the last 7 years.	●	Avoid further damage to Listed Buildings within the County.
Grade II Listed Buidlings (% at risk)	2010: 4206 2017: 4241 (9%)	Data is not recorded regionally	Data is not recorded nationally			
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (% at risk)	2009: 2010: 167 (8.4%) 2017: 158 (9%)	2009: 1,509 (8.6%) 2010: 1,510 (7.7%) 2017: 1551 (9%)	2009: 19,719 (17.9%) 2010: 19,731 (17.2%) 2017: 19,854 (13%)	Improvement nationally, with little change within the county and region	●	Avoid further damage to Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the County.
Conservation Areas (% at risk)	2009: (14.6%) 2010: 171 (9.9%) 2017: 142 (7%)	2010: 893 (6.2%) 2017: N/A	2010: 9,468 (7.4%) 2017: N/A	No data to show comparison between regional and national figures. Improvement within County	●	

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Parks and Gardens (% at risk)	2010: 26 (7.7%) 2017: 19 (11%)	2009: 135 (4.4%) 2010: 136 (5.1%) 2017: 141 (4%)	2009: 1,600 (6.0%) 2010: 1,606 (6.2%) 2017: 1655 (6%)	Worsening situation locally, with little change in regional and national figures	●	Avoid further damage to Parks and Gardens within the County.
Battlefields (% at risk)	2009: 1 2010: 1 (0%) 2017: 1 (0%)	2009: 5 (0%) 2010: 5 (0%) 2017: 6 (0%)	2009: 43 (16.3%) 2010: 43 (14%) 2017: 46 (13%)			
Air						
No. of days 'moderate' or 'higher' air quality (average per site)			2008: 26 days (urban) 45 days (rural) 2009: 10 days (urban) 32 days (rural)	National data suggests improvement but allowance should be made for year on year variations/seasonal impacts so no confirmed trend data available.	●	
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2010: 10 2014: 10 (includes Nottingham City)	2010: 53	2014: 487	No comparable data for national or regional picture, no change to the local situation.	●	No issue identified. See if any local strategy/targets for reduction.
Co^2 emissions per capita (t)	2005: 8.4 2010: 7.5 2011: 6.8 2012: 7.2	2005: 9.6 2010: 8.3 2011: 7.6 2012: 7.8	2005: 8.5 2010: 7.3 2011: 6.7 2012: 7.0	Data shows some fluctuation but an overall reducing trend over the long term.	●	Minimise emissions from minerals and waste activities including transport.
Nox/No^2 levels		1999: 168,601 tonnes	1999: 1,358,203 tonnes	No data to compare trends over time or at different geographical levels.	●	Minimise transport impacts.
Water						
Area within Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1-3	2009: 36%			No comparable or trend data available.	●	
Chemical river quality	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 95% good or fair	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 94% good or fair	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good	Slight improvement at local level compared to a significant fall at national level.	●	Maintain chemical river quality/improve where possible.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Biological river quality	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 92% good or fair	2009: 97% good or fair 2010: 97% good or fair	2009: 95% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good	No change to figure at local and regional level, with great improvement at national level. Current situation is not bad, but potential for improvement.		Maintain biological river quality/improve where possible.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	100%		55%	All of Nottinghamshire lies within a NVZ. Nitrate levels in groundwater exceed 50mg/1 over a significant area of north Nottinghamshire.		Minimise nitrate impacts (where linked to minerals/ waste development).
Soil						
Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land			Previous data: 39% 2009: 42% 2012: 42%	National data shows no change in the proportion of high quality agricultural land.		Insufficient data to assess - protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Contaminated land			2005: 300,000ha (2%) – England & Wales 2007: 781 sites identified	Only national data available, with no trend comparisons possible due to lack of data.		Insufficient data to assess.
Climate						
Kyoto greenhouse gas basket (million tonnes Co2 equivalent)			2008:628.3 mt 2009 (provisional): 574.6 mt	Climate Change Act 2008 set a 34% reduction by 2020 and 80% reduction by 2050 (on 1990 figures). Improvement in reducing the level of greenhouse gas emission at national level, but local contribution not evident due to lack of data.		
Average temperature (Regional – Midlands)		2008: 9.7 oC 2009: 9.8 oC 2012: 9.4 oC 2013: 9.3 oC	2008: 9.9 oC 2009: 10.0 oC 2012: 9.6 oC 2013: 9.5 oC	Regional and national increases at same rate, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of temperature changes.		

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Annual rainfall (Regional – Midlands)		2008: 937.4 mm 2009: 780.6 mm 2012: 1085 mm 2013: 758 mm	2008: 982.1 mm 2009: 875.0 mm 2012: 1126 mm 2013: 813 mm	Regional and national change (decrease) are similar, but no local data for comparison.	●	
Flood risk (no. properties at risk)	20,000 (Greater Nottingham)	Previous data: 125,000+ Most up-to-date data: 300,000	Previous data: 2,000,000 2008: 2,400,000	Date implies that there has been an increase at national and regional level but no local data for comparison.	●	Minimise impacts on flood risk and vulnerability through appropriate location and design.
New homes built within areas of high flood risk		2008: 10% 2009: 9%	2008: 9% 2009: 11% 2010: 9% 2011: 7%	Fluctuating, but improving overall national performance. Decrease at regional level is an improvement, but no recent data for comparison. No local data. Still considerable improvements to be made.	●	
Population						
Total population (mid-year estimates)	2008: 776,479 2009: 776,600 2012: 790,173 2013: 796,216 2014: 801,400 2015: 805,800	2008: 4,433,000 2009: 4,451,200 2012: 4,567,731 2013: 4,598,729 2014: 4,637,400 2015: 4,677,000	2008: 51,446,000 2009: 51,809,700 2012: 53,493,729 2013: 53,865,817 2014: 54,316,600 2015: 54,786,300	Local population growth is marginally less than that seen at the regional and local level.	●	
No. households	2001: 314,027 2011: 334,303	2001: 1,732,482 2011: 1,895,604	2001: 20,451,427 2011: 22,063,368	No data to show trends over time, see population growth below for future growth predictions.	●	
Population growth	2001-2009: 3.6% 2008-2028: 16% predicted	2001-2009: 6.2% (second highest rate of all English regions) 2008-2028: 17% predicted	2001-2009: 4.8% 2008-2028: 15% predicted	Local future predicted growth is slightly higher than the national and slightly lower than the regional figure. Past trends in the East Midlands show very high growth rates in comparison to the national picture, but no local data for comparison.	●	

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Human health						
Percentage health, 'good or fairly good' 2001 and 'Very good, good and fair' 2011	2001: 90.2% 2011: 94.0%	2001: 91.0% 2011: 94.4%	2001: 90.9% 2011: 94.5%	Local situation is slightly worse than the national and regional average. No data for comparison over time.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Percentage health not good	2001: 9.8% 2011: 6%	2001: 9.0% 2011: 5.6%	2001: 9.1% 2011: 5.5%	Local situation is slightly better than the national and regional average. No data for comparison over time.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Average life expectancy at birth: Male	2003-2005: 77.7 years 2006-2008: 78.1 years 2007-2009: 78.4 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years	2005-2007: 77.60 years 2006-2008: 77.84 years 2007-2009: 78.1 years	2005-2007: 77.65 years 2006-2008: 77.93 years 2007-2009: 78.3 years	Regional and local averages are in line with national figure (with local figures rising above the national figure) and all show improvement over time.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Average life expectancy at birth: Female	2003-2005: 81 years 2006-2008: 82 years 2007-2009: Not available 2008-2010: 82.3 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years	2005-2007: 81.60 years 2006-2008: 81.81 years 2007-2009: 82.1 years	2005-2007: 81.81 years 2006-2008: 82.02 years 2007-2009: 82.3 years	Regional and local averages are in line with national figure (generally slightly below) and all show improvement over time.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Sustainable Communities and Quality of Life						
Light pollution (% at or above 8 nanowatts/cm²/ steradian)	2016: 15.2% (37th out of 41 counties)	2016: 7.1% (3rd out of 9 regions)	2016: 9.1%	Light pollution figures in Nottinghamshire are higher than regional and national figures. The county is ranked as one of the 5 counties worst affected by light pollution.	●	

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Economy and Employment						
Unemployment rate	2009: 3.5% 2010: 2.8% 2011: 6.2% 2012: 7.6% 2013: 7.9% 2014: 7.6% 2015: 5.4% 2016: 4.9% 2017: 4.3%	2009: 4.1% 2010: 3.2% 2011: 7.4% 2012: 8.0% 2013: 7.7% 2014: 7.1% 2015: 4.6% 2016: 4.5% 2017: 4.0%	2009: 4.2% 2010: 3.5% 2011: 7.6% 2012: 8.1% 2013: 7.8% 2014: 7.2% 2015: 4.6% 2016: 4.5% 2017: 4.0%	Recent fluctuations reflecting wider economic circumstances. Following period where local averages remained consistently below regional and national figures, local figures now unfavourable in comparison to regional and national figures.		Seek provision of jobs and improvement to job market and employability where possible.
Employment in minerals industry	2001: 0.25% 2003: 0.7% 2011: 0.5% 2015: 0.3%	2001: 0.42% 2003: No data 2011: 0.3% 2015: 0.3%	2001: 0.77% 2003: No data 2011: 0.2% 2015: 0.2% 2016: 0.1%	Proposition employed in this sector has declined over time although local level remains marginally higher than national average .Significant drop in number employed in mining and quarrying locally since 2011.		
Active Businesses	2007: 24,945 2008: 25,170 2009: 25,150 2010: 29,010 2011: 28,350 2012: 28,830 2013: 28,850 2014: 29,935 2015: 33,080	2007: 157,270 2008: 158,000 2009: 158,000 2010: 143,130 2011: 140,945 2012:144,150 2013: 145,295 2014: 151,770 2015: 164,690 2016: 172,700	2007: 1,987,590 2008: 2,024,900 2009: 2,040,150	General trend of increases at all levels post 2011		Promote opportunities for business prosperity.
Business Births	2009: 3,230 2010: 3,055 2011: 3,340 2012: 3,370 2013: 4,515 2014: 4,440 2015: 5,240	2009: 15,000 2010: 14,325 2011: 16,055 2012: 16,625 2013: 22,035 2014: 22,035 2015: 25,345	2009: 209,030 2010: 219:030 2011: 202.365 2012: 221,780 2013: 209,525 2014: 217,175 2015: 223,120	Clear upward trend since 2010 at all levels.		Promote opportunities for business creation.
Business Deaths	2009: 4,050 2010: 3,575	2009: 18,620 2010: 16,645	2009:No data 2010: 219, 030	General downward trend in County but recent		

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2011: 3,335 2012: 3,455 2013: 3,195 2014: 3,280 2015: 3,255	2011: 15,025 2012: 16,210 2013: 15,105 2014: 15,705 2015: 16,040	2011: 202, 365 2012: 221, 780 2013: 209,525 2014: 217,175 2015: 223,120	marginal increases in City and at regional and national level.		
Transport						
Aggregate mineral carried by road			2007: 200,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 180,000,000 tonnes (GB)	Decrease in tonnage carried by road brings benefits in terms of reduced emissions and disturbance to communities. However, when comparing these figures to those of rail and water transport, it would indicate that this reduction is not through use of alternative methods of transportation, but due to an overall reduction in tonnage to be transported.	●	Seek alternatives to road transport where possible.
Aggregate mineral carried by rail			2007: 15,100,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 13,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2011: 9.6% 2012: 9.9%			
Aggregate mineral carried by inland waterway			2007: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB)			
			2008: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB)			
Average aggregate road delivery distance			2007: 35 km (GB) 2008: 38 km (GB) 2011: 43.3km 2012: 44.2km	Data shows negative trend over time, with increased road distances and reduced rail and water distances. However, data does not show total distance travelled by each method. The lesser distances for rail and water may be a reflection of an increased number of journeys, but over shorter distances.	●	Seek alternatives to road transport where possible.
Average aggregate rail delivery distance			2007: 144 km (GB) 2008: 126 km (GB)			
Average aggregate barge delivery distance			2007: 49 km (GB) 2008: 37 km (GB)			
Land use						
Derelict land	2008: 156 ha (0.07%)	2008: 1,790 ha (0.11%)	2007: 16,790 ha (0.07%)	Limited local data would	●	

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
		2007: 1,888 ha (0.12%)	2008: 15,470 ha (0.06%)	indicate that it is line with the national figure and better than the regional average. But lack of data over time means further data is needed for full analysis.		
Brownfield land	2008: 196 ha (0.09%)	2008: 1,090 ha (0.07%)	2007: 12,710 ha (0.05%) 2008: 12,960 ha (0.05%)	No data for comparison over time at local and regional level. Minor increase nationally.	●	
Energy						
Electricity consumption: domestic	2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh 2010: 1,398 GWh 2011: 1,375 GWh	2007: 8,518 GWh 2008: 8,095 GWh 2010: 8,109 GWh 2011: 7,985 GWh	2007: 117,126 GWh 2008: 112,531 GWh 2010: 95,863 GWh 2011: 94,648 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Gas consumption: domestic	2007 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh 2010: 5,032 GWh 2011: 4,761 GWh	2007: 29,878 GWh 2008: 28,750 GWh 2010: 26,449 GWh 2011: 25,007 GWh	2007: 391,441 GWh 2008: 377,473 GWh 2010: 297,407 GWh 2011: 280,025 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Renewable energy consumption (tonnes oil equivalent)	2006: 4,000 tonnes 2007: 5,000 tonnes	2006: 82,000 tonnes 2007: 106,600 tonnes	2006: 601,500 tonnes 2007: 781,600 tonnes	No recent data for adequate comparison.	●	
Renewable energy production		2008: 929 GWh 2009: 1,576 GWh 2010: 1,565 GWh 2011: 1,651 GWh	2008: 10,425 GWh 2009: 12,008 GWh 2010: 13,864 GWh 2011: 17,658 GWh	Increased production at regional and national level. No local data for comparison.	●	No issue identified – support continued increase in renewable energy production
Water consumption: average domestic	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 145 l/person/day 2008/09: 143 l/person/day	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Minerals						

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Sand and gravel					▪	
Production	2008: 2.37 million tonnes 2009: 1.27 million tonnes 2010: 1.56 million tonnes 2011: 1.71 million tonnes 2012: 1.55 million tonnes 2013: 1.39 million tonnes 2014: 1.43 million tonnes 2015: 1.52 million tonnes 2016: 1.27 million tonnes	2007: 8.9 million tonnes 2008: 7.5 million tonnes 2009: 5.5 million tonnes 2010: 5.8 million tonnes 2011: 6.2 million tonnes 2012: 5.9 million tonnes 2013: 6.0 million tonnes 2014: 6.7 million tonnes 2015: 6.9 million tonnes 2016: 7.0 million tonnes	2007: 67.1 million tonnes 2008: 61.7 million tonnes 2009: 46.5 million tonnes 2010: 45.3 million tonnes 2011: 47.0 million tonnes 2012: 42.9 million tonnes 2013: 45.7 million tonnes	Production has continued to decrease at all levels. Local production is below 10 year average. Local landbank has risen above minimum 7 year requirement.	●	Landbank now above the minimum 7 year requirement.
Landbank (permitted reserves)	2011: 2012: 17.8 million tonnes 2013: 17.8 million tonnes 2014: 16.46 million tonnes 2015: 17.96 million tonnes 2016: 17.5 million tonnes					
Landbank	2008: 8.04 years 2009: 7.9 years 2011: 7.3 years 2012: 6.7 years 2013: 7.9 years 2014: 8.03 years 2015: 9.5 years 2016: 10.3 years					
Apportionment	2.65 million tonnes					
Demand forecast/10 year average	2011: 2.58 million tonnes 2012: 2.43 million tonnes 2013: 2.24 million tonnes 2014: 2.05 million tonnes 2015: 1.89 million tonnes 2016: 1.70 million tonnes					
3 year average production	2011: 1.51 million tonnes 2012: 1.61 million tonnes 2013: 1.55 million tonnes 2014: 1.46 million tonnes 2015: 1.45 million tonnes 2016: 1.40 million tonnes					
CO2 produced per	No local data	No local data	2007: 3.98kg/CO2 per tonne	National fluctuations,	●	Seek continued improvement in

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
tonne of sand and gravel			(GB) 2008: 4.28kg/CO2 per tonne (GB) 2011: 5.2 kg/tonne 2012: 3.7 kg/tonne	although with an overall downward trend. No comparable local data.		reduction of CO2 production.
Sherwood Sandstone						
Production	2006: 0.50 million tonnes 2007: 0.55 million tonnes 2008: 0.45 million tonnes 2009: 0.32 million tonnes 2010: 0.32 million tonnes 2011: 0.35 million tonnes 2012: 0.36 million tonnes 2013: 0.34 million tonnes 2014: 0.34 million tonnes 2015: 0.38 million tonnes 2016: 0.32 million tonnes			Landbank shows slight reduction but is well above 7 year minimum requirement. Local production remains below the apportionment level. Increased landbank due to lower average/demand forecast not new permitted reserves.	●	
Landbank (permitted reserves)	2011: No data 2012: 6.29 million tonnes 2013: 6.0 million tonnes 2014: 5.95 million tonnes 2015: 5.43 million tonnes 2016: 3.7 million tonnes					
Landbank	2008: 13.1 years 2009: 13 years 2010: No data 2011: 9.8 years 2012: 9.0 years 2013: 14.3 years 2014: 14.87 years 2015: 13.92 years 2016: 10 years					Current reserves are adequate but longer term replacements will be needed during life of next plan. Production levels are low but this is likely to reflect recession.
Apportionment	0.7 million tonnes					
Demand forecast /10 year average	2011: 0.46 million tonnes 2012: 0.44 million tonnes 2013: 0.42 million tonnes 2014: 0.40 million tonnes 2015: 0.39 million tonnes					
3 year average production	2011: 0.33 million tonnes 2012: 0.34 million tonnes					

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2013: 0.35 million tonnes 2014: 0.35 million tonnes 2015: 0.37 million tonnes					
Limestone						
Production	2007: 0.14 million tonnes 2008: 0.024 million tonnes 2009: 0.015 million tonnes 2010: 0.001 million tonnes 2011: 0.001 million tonnes 2012: 0.001 million tonnes 2013: 0.001 million tonnes 2014: 0.001 million tonnes 2015: 0.001 million tonnes 2016: 0.001 million tonnes	2007: 22.0 million tonnes 2008: 19.0 million tonnes 2009: 15.0 million tonnes 2010: 15.7 million tonnes 2011: 18.1 million tonnes 2012: 16.3 million tonnes 2013:	2007: 67.4 million tonnes 2008: 60.7 million tonnes 2009: 48.8 million tonnes 2010: 47.6 million tonnes 2011: 49.8 million tonnes 2012: 47.0 million tonnes	Rise in landbank and production decreasing at all levels, consistent with national trend. Local production is below the local apportionment.	●	Landbank is now far over the 10 year minimum.
Landbank (permitted reserves)	2011: 3.3 million tonnes 2012: 3.3 million tonnes 2013: 3.3 million tonnes 2014: 3.3 million tonnes 2015: 3.34 million tonnes 2016: 3.34 million tonnes					
Landbank	2008: 12 years 2009: 13.1 years 2011: 12.7 years 2012: 12.5 years 2013: 66.0 years 2014: 66.8 years 2015: 111 years 2016: 668 years					
Apportionment	0.267 million tonnes					
Demand forecast /10 years average	2011: 0.08 million tonnes 2012: 0.06 million tonnes 2013: 0.05 million tonnes 2014: 0.03 million tonnes 2015: 0.02 million tonnes 2016: 0.005 million tonnes					
3 year average production	2011: 0.00 million tonnes 2012: 0.00 million tonnes					

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2013: 0.00 million tonnes 2014: 0.00 million tonnes 2015: 0.00 million tonnes 2016: 0.00 million tonnes					
Building Stone						
Production	No local data	No regional data	2008: 1.1 million tonnes (UK figure) 2009: 1.4 million tonnes (UK figure) 2010: 2.1 million tonnes (UK figure) 2011: 0.7 million tonnes (UK figure) 2012: 1.0 million tonnes (UK figure)	No target/landbank. Fluctuations at national level. Nottinghamshire is a small producer of building stone.	●	Future requirements uncertain
Silica Sand					▪	
Production	No data	No data	2007: 4.3 million tonnes 2008: 4.2 million tonnes 2009: 3.3 million tonnes 2010: 3.6 million tonnes 2011: 3.5 million tonnes 2012: 3.4 million tonnes	No data at local and regional level due to confidentiality. Landbank (calculated from permitted extraction rate and estimated reserve remaining) is approximated to be at least 33.8 years, well above the 10 year requirement.	●	Landbank above 10 year minimum.
Permitted Extraction Rate	0.37 million tonnes per annum					
Reserve available	12.5 million tonnes					
Clay					▪	
Production	2007: 0 million tonnes 2008: 0 million tonnes 2012: 0.2 million tonnes	2007: 1.8 million tonnes 2008: 1.6 million tonnes 2009: 0.9 million tonnes 2010: 1.2 million tonnes 2011: 0.9 million tonnes 2012: 0.8 million tonnes	2007: 9.3 million tonnes 2008: 7.7 million tonnes 2009: 4.7 million tonnes 2010: 5.4 million tonnes 2011: 5.9 million tonnes 2012: 5.3 million tonnes	Limited local data for comparison. Fluctuations at regional and national production, but overall decrease in production. Landbank well below recommended 25yrs.	●	Additional reserves will be required.
Landbank	2009: 13-14 years per brickworks 2010: 12-13 years per brickworks					

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2011: 12 years per brickworks 2012: 12 years per brickworks					
Coal						
Coal production	2008: 1.8 million tonnes 2009: 1.8 million tonnes 2010: 1.7 million tonnes 2011: 1.3 million tonnes 2012: 1.2 million tonnes 2013: 1.4 million tonnes	2008: 2.3 million tonnes 2009: 2.6 million tonnes 2010: 2.4 million tonnes 2011: 1.7 million tonnes 2012: 1.4 million tonnes 2013: 2.2 million tonnes	2008: 10.0 million tonnes 2009: 9.5 million tonnes 2010: 10.0 million tonnes 2011: 10.2 million tonnes 2012: 9.0 million tonnes 2103: 7.4 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Fluctuations in production at all levels. Local and regional decreases until 2013, which saw an increase. Greater fluctuations at national level, but with overall decrease over longer term. No data available beyond 2013.	●	
Oil & Gas						
Oil production (National – UK)	No local data		2010: 58.0 million tonnes 2011: 48.6 million tonnes 2012: 42.1 million tonnes	No target/landbank. General decrease at national level.	●	No issue identified.
Gas production (National – UK)	N/A		2010: 57.2 million tonnes 2011: 45.3 million tonnes 2012: 39.0 million tonnes	No target/landbank. General decrease at national level.		No issue identified.
Recycled Aggregates						
Recycled/ secondary aggregates in GB market	No local data	No regional data	2007: 25% 2008: 25% 2013: 29%	National market share has been slowly increasing over the past 20 years.	●	Insufficient data available at local and regional level.
Gypsum						
Gypsum production (National – UK)	No local data available	No regional data available	2008: 1.2 million tonnes 2009: 1.2 million tonnes 2010: 1.2 million tonnes 2011: 1.2 million tonnes 2012: 1.2 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Steady production at national level. No local data for reasons of disclosure.	●	Additional reserves likely to be required in longer term

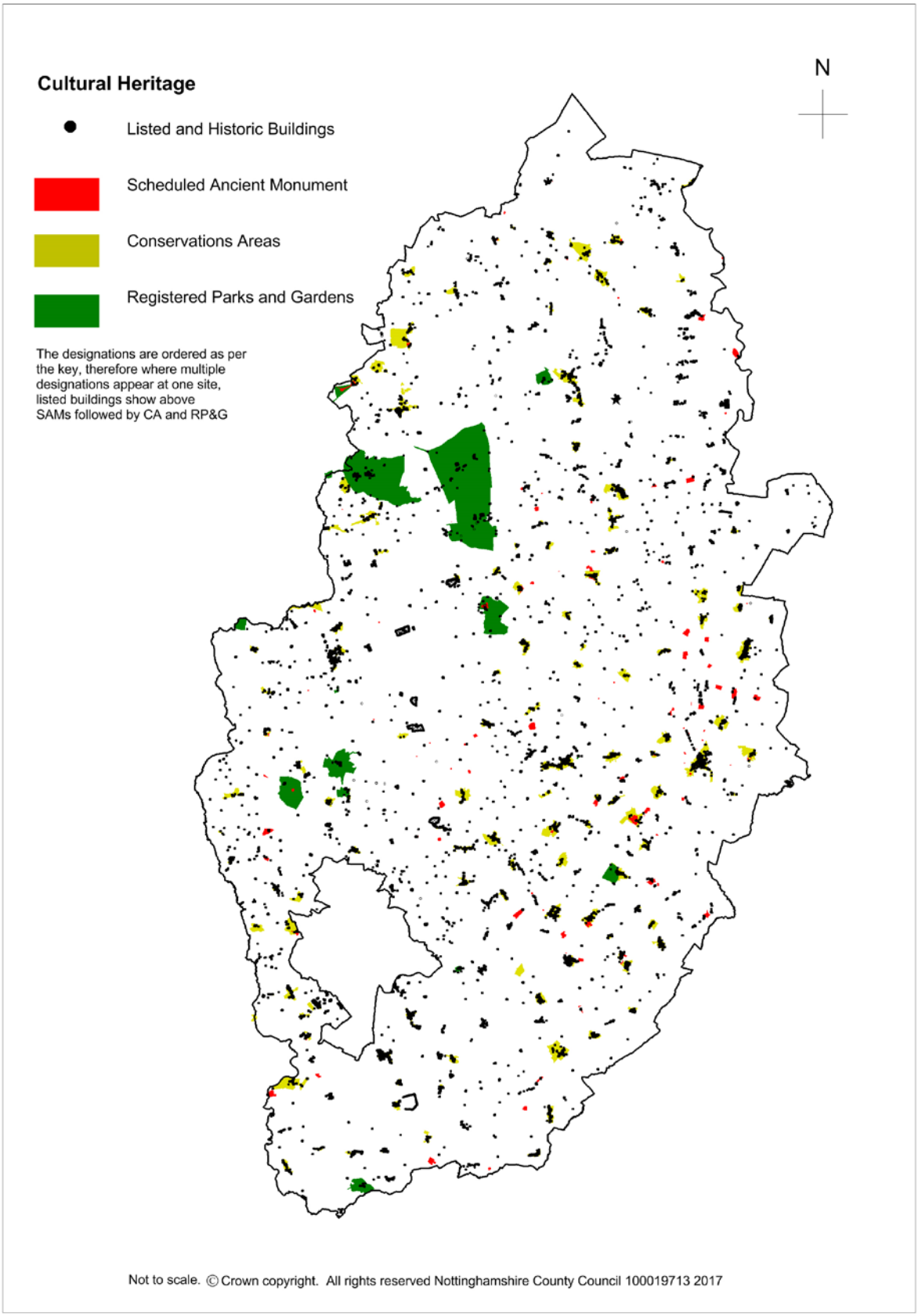
● indicator is on target/shows improvement where no target recorded

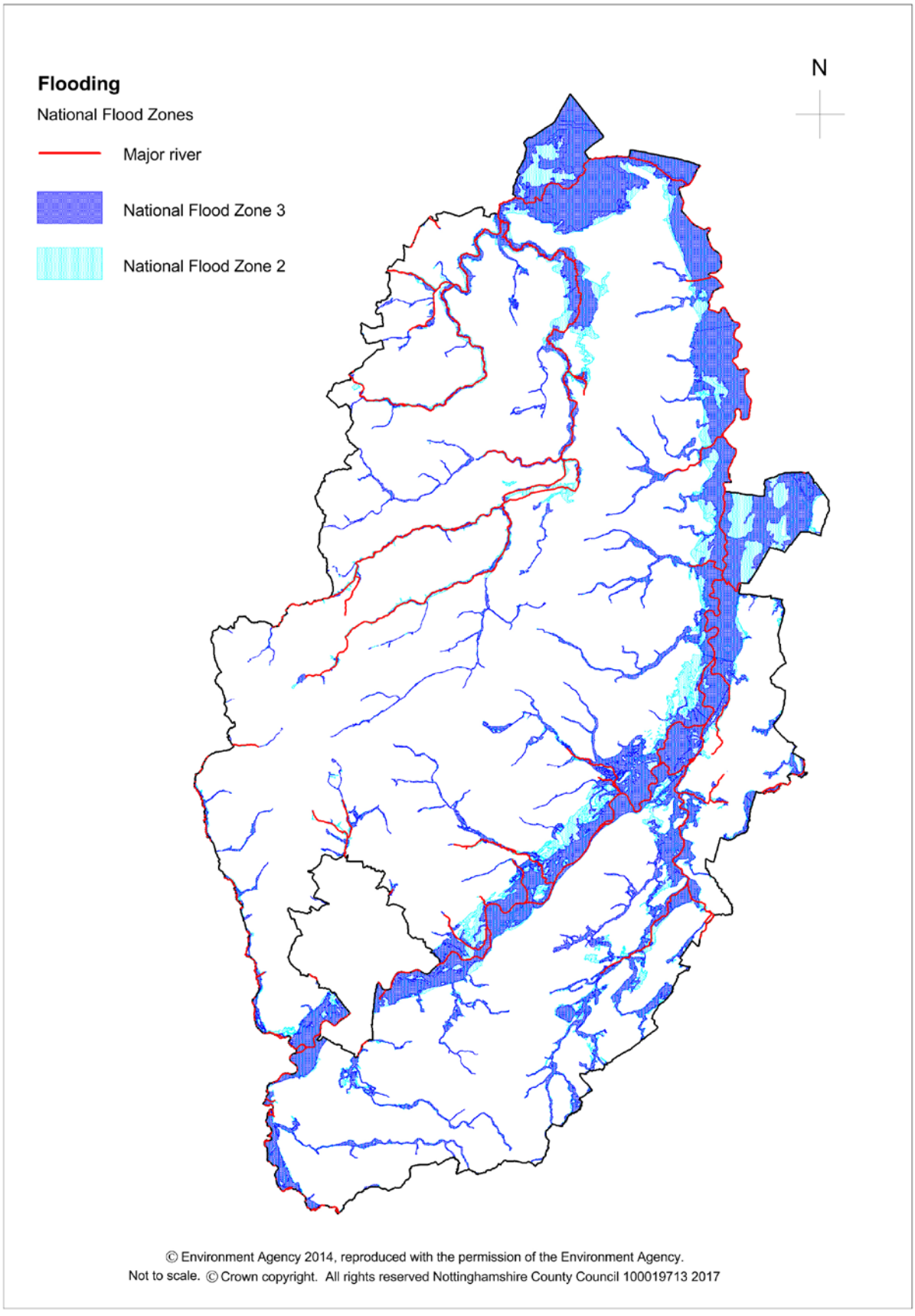
● indicator is slightly below target or is slightly below national/regional average

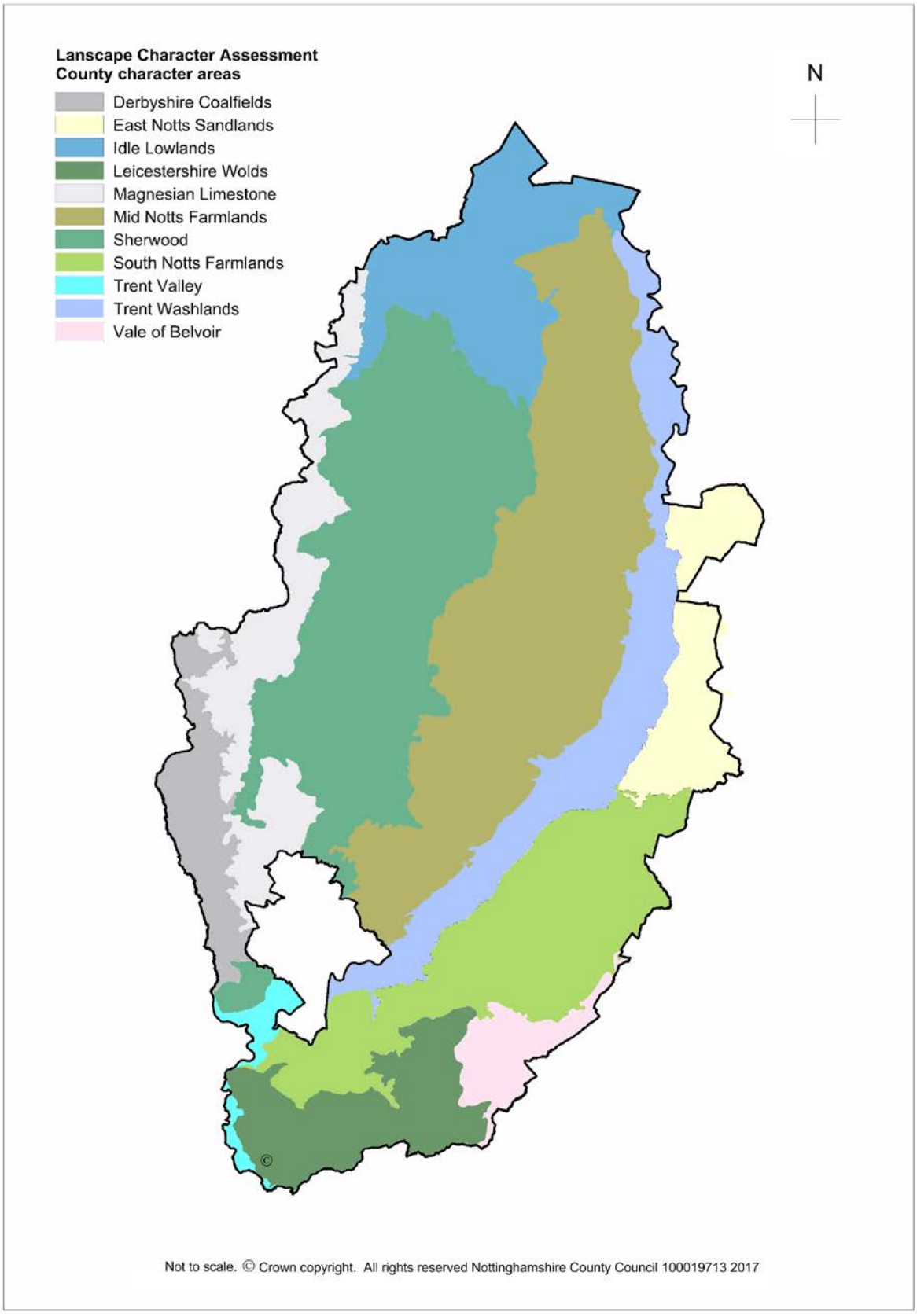
● indicator is significantly below target/has got worse

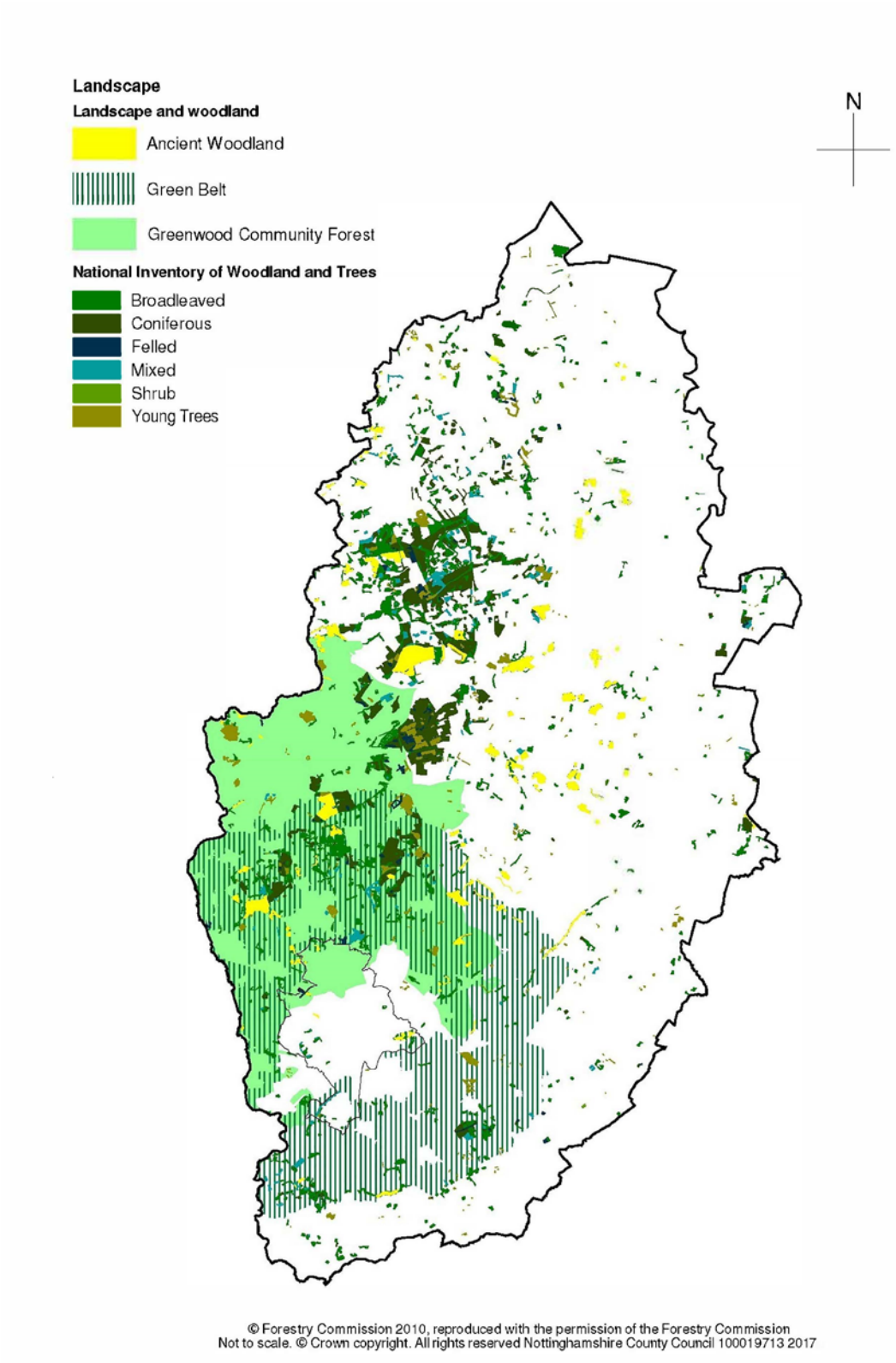
● insufficient data to assess/no issue identified

Appendix 3: Contextual data mapping



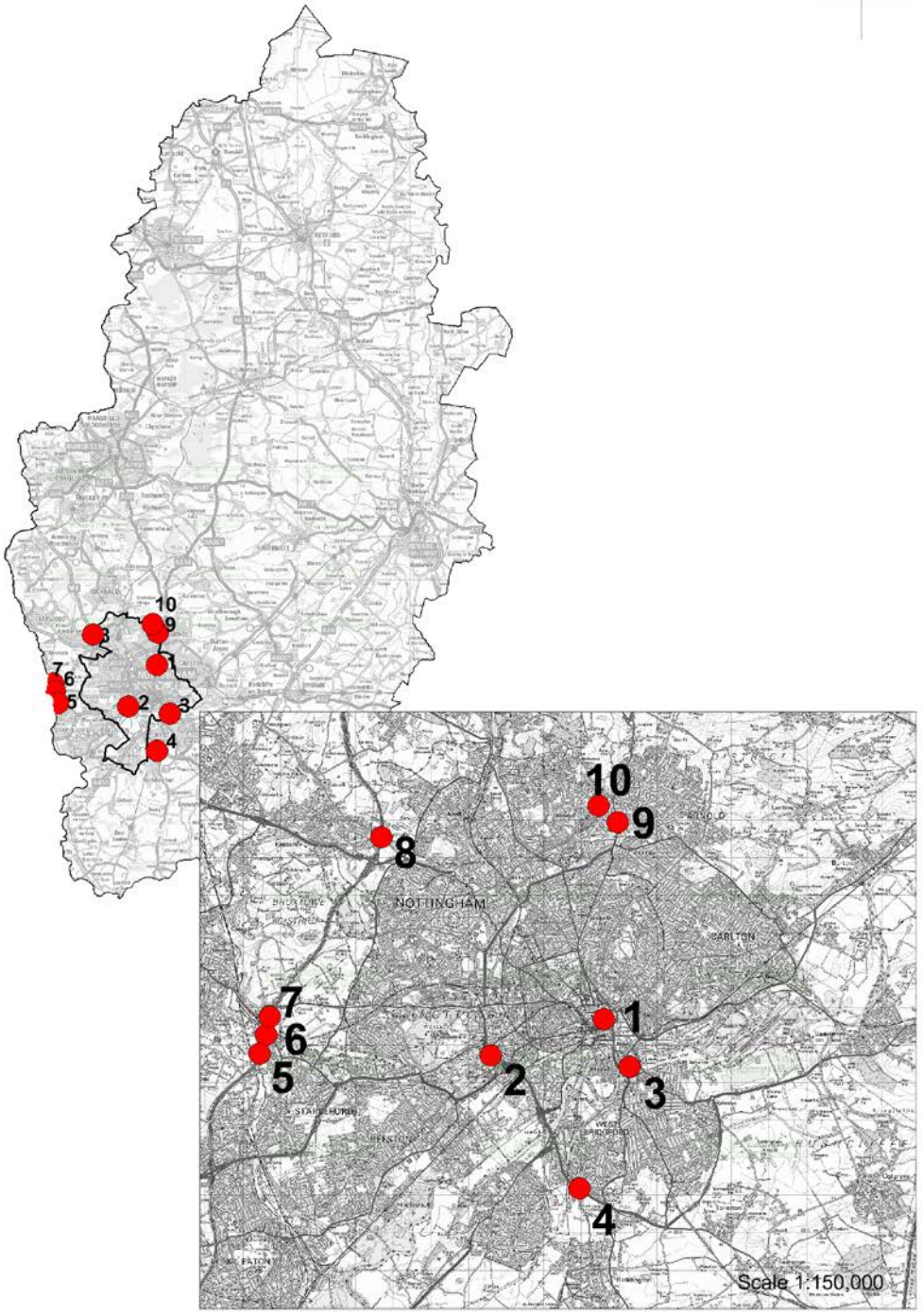



Lanscape Character Assessment
County character areas
Derbyshire Coalfields
East Notts Sandlands
Idle Lowlands
Leicestershire Wolds
Magnesian Limestone
Mid Notts Farmlands
Sherwood
South Notts Farmlands
Trent Valley
Trent Washlands
Vale of Belvoir
N
Not to scale. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved Nottinghamshire County Council 100019713 2017



Nottinghamshire's Air Quality Management Areas

See seperate maps for boundaries



For Illustration Only

Air Quality

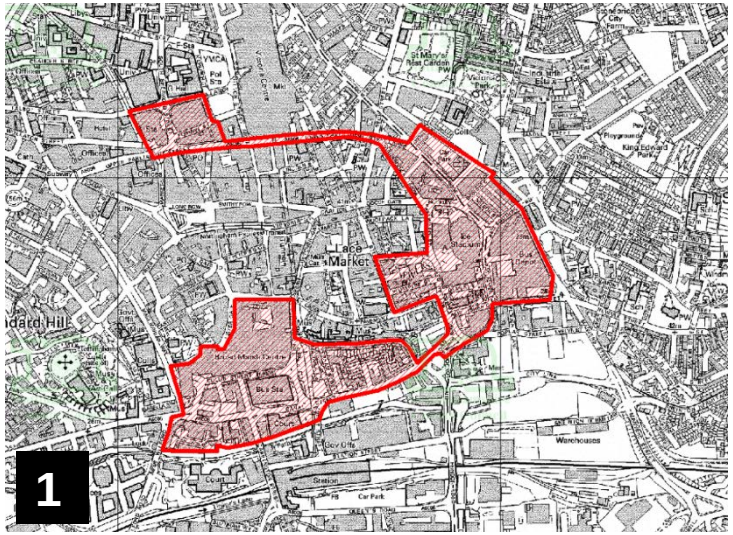
Air Quality Management Areas

Local authorities in the UK have a statutory obligation to work towards national air quality objectives. As part of this, they have to identify areas where it is considered that such targets will not be met and then put into action a plan to improve the air quality. These are known as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). In Nottinghamshire there are 10 AQMAs, 2 in Nottingham City, 2 in Rushcliffe, 4 in Broxtowe and 2 in Gedling, which represent 17% of the 53 AQMAs across the East Midlands[5].

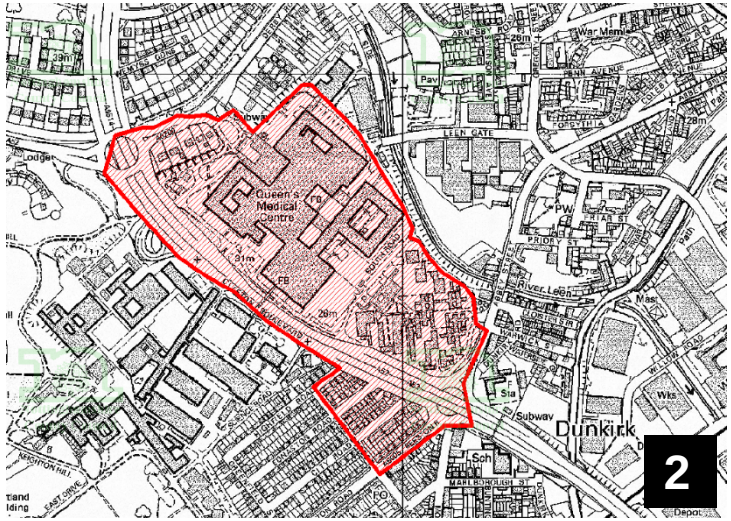
Implications

Any development that would contribute to the air pollution in AQMAs should be avoided.

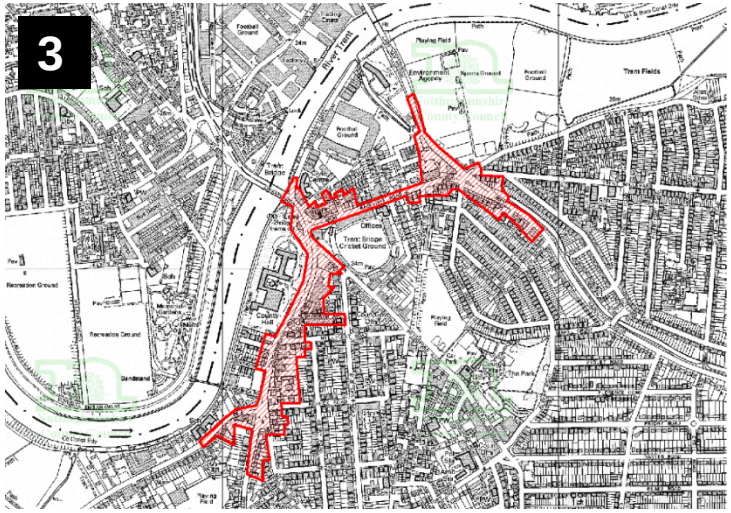
[5] https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list 23/10/2017



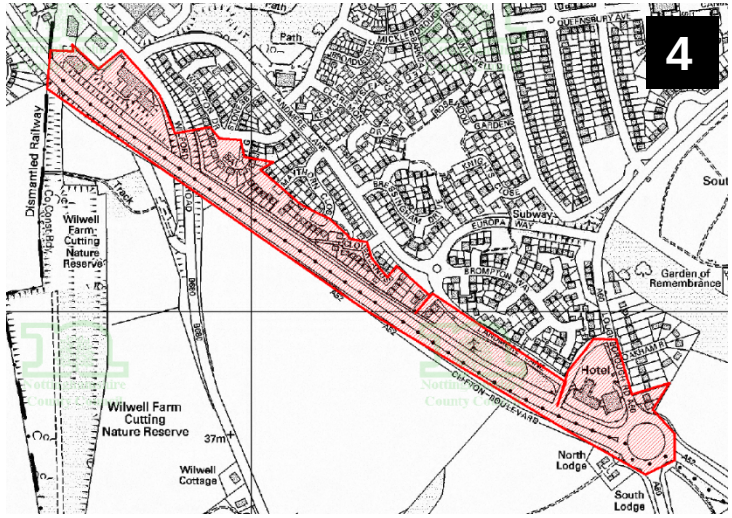
Nottingham AQMA No.2
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
A horseshoe shaped area from Broadmarsh to the bus depot and along the A6008 to Upper Parliament Street



Nottingham AQMA No.3
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area around and including the Queen's Medical Centre and the A52(T) between its junctions with the A6200 and A6005



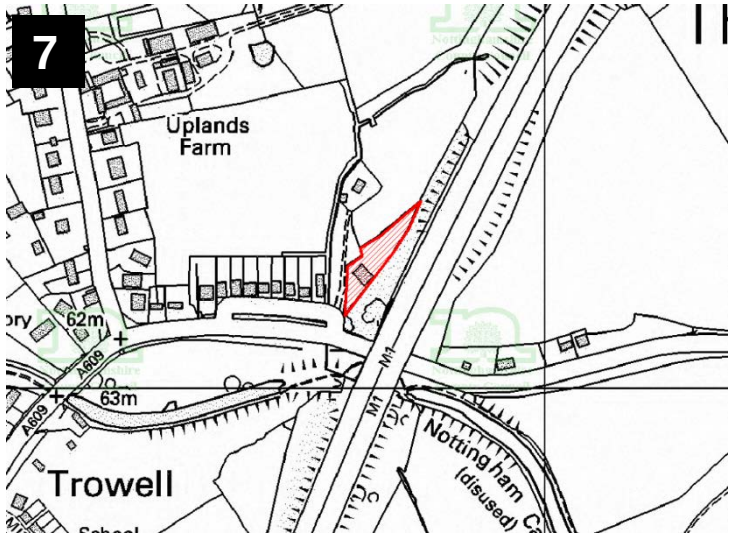
Rushcliffe AQMA No.1
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing the Lady Bay Bridge/Radcliffe Road junction, the Trent Bridge/Loughborough Road/Radcliffe Road junction and the Wilford lane/Loughborough Road/Melton Road junction in West



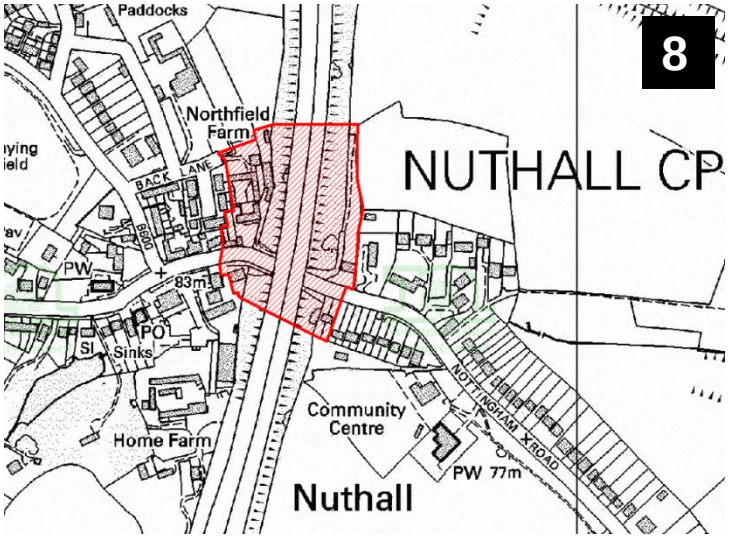
Rushcliffe AQMA No.2
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing the A52 southern ring road between the Borough boundary and the eastern side of Nottingham Knight Roundabout

Broxtowe AQMA No.1
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing twenty properties on parts of Iona Drive and Tiree Close next to the M1 motorway in Trowell

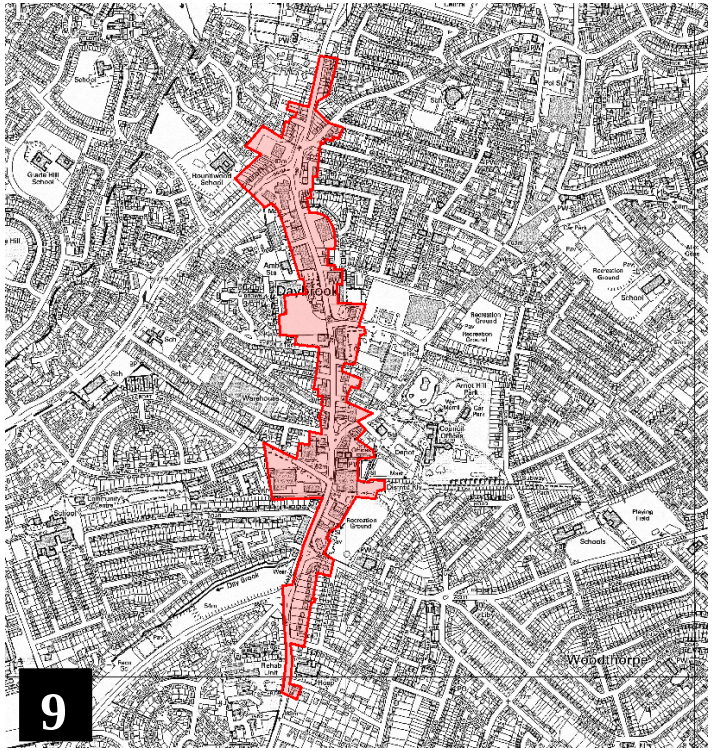
Broxtowe AQMA No.2
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing two properties on Derbyshire Avenue next to the M1 motorway in Trowell



Broxtowe AQMA No.3
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing a single property on Nottingham Road next to the M1 motorway in Trowell

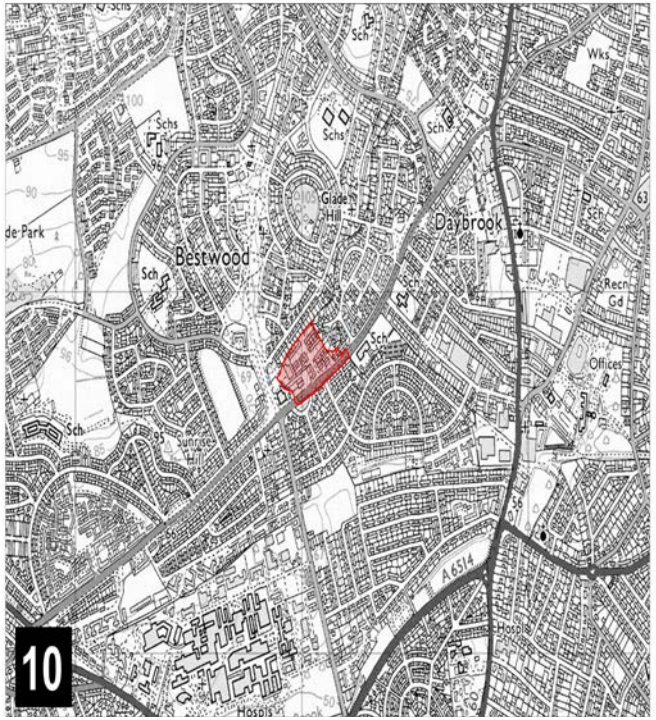


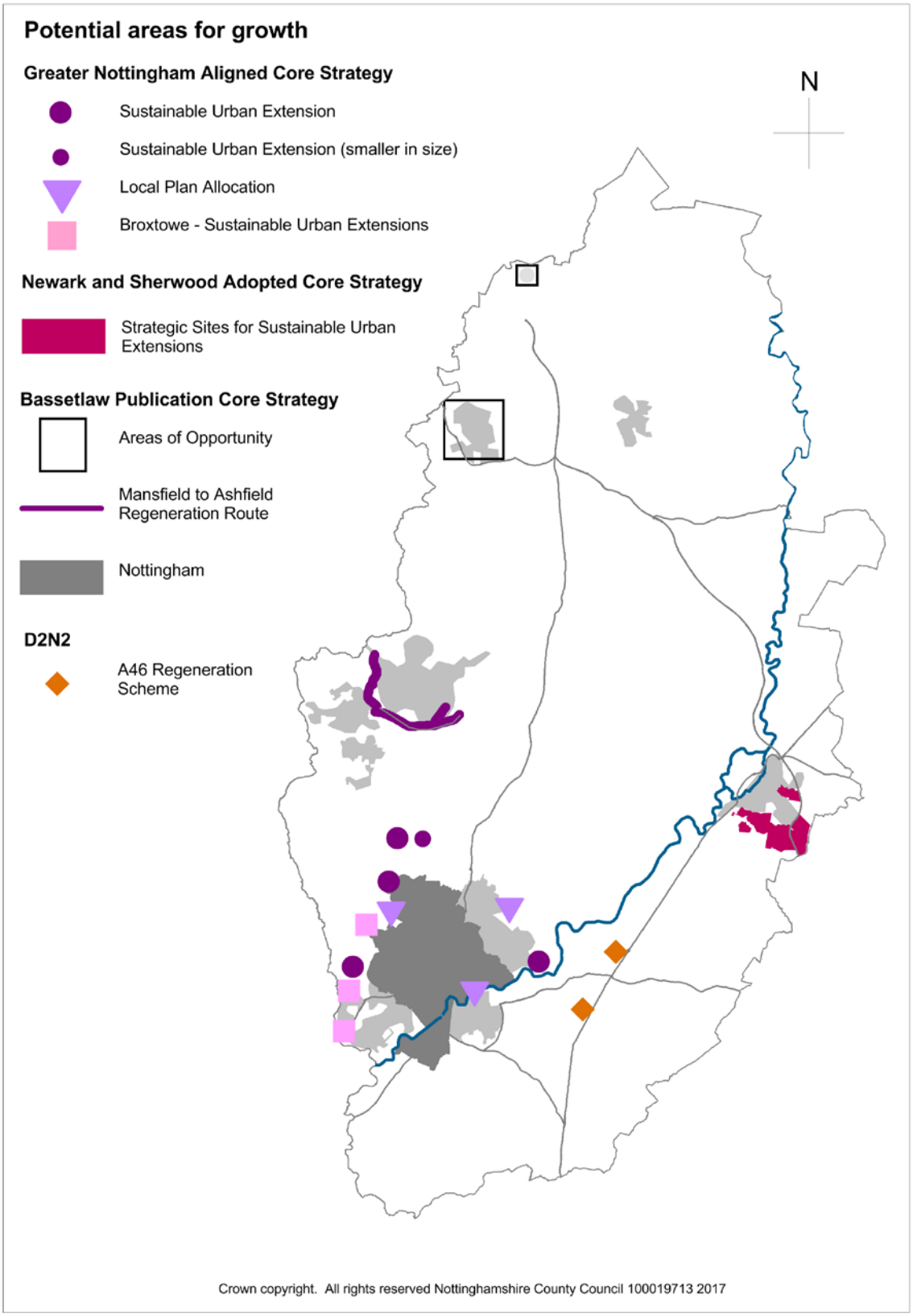
Boxtowe AQMA No.4
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing fourteen properties on parts of Nottingham Road, Nottingham,and Nottingham Road and Back Lane, Nuthall next to the M1 motorway in Trowell



Gedling AQMA No.1
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
An area encompassing the A60 as it passes through Daybrook, including its junction with the A6004.

Gedling AQMA No.2
Sulphur dioxide (SO_2)
An area adjacent the B6004 the Bestwood/ Daybrook area.




Potential areas for growth
Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy
Sustainable Urban Extension
Sustainable Urban Extension (smaller in size)
Local Plan Allocation
Broxtowe - Sustainable Urban Extensions
Newark and Sherwood Adopted Core Strategy
Strategic Sites for Sustainable Urban Extensions
Bassetlaw Publication Core Strategy
Areas of Opportunity
Mansfield to Ashfield Regeneration Route
Nottingham
D2N2
A46 Regeneration Scheme
N
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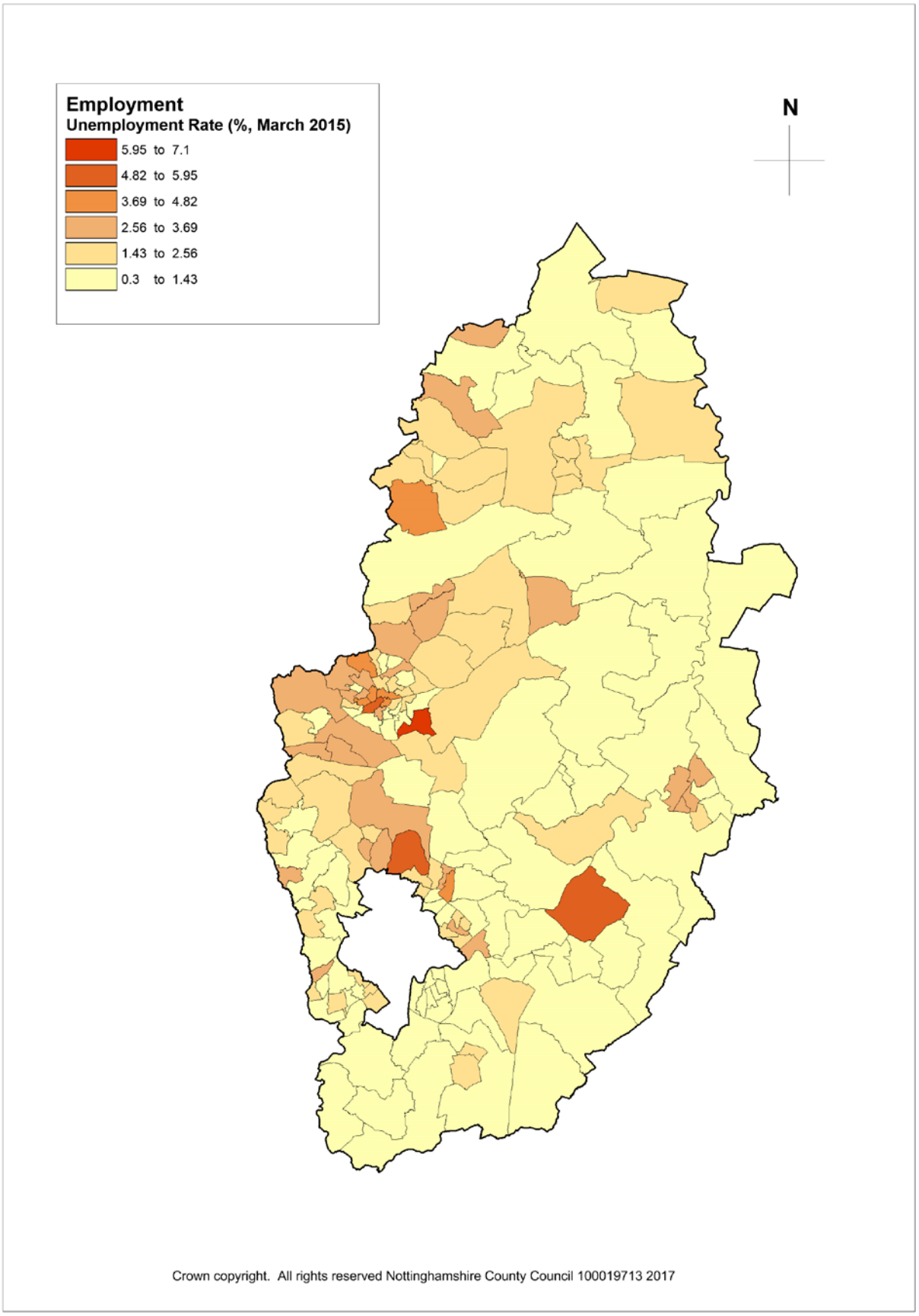

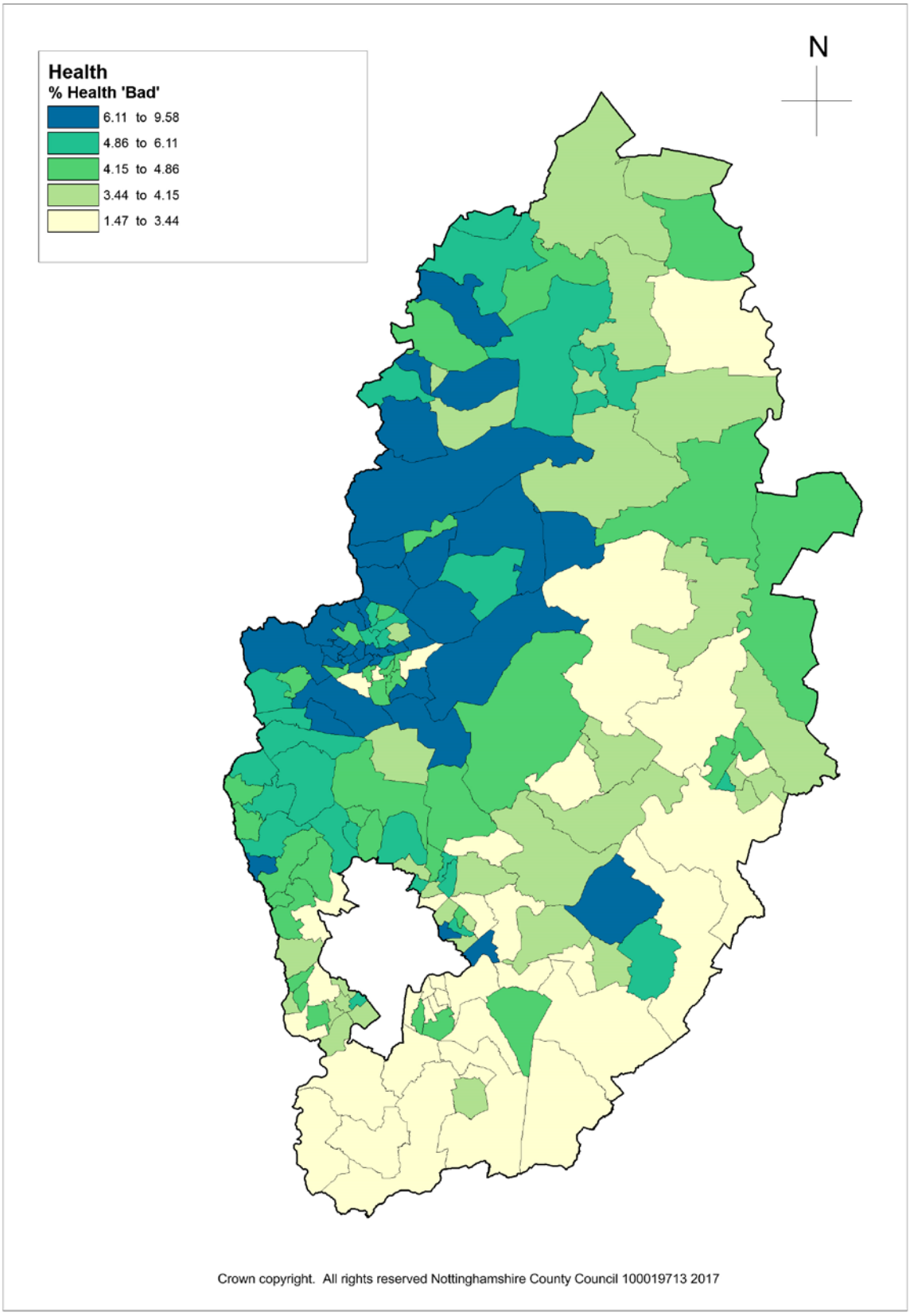

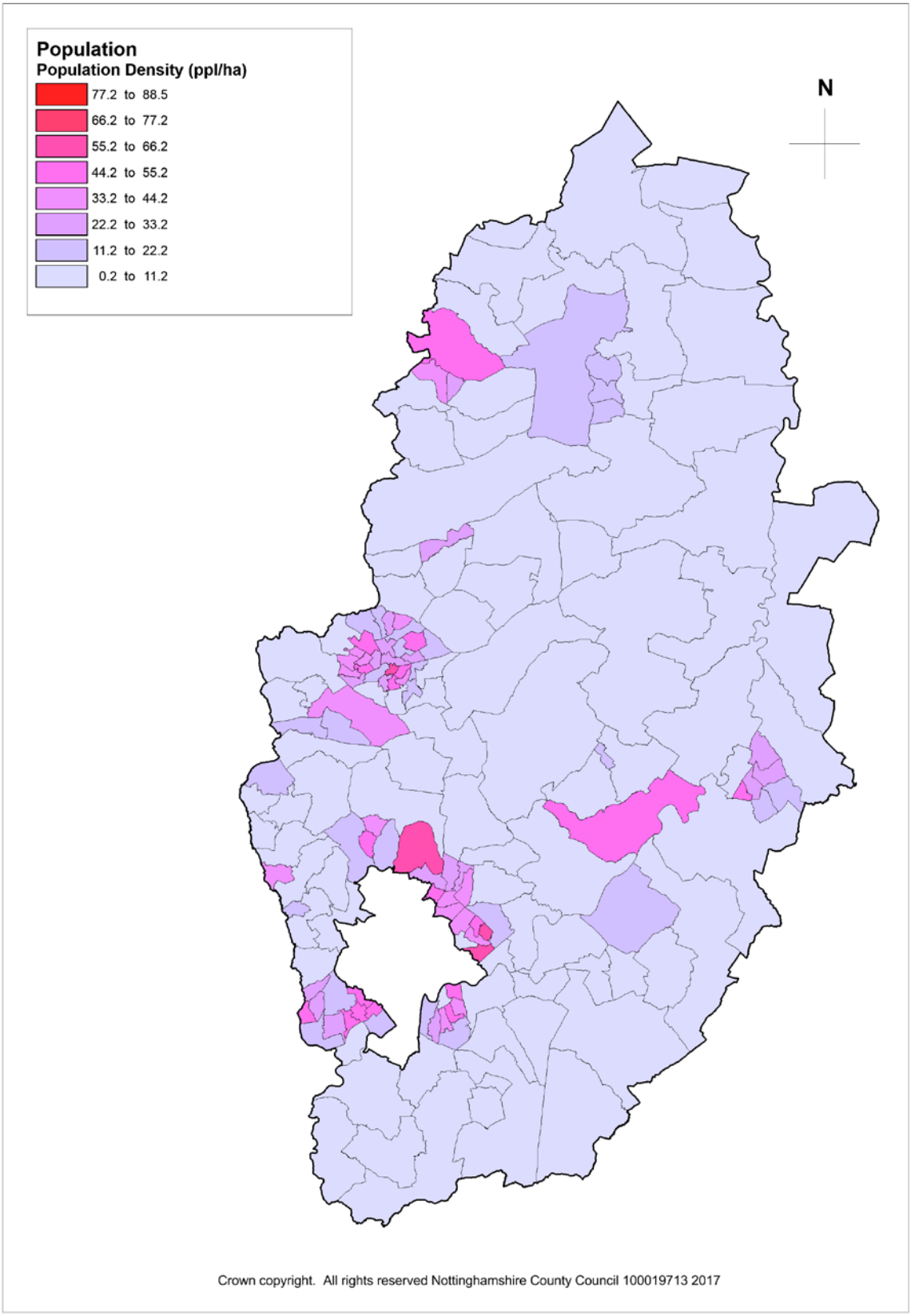
Population
Population Density (ppl/ha)
77.2 to 88.5
66.2 to 77.2
55.2 to 66.2
44.2 to 55.2
33.2 to 44.2
22.2 to 33.2
11.2 to 22.2
0.2 to 11.2
N
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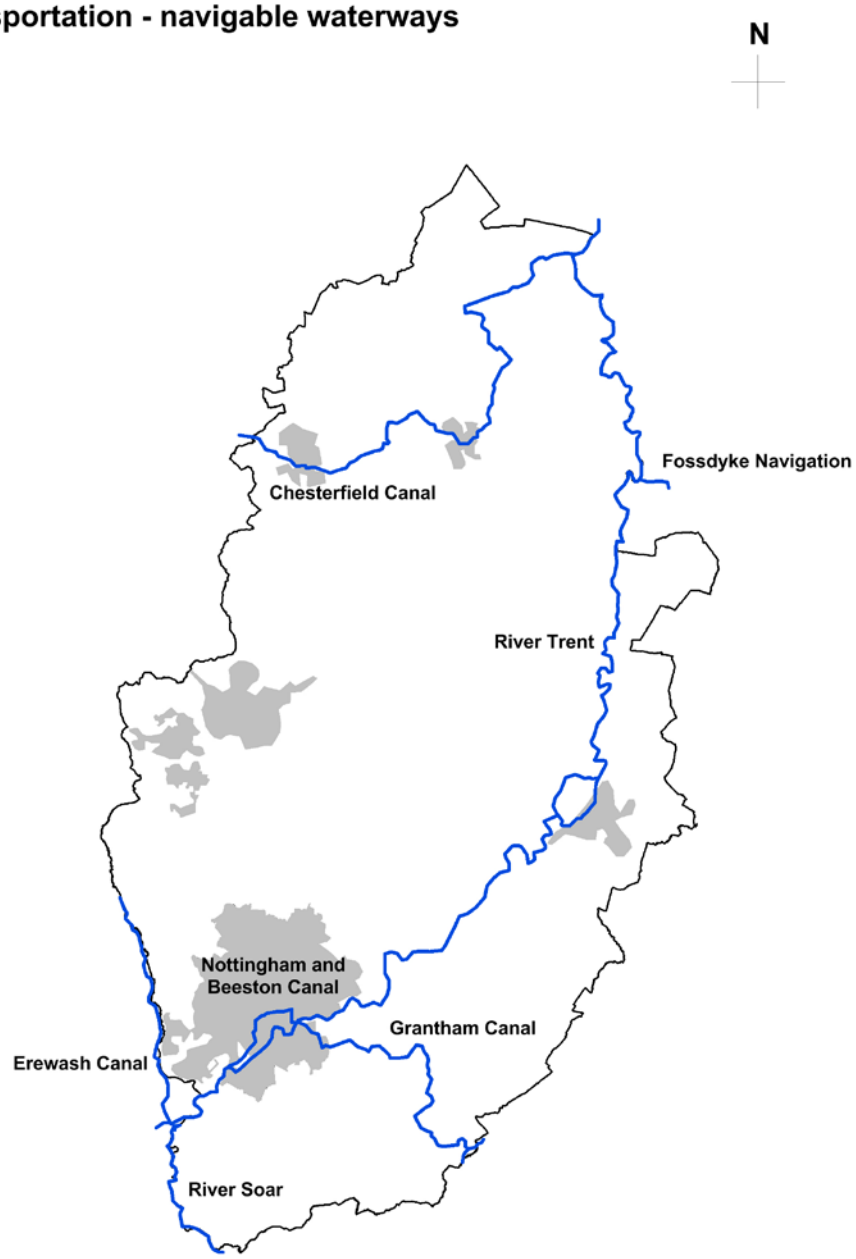
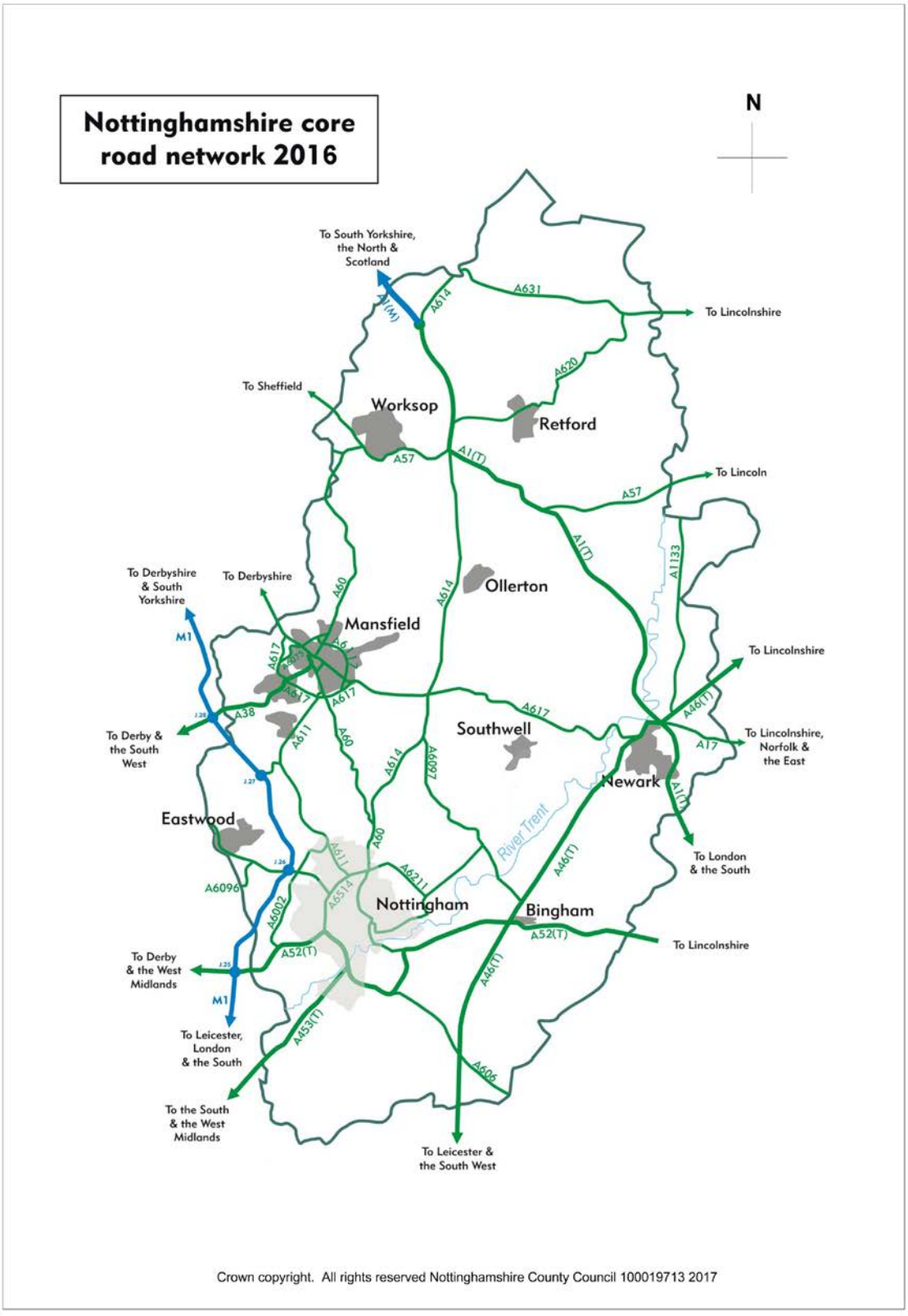
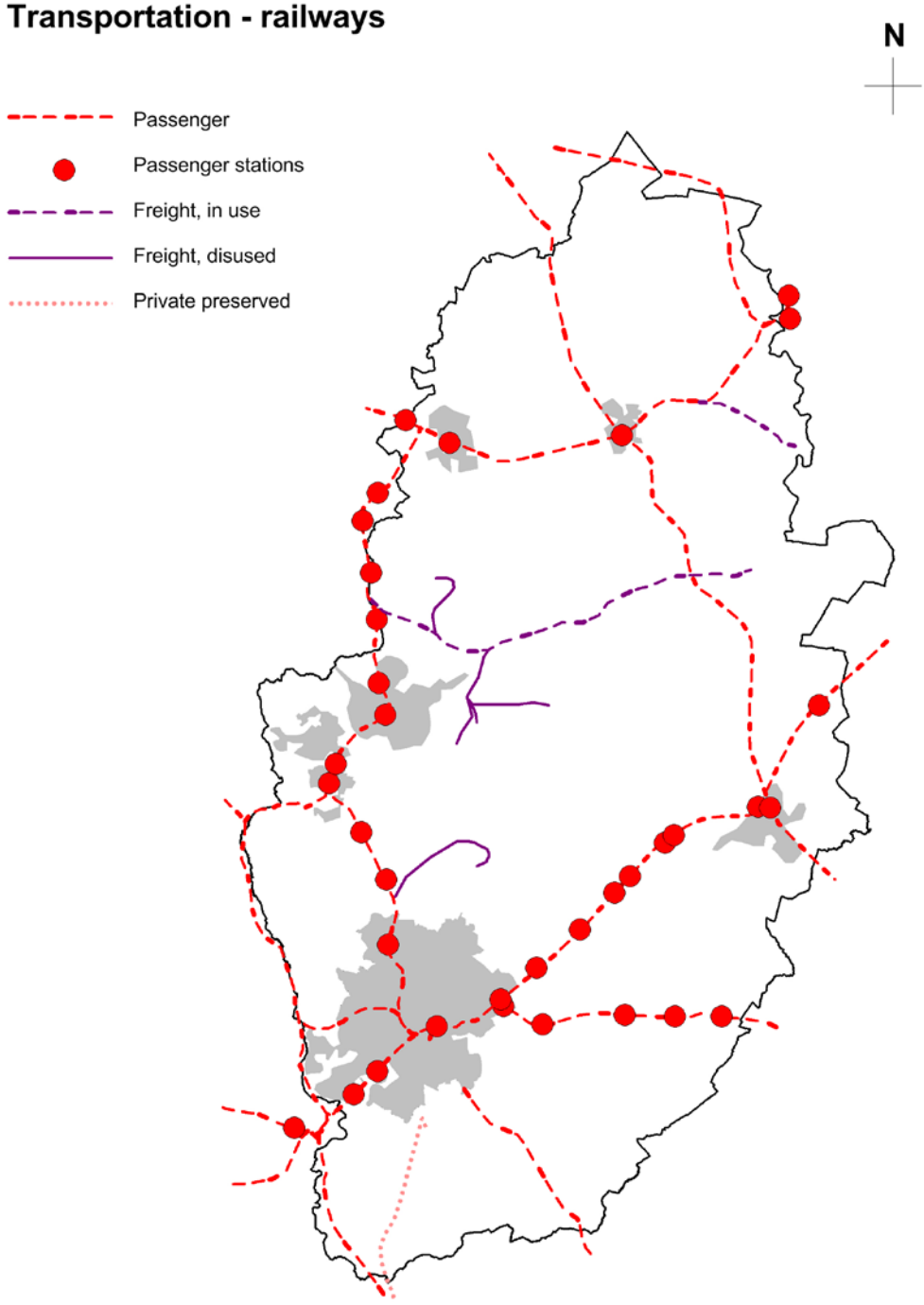
Transportation - navigable waterways

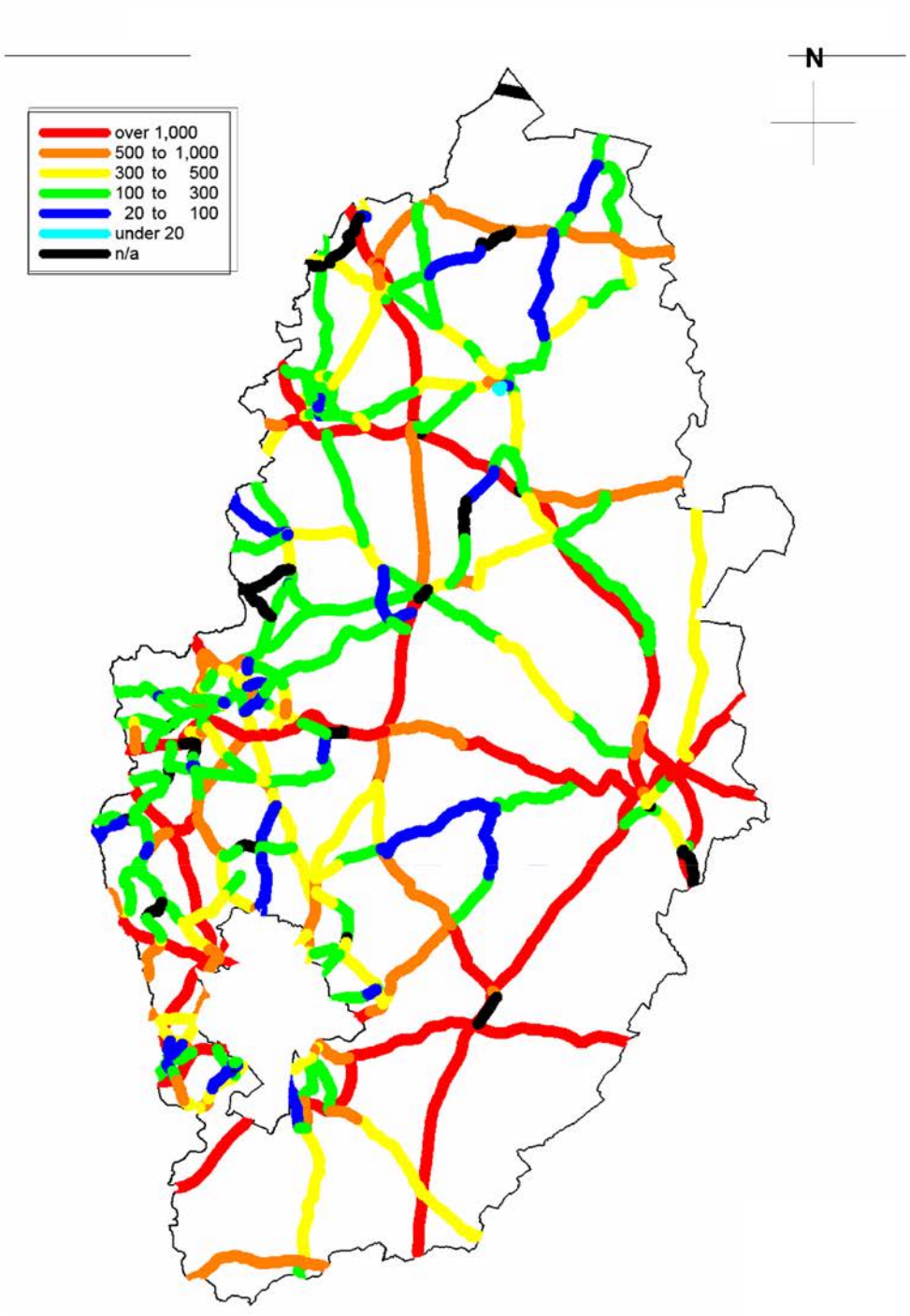




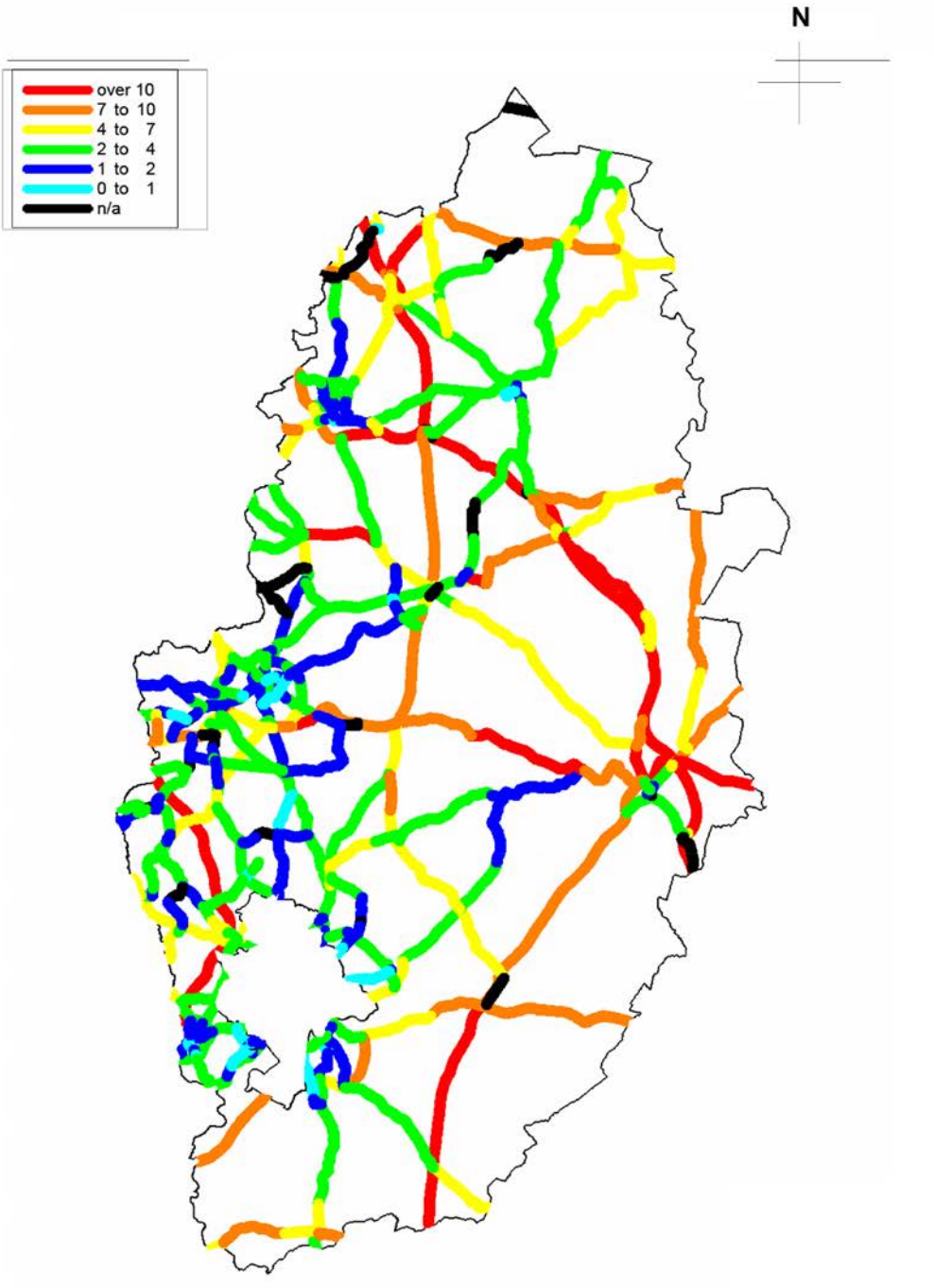
Transportation - railways

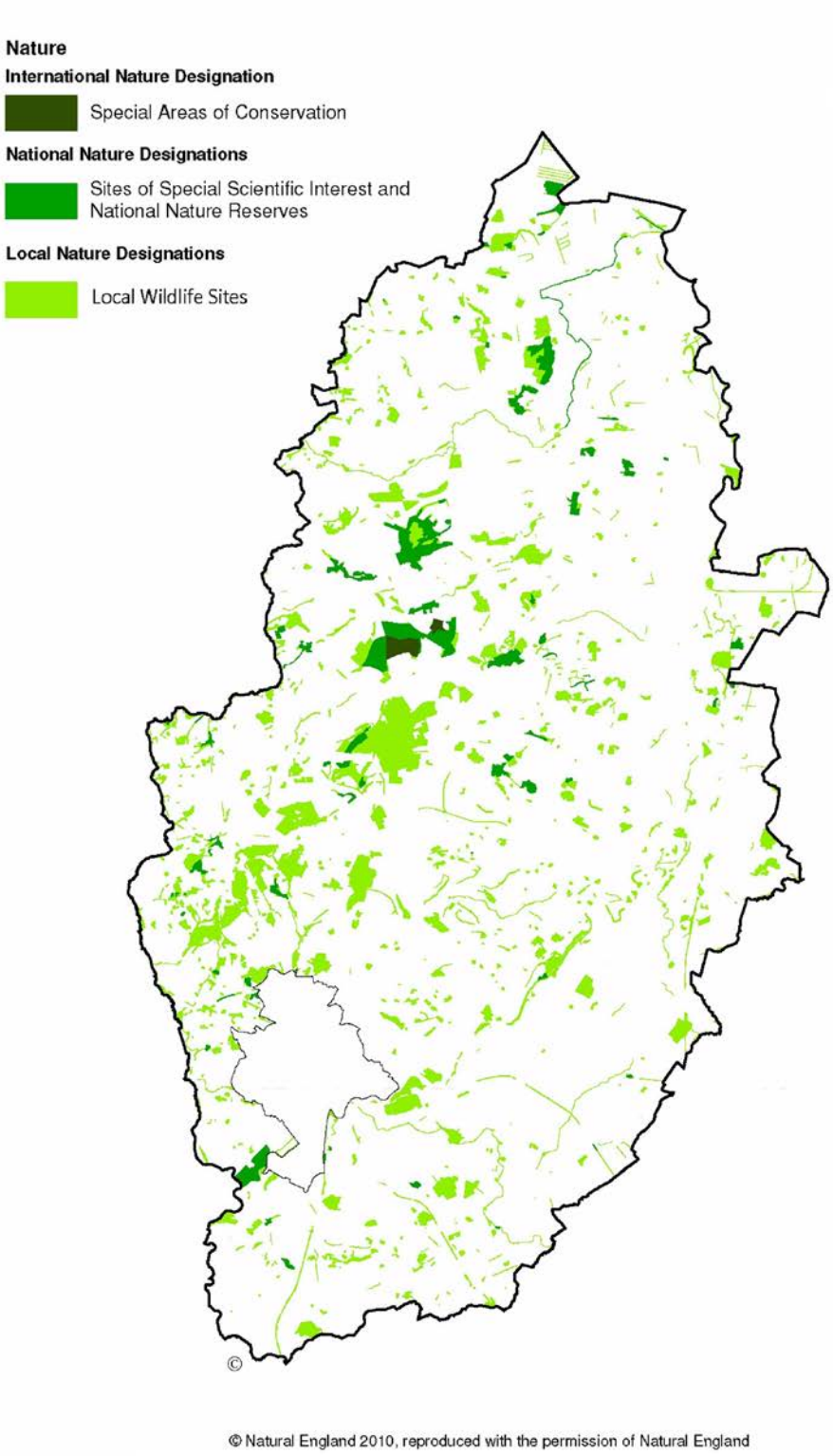


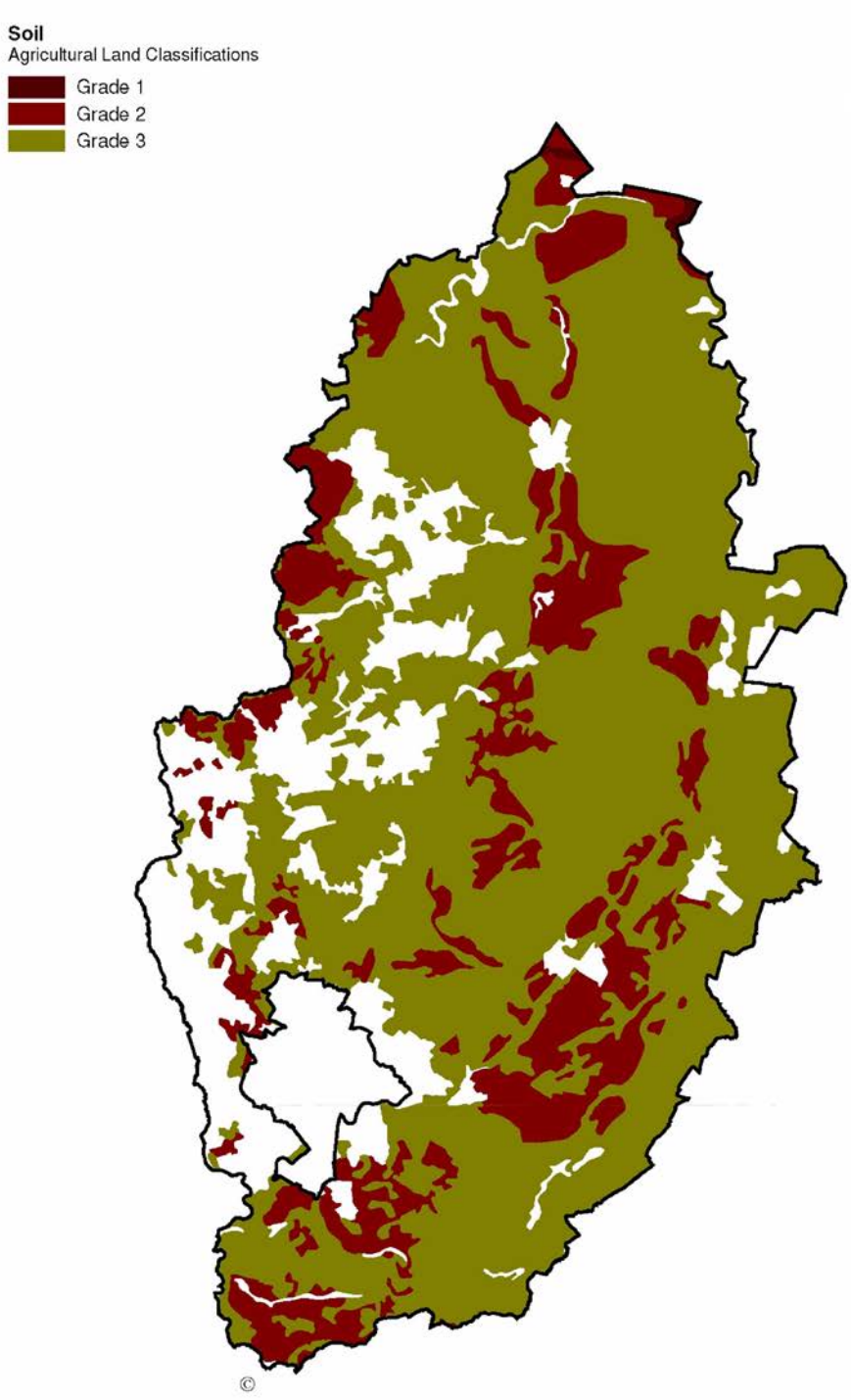
Average annual daily HGV's on roads - Nottinghamshire

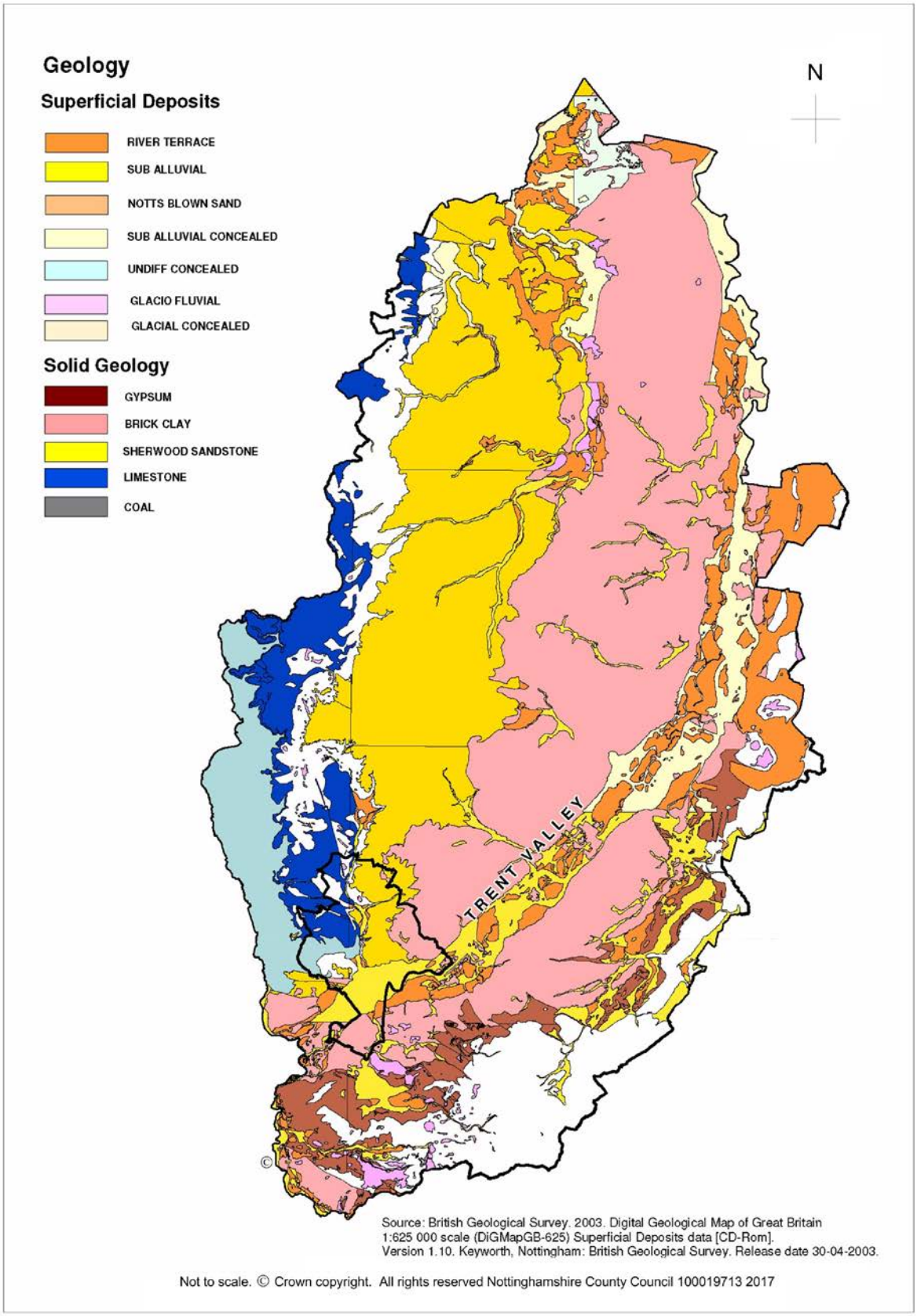


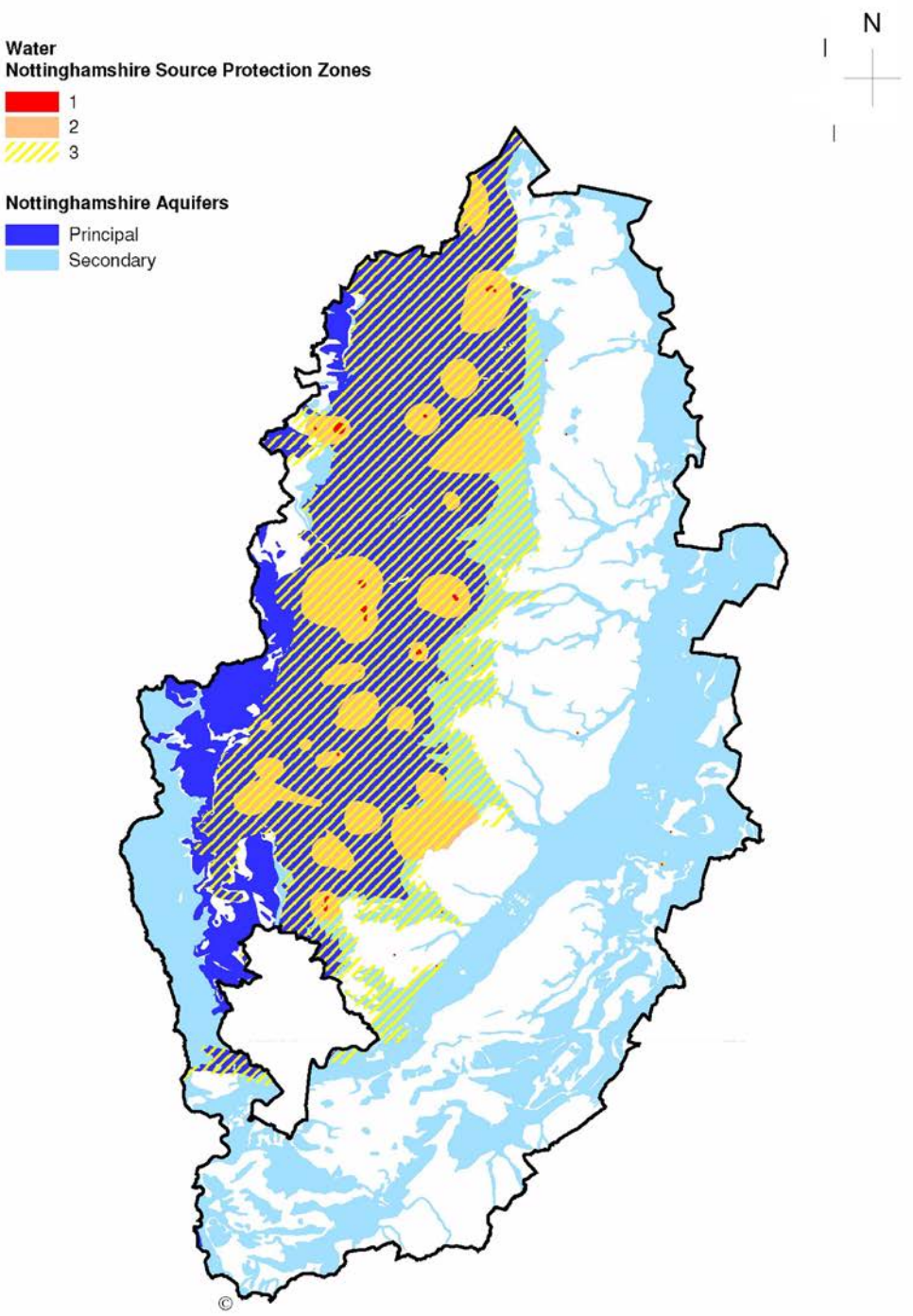
Percentage of HGV's on roads - Nottinghamshire








Geology
Superficial Deposits
RIVER TERRACE
SUB ALLUVIAL
NOTTS BLOWN SAND
SUB ALLUVIAL CONCEALED
UNDIFF CONCEALED
GLACIO FLUVIAL
GLACIAL CONCEALED
Solid Geology
GYPSUM
BRICK CLAY
SHERWOOD SANDSTONE
LIMESTONE
COAL
N
TRENT VALLEY
Source: British Geological Survey. 2003. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain
1:625 000 scale (DiGMapGB-625) Superficial Deposits data [CD-Rom].
Version 1.10. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey. Release date 30-04-2003.
Not to scale. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved Nottinghamshire County Council 100019713 2017



Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Appropriate Assessment (AA): The process required by EU Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive) for formal assessment of plans to ensure protection of integrity of Natura 2000 sites.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA): If National Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved in a specific area, a local authority must declare an AQMA and develop an Air Quality Action Plan to improve quality.
Biodiversity: The range of life forms that constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitats and ecosystems in which they live.
Conservation Area: An area designated by a local planning authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which should be preserved or enhanced.
Core Strategy: Where a two part local plan has been produced the core strategy is part 1. It is the part of the development plan for an area which sets out the local planning authority's long-term spatial vision for that area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery. Part 2 of the local plan should include site allocations and detailed policies against which planning applications will be assessed.
Development Plan: The statutory framework for planning decisions, comprising the local plans prepared by local planning authorities (including the County Council and District Councils) and neighbourhood plans where these have been adopted.
Green Belt: An area of land surrounding an urban area having five distinct purposes: To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, and; to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. (As set out in the NPPF, 2012).
Ha/ha (Hectare): An area of10, 000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.
Listed Building: A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP): A plan that identifies local biodiversity priorities and determines the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets. Often, but not always, LBAPs conform to county boundaries.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Established by a local authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan: A document that sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and strategic policies for a local authority area together with site allocations and detailed policies against which planning applications will be assessed.
Local Wildlife Site: Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group. These sites were formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).
National Planning Policy Framework: Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied.
Open Space: Any undeveloped land within the boundaries of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.
Planning Practice Guidance: A web-based resource introduced by the Government in 2014 which provides guidance on a range of planning issues.
Previously Developed Land: Land which has in the past been a developed site (also referred to as brownfield land)
Renewable Energy: The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.
Saved Policies: Existing policies in a local plan which have been saved by direction of the Secretary of State.
Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM): 'Scheduling' is shorthand for the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'. Historic England takes the lead in identifying sites in England which should be placed on the schedule.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group. These are now known as Local Wildlife Sites.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC): An area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. Such areas provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Local planning authorities are required to prepare this assessment in consultation with the Environment Agency. The SFRA will be used to refine information on the areas that may flood and will provide the basis for a sequential approach to development allocation and control.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA): A tool for appraising policies and proposals to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic objectives). All local plans must be subject to

this process and the Government's preferred approach is to combine this with the requirement for strategic environmental assessment.

Sustainable development: This has a number of definitions, one of which is "to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations."

Nottinghamshire County Council

SD6

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan

Duty to Co-operate Statement

December 2019