Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

Appendix D: Appraisal of Objectives and Policies

Updated October 2026

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INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains the assessment of:

- Plan Objectives;
- Policy Options and Reasonable Alternatives;
- Final Strategic Plan Policies (for Regulation 19 Publication Draft).

On the instruction of the Inspectors conducting the public examination into the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, further work has been undertaken on this Sustainability Appraisal. This further work can be summarised as:

- Taking account of the Plan's revised geographical scope following the withdrawal of Gedling from the Plan preparation process, including a reassessment of any reasonable alternatives that incorporated Gedling.
- Clarifying which alternatives have been selected as preferred options, and the reasons for these choices.
- Explaining the differences between the preferred Approach SA (December 2022) and the Publication Document SA (March 2025).

The Sustainability Appraisal Main Report has been amended to reflect these changes, and in addition includes a justification for the site thresholds used in the Sustainability Appraisal.

APPRAISAL OF OBJECTIVES

The objectives contained within the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are listed below.

Spatial Objectives

The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan contains the following strategic objectives:

1. **Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change:** to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, by locating development where it can be accessed by sustainable transport; requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction; reducing the risk of flooding; conserving and improving water quality; contributing to carbon neutrality; and addressing air, noise and other types of pollution.

2. **High quality new housing:** to manage an increase in the supply of housing and ensure the targets of the Plan are met and delivered in sustainable locations that maximise brownfield opportunities, deliver regeneration aims, and create and support mixed and balanced communities. In doing so, there will be a rebalancing of the housing mix to maximise choice and support people into home ownership, providing affordable, family, and self and custom build housing, and housing opportunities for older people, people with disabilities and Gypsies and Travellers.

3. **Economic prosperity for all:** to ensure economic growth is equitable and includes the knowledge-based economy. The City Centre will be enhanced by providing for new office, commercial, residential and leisure uses. In addition, opportunities will be maximised at the Boots Campus, Beeston Business Park, Nottingham Science Park, Bennerley Logistics Site and the Development Corporation sites at Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station and Toton together with other employment sites. Create the conditions for all people to participate in the economy, by providing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities, and supporting educational developments, including the expansion of the Universities and other higher education establishments. Where appropriate further development of tourism facilities will be supported.

4. **Flourishing and vibrant centres:** to create the conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and other centres. Responding to the changes in retail and leisure industries, including the growth of internet shopping by increasing leisure, residential, tourism, cultural and local services at a scale appropriate to the centre's position in the hierarchy in addition to accessibility improvements, environmental improvements, and town centre regeneration measures.

5. **Regeneration:** to maximise brownfield regeneration opportunities, to encourage the recycling of derelict land and ensure that regeneration supports and enhances opportunities for local communities and residents, leading to all neighbourhoods being neighbourhoods of choice, where people want to live.

6. **Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness:** to achieve sustainable well-designed development by promoting high quality locally distinct buildings and places that respect local character. To preserve and enhance the distinctive natural and built heritage, by protecting and enhancing the historic environment, including nationally recognised heritage assets, and by valuing the countryside for its productive qualities and ensuring its landscape character is maintained and enhanced.

7. **Achieving well-designed places in Greater Nottingham:** to create a strong sense of place with its own identity. Protecting and enhancing townscape and landscape character by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development and design. Ensure places are sustainable, functional, inclusive and are easy to get to, to navigate around and well-integrated with the existing community. Engage with the community, using appropriate planning tools such as design codes.

8. **Strong, safe, healthy and cohesive communities:** to plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and to design out crime, promote social interaction and create the conditions for communities to become strong, safe, healthy and cohesive. To address environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing and promote social interaction and inclusivity by design. Work with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities. Integrating health and service provision, and improving access to cultural, sport and leisure and lifelong learning activities.

9. **Opportunities for all:** to give all children and young people the best possible start in life by providing the highest quality educational, community, cultural, leisure and sport facilities, for instance through improving existing or providing new schools, further education establishments and Universities. Meet the needs of older and disabled people, especially through providing appropriate housing and employment opportunities and prevent the unnecessary loss of valued services and facilities.

10. **Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel**: to ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable and equitable way, addressing air and noise pollution, reducing the need to travel by private car, by encouraging convenient and reliable transport systems, particularly those focused on walking, cycling and public transport, by maximising opportunities for mixed use development. To support growth by expanded use of transport data systems aimed at reducing congestion and encouraging the electrification of vehicles and improving air quality.

11. **Protecting and improving natural assets:** to improve and provide new Blue and Green Infrastructure, including open spaces, by enhancing and developing the network of multi-functional green spaces for the benefit of people and wildlife. To improve their connectivity, accessibility and environmental quality, increasing ecosystem services, biodiversity and contributions to the Nature Recovery Network. Protecting and enhancing nature conservation sites and priority habitats, and their connectivity within the ecological network.

12. **Timely and viable infrastructure:** to make the best use of existing infrastructure and provide new and improved infrastructure which supports sustainable housing and economic growth. This will be achieved through ongoing engagement with infrastructure providers. A possible new station at Toton will become a part of a key transport interchange and focus for related growth. The expansion of the tram network will be explored, including potential new routes. Opportunities provided by existing transport infrastructure will be maximised and additional strategic transport improvements including capacity improvements to strategic highway junctions will be completed.

Outcome of the SA assessment

The SA assessment of the GNSP objectives have been reviewed as they have been developed. These reviews have led to amendments to the plan's objectives to ensure they are compatible with the SA objectives. The outcome of the SA assessment of the GNSP objectives compatibility with the SA objectives are shown below. Following the Inspectors' Post Hearing Note 2, October 2026 (ID7) the assessments have been reviewed to account for Gedling Borough's withdrawal from the Strategic Plan. Broxtowe, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough have confirmed that despite the withdrawal of Gedling, the Plan still has "substantially the same effect" on their areas as the previous version of the Plan including Gedling. The Plan strategy and objectives remain unchanged as a result of Gedling's withdrawal and following review it is considered the appraisals remain appropriate to

the revised Plan area. Further explanation and justification is provided under each relevant policy appraisal.

Compatible key

++	**Strongly compatible** This means that the SA objective and the Greater Nottingham Strategy Plan objective are strongly compatible.
+	**Compatible** This means that the SA objective and the Greater Nottingham Strategy Plan objective are compatible.
?	**Uncertain** This means that it is not known (or uncertain) on the relationship between the SA objective and Greater Nottingham Strategy Plan objective.
0	**No relationship** This means that there is no relationship (or no impact) between the SA objective and Greater Nottingham Strategy Plan objective.
-	**Incompatible** This means that the SA objective and the Greater Nottingham Strategy Plan objective are not compatible.

Compatibility table

SA objectives	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan objectives											
	1. Climate change	2. High quality new housing	3. Economic prosperity for all	4. Town centres	5. Regeneration	6. Local distinctiveness	7. Well-designed places	8. Communities	9. Opportunities for all	10. Sustainable transport systems	11. Natural assets	12. Infrastructure
1. Housing	+	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++
2. Employment and Jobs	+	++	++	++	+	0	0	+	++	++	0	++
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	+	+	++	+	+	+	?	+	+	++	+	++
4. Shopping Centres	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+
5. Health and Well Being	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	+
6. Community Safety	0	+	0	++	++	0	++	++	+	++	+	+
7. Social Inclusion	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+
8. Transport	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++
9. Brownfield Land	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++
10. Energy and Climate Change	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	0	++	++	?
11. Pollution and Air Quality	++	?	?	+	?	0	+	+	+	++	++	?
12. Flooding and Water Quality	++	?	?	0	?	+	+	0	0	0	++	++
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0
14. Landscape	+	?	?	+	+	++	++	+	0	+	++	?
15. Built and Historic Environment	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management	++	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	++	++	0

Compatibility commentary table

SA objective	Assessment findings
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA's objectives: - ii. High quality new housing; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans for housing growth to ensure that housing needs are met, including provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. The Plan aims to achieve well-designed places which include consideration on how new housing is planned. There is a connection between well-designed places and strong, safe, healthy and cohesive communities. The Plan promotes sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel which means that housing growth will be in sustainable and accessible locations. The Plan seeks to make best use of existing and provide new infrastructure to support housing growth.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA's objective: - ii. High quality new housing; - iii. Economic prosperity for all; - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - ix. Opportunities for all; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans for economic growth and job opportunities in construction sector including house building industry as well as business parks, employment areas and city, town and local centres. The Plan promotes sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel which means that most job opportunities will be in sustainable and accessible locations such as town centres and transport hubs. However, it is noted some employment uses such as warehouse type uses tend to be in less sustainable locations and some employment uses will be incompatible with existing uses at sustainable locations. The Plan seeks to make best use of existing

SA objective	Assessment findings
	and provide new infrastructure to support economic growth. The following objectives have been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: - vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; and - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a high quality modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - iii. Economic prosperity for all; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans for economic growth including high quality modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies. The Plan promotes sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel which means that economic growth will be in sustainable locations. The Plan seeks to make best use of existing and provide new infrastructure to support economic growth. There is one objective where the impact is not known: - vii. Achieving well-designed places.
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - ix. Opportunities for all; and - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans for protection and enhancement of shopping centres supported by sustainable transport systems. The vitality and viability of shopping centres can survive if centres are well-designed. There is a connection between well-designed places and strong, safe, healthy and cohesive communities. The design of public realm including the safety of shopping centres attract shoppers and businesses. The Plan also plans for opportunities for all to provide the highest quality

SA objective	Assessment findings
	inclusive educational, community, cultural, leisure and sport facilities and to prevent the unnecessary loss of valued services and facilities. The shopping centres are where those services and facilities tend to be.
5. Health and Well-Being To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan strongly support this SA objective:- - ii. High quality new housing; - iii. Economic prosperity for all; - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - ix. Opportunities for all; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to improve health and well-being. The provision of good quality housing is of critical importance for people's health and well-being. The Plan also plans for opportunities for all to provide the highest quality inclusive educational, community, cultural, leisure and sport facilities and to prevent the unnecessary loss of valued services and facilities. The shopping centres are where those health services and facilities tend to be. The Plan seeks well-designed places to be sustainable, functional, inclusive and are easy to get to, to navigate around and well-integrated with the existing community. The Plan seeks to plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and promote social interaction and inclusivity by design. The Plan seeks to ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable way by encouraging sustainable transport systems, particularly walking, cycling and public transport. The Plan also plans to improve and provide new network of multi-functional green spaces, woodlands, rivers, canals and water bodies for the benefit of people.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - v. Regeneration; - vii. Well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; and - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel.

SA objective	Assessment findings
	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to improve community safety. The Plan encourages the re-use of brownfield land by bringing back derelict land back into use and town centre regeneration measures. The Plan seeks well-designed places to be sustainable, functional, inclusive and are easy to get to, to navigate around and well-integrated with the existing community. The Plan promotes social interaction and inclusivity using share spaces and good design including designing out crime. Natural surveillance is key to community safety. The Plan encourages sustainable transport systems, particularly walking, cycling and public transport through implementing behavioural change measures. The following objectives have been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; - iii. Economic prosperity for all; and - vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - ii. High quality new housing; - iii. Economic prosperity for all; - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - ix. Opportunities for all; and - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion. The Plan plans for housing growth to ensure that needs are met and to support mixed and balanced communities. The Plan also seeks people to participate in the economy by providing new and protecting existing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities and supporting educational developments at all levels. The Plan also plans to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area. The Plan seeks well-designed places to be sustainable, functional, inclusive and are easy to get to, to navigate around and well-integrated with the existing community. The Plan seeks to plan positively for the

SA objective	Assessment findings
	provision and use of shared spaces and promote social interaction and inclusivity by design. The Plan also plans for opportunities for all to provide the highest quality inclusive educational, community, cultural, leisure and sport facilities and to prevent the unnecessary loss of valued services and facilities. The Plan seeks to ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable way by encouraging sustainable transport systems, particularly walking, cycling and public transport.
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; - ii. High quality new housing; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure and to improve travel choice and accessibility to jobs and services as well as cultural, sport and leisure and lifelong learning activities. The Plan aims to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts through locating development where it can be highly accessible by sustainable transport. The Plan seeks high quality new homes located in sustainable locations. The Plan seeks well-designed places to be sustainable, functional, inclusive and are easy to get to, to navigate around and well-integrated with the existing community. The Plan seeks to improve access to cultural, sport and leisure and lifelong learning activities. The Plan also plans to make the best use of existing and provide new infrastructure, where required to support housing and economic growth, and make sure it is sustainable.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - ii. High quality new housing; - iii. Economic prosperity for all; - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - v. Regeneration; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities;

SA objective	Assessment findings
	- x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to make efficient use of brownfield land by ensuring brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised and to encourage the recycling of derelict and other urban land. The Plan seeks that brownfield opportunities are maximised when planning for new housing and employment development and promotes town centre regeneration measures. Well-designed places on brownfield land create strong sense of place with its own identity. The Plan seeks to plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and promote social interaction and inclusivity by design. The Plan also plans to make the best use of existing and provide new infrastructure, where required to support housing and economic growth, and make sure it is sustainable.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; - vii. Achieving well-designed places; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, through well-designed places including environmentally sensitive design and construction. The Plan encourages the use of sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel will benefit climate change. The Plan plans to increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change by enhancing and developing the network of multi-functional green spaces. There is only one objective where the compatibility is not known: – xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. There is only one objective which has been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: – viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities.

SA objective	Assessment findings
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, through well-designed places including environmentally sensitive design and construction and addressing air, noise and other types of pollution. The Plan plans to manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution by promoting sustainable transport systems which will reduce air and noise pollution. The Plan also plans to improve and provide new blue-green infrastructure, including open spaces, by enhancing and developing the network of multi-functional green spaces which will reduce pollution. The following objectives where the compatibility is not known are: – ii. High quality new housing; – iii. Economic prosperity for all; – v. Regeneration; and – xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. There is only one objective which has been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: – vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to reduce the risk of flooding, conserve and improve water quality. The Plan plans to improve and provide new blue infrastructure and to protect and enhance the ecological network of nature conservation sites and priority habitats including rivers, canals and water bodies, woodlands and areas of natural and semi natural

SA objective	Assessment findings
	grassland. The Plan also plans to make the best use of existing and provide new and improved blue-green infrastructure, where required to support housing and economic growth, and make sure it is sustainable. The following objectives where the compatibility is not known are: – ii. High quality new housing; – iii. Economic prosperity for all; and – v. Regeneration. The following objectives have been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: - iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - ix. Opportunities for all; and - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; and - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to improve and provide new blue-green infrastructure, to protect and enhance the ecological network of nature conservation sites and priority habitats including rivers, canals and water bodies, woodlands and areas of natural and semi natural grassland. The Plan also plans to increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change by enhancing and developing the network of multi-functional green spaces. The following objectives have been assessed to have no relationship with these SA objectives: - iii. Economic prosperity for all; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: – vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness; – vii. Achieving well-designed places; and – xi. Protecting and improving natural assets. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to enhance and maintain the landscape character and to

SA objective	Assessment findings
	promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, character, landscape and culture. The Plan also plans to improve and provide new network of multi-functional green spaces, woodlands, rivers, canals and water bodies. The following objectives where the impact is not known are: – ii. High quality new housing; – iii. Economic prosperity for all; and – xii. Timely and viable infrastructure. There is only one objective which has been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: – ix. Opportunities for all.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness; and - vii. Achieving well-designed places. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to protect and enhance the townscape character and historic character. The Plans requires new development to be well-designed which should respect local character and to preserve and enhance the distinctive built heritage.
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	The following objectives in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are strongly compatible with these SA objectives: - i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change; - v. Regeneration; - x. Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel; and - xi. Protecting and improving natural assets. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan plans to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, through locating development where it can be highly accessible by sustainable transport, requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction, reducing the risk of flooding, and contributing to carbon neutrality in line with local targets which would have positive use of natural resources. The Plan also seeks to ensure that brownfield regeneration opportunities are

SA objective	Assessment findings
	maximised which again represent a positive use of natural resources and prioritisation of this would protect greenfield land. The Plan promotes sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel will reduce the levels of fossil fuels consumed through car use. The Plan also plans to improve and provide new network of multi-functional green spaces, woodlands, rivers, canals and water bodies. The following objectives have been assessed to have no relationship with this SA objective: - vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness; - viii. Strong, safe healthy and cohesive communities; - ix. Opportunities for all; and - xii. Timely and viable infrastructure.

APPRAISAL OF POLICIES

The appraisal of policy options has been undertaken in four stages, mirroring and appraising the Strategic Plan as it progresses. The first stage involved the identification of policy topics, the identification of broad policy options and their appraisal. These options were consulted upon with key stakeholders. A summary of this stage is included in the Preferred Approach: Sustainability Appraisal Report with the appraisals themselves included in the Policy Options document. Consultee comments can be found in Appendix C. Stage one was completed prior to consultation on the Preferred Approach consultations.

The second stage supported the Preferred Approach Consultation and therefore focused on the vision and spatial objectives, spatial strategy, housing distribution and employment provision and economic development. These appraisals can be found within the Preferred Approach: Sustainability Appraisal Report.

The third set of appraisals have developed these assessments further, appraising alternative policy approaches in the Sustainability Appraisal published alongside the regulation 19 Strategic Plan. These appraisals have been reviewed in the light of Gedling's withdrawal from the Strategic Plan and any references to Gedling that are not relevant to the new Plan area have been removed. The appraisals are considered to remain appropriate, with any implications of Gedling's withdrawal explained within the appraisals.

The fourth set of assessments (in the "Final Policies" section of this document) appraise the final policies contained within the publication draft Strategic Plan. These have now also been reviewed in the light of Gedling's withdrawal, and similarly are considered to remain appropriate.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoring Table

The table below provides guide on how to provide a score for each SA objective.

Major positive ++	**Minor positive +**	**Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)**	**Minor negative -**	**Major negative --**
The policy would have a significant positive impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor positive impact on a significant number of the questions	The policy would have a minor positive impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	Unknown effect or the policy has no implications for the objective	The policy would have a minor negative impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	The policy would have a significant negative impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor negative impact on a significant number of the questions

POLICY 1: CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, ENERGY AND MANAGING FLOOD RISK

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

Options	Is it a reasonable alternative?
Retain existing policy approach as set out in the Core Strategy which is a more generic approach which with the exception of water use does not include specific measurable measures.	Yes
Publication Draft policy approach of retaining the existing Core Strategy policy approach but also recognising the role of BGI in addressing climate change and requiring new buildings to achieve net zero regulated operational emissions.	Yes
As above but requiring new buildings to meet standards that sets higher energy use intensity and space heating demand limits and limits on embodied carbon.	Yes
Do not have a policy	No – Paragraph 11 of the NPPF states that all plans should mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects.

POLICY 1: CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, ENERGY AND MANAGING FLOOD RISK REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain existing policy approach as set out in the Core Strategy, which is a more generic approach which with the exception of water use does not include specific measurable measures.
B - Publication Draft policy approach of retaining the existing Core Strategy policy approach but also recognising the role of BGI in addressing climate change and requiring new buildings to achieve net zero regulated operational emissions.
C - As above but requiring new buildings to meet standards that set higher energy use intensity and space heating demand limits and limits on embodied carbon.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	+	?	All options will have a positive impact on the quality of housing stock. The impact of option C, whilst achieving higher standards, may be to decrease the affordability of new housing due to significantly higher build costs. As such the impact of option C is uncertain.	

2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	0	All options are likely to have a neutral impact on jobs and productivity.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	?	?	Option A is likely to have a neutral impact. However, uncertain for options B and C as it may result in more attractive units with lower running costs but option C may significantly increase the build costs thereby making new development less attractive.	
4. Shopping Centres	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre,	0	?	?	Option A is likely to have a neutral impact. However, uncertain for	

Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	district centre or local centre?				options B and C as it may be that higher standards in relation to emissions either increase the build costs thereby making redevelopment less attractive, or result in more attractive units with lower running costs.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	++	++	All options promote health and wellbeing by mitigating the impacts of climate changes. Options B and C provide opportunities to improve access generally, through promoting active travel, and improving access to BGI. These options also seek to minimise energy demand for heating, lighting and cooling.	

6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	All options will have a neutral effect on this objective. Policies that manage the design and specific location of development would have a greater impact on achieving this objective.	Other policies should include criteria that address design and layout, providing safe communities.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	?	?	As for objective 4, in relation to the number of facilities, option A is likely to have a neutral impact. However, uncertain for options B and C as it may be that higher standards in relation to emissions either increase the build costs thereby making redevelopment less attractive, or result in more attractive units with lower running costs.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?	0	+	+	Options B and C make specific reference to measures that enable	

transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?				sustainable lifestyles such as promoting active travel through design and layout to ensure accessibility to everyday services and facilities on foot, by bicycle or public transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	+	+	Options 2 and 3 require development to integrate with existing BGI, recognizing the role of BGI in addressing climate change.	Other policies within the Strategic Plan should seek to minimize impact on biodiversity.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?	++	++	++	All three options will have a major positive impact on this objective. Options B and C will have a greater impact than	

and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water,				option A as all policy criteria are likely to be met. Option C sets limits on energy use, space heating demand and embodied carbon and the impact will be greater than for option B which requires new buildings to achieve net zero (regulated operational emissions).	

		food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?					
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.		• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	+	++	++	All three options will have a positive impact on this objective. Options B and C will have a greater impact than option A, resulting from a reduction in the use of fossil fuels, promotion of active travel and enhanced linkages to BGI.	Strategic policies should ensure sites incorporate principles of 20-minute neighbourhoods, including the provision of local services and facilities, and the provision of non-car based transport infrastructure to these facilities and those outside the site.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.		• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality?	+	+	+	All three options support the precautionary principle and sequential test. Options B and C also address surface water runoff in	Need a policy relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve

	• Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?				accordance with the NPPF.	water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space?	0	+	+	Option A will have a neutral impact on this objective, albeit that an indirect impact of this policy will be to reduce the impact of climate change and improve the natural environment. Options B and C will have a positive impact as reference is made to integration with existing BGI and contribution to offsite networks.	

	• Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?					
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	+	+	Option A will have a neutral impact on this objective, albeit that an indirect impact of this policy will be to reduce the impact of climate change and improve the natural environment. Options B and C will have a positive impact as reference is made to integration with existing BGI and contribution to offsite networks, thereby improving visual amenity.	Landscape protection and enhancement policy criteria should be included in the Strategic Plan.
15. Built and Historic Environment	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the	0	+	+	Options B and C include specific reference to the need for the potential	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the protection and

To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.		townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration?				impacts of SuDS on the setting of heritage assets to be taken into account.	enhancement of local character, distinctiveness and heritage assets

	• Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?					
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	++	++	Options 2 and 3 require development to integrate with existing BGI, recognizing the role of BGI in addressing climate change. In addition, these options require waste minimization through using recycled/ secondary aggregates and reusing material from excavation.	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the use of raw materials, promote sustainable design and construction and the protection of best and most versatile land.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF APPRAISALS

Policy 1: Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy and Managing Flood Risk	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain existing policy approach as set out in the Core Strategy, which is a more generic approach which with the exception of water use does not include specific measurable measures.	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0
B - Publication Draft policy approach of retaining the existing Core Strategy policy approach but also recognising the role of BGI in addressing climate change and requiring new buildings to achieve net zero regulated operational emissions	+	0	?	?	++	0	?	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++
C - As above but requiring new buildings to meet standards that sets higher energy use intensity and space heating demand limits, sets net zero regulated and unregulated emissions targets and limits on embodied carbon.	?	0	?	?	++	0	?	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++

Summary

All options score positives against a number of objectives, with all scoring major positives in relation to energy and climate change.

However, Options B and C score positives against a number of additional objectives as they would set higher standards than the existing ACS policy. This includes higher scoring against objectives 8,9, 13, 14, 15 and 16. It is noted in the commentary text that there are relative differences between the options, for example option C has greater benefits in relation to objective 10, however they score the same due to the SA framework questions and criteria.

Options B and C score similarly across all objectives. However, option C would have an uncertain impact on housing as there may be a decrease in the affordability of new housing due to significantly higher build costs. Option B was selected because it strengthens the existing policy by introducing clear net-zero requirements and recognising the role of blue-green infrastructure, resulting in wider sustainability benefits. It was preferred to Option C because it provides a more proportionate and deliverable approach, avoiding the potential effects of significantly higher construction costs on housing affordability and viability.

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to affect the assessment findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate primarily to development management policy requirements concerning climate change mitigation, sustainable design, construction standards, energy efficiency and flood risk management, rather than the spatial distribution of development or geographically specific locations. As a result, the sustainability effects identified are largely independent of the geographical extent of the Plan area and would apply consistently across the remaining authorities. The reasonable alternatives therefore remain appropriate and no changes to the scoring are considered necessary as a consequence of Gedling's withdrawal.

POLICY 2: SPATIAL STRATEGY

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a reasonable alternative?
Retain existing policy approach as set out in the Core Strategy of urban concentration. Most development located within or adjoining the main built-up area and Key Settlements identified for growth (N.B: "including adjacent to Hucknall" has been removed")	Yes
Do not have a spatial strategy policy.	No. Paragraph 17 of the NPPF states that development plans must include strategic policies to address each local planning authority's priorities for the development and use of land in its area.
Disperse development broadly beyond the principal urban area, within existing and new settlements that are within or beyond the Green Belt.	Yes
Prioritise new development that can protect and enhance the strategic river corridors, canal corridors, the Greenwood Community Forest and urban fringe areas, and/or prioritise other blue-green Infrastructure assets.	Yes
Focus on location of new development with regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure.	Yes
Alongside the strategic location of development, include strategic policy criteria that should be applied to proposals to ensure sustainable development, such as maximising blue and green infrastructure, meeting identified housing needs, promoting public transport and active travel, delivering 20-minute neighbourhoods, creating attractive places, and delivering economic growth.	Yes

POLICY 2: SPATIAL STRATEGY

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

Five reasonable alternatives were identified, four of which were clearly spatial (A to D below) whilst a fifth (E below) was identified as it was considered likely to support the sustainability of which ever spatial strategy was selected for the Strategic Plan.

A - Retain existing policy approach as set out in the Core Strategy of urban concentration. Most development located within or adjoining the main built-up area and Key Settlements identified for growth. (N.B: "including adjacent to Hucknall" has been removed")

B - Disperse development broadly beyond the principal urban area, within existing or new settlements that are within or beyond the Green Belt.

C - Prioritise new development that can protect and enhance the strategic river corridors, canal corridors, the Greenwood Community Forest and urban fringe areas, and/or prioritise other blue-green Infrastructure assets.

D - Focus on location of new development with regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure.

E - Alongside the strategic location of development, include strategic policy criteria that should be applied to proposals to ensure sustainable development, such as maximising blue and green infrastructure, meeting identified housing needs, promoting public transport and active travel, delivering compact and connected neighbourhoods, creating attractive places, and delivering economic growth.

The tables below describe the appraisal of each of these reasonable alternatives, including how they scored and any mitigation identified to address sustainability shortcomings.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	+	+	+ +	+ +	These options address the strategic distribution of development across the plan area, including housing. All options will deliver the required housing stock. Major positive for options A and D because the location of new housing growth would be within and adjoining the main built up area and would have regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure. Minor positive for options B and C because each option would provide policy approach for new housing growth to meet housing requirement, which would involve the range and affordability of new housing for all social groups. Option E includes the strategic priority that, where pertinent, developments meet identified housing needs.	In respect of option C, the policy would need to ensure that development is located outside of flood zones to allow an enhanced green space or buffer zone next to the river to ensure suitable biodiversity and environmental enhancements.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	+	+	+	+ +	These options address the strategic distribution of development across the plan area, including employment. Minor positive for all options because each option would provide policy approach for new economic development growth which should provide new jobs. Option E includes the consideration of economic growth as a strategic priority.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	+	+	+ +	+ +	All options perform positively against this objective. However, options A and D are identified as major positive because the location of new employment, retail and other types of development growth would be within and adjoining the main built up area and would have regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure. Minor positive for options B and C because each option would provide policy approach for new economic development growth. Option E includes specific consideration of blue and green infrastructure, public transport, active travel, 20-minute neighbourhoods, and economic growth.	In respect of option C, the policy would need to ensure that development is located outside of flood zones to allow an enhanced green space or buffer zone next to the river to ensure suitable biodiversity and environmental enhancements.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+ +	+	?	?	+	Option A will deliver development within the main built-up area and key settlements, of which contain city, district, and local centres. Option B is similar however it would benefit centres within key settlements more, to the detriment of centres within the main built up area, as more development would be dispersed to these locations. Uncertain for options C and D as it depends on the locations and proposals of new development, it is considered that the impact of the options on shopping centres is uncertain.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	+ +	?	+	Prioritising new development that protects and enhances blue and green infrastructure (Option C) will have health and wellbeing benefits as this will provide accessible open space, including natural greenspace, recreational areas, sports pitches, and active travel routes. Uncertain for options A, B and D as it depends on the locations and proposals of new development. It is expected that large housing allocations would provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure which could provide opportunities for recreational physical activity.	Ensure that new development does not affect access to health services and provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure. Opportunities to promote the enhancement of blue green infrastructure should be encouraged.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	0	All options will have a neutral effect on this objective. Policies that manage the design and specific location of development would have a greater impact on achieving this objective.	Strategic policy criteria (Option E) should include criteria that address design and layout, providing safe communities.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	0	+	0	+	Option A will direct development towards the main urban area where most deprived areas are located. Whilst Option B may direct development away from most deprived areas within the main urban area, overall it is considered neutral. Options C would, by preserving and enhancing BGI protect existing cultural assets, encourage community activities related to local BGI and provide educational environments. Option D is neutral as transport infrastructure will not influence this objective.	Strategic policy criteria (included in Option E) should include requirements that developments deliver sustainable and prosperous communities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+ +	-	+	+ +	+ +	Options A and D score major positive against this objective as they would utilise existing transport infrastructure within urban areas, minimise impacts on the environment and reduce journeys undertaken by private cars. Option D will help develop transport networks. Option B would, due to the reduced transport infrastructure beyond the main built up area and key settlements , not use existing infrastructure, minimise impacts on the environment, reduce journeys by private car or increase accessibility to services. Option C would help develop active travel infrastructure (walking and cycling).	Option B would be mitigated by policies in the strategic plan that require significant improvements to public transport and active travel infrastructure. This should be identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and its viability tested within the viability appraisal.

9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+ +	--	?	?	+	Whilst Option A would still result in the use of greenfield land to deliver its housing and employment targets, it would make the most efficient use of brownfield land within the urban area Option B would require the use of significant areas of greenfield land as there is unlikely to be sufficient brownfield opportunities adjacent to existing settlements or within locations identified to deliver new settlements. Option C and D are unknown as it depends on the locations selected for development. Option D is likely to locate development within urban areas where transport infrastructure is located, however it may direct development to transport nodes within or closer to locations beyond the built-up area.	If available, the selection of locations with brownfield land available would improve Option B's performance against this objective.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							Option C could direct development towards existing BGI where brownfield opportunities may or may not exist. Option E would include criteria that promote sustainable development. This would comprise the use of brownfield land	

10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+	?	+ +	+	+	Option C scores major positive against this objective as the prioritisation of BGI will reduce urban heat island effects, sequester carbon, reduce carbon (by increasing active travel opportunities), increase resilience of biodiversity to climate change, help people adapt to climate change and increase ecosystem services. Option B may result in a less sustainable distribution of development and may increase private car use and carbon emissions. However, this will depend on the locations selected for growth. Option A would have a minor positive effect on this objective. It is likely to deliver a more sustainable distribution of development. Option D would have a positive impact as this option would have regard	Policies within the Strategic Plan should encourage BGI, improve the energy efficiency of new buildings, and renewable energy generation.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							to existing and proposed public transport infrastructure, particularly public transport.	
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	-	--	+ +	+	+	Option A would increase development within the Nottingham Urban Area Agglomeration zone. Option B is likely to increase the use of private car as development is distributed across a wider area, including outlying settlements where there is less public transport provision and private car journeys would be longer. The promotion of BGI within Option C will help mitigate air, noise and water pollution. Option D's impact on pollution will be minor positive as locating new development alongside new or existing public transport infrastructure will help manage air pollution.	Strategic policies should ensure sites incorporate principles of 20-minute neighbourhoods, including the provision of local services and facilities, and the provision of non-car based transport infrastructure to these facilities and those outside the site. Need a policy relating to pollution and air quality for new development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	+ +	?	+	Whilst option A would direct development to locations within or adjacent to the main urban area where there are significant areas of within Flood Zones 2 and 3 (primarily within the Trent Valley), the effects of this option remain uncertain as elevated areas outside these flood zones could provide locations for development. Option C would, through the provision of BGI, provide land for flood water storage and improvements in water quality. Options B and D's effects on this objective will also depend on the locations of development.	Need a policy relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	+ +	?	+	For options A, B and D, it depends on the locations and proposals of new development. Option C would have a major positive effect on this objective as protection and enhancement of BGI would have clear benefits to the natural environment.	Strategic policies should embed BGI within development requirements. This should optimize opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, active travel, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. Priority habitats should be created, connected, protected and enhanced to improve the ecological network.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	-	?	?	+	Option B is likely to have an adverse effect on landscape as the dispersal of development across the plan area is likely to create more urban townscapes in areas of more rural character. Whilst this could be mitigated to a degree through site selection, the overall effect will be an urbanisation of landscapes locally. Conversely, Option A would focus development within urban townscapes where it would be easier to accommodate visually. The effects of Options C and D upon this objective would depend on the location, some of which may be in less urbanised environments.	Informed by site appraisals, strategic site policies in the Strategic Plan should promote landscape protection and enhancement. Landscape protection and enhancement policy criteria should be included in the Strategic Plan. Landscape and visual impacts of development in urban fringe locations could be reduced by integrating it with the existing urban area and by avoiding fringe locations that have sensitive landscape features and/or are valued for their visual amenity.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	?	+	?	+	It depends on the locations and proposals of new development in relation to existing designated and non-designated heritage assets (including Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, locally interest buildings and archaeology) and whether the proposals would respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character. There may be opportunities for heritage led regeneration projects to include housing. Promoting growth alongside BGI (Option C) would however, where appropriate to do so, enable the preservation of existing heritage assets and their setting.	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the protection and enhancement of local character, distinctiveness and heritage assets

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	+	--	?	?	+	Option B would result in the loss of significantly more greenfield land if development is redirected away from the main urban area towards outlying settlements where there is less brownfield land available. Conversely, Option A would be minor positive. Option C is uncertain as it depends on the location development that is being delivered alongside existing and new BGI. This may or may not be brownfield. The effect of Option D is also unknown, as this will depend on the locations of development selected. Some may be located in more urban areas (for example close to railway stations in rural areas).	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the use of raw materials, promote sustainable design and construction and the protection of best and most versatile land.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF APPRAISALS

Policy 2: Spatial Strategy	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain existing policy approach as set out in the Core Strategy of urban concentration. Most development located within or adjoining the main built-up area and Key Settlements identified for growth.	++	+	++	++	?	0	+	++	++	+	-	-	?	+	?	+
B - Disperse development broadly beyond the principal urban area, within existing or new settlements that are within or beyond the Green Belt.	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	-	--	?	--	?	?	-	?	--
C - Prioritise new development that can protect and enhance the strategic river corridors, canal corridors, the Greenwood Community Forest and urban fringe areas, and/or prioritise other blue-green Infrastructure assets.	+	+	+	?	++	0	+	+	?	++	++	++	++	?	+	?
D - Focus on location of new development with regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure.	++	+	++	?	?	0	0	++	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?
E - Alongside the strategic location of development, include strategic policy criteria that should be applied to proposals to ensure sustainable development, such as maximising blue and green infrastructure, meeting identified housing needs, promoting public transport and active travel, delivering 20-minute neighbourhoods, creating attractive places, and delivering economic growth.	++	++	++	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process has resulted in a small amendment to Option A through the removal of the reference to development adjacent to Hucknall. However, following review and reassessment, this change is not considered to materially affect the appraisal findings. The reasonable alternatives represent broad strategic approaches to the distribution and location of growth across the plan area rather than specific site allocations or settlement level choices. The key distinctions between the options, such as urban concentration, dispersed growth, infrastructure-led development, environmental asset-led development and the application of strategic sustainability criteria, remain unchanged following the reduction in the geographical extent of the Plan area.

The sustainability effects identified for each option are driven principally by the characteristics of the development strategy itself rather than the inclusion of any single authority area. Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling reduces the overall scale of development and removes a limited number of locations from consideration, it does not alter the relative performance of the reasonable alternatives against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The appraisal scores are therefore considered to remain robust and appropriate for the revised Strategic Plan area.

Option E (which is complementary to the Spatial Strategy Options) was not included in the Preferred Approach SA, and was added at this stage to ensure whichever spatial strategy was selected was as sustainable as possible, as it is a package of criteria rather than a spatial distribution.

Changes between this SA and Preferred Approach (Regulation 18)

In terms of the appraisals themselves, there has been some refinement between the preferred option SA and the current SA. Where the scoring for Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SAOs) has changed significantly, these are:

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
1. Housing	None.
2. Employment and Jobs	None.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	None.
4. Shopping Centres	Increased positive score for Option A urban concentration, as this option is likely to best support existing shopping centres.
5. Health and Well Being	Increased positive score for Option C Protect and Enhance BGI due to acknowledged health benefits of access to BGI.
6. Community Safety	Reassessed as no effect rather than uncertain for all objectives.

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
7. Social Inclusion	Option A and Option C were considered to be a positive for this objective, rather than a neutral as previously.
8. Transport	Option B Dispersed Development was considered to score more poorly against the transport objective, as new infrastructure would be required and development would be likely to be more car dependent.
9. Brownfield Land	Option B has a lower score than previously due to it not incentivising the use of brownfield land for development as compared to option A.
10. Energy and Climate Change	Option C achieves an increased score (from uncertain outcome previously) due to the climate change mitigation potential of BGI.
11. Pollution and Air Quality	where options were previously identified as all uncertain outcomes, now each has a specific score linked to locational impacts of the objectives.
12. Flooding and Water Quality	None.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure	None.
14. Landscape	Option A upgraded due to lesser impact on landscape overall, whilst Option B was deemed more likely to have a negative impact on landscape.
15. Built and Historic Environment	Option C moved from uncertain to minor positive due to having minor benefits for historic assets and their settings.
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management	Option A was deemed to be a minor positive rather than uncertain due to its promotion of brownfield land, whilst Option B moved from uncertain to minor negative, due to likely greenfield development.

Preferred Reasonable Alternative

The appraisal of alternative approaches to Policy 2 and the spatial distribution of development across the plan area has highlighted the benefits of all options against those objectives that address housing and economic development. Regarding the distribution of development, Option B (a dispersed strategy), this scored minor or major negative against those objectives that seek to protect the environment, including the loss of greenfield land, increased pollution, harm to landscape and loss of natural resources. Retaining the current approach (urban concentration) performed better against these objectives, except for effects on pollution. This is understandable given the likelihood that Option A would focus development in less environmentally sensitive urban or urban edge locations.

The prioritisation of locating development where it can complement Green and Blue Infrastructure (Option C) performed well against the environmental objectives. Whereas there was more uncertainty regarding the effects of Option D, focusing development in the vicinity of transport infrastructure. This uncertainty reflects the broad choice of locations that development could be directed to.

Option E did not address the distribution of development. This focused on whether the policy would benefit from strategic criteria that addressed the broad range of issues that combined ensure sustainable development. Unsurprisingly, given the criteria suggested, it scored well against all the SA objectives.

Although Option C sores best of all the options, it does not score as well as Option A for Housing, Economic Structure or Shopping Centres. In order to maximise the sustainability charactersitcs of the Strategic Plan a combination of Options was selected. It was considered that retaining the current approach of an urban concentration (Option A) whilst seeking to integrate new developments with green infrastructure and existing or proposed transport infrastructure (Option E) would comprise a sustainable strategy for the distribution of development. This is particularly because option A has significant strengths in terms of utilising existing infrastructure (of all types), therefore reducing the need to provide new infrastructure, and facilitates the delivery of “20 minute neighbourhood” principles. It also scores well for Housing, Economic Structure and Shopping Centres. It therefore chimes with Option E, which also scores well for Housing, Economic Structure and Shopping Centres thus enhancing Option A, and these options have been taken forward into the plan.

POLICY 3: HOUSING REQUIREMENTS, DISTRIBUTION AND STRATEGIC SITES

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic option
Delivering the identified housing target	
Deliver the identified housing target by allocating additional strategic sites.	Yes
Deliver the identified housing target by allocating sites through future plan preparation.	Yes
Deliver the identified housing target within a mix of strategic sites (in the Strategic Plan) and non-strategic sites (in existing Part 2 Local Plans and through future plan preparation)	Yes
Redistribution of Nottingham City's unmet need	
Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City to meet their own housing need (as determined by the Government's standard method) including the 35% uplift (applied for those urban local authorities in the top 20 cities and urban centres list).	Yes
Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City's unmet need split and included within Broxtowe and Rushcliffe's housing targets (N.B. reference to Gedling removed)	Yes
Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City to meet as much of the 35% uplift as possible and any unmet need is not redistributed to Broxtowe and Rushcliffe housing targets (N.B. reference to Gedling removed)	Yes
Housing need and target	
Retain existing housing target within the Core Strategy.	No. Paragraph 61 of the NPPF requires housing targets are informed by the standard method in national guidance unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach. Both options would likely result in an alternative housing target.
Do not have a policy	No. Paragraph 66 of the NPPF requires Strategic policy-making authorities establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area.
Use standard method as a minimum for housing targets equating to 44,560 new homes, as per the standard method for calculating housing need at 2023, and including the urban uplift for Nottingham City. (NB this is medium growth	Yes. Paragraph 61 of the NPPF requires housing targets are informed by the standard method in national guidance unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach.

Options	Is it a realistic option
option and may require land release from the Green Belt).	
Reduce the amount of housing required in order to avoid the loss of Green Belt, reduce harm to environmental assets and deliver a sustainable distribution of development.	Yes. Paragraph 11 of the NPPF states that strategic policies do not have to provide for objectively assessed housing needs where the application of policies in the NPPF, including Green Belt and environmental policies would restrict the scale of development.
Increase the minimum amount of housing required, if justified by using an alternative methodology to the standard method for calculating housing need. This alternative method would consider demographic trends, market signals and economic forecasts.	Yes. Paragraph 67 of the NPPF states that the housing requirement figure may be higher than the identified housing need if, for example, it includes provision for neighbouring areas, or reflects growth ambitions linked to economic development or infrastructure investment.

ADDITONAL OPTIONS CONSIDERED AS PART OF GREATER NOTTINGHAM STRATEGIC PLAN (REGULATION 19) MARCH 2025

Additional options have been considered based on the National Planning Policy Framework (2024) transitional arrangements in relation to housing targets. This appraisal was not included at the Preferred Approach stage as the revised 2024 National Planning Policy Framework containing transitional arrangements relevant to the Plan had not been published at the time. It was the Councils' reading of the transitional arrangements that the 2024 Standard Method would be the relevant one to use for the Strategic Plan at submission. However, the Inspectors subsequently confirmed that the 2023 standard method should be used. This appraisal is therefore only included for information.

Options	Is it a realistic option
Housing need and target (transitional arrangements)	
A – All authorities use 2024 standard method for housing targets. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 11,175 new homes, Nottingham City Council 22,451 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 14,946 new homes for 2023 to 2041)	Yes
B – All authorities set housing targets above the 2024 standard method.	Yes
C – All authorities set housing targets below the standard method (80% of standard method to meet transitional arrangements - Broxtowe Borough Council, 8,950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 17,961 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).	Yes

Options	Is it a realistic option
D – Broxtowe and Rushcliffe set housing targets at 80% of standard method (under transitional arrangements). Nottingham City set a housing target above the standard method based on supply figure (Broxtowe Borough Council, 8,950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 26,690 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).	Yes

POLICY 3: HOUSING REQUIREMENTS, DISTRIBUTION AND STRATEGIC SITES

DELIVERING THE IDENTIFIED HOUSING TARGETS

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Deliver the identified housing targets by allocating additional strategic sites.

B - Deliver the identified housing targets by allocating sites through future plan preparation.

C - Deliver the identified housing targets within a mix of strategic sites (in the Strategic Plan) and non-strategic sites (in existing Part 2 Local Plans and through future plan preparation)

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	+	+ +	All options will ensure that the housing stock meets housing needs. Delivery within strategic sites either in part or in full (Options A and C) are likely to provide greater opportunities to deliver pitches and plots for travellers and showpeople. The greater economies of scale will also provide the required infrastructure.	Where required, Local Plans (either the Strategic Plan or Local Plan Part 2s or through future plan preparation) should identify sufficient plots and pitches to meet travellers and showpeople's needs. Infrastructure Delivery Plans for both the strategic plan and Local Plan Part 2s and subsequent plans will identify required infrastructure,

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	?	+ +	All options are likely to have a minor positive effect on employment and jobs. Options A will provide opportunities for mixed use (employment and housing) strategic sites. Option B would be unknown as site selection is deferred to future plan preparation. Option C will provide employment opportunities within both strategic sites and non-strategic rural sites.	Employment policies within the strategic plan should deliver sufficient employment land to meet identified needs.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	?	+	Options A and C would deliver strategic scale development that would, to deliver sustainable communities, include a mix of uses and local employment. Option B would be unknown as site selection is deferred to subsequent plans.	Employment policies within the strategic plan should deliver sufficient employment land to meet identified needs.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	+ +	+ +	All options are positive. However, option A will direct strategic sites away from some key settlements and their local centres. Options B and C will facilitate the distribution of sites across the plan area where it will benefit all centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	?	+	Options A and C will deliver strategic scale development that could deliver health facilities and provide comprehensive green infrastructure. Option B could deliver these benefits however policy mechanisms will be required to co-ordinate and deliver infrastructure and services.	Informed by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, policies in the strategic plan should deliver sufficient health facilities and green infrastructure to meet needs.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	?	?	The effects of all three options will depend on the location, design, and layout of developments. Consequently, their effects are unknown and uncertain.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	?	+	The delivery of strategic sites within Options A and C could include community facilities and neighbourhood centres. Option B could deliver these benefits however policy mechanisms will be required to co-ordinate and deliver these facilities and services.	Informed by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, policies in the strategic plan should deliver sufficient community facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	-	?	Option C would result in an increased number of non-strategic sites. Distributed over a wider area this would have the potential to increase the journey distances of private cars. Conversely, the delivery of larger strategic sites would enable the delivery of accessible and connected public transport and active travel infrastructure on-site. However, this is still uncertain, as it will depend on the selected sites (and their potential for connectivity) and the specific policy requirements.	Informed by Transport Modelling and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, site specific development requirements should ensure appropriate transport infrastructure is delivered. Strategic plan wide policies should ensure contributions for transport infrastructure are provided.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	-	?	?	Option A would focus development within larger strategic sites. This would provide less flexibility during site selection and would require predominantly greenfield land. Options B and C are both uncertain. They would include non-strategic sites allocated through future plan preparation that may or may not be brownfield.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	?	?	The effects of all three options upon this objective will depend on other factors, notably policies which seek to manage the energy use of new development. Option B may result in a more dispersed pattern of non-strategic sites. Without sufficient transport infrastructure or continued transition to electric vehicles this could increase rather than reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Effects of these options on biodiversity's resilience to climate change and ecosystem services will depend on the sites selected.	Policies in the strategic plan should set out how developments will contribute to the achievement of net-zero. Including reductions in emissions and the mitigation of causes and effects of climate change. Biodiversity and blue and green infrastructure policies should deliver net-gains in biodiversity and enhance the biodiversity network. This will enhance resilience to climate change.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	?	?	?	The effects of all three options upon this objective will depend on other factors, notably policies which seek to manage air, noise and other types of pollution.	Policies should direct development to locations with access to public transport services and active travel infrastructure. Concepts of 20-minute neighbourhoods, where services and facilities are within easily accessible locations, would mitigate the effect of new development on pollution levels.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	?	The effects of all options on this objective will depend on the specific locations of development.	Policies should direct development within flood zone 1 unless justified through the sequential and exception tests. Policies should also require SuDS and water efficiency measures (Nottinghamshire is water stressed area and currently reliant on the Sherwood aquifer for supply)

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	?	Effects of these options on biodiversity and blue and green infrastructure will depend on the sites selected. However, deferring site allocations to subsequent plans may provide more flexibility in selection and enable the avoidance of sites that have biodiversity or blue and green infrastructure value.	Strategic policies should embed BGI within development requirements. This should optimize opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, active travel, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. Priority habitats should be created, connected, protected and enhanced to improve the ecological network.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	-	+	0	Effects of these options on landscape will depend primarily on the sites selected. However, Option A is, due to the scale and number of strategic sites, likely to have greater landscape impacts. Dispersing non-strategic sites through future plan preparation would provide more opportunities to integrate development within the landscape, unlike large strategic sites.	Landscape considerations should inform strategic site selections. Informed by site appraisals, strategic site policies in the Strategic Plan should promote landscape protection and enhancement. Landscape protection and enhancement policy criteria should be included in the Strategic Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	?	?	Effects of these options on the built and historic environment will depend primarily on the sites selected. Larger strategic sites would enable layouts and master planning that avoids or integrates heritage and built assets. Dispersing non-strategic sites through future plan preparation would provide more opportunities to avoid built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	+	?	Effects of these options on natural resources, specifically the loss of greenfield best and most versatile land, will depend primarily on the sites selected. However, Option B may allow, due to the greater flexibility of smaller non-strategic sites within subsequent Local Plans, opportunities to avoid best and most versatile land.	

REDISTRIBUTION OF NOTTINGHAM CITY'S UNMET NEED

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

During the course of the examination the Inspectors confirmed that the 2023 standard method is the one that should underpin the strategic plan rather than the Councils' approach of using the 2024 standard method. This approach was included in the Preferred Approach sustainability appraisals. Three reasonable alternatives were identified, based around the 2023 standard method for calculating local housing need. They are predicated on the fact that current housing supply in Nottingham is insufficient to meet its full standard method need, including the 35% uplift. If need were to be met in full in Nottingham City's area, additional land supply would need to be identified, most likely on existing protected open space and employment land. The housing need figures used are for 2025 to 2041; Broxtowe 6,106 homes, Nottingham City 28,480 homes and Rushcliffe 9,461 homes (total 44,047 homes).

The City's anticipated housing supply 2025-2041 (anticipating the deletion of Stanton Tip strategic site) is 26,190 homes, leaving a further 2,290 homes to be provided under Option A or redistributed under Option B.

A - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City to meet their own housing need (as determined by the Government's standard method) including the 35% uplift (applied for those urban local authorities in the top 20 cities and urban centres list).

B - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City's unmet need split and included within Broxtowe and Rushcliffe's housing targets. (N.B. reference to Gedling removed)

C - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City to meet as much of the 35% uplift as possible and any unmet need is not redistributed to Broxtowe and Rushcliffe housing targets (N.B. reference to Gedling removed).

The tables below describe the appraisal of each of these reasonable alternatives, including how they scored and any mitigation identified to address sustainability shortcomings.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	+ +	+	Major positive for Nottingham City regarding option A because the location of new housing growth would be within the main built up area and would have regard to existing transport infrastructure. Option C means reduced housing target within Nottingham City thus lesser impact compared to option A. Major positive for option B because Broxtowe and Rushcliffe districts would further exceed their own housing targets, increasing the range and affordability of new housing for all social groups.	Ensure that, although the target is less than the requirement, the supply of homes continues to meet the plan area housing requirement.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	-	?	?	Option A relates to increased housing required to meet the 35% uplift which could result in the redevelopment of existing employment sites and other sites within Nottingham City that are used by businesses. Option B relates to increased housing required in other district council areas which could result in change in employment opportunities. Depending on option C, which is reduced housing target within Nottingham City, this could still result in change in employment opportunities.	Ensure there are employment opportunities in or near area of new housing growth and accessible locations.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	-	-	0	Option A relates to increased housing required to meet the 35% uplift which could result in the redevelopment of existing good quality employment sites as well as poor quality employment sites. Meeting Nottingham City's unmet need within the neighbouring authorities (Option B) would put more pressure on the release of employment sites in these areas for housing. Option C relates to reduced housing required. This would result in less pressure to release employment sites across the plan area.	Ensure demand for employment land not affected. Strategic policies should ensure developments provide a mix of house types and tenures that are attractive to employees, including graduates. Strategic allocations should, where appropriate, deliver mixed use developments that include employment uses (some class E uses, B2 and B8).
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	?	?	The impact of all options on this objective is unknown as this will depend on the location of development and the accessibility of residents to these centres.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	-	?	?	The impacts of options B and C on this objective are unknown as this will depend on the location of development and the accessibility of residents to health facilities and blue and green infrastructure. It is expected that large housing allocations would provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure which could provide opportunities for recreational physical activity. However, to achieve the housing target including the 35% uplift within Nottingham City (option A) this could result in development of existing open spaces and parks in the city.	Ensure that new development does not affect access to health services and provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure. Opportunities to promote the enhancement of blue green infrastructure should be encouraged. Also need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	The impact of all options on this objective will depend on design policies within the strategic plan and subsequent plans.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	?	?	?	It depends on the locations and proposals of new development. The impact of all options on this objective will also depend on strategic and subsequent plans policies that will protect, create and provide access to community facilities.	Ensure that new development does not affect existing cultural assets and facilities or provide opportunities for new assets and facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+ +	?	?	Major positive for Option A because the location of new development within the Nottingham City area to achieve their housing target (including the 35% uplift or as much of the 35% uplift as possible) would have regard to existing transport infrastructure, particularly public transport, which should help to minimise the impact on the environment and also to provide access to services and facilities. Options B and C will have an unknown effect on this objective as less development is directed to the main urban area and strategic transport policies and site-specific development requirements will determine whether the level of housing will be accompanied by a reduction in car travel or improvement in accessibility.	Ensure that new development is located close to existing transport infrastructure, or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+ +	--	+	Options A and C would both enable the most efficient use of brownfield land as the unmet need would either be delivered in Nottingham or not. As Option B directs this unmet need to the other local authorities it is likely to require more greenfield land to meet this additional need.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	--	--	-	As Options A and C would result in an increase in homes, these options are likely to result in additional energy use. However, Option A would, as result of a greater concentration of development could contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through reducing the need to travel, particularly by car because the location of new development would be within the Nottingham City area and would have regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure. Option C would deliver less homes and therefore result in less energy use.	Strategic policies should address renewable energy generation, community energy systems, building efficiency, climate change resilience and adaptability, increasing biodiversity resilience, and ecosystem services. These will reduce the energy required by the new homes and offset the residual emissions.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	--	--	-	Options A and B will, due to the higher number of homes, create more pollution than Option C. Option A may reduce pollution through reductions in the need to travel, particularly by car because the location of new development would be within the Nottingham City area and would have regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure. However, Option A would also direct more development to locations within the Nottingham Urban Area Agglomeration Zone.	The principle of 20 minutes neighbourhoods, where developments can access services and facilities by foot or bicycle will help reduce private car use. Strategic policies should ensure developments are served by public transport and have active travel infrastructure. This will also help reduce air pollution. In addition, policies should address causes of air, water, and noise pollution.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	?	Impacts on flood risk will depend on the location of development. Whilst the housing target including the 35% uplift within Nottingham City (option A) could result in development of in flood risk areas, this remains uncertain as alternative locations outside the flood zones 2 and 3 exist within Nottingham City.	In accordance with the sequential approach, development should be directed away from locations that are at risk of flooding (flood zones 2 and 3). Strategic policies should ensure development does not increase flood risk elsewhere, using SuDs. Pollution policies should ensure water quality is protected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	-	-	+	It will depend considerably on the locations and proposals of new development. Options A and C would both avoid the distribution of additional housing to the neighbouring boroughs, where it would likely require additional greenfield sites and potentially the loss of priority habitats. Option C is therefore positive. However, focusing more development in the urban area in Option A could result in the loss of more urban greenspaces. Conversely Option B may increase the need to release of greenfield land and loss of priority habitats.	A policy would be required to provide the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, protected species and blue-green infrastructure. Need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	-	+	Whilst it will depend considerably on the sites selected, options A and C would not distribute additional housing to the neighbouring boroughs, where, particularly in Gelding, it would likely require additional greenfield sites and affect landscape character and visual amenity. Conversely Option B may increase the need to release of greenfield land.	Need a policy to ensure new development does not cause harm to landscape character.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	-	?	?	To achieve the housing target including the 35% uplift within Nottingham City (option A) this could result in some impacts on built and historic environment. It is recognised that the locations or number of homes could be limited due to heritage concerns, especially in the Nottingham City area (Option C) and in Broxtowe areas where they need to accommodate more housing (Option B). This is however uncertain and unknown. Rushcliffe has an oversupply of homes permitted so heritage issue would have been considered as part of the planning application process. For Nottingham City there may be opportunities for heritage led regeneration projects to include housing.	Strategic policies should ensure developments protect and enhance the historic environment, foster heritage led regeneration and promote sustainable tourism.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	-	-	+	All options will result in additional waste generation. Option A is minor negative as it may increase the release greenfield land within Nottingham City for additional housing to achieve their housing target. Option B will result in the loss of more greenfield and best and most versatile land. Option C will result in less greenfield land and best and most versatile land being lost. It will also result in less waste being generated.	Strategic sites should avoid best and most versatile land and policies should discourage the use of such land. Policies should promote the use of sustainable design and construction.

HOUSING NEED AND TARGETS

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Use standard method as a minimum for housing targets, equating to 44,560 new homes, as per the standard method for calculating housing need at 2023, and including the urban uplift for Nottingham City. (NB this is medium growth option and may require land release from the Green Belt).

B - Reduce the amount of housing required in order to avoid the loss of Green Belt, reduce harm to environmental assets and deliver a sustainable distribution of development.

C - Increase the minimum amount of housing required, if justified by using an alternative methodology to the standard method for calculating housing need. This alternative method would consider demographic trends, market signals and economic forecasts.

However, note that assessing these options was not based on using precise housing figures and each option reflected a growth scenario. This approach is followed as the purpose of the SA process is to test growth options rather than precise housing figures.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ + +	+	+ + +	Major positive for options A and C because they would meet the housing needs, involving the range and affordability of new housing for all social groups. Option B relates to reduced number of homes, however it is considered that it is minor positive because new housing would still be provided.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	?	?	?	Option B relates to reduced housing required to take account of the existing Green Belt and other factors such as demographic trends and market signals and option C relates to increased housing required to include additional buffer and take account of the same factors as Option B Both could result in change in employment opportunities. Option A relates to minimum housing requirement, which is a medium growth option compared to the two other options, and could result in change in employment opportunities.	Policies should encourage strategic scale developments to include construction training programs for residents. Ensure there are employment opportunities in or near area of new housing growth and accessible locations.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	?	?	?	The effects of these options will depend on the sites selected. Option A could result in existing poor quality employment land being released for housing to meet the minimum housing requirement. Option B relates to reduced housing required to take account of the existing Green Belt and other factors such as demographic trends and market signals, this could still result in existing employment land being released for housing. Option C relates to increased housing required to include additional buffer and take account of other factors such as future demographic trends and market signals so there could be demand for new employment land.	Ensure demand for employment land not affected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	?	?	All options would have an unknown effect on this objective as the location of development and accessibility to centres would determine whether they would increase the vitality of city, town, district, or local centres.	Ensure the vitality of existing centres not affected by new development. Policies should ensure appropriate levels of housing are located within or close to centres and that sufficient transport infrastructure or services are provided to link new residents to these centres.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	?	All options would have an unknown effect on this objective as the location of development, its scale and its layout and design will determine whether health facilities are required, open space will be provided, or existing spaces improved. It is expected that large housing allocations would provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure which could provide opportunities for recreational physical activity.	Policies should require, where deficits exist, contributions to or the provision of health facilities. Blue and green Infrastructure policies should require the creation, protection and enhancement of BGI and set the context for subsequent development plans and supplementary planning documents.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	All options will have a neutral effect on this objective as the reduction in crime and fear of crime, and the contribution to a safe and secure environment will depend on the layout and design of new developments.	Design policies within the strategic plan should include consideration of crime reduction and set the context for subsequent development plans and supplementary planning documents.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	?	?	?	Impacts on existing cultural assets will depend on the location and scale of development.	Policies should require, where deficits exist, contributions to or the provision of community facilities, including education facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	?	?	The effect of these options on transport infrastructure will depend on the scale and location of development. It will also depend on policies that require transport infrastructure where this is required to deliver sites and meet the needs of occupants.	Ensure that new development is located close to existing transport infrastructure or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities. Transport Modelling and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan should identify required transport infrastructure that will contribute to a reduction in the use of private car. Subsequent policies in the strategic plan should ensure their delivery.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	-	+	-	Option A will require the use of greenfield land and therefore potentially impact on biodiversity value and therefore minor negative. Option B would reduce pressure to release greenfield land for development and a minor positive. Conversely Option C would require the release of more greenfield land to meet an increased housing target.	Strategic policies should direct development to urban locations, where brownfield land is more likely to be available. Policies should also seek to reduce the loss of greenfield land.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	-	+	-	The effects of all three options upon this objective will depend on other factors, notably policies which seek to manage the energy use of new development and the location of development. However, Options B and C, which promote either less or more development, are likely to have different effects on ecosystem services and the resilience of biodiversity to climate change, with Option B having a lesser effect on these factors. Option A is assessed as a minor negative for similar reasons to option C.	Policies in the strategic plan should set out how developments will contribute to the achievement of net-zero. Including reductions in emissions and the mitigation of causes and effects of climate change.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	-	-	--	All options will increase development within the plan area and consequently this is likely to increase pollution. Option C would deliver more development and is likely to have a major negative effect on this objective.	Policies should direct development to locations with access to public transport services and active travel infrastructure. Concepts of 20-minute neighbourhoods, where services and facilities are within easily accessible locations would mitigate the effect of new development on pollution levels.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	-	-	--	The effects of all three options on this objective on flooding are to a degree unknown as it will depend on the location of development. However, the provision of new housing would likely increase water consumption and could reduce water quality if pollution is not controlled. As Option C would deliver more housing, these effects would be greater.	To ensure housing development does not increase risks of flooding, policies should direct development away from areas of flood risk and reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere. Policies should also ensure development does not adversely affect the water quality of water courses. As the plan area is identified as being water stressed, policies should require new developments meet standards that reduce water consumption.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	?	It depends on the locations and proposals of new development. It is recognised that options A and C may require land release from the Green Belt so this would have impact on natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure depending on location. Although it is expected that large housing allocations would provide new open space or green space, and would be subject to biodiversity net gain. The delivery of blue and green infrastructure is unknown as this will depend on policy requirements in the strategic plan.	A policy would be required to provide the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, protected species. Strategic policies should ensure developments consider and incorporate appropriate blue and green infrastructure as a priority. These should integrate with and enhance the wider blue and green infrastructure network.

14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	-	+	-	Unlike effects on the natural environment and blue and green infrastructure, where site selection can avoid BGI assets, there is greater certainty that the overall number of new homes will have an effect on landscape. Especially within Broxtowe where an increased housing target could only be accommodated through further greenfield releases. Option C is likely to have a greater adverse effect on landscapes due to the increase in housing development and likelihood that it will require more greenfield land. A reduction in the housing target within Option B (considering Green Belt and other environmental constraints) will have a minor positive effect on this objective. Option A would result in the loss of some greenfield land and is therefore minor negative.	Strategic policies should require consideration of landscape impacts and set out the framework for landscape protection within subsequent development plans, supplementary planning documents and masterplans.

15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	-	+	-	An increased housing target may require greater densities and loss of amenity open spaces within urban areas. The townscapes have the potential to be adversely affected. In addition, the character of outlying settlements would be adversely affected by significant levels of housing that cannot be accommodated within the urban area. However, impacts on specific heritage assets will depend on the locations and proposals of new development. It is recognised that the locations or number of homes could be limited due to heritage assets nearby. There may be opportunities for heritage-led regeneration projects to include housing.	Strategic policies should ensure developments protect and enhance the historic environment, foster heritage led regeneration and promote sustainable tourism.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
					Regarding the managing of assets, encouraging access, regeneration and heritage-based tourism, the effects of all three options on this objective are uncertain or neutral and achieving these aims will depend on the sites selected and heritage policies within the strategic plan.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	-	-	--	Whichever option is selected, housing supply within the plan area will include significant quantities of greenfield land, some of which will be best and most versatile. Therefore, all are considered minor negative. Option C will result in more greenfield land and best and most versatile land. It will also result in more waste being generated from more households. Whilst Option B will result in less greenfield land and best and most versatile land being lost, losses will still occur. It will also still result in an increase in waste being generated. Option A would also result in the loss of some greenfield land and best and most versatile land.	Strategic sites should avoid best and most versatile land and policies should discourage the use of such land. Policies should promote the use of sustainable design and construction.

ADDITONAL OPTIONS CONSIDERED AS PART OF GREATER NOTTINGHAM STRATEGIC PLAN (REGULATION 19) MARCH 2025

Additional options have been considered based on the National Planning Policy Framework (2024) transitional arrangements in relation to housing targets, using the 2024 standard method for calculation local housing need. NB during the course of the examination into the Strategic Plan, the Inspectors confirmed that the correct version of the standard method to underpin the Plan was the 2023 version, as the Plan examination was conducted under the 2023 National Planning Policy Framework.

A – All authorities use 2024 standard method for housing targets. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 11,175 new homes, Nottingham City Council 22,451 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 14,946 new homes for 2023 to 2041).

B – All authorities set housing targets above the 2024 standard method.

C – All authorities set housing targets below the standard method (80% of standard method to meet transitional arrangements - Broxtowe Borough Council, 8950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 17,961 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).

D – Broxtowe and Rushcliffe set housing targets at 80% of standard method (under transitional arrangements). Nottingham City set a housing target above the standard method based on supply figure. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 8,950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 26,690 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	++	+	++	Major positive for Option A and Option B because they would meet the need attributed by the 2024 standard method and would involve the delivery of a range and affordability of new housing for all social groups. Option C would set housing targets lower than Option A and Option B. However, it would set housing targets at 80% of the local housing need as calculated using the 2024 standard method, as deemed appropriate by the transitional arrangement within the NPPF (2024). The option is still considered positive as new housing will be provided. Option D would set housing targets at 80% of the local housing need as calculated using the 2024 standard method for Broxtowe and Rushcliffe. Nottingham City would set a housing target above the 2024 standard method given that it is the most sustainable location for growth. Cumulatively, the overall housing target for the three authorities will be similar to that of Option A, so the option is scored major positive.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on employment and jobs are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Policies should encourage strategic scale developments to include construction training programs for residents. Ensure there are employment opportunities in or near area of new housing growth and accessible locations.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on economic structure and innovation are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Ensure demand for employment land is not affected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on shopping centres are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Ensure the vitality of existing centres not affected by new development. Policies should ensure appropriate levels of housing are located within or close to centres and that sufficient transport infrastructure or services are provided to link new residents to these centres.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on health and well being are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Policies should require, where deficits exist, contributions to or the provision of health facilities. Blue and green Infrastructure policies should require the creation, protection and enhancement of BGI and set the context for subsequent development plans and supplementary planning documents.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on community safety are unknown as the effects will depend on the layout and design of new developments.	Design policies within the strategic plan should include consideration of crime reduction and set the context for subsequent development plans and supplementary planning documents.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on social inclusion are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Policies should require, where deficits exist, contributions to or the provision of community facilities, including education facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on transport are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Ensure that new development is located close to existing transport infrastructure or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities. Transport Modelling and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan should identify required transport infrastructure that will contribute to a reduction in the use of private car. Subsequent policies in the strategic plan should ensure their delivery.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on brownfield land are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	Strategic policies should direct development to urban locations, where brownfield land is more likely to be available. Policies should also seek to reduce the loss of greenfield land.

10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates?	-	-	-	-	The effects of all the options upon this objective will largely depend on other factors, notably policies which seek to manage the energy use of new development and the location of development. Therefore, most impacts are unknown. However, all options will deliver new housing, which will result in some additional energy use, so all options are scored minor negative.	Policies in the strategic plan should set out how developments will contribute to the achievement of net-zero. Including reductions in emissions and the mitigation of causes and effects of climate change.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?						
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	-	--	-	-	The effects of all the options upon this objective will largely depend on other factors. Therefore, most impacts are unknown. However, all options will deliver new housing, which will result in increased pollution levels, particularly option B which is therefore a major negative.	Policies should direct development to locations with access to public transport services and active travel infrastructure. Concepts of 20-minute neighbourhoods, where services and facilities are within easily accessible locations would mitigate the effect of new development on pollution levels.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	-	--	-	-	The effect of all the options on this objective is to a degree unknown as it will depend on the location of development. However, the provision of new housing would likely increase water consumption and could reduce water quality if pollution is not controlled, particularly Option B which scores a major negative.	To ensure housing development does not increase risks of flooding, policies should direct development away from areas of flood risk and reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere. Policies should also ensure development does not adversely affect the water quality of water courses. As the plan area is identified as being water stressed, policies should require new developments meet standards that reduce water consumption.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure are unknown as the effects will depend on the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options.	A policy would be required to provide the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, protected species. Strategic policies should ensure developments consider and incorporate appropriate blue and green infrastructure as a priority. These should integrate with and enhance the wider blue and green infrastructure network.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	-	-	-	-	Unlike effects on the natural environment, biodiversity and blue and green infrastructure, where site selection can avoid BGI assets, there is greater certainty that the overall number of new homes will have an effect on landscape. However, the extent of the impact will depend on the mitigation secured as part of any planning application. Therefore, all options have been scored minor negative due to the increase in housing development.	Strategic policies should require consideration of landscape impacts and set out the framework for landscape protection within subsequent development plans, supplementary planning documents and masterplans.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	-	-	-	-	The effect of the options is largely unknown as the impacts on specific heritage assets will depend on the location of the sites selected to meet the housing targets proposed under the various options. However, an increased housing target may require greater densities and loss of amenity open spaces within urban areas, adversely affecting townscapes or settlement character. All options have therefore been scored minor negative.	Strategic policies should ensure developments protect and enhance the historic environment, foster heritage led regeneration and promote sustainable tourism.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	-	--	-	-	Whilst some effects of the options on natural resources and waste management are unknown, whichever option is selected, housing supply to meet the housing targets will include significant quantities of greenfield land, some of which will be best and most versatile. This is particularly likely for Option B which therefore scores a major negative.	Strategic sites should avoid best and most versatile land and policies should discourage the use of such land. Policies should promote the use of sustainable design and construction.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Policy 3: Housing Targets, Distribution and Strategic Sites	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
1. Delivering the Identified Housing Targets																
A - Deliver the identified housing targets by allocating additional strategic sites.	++	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	-	?	?	?	?	-	?	?
B - Deliver the identified housing targets by allocating sites through future plan preparation.	+	?	?	++	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+
C - Deliver the identified housing targets within a mix of strategic sites (in the Strategic Plan) and non-strategic sites (in Part 2 Local Plans and through future plan preparation)	++	++	+	++	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?
2. Redistribution of Nottingham City's Need																
A - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full Nottingham City to meet their own housing need (as determined by the Government's standard method) including the 35% uplift (applied for those urban local authorities in the top 20 cities and urban centres list).	++	-	-	?	-	0	?	++	++	--	--	?	-	+	-	-
B - Nottingham City's unmet need split and included within Broxtowe and Rushcliffe's housing targets (N.B. reference to Gedling removed).	++	?	-	?	?	0	?	?	--	--	--	?	-	-	?	-
C - Nottingham City to meet as much of the 35% uplift as possible and any unmet need is not redistributed to Broxtowe	+	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	+	-	-	?	+	+	?	+

Policy 3: Housing Targets, Distribution and Strategic Sites	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
and Rushcliffe housing targets (N.B. reference to Gedling removed).																
3 Housing Need and Targets																
A - Use standard method as a minimum for housing targets equating to 44,560 new homes, as per the standard method for calculating housing need at 2023, and including the urban uplift for Nottingham City... (NB this is medium growth option and may require land release from the Green Belt).	+	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
B - Reduce the amount of housing required in order to avoid the loss of Green Belt, reduce harm to environmental assets and deliver a sustainable distribution of development.	--	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	+	+	-	-	?	+	+	-
C - Increase the minimum amount of housing required, if justified by using an alternative methodology to the standard method for calculating housing need. This alternative method would consider demographic trends, market signals and economic forecasts.	++	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	-	-	--	--	?	-	-	--

4. Housing Need and Targets (Transitional Arrangements)																
A – All authorities use 2024 standard method for housing targets. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 11,175 new homes, Nottingham City Council 22,451 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 14,946 new homes for 2023 to 2041).	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-

B – All authorities set housing targets above the 2024 standard method.	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	--	--	?	-	-	--
C – All authorities set housing targets below the standard method (80% of standard method to meet transitional arrangements - Broxtowe Borough Council, 8,950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 17,961 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
D – Broxtowe and Rushcliffe set housing targets at 80% of standard method (under transitional arrangements). Nottingham City set a housing target above the standard method based on supply figure. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 8,950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 26,690 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-

CONCLUSIONS

The appraisal of Policy 3 (Housing Target, Distribution and Strategic Sites) looked at three key issues and reasonable alternatives. First, the delivery of housing either through the Strategic Plan, Part 2 Plans, through future plan preparation or a combination of plans; second, the redistribution of City's unmet housing need; and third, the methodology underpinning the housing need and the housing target within the strategy.

Appraisal 1 -Delivering the identified housing

Following Gedling's withdrawal, this appraisal remains appropriate and no additional reasonable alternatives have been identified as necessary as a consequence of that change. The appraisal considers alternative approaches to the mechanism for delivering identified housing requirements, namely through strategic site allocations, future plan preparation, or a combination of both. The relative merits of these approaches are not dependent on the inclusion of any particular authority area and remain applicable across the revised Strategic Plan geography.

Changes between this SA and Preferred Approach (Regulation 18)

This appraisal was not included in the Preferred Approach.

Preferred Reasonable Alternative

Options Appraised:

A - Deliver the identified housing targets by allocating additional strategic sites.

B - Deliver the identified housing targets by allocating sites through future plan preparation.

C - Deliver the identified housing targets within a mix of strategic sites (in the Strategic Plan) and non-strategic sites (in existing Part 2 Local Plans and through future plan preparation)

Regarding which type of local plan the housing target should be delivered within, overall, because of the uncertainty of where development would be allocated in either the strategic plan or through future plan preparation, there was a considerable amount of uncertainty as to the effects of each alternative upon the environmental objectives. However, Option B (delivery within Part 2 plans or through future plan preparation) did score positively against the landscape and natural resources objectives as it was likely there is greater flexibility when identifying non-strategic sites through future plan preparation. Options A (delivery within the Strategic Plan) and C (combination of delivery within the Strategic Plan and through future plan preparation) scored positively against the housing, economic, health and social inclusion objectives. Option B was uncertain or unknown as non-strategic sites will not be of a scale to deliver services, facilities and infrastructure on site. Options A

and B did have negative effects on transport (Option B), brownfield land and landscape objectives (Option A). Specifically, Option A would, by virtue of the size of strategic sites be less likely to avoid greenfield sites or mitigate their landscape impacts.

In conclusion, notwithstanding the inherent uncertainty of all options, Option C, a mix of sites delivered through the strategic plan and through future plan preparation avoided any negative effects and had more major positive effects, and is therefore the preferred approach to delivering housing targets.

Appraisal 2 - Redistribution of Nottingham City's Need

The withdrawal of Gedling from the Strategic Plan is not considered to have impacted the scoring of the objectives, as the reasonable alternatives are considered to remain appropriate. Whilst the geographic scope of the Strategic Plan (i.e. there are now two districts to which need can be exported rather than three) this has not impacted on the scoring, partly because housing need overall is also reduced by Gedling's withdrawal, and partly because any change is considered to fall within the scope of the existing scoring.

Changes between the Preferred Approach (Regulation 18) and this SA

There has been some refinement between the preferred option SA and the current SA. Where the scoring for Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SAOs) has changed significantly, these are:

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
1. Housing	None.
2. Employment and Jobs	None.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	Option A (City need met in full in City) reappraised from uncertain to minor negative due to the likely need to use employment land for housing, whilst Option C reappraised from minor negative to no effect, as a lower level of housing will require less employment land to be developed for housing.
4. Shopping Centres	All options are now assessed as uncertain outcomes (previously A and C were assessed as positive), as the impact on shopping centres depends on the final location of new development.
5. Health and Well Being	None.
6. Community Safety	None.
7. Social Inclusion	None.
8. Transport	Option C moved from positive to uncertain, as the impact on transport will depend on site specific factors and mitigation. (Same as Option B which is unchanged).

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
9. Brownfield Land	Option B moves from minor negative to major negative, due to the increase in housing provision in areas outside of the City and therefore more reliance on greenfield land.
10. Energy and Climate Change	All objectives move to a negative score, based on the number of new homes to be provided, as the greater the number of new homes, the more energy used and the more impact on climate change. (objectives A and C were previously assessed as minor positive).
11. Pollution and Air Quality	None.
12. Flooding and Water Quality	Option A moves from minor negative to uncertain as impacts can only be determined once development locations are known.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure	Option C assessed previously as uncertain effect now minor positive as providing fewer homes will impact less on greenfield sites.
14. Landscape	Previously assessed as uncertain for all options, now option B is assessed as minor negative due to exporting more homes to the two districts, whilst options A and C are minor positive because of no export of homes under these options.
15. Built and Historic Environment	None.
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management	Option C moves from minor negative to minor positive as it will potentially result in less greenfield land, less loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and less waste generation.

Preferred Reasonable Alternative

Options Appraised:

A - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City to meet their own housing need (as determined by the Government's standard method) including the 35% uplift (applied for those urban local authorities in the top 20 cities and urban centres list).

B - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City's unmet need split and included within Broxtowe and Rushcliffe's housing targets.

C - Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet their standard method housing need in full. Nottingham City to meet as much of the 35% uplift as possible and any unmet need is not redistributed to Broxtowe and Rushcliffe housing targets.

The appraisal of the three options highlights the negative effect of Option B (redistributing the City's unmet need between the neighbouring plan making authorities) upon 7 of the 16 SA objectives. Most notably on the environmental objectives, where it would have a major negative effect on objectives that promote the use of brownfield land, address energy and climate change, reduce pollution and improve air quality. These negative effects reflect the loss of greenfield land and wider distribution of development, in less sustainable locations, that is likely to occur. It does however score a major positive for the housing objective. Similarly, Option A (Nottingham City meeting their need, including the 35% uplift) would have major negative effects on energy and climate change and pollution and climate change objectives. Overall Option A is determined to have a negative effect on 8 of the objectives, as it will likely result in the loss of employment land and open green spaces and adversely affect the townscapes within Nottingham City's urban area. However, the increased number of homes being delivered within Nottingham City does have a major positive effect on housing, transport and brownfield objectives.

Option C has less adverse effects on the SA's objectives, with no major adverse effects however it scores only a minor positive on the housing objective. The least sustainable option is Option B as this would result in a more unsustainable pattern of development despite the positive housing score. The approach taken forward predominantly reflects Option C, under which Nottingham City meets as much of its need as its available supply permits, but incorporates an element of Option B because Broxtowe and Rushcliffe meet part, though not all, of the residual unmet need.

Appraisal 3 - Housing Need and Targets

Three options were initially considered in relation to housing targets, Option A reflecting a medium growth option, Option B reflecting a low growth option and Option C reflecting a high growth option. Although the appraisals link back to the standard method for calculating in use at the time of the preferred approach, they have been considered in terms of broad growth options rather than precise levels of growth linked to specific housing targets.

The withdrawal of Gedling from the Strategic Plan is not considered to have impacted the scoring of the objectives, as the reasonable alternatives are considered to remain appropriate. The alternatives continue to represent broadly the same strategic choices regarding the scale of housing growth to be planned for, namely lower, medium and higher growth scenarios. These options therefore remain appropriate for testing the sustainability implications of different levels of development within the revised Strategic Plan area.

Changes between this SA and Preferred Approach (Regulation 18)

There has been some refinement between the preferred option SA and the current SA, as many scores in the Preferred Approach appraisals were identified as uncertain, whilst this appraisal has aimed to be more specific in identifying impacts. Where the scoring for Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SAOs) has changed significantly, these are:

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
1. Housing	None.
2. Employment and Jobs	None.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	None.
4. Shopping Centres	None.
5. Health and Well Being	None.
6. Community Safety	None.
7. Social Inclusion	All options previously assessed as no effect, reassessed as uncertain effect.
8. Transport	Option C reassessed form major positive to uncertain effect as less development is directed to the main urban area and strategic transport policies and site-specific development requirements will determine whether the level of housing will be accompanied by a reduction in car travel or improvement in accessibility.
9. Brownfield Land	All options previously assessed as uncertain, options A and C now assessed as minor negative due to the need to use greenfield land whilst option B assessed as minor positive as there would be less pressure to release greenfield land.
10. Energy and Climate Change	All options previously assessed as uncertain, options A and C now assessed as minor negative due to likely effects on climate change, whilst option B assessed as minor positive as this is a low growth scenario, therefore having a lesser impact on ecosystem services and the resilience of biodiversity to climate change.
11. Pollution and Air Quality	All options move from uncertain to negative impact, again based on the levels of housing provided by each option and likely effects on pollution and air quality.
12. Flooding and Water Quality	None.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure	None.
14. Landscape	All options previously assessed as uncertain, options A and C now assessed as minor negative due to the impact of housing development on the landscape whilst option B assessed as minor positive as there would be less pressure on these factors.

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
15. Built and Historic Environment	All options previously assessed as uncertain, options A and C now assessed as minor negative due to the impact of housing development on the built and historic environment whilst option B assessed as minor positive as there would be less pressure on these factors.
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management	All options previously assessed as uncertain, Options A and B are now assessed as minor negative, with option C as major negative, due to the relative impacts on use of best and most versatile agricultural land and amount of waste generated.

Preferred Reasonable Alternative

Options Appraised

A - Use standard method as a minimum for housing targets, equating to 44,560 new homes, as per the standard method for calculating housing need at 2023, and including the urban uplift for Nottingham City. (NB this is medium growth option and may require land release from the Green Belt).

B - Reduce the amount of housing required in order to avoid the loss of Green Belt, reduce harm to environmental assets and deliver a sustainable distribution of development.

C - Increase the minimum amount of housing required, if justified by using an alternative methodology to the standard method for calculating housing need. This alternative method would consider demographic trends, market signals and economic forecasts.

Broadly, the effects of the three options upon the SA objectives were similar. Notably their effects upon economic, shopping centres, health and well-being, community safety, social inclusion and transport objectives are either uncertain or unknown as effects will depend on the location of development.

The major differences within these options related to the housing objective due to the amount of housing which would be delivered. It was also considered that Option C may result in increased negative impacts related to energy and climate change, pollution and air quality and natural resources and waste management due to increased land required for housing. Although Option B scores negatively for housing compared to the other two options, it scored positively over a range of other SAOs, including brownfield land.

Option B most closely aligns with the approach to overall housing targets proposed in the Plan, as Nottingham City is not proposing to meet the 2023 standard method in full including the 35% uplift due to a lack of housing supply. Option A scores better on the housing objective, and so increasing the housing targets in the Broxtowe and Rushcliffe Districts above the level of their 2023 standard method

need, whilst not meeting need in full as required by Option A, does offset to some extent the negative housing objective score of Option B. The selected Option therefore is predominantly Option B but with a higher housing target for Broxtowe and Rushcliffe than implied by that Option, partially reflecting Option A.

This approach allows for a sustainable distribution of development without some of the increased negative impacts which were identified, particularly as part of Option C.

Appraisal 4 - Housing Need and Targets (Transitional Arrangements)

Changes between this SA and Preferred Approach (Regulation 18)

This appraisal was not included at Preferred Approach stage, however, due to the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 transitional arrangements, additional options for housing targets were considered at the publication stage of the Strategic Plan. All options scored broadly similar, with the only variances being based on the housing objective due to the varying amounts of housing they would deliver and Option B scoring major negatives in relation to Objectives 11, 12 and 16 due to the impact of additional housing provision.

Preferred Reasonable Alternative

Options Appraised:

A – All authorities use 2024 standard method for housing targets. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 11,175 new homes, Nottingham City Council 22,451 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 14,946 new homes for 2023 to 2041).

B – All authorities set housing targets above the 2024 standard method.

C – All authorities set housing targets below the standard method (80% of standard method to meet transitional arrangements - Broxtowe Borough Council, 8950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 17,961 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).

D – Broxtowe and Rushcliffe set housing targets at 80% of standard method (under transitional arrangements). Nottingham City set a housing target above the standard method based on supply figure. (Broxtowe Borough Council, 8.950 new homes, Nottingham City Council 26,690 new homes and Rushcliffe Borough Council 11,960 new homes for 2023 to 2041).

The preferred option, which was reflected in the housing targets set in the Plan, was Option D. This was considered to be an appropriate balance between meeting identified housing needs and minimising negative environmental impacts. It should also be noted that the options considered as part of the SA were assessing levels of growth associated with different scenarios rather than assessing how the housing targets have been derived at. Thus option B does not specify a precise housing target

During the course of the examination the Inspectors indicated that the 2024 standard method for calculating housing need is not relevant, as the Plan examination uses the 2023 NPPF, and therefore the 2023 standard method is the correct standard method to use, as assessed under the previous Appraisal 3 “Housing Need and Targets” assessment

POLICY 4: THE GREEN BELT

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
Retain the existing approach as set out in the Core Strategies which retains the principle of the Green Belt and reviews the Green Belt boundaries to meet development requirements.	Yes
Retain the existing approach as set out in the Core Strategies but include compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt land where Green Belt land has been lost.	Yes
Retain the existing approach as set out in the Core Strategies but include the designation of additional safeguarded land.	Yes
Retain the existing Green Belt and do not undertake a review of Green Belt boundaries.	Yes

POLICY 4: THE GREEN BELT

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain the existing approach as set out in the Core Strategies which retains the principle of the Green Belt and reviews the Green Belt boundaries to meet development requirements.

B- Retain the existing approach as set out in the Core Strategies but include compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt land where Green Belt land has been lost.

C - Retain the existing approach as set out in the Core Strategies but include the designation of additional safeguarded land.

D - Retain the existing Green Belt and do not undertake a review of Green Belt boundaries.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	++	++	--	Options A to C would provide the mechanism to review Green Belt boundaries to meet development requirements which would include meeting housing need. Additional safeguarded land would provide potential flexibility but this would be beyond the plan period. Option D would reduce the ability to meet housing needs.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It would depend on the type and location of development.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	++	++	--	Options A to C would provide the mechanism to review Green Belt boundaries to meet development requirements which would include providing the land required to meet economic and business need. Option D would reduce the ability to meet economic and business needs.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It would depend on the location and type of development and whether this resulted in benefits to existing shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	++	?	?	It is considered that the impact for Options A and C would be uncertain as it depends on the type and location of development. Option D is considered uncertain as it is unlikely to result in improvements to health, open space although it may retain food growing opportunities. Option B would include improvements to accessibility of Green Belt land which would increase opportunities for recreational activities and may also include provision of open space.	Ensure that compensatory improvements include enhancing accessibility and providing opportunities for recreational activities.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	It is considered that all options would have no implications for the objective.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities?	0	?	0	0	It is considered that Options A, C and D would have no implications for the objective. Option B may provide access to community activities but this is considered to be uncertain.	Ensure compensatory measures include consideration for how improved access can facilitate social inclusion opportunities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?						
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It would depend on the location of development.	Ensure consideration is given to proximity to public transport and to existing facilities and services.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Option D may result in a greater focus on brownfield land. However, there is also brownfield land within the Green Belt which may be released as part of a review. Therefore, the impact is considered to be uncertain for all options.	Ensure consideration is given to brownfield land within the Green Belt when reviewing Green Belt boundaries.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It depends on the type and location of the development. Option B, which includes compensatory improvements to environmental	Ensure that compensatory measures include improving resiliance of biodiversity to climate change.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?					quality, may increase resilience of biodiversity to climate change but this is considered to be uncertain.	
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Development may increase air, noise and other types of pollution but this depends on the type and location of development.	Ensure consideration is given to pollution and air quality, for example through considering proximity to public transport links and

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
and other types of pollution.							accessibility to facilities and services.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Option B may include improving to water quality through environmental quality improvements but this is considered to be uncertain. Option D may direct development towards areas of higher flood risk.	Ensure consideration is given to flood risk when considering Green Belt boundaries. Ensure compensatory improvements consider water quality.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green	?	+	?	+	It is considered that Options A and C would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Removing land from the Green Belt for development or designating additional safeguarded land may have an impact on the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure but this depends on the location and characteristics of the development site. Option B would include compensatory improvements which would improve environmental quality and accessibility. Option D is more likely to protect and conserve biodiversity, blue and green infrastructure and the natural	Ensure consideration is given to the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure when considering Green Belt boundaries.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
	and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?					environment but is unlikely to lead to any improvements.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	?	+	It is considered that Options A, B and C would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Removing land from the Green Belt for development may have an impact on landscape but this depends on the location and character of the landscape. Option D is more likely to protect existing landscape character.	Ensure consideration is given to landscape character and quality when considering Green Belt boundaries.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration?	?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Preserving the setting and special character of historic towns is one of the five purposes of the Green Belt and should be taken into account as part of reviewing Green Belt boundaries or designating additional safeguarded land. However, more development in town and cities may also have an impact on the built and historic environment.	Ensure consideration is given to preserving the setting and special character of historic towns.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?						
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it result in additional waste? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	?	?	++	It is considered that Options A, B and C would have an uncertain impact on this objective as it would depend on which areas of Green Belt were removed and the type of development. Option D is likely to protect agricultural land and prevent loss of greenfield.	Consider whether the land is the best and most versatile agricultural land and consider whether the land is greenfield or brownfield when considering Green Belt boundaries and the designation of additional safeguarded land.

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 4: Green Belt	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Option A – Retain existing ACS approach	++	?	++	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Option B – Include compensatory improvements	++	?	++	?	++	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
Option C – Designate additional safeguarded land	++	?	++	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Option D - Retain the existing Green Belt and do not undertake a review of Green Belt boundaries.	--	?	--	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	++

CONCLUSIONS AND PREFERRED POLICY OPTION

Four options were considered as part of the appraisal.

Options A, B and C scored major positives for Objectives 1 and 3 as they would provide the mechanism to review Green Belt boundaries to meet development requirements for housing and economic development. However, Option D scored major negatives for these Objectives as it would reduce the likelihood of housing and economic needs being met.

For Objectives 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 the impact was considered uncertain for all Options as it would depend on the type and location of development. For Objective 7, Options A, C and D were considered to have no impact but Option B was an uncertain as it may provide access to community facilities which may help social inclusion.

Option B scored a major positive for Objective 5 as it would include improvements to accessibility of Green Belt land which would increase opportunities for recreational activities and have health and wellbeing benefits.

Option B scored a minor positive for Objective 13 as it would include compensatory improvements which would improve environmental quality and accessibility. Option D also scored a minor positive as it would be more likely to protect and conserve biodiversity, blue and green infrastructure and the natural environment.

Option D score a minor positive for Objective 14 as it would be likely to protect existing landscape character. Options A, B and C were uncertain as removing land from the Green Belt for development may have an impact on landscape but this depends on the location and character of the landscape.

For Objective 16, Option D scored a major positive as it is likely to protect agricultural land and prevent loss of greenfield land. It is considered that Options A, B and C would have an uncertain impact on this objective as it would depend on which areas of Green Belt were removed and the type of development.

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic approach to Green Belt policy, including whether Green Belt boundaries should be reviewed, whether compensatory improvements should be secured, and whether safeguarded land should be identified, rather than the assessment of specific Green Belt sites or locations. Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling reduces the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan and the amount of Green Belt within the Plan area, it does not alter the fundamental differences between the reasonable alternatives or the sustainability issues they seek to address.

The appraisal has been reviewed against the revised Strategic Plan geography and it is concluded that the reasonable alternatives remain appropriate and that the

relative performance of the options against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives is unchanged. Consequently, no amendments to the appraisal conclusions or preferred option are considered necessary as a result of Gedling's withdrawal from the Strategic Plan process.

Preferred Policy Option

It was considered that a combination of Option A and Option B was preferred, with both options carried forward in the plan. Option A scored well and involved a review of Green Belt boundaries, whilst Option B scored well including a major positive for Objective 5 as it would include improvements to accessibility of Green Belt land which would increase opportunities for recreational activities and have health and wellbeing benefits, and, a scored a minor positive for Objective 13 as it would include compensatory improvements which would improve environmental quality and accessibility.

POLICY 5: EMPLOYMENT PROVISION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative (Yes or No)
Do not have a policy	No
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy by providing sites that are attractive to the market in terms of accessibility, environmental quality and size and establish the minimum amount of employment land and office space required as set out in the Employment Land Study 2021.	Yes
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy by establishing the minimum amount of employment land and office space required and amend policy to include a criteria-based policy approach for the determination of strategic employment sites for logistics and distribution.	Yes
Office Development	
Retain the existing policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy which focuses office development in Nottingham City Centre and in Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) and at Toton.	Yes
Retain the existing policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to focus office development in Nottingham City Centre only.	Yes
Retain the existing policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to focus office development at Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) only.	Yes
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to focus office development at Toton only.	Yes
Retain policy approach withing the Aligned Core Strategy which also places emphasis on office development for the science and knowledge-based economy. Allocate land specifically to meet the needs of high technology users and the use of partnership models such as Bio-City.	Yes
Sites	
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend to promote sites including Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station for research, science and knowledge-based businesses.	Yes
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend to refer to the need for a wide range of sites especially for small medium enterprises including start up and incubator space.	Yes
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy which safeguards good quality existing employment sites and releases the sites that do not meet the criteria.	Yes
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to refer to the need to safeguard poor quality employment sites for regeneration purposes.	Yes

Options	Reasonable Alternative (Yes or No)
Distribution and Logistics	
Retain existing policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and in terms of strategic logistics uses, identify sites which meet all of the identified need for such uses.	Yes
Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and, in terms of strategic logistics uses, meet none of the need for such uses.	Yes
In addition to addressing need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic logistics development in accordance with the wider strategy i.e. based on urban concentration.	Yes
In addition to addressing the need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic distribution and logistics development in areas that have good access to road and rail infrastructure.	Yes

POLICY 5: EMPLOYMENT LAND AND STRATEGIC APPROACH

APPRAISAL 1 - DELIVERING THE IDENTIFIED EMPLOYMENT TARGET

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Assess policy approach that provides sites that are attractive to the market in terms of accessibility, environmental quality and size and establish the minimum amount of employment land and office space required as set out in the Employment Land Study 2021.

B - Assess policy approach that establishes the minimum amount of employment land and office space required and amend policy to include a criteria-based policy approach for the determination of strategic employment sites for logistics and distribution.

This Appraisal was not included in the Preferred Approach Sustainability Appraisal. Options A and B relate to the overall employment land requirement and are framed around establishing the minimum amount of employment land and office space as identified in the Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study 2021 (EM/5) both Options A and B set the wider employment strategy framework to meet the overall employment land requirement.

See also separate appraisals for Options L–O which are assessed separately within the SA as sector-specific alternatives, focusing exclusively on the provision and spatial strategy for strategic distribution and logistics development. They test different approaches to how, where, and to what extent the strategic logistics need should be met, independent from the general employment land options. Accordingly, Options L–O should be understood as sector-specific alternatives within the broader employment strategy framework established through Options A–B.

Gedling Borough Council's withdrawal from the Strategic Plan process has been reviewed in relation to this appraisal and is not considered to materially affect the assessment of the reasonable alternatives. Options A and B both relate to the strategic approach for identifying and delivering employment land and office space requirements, rather than the distribution of employment development between individual authorities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	Options A and B are neutral as delivering land for employment and offices is unlikely to directly influence the housing stock.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+ +	+ +	Both options address the strategic distribution of development across the plan area, including employment. Both options will deliver the required employment land. Option B includes the criteria for providing a strategic logistics site's strategic priority.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	+	Both options perform positively against this objective. Major positive for option A because the preferred approach on employment provision and economic development encourages economic growth and allocate strategic sites across the plan area which would provide land and buildings required by businesses. However, it is unclear for option B whether land and buildings will be of a type required by businesses.	Include policy criteria for option B to ensure the required infrastructure is provided
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	It is considered that this would have no implications for the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on health and well-being. It is expected that large economic development including strategic sites would provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure which could provide opportunities for recreational physical activity	Ensure that new development does not affect access to health services and provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure. Ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	Options A and B are neutral as delivering land for employment and offices is unlikely to directly influence community safety.	Policies should include criteria that ensure safe routes for employees to access new employment provision.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	It is considered that this would have no implications for the objective.	Ensure that new development does not affect existing cultural assets and facilities or provide opportunities for new assets and facilities.
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	?	Depending on the location of provision, both options have the potential to use and/or develop the transport network to minimize impact on the environment.	Policy should maximise use of existing infrstructure.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	Depending on the location of provision, both options have the potential to make efficient use of brownfield land.	Policy and site selection should maximise use of existing brownfield land.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, however where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on energy and climate change.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan relating to energy and climate change for new development in order to reduce energy usage. Water efficiency measures would need to be incorporated.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, however where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on pollution and air quality.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan relating to pollution and air quality for new development.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, however where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on flooding and water quality.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, however where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on natural environment, biodiversity, blue-green infrastructure.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan to provide the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, protected species and blue-green infrastructure. Need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, however where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on landscape. A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan to ensure new development does not cause harm to landscape character	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, however where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on built and historic environment. It is recognised that the form and layout or size of economic development could be limited due to heritage assets nearby. There may be opportunities for heritage-led regeneration projects.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan to protect heritage assets from new development and include opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, which require land release from the greenfield land as not all could be provided on brownfield land.	Ensure the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques in new development and avoid loss of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land to development.

POLICY 5: EMPLOYMENT LAND AND STRATEGIC APPROACH

APPRAISAL 2 - OFFICE DEVELOPMENT

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

C - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies which focuses office development in Nottingham City Centre and in Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) and at Toton.

D - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to focus office development in Nottingham City Centre only.

E - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to focus office development at Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) only.

F - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to focus office development at Toton only.

G - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies which also places emphasis on office development for the science and knowledge-based economy. Allocate land specifically to meet the needs of high technology users and the use of partnership models such as Bio-City.

This appraisal differs from that included in the Preferred Approach, principally in that it includes a further Option (G) not included in the previous appraisal. The withdrawal of Gedling has not impacted on this assessment, the focus being on Nottingham City centre and the named Sustainable urban Extensions. Although the previous assessment would have covered Top Wighay Farm in Gedling as a sustainable urban extension in Gelding, the principles for the assessment continue to be relevant for those named sustainable urban extensions in Broxtowe and Rushcliffe.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	All options are neutral as delivering land for employment and offices is unlikely to directly influence the housing stock.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	Major positive as all options encourage economic growth and allocate strategic sites across the plan area which would create new jobs, involving the diversity and quality of jobs. All options will deliver the required employment land for office use. Option G specifically seeks to meet the needs of the science and knowledge-based economy.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	Major positive as all options encourage economic growth and allocate strategic sites across the plan area which would create new jobs, involving the diversity and quality of jobs. Option G specifically seeks to meet the needs of the science and knowledge-based economy.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	?	Options C, D, E and F will deliver development in sustainable locations including the City Centre and in SUEs and therefore likely to support the vitality of existing and proposed shopping centres. Option G will have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location, so development may not be focused on the city centre.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	?	?	?	Depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on health and well-being. It is expected that large economic development including strategic sites would provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure which could provide opportunities for recreational physical activity.	Ensure that new development does not affect access to health services and provide new open space or enhance the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure. Ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	0	All options will have a neutral effect on this objective. Policies that manage the design of new development would have a greater impact on achieving this objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	0	0	?	For options C, D, E and F it is considered that there would have no implications for the objective. Option G will have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	Strategic policy criteria should include requirements that developments deliver sustainable and prosperous communities.
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	++	+	+	?	Options C and D score major positive against this objective as they would utilise existing transport infrastructure within the City Centre. Option E and F would help develop transport networks in sustainable locations. Option G will have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	Ensure that new development of a lesser scale is located close to existing transport infrastructure or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+ + + +	+ + + +	0	0	?	Options C and D refer to the City Centre and have the potential to make use of brownfield land within the urban area. Options E and F are likely to result in the use of greenfield land. Option G will have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	Strategic policies should ensure that impacts on biodiversity interests are minimized.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	?	?	?	+	All options relate to the location of development rather than design. Option G relates to meeting the needs of high technology users and is most likely to address the policy criteria.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan relating to energy and climate change for new development in order to reduce energy usage. Water efficiency measures would need to be incorporated.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	?	?	?	?	0	Options C, D, E and F relate to the location rather than the nature of development. Option G relates to meeting the needs of high technology users and is least likely to increase levels of pollution.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan relating to pollution and air quality for new development.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	-	-	?	?	?	Options C and D would direct development to locations within the main urban area, significant areas of which are within Flood Zone 3 (although protected by flood defenses). Options E and F's effects on this objective will depend on the locations of development. Option G will also have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	?	?	?	Options C, D, E and F relate to the broad location of new development. Whilst locations within the main built up area would be less likely to contain woodland or green space, levels of biodiversity could still be high depending on the nature of the site. Development of greenfield sites at sustainable urban extensions could reduce the loss of greenfield land and priority habitats. Option G will also have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	Strategic policies should embed BGI within development requirements. This should optimize opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. Priority habitats should be created, connected protected and enhanced to improve the ecological network.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	?	?	?	Options C, D, E and F relate to the broad location of new development. Whilst locations within the main built up area would be less likely to impact on landscape character, the impact on visual amenity will depend on the specific site for development. Option G will also have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	Informed by site appraisals, strategic site policies in the Strategic Plan should promote landscape protection and enhancement. Landscape and visual impacts of development in urban fringe locations could be reduced by integrating it with the existing urban area and by avoiding fringe locations that have sensitive landscape features and/or are valued for their visual amenity.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	?	?	?	?	Options C, D, E and F relate to the broad location of new development. All locations have the potential to impact on townscapes and the setting of settlements depending on the site selected. Option G will also have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the protection and enhancement of local character, distinctiveness and heritage assets

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	C	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	+	+	?	?	?	Options C and D would direct development to locations within the main urban area, least likely to comprise the best and most versatile agricultural land and the loss of greenfield land. Options E and F's effects on this objective will depend on the locations of development. Option G will also have an uncertain impact as the focus is on the type of development delivered rather than the location.	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the use of raw materials, promote sustainable design and construction and the protection of best and most versatile land.

POLICY 5: EMPLOYMENT LAND AND STRATEGIC APPROACH

APPRAISAL 3 - SITES

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

H - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend to promote sites including Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station for research, science and knowledge-based businesses.

I - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend to refer to the need for a wide range of sites especially for small medium enterprises including start up and incubator space.

J - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies which safeguards good quality existing employment sites and releases the sites that do not meet the criteria.

K - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to refer to the need to safeguard poor quality employment sites for regeneration purposes.

This appraisal was not included in the Preferred Approach Sustainability Appraisal. In each of the options (H-K), the reference to sites applies to all types of employment uses, including offices, industrial and strategic distribution / logistics. This follows the approach to employment sites undertaken as part of the Aligned Core Strategy. Additional options were then appraised, which applied only to specific types, as set out within Options H and I. Option H relates to 'research, science and knowledge-based businesses' and in Option I, it applies to 'small medium enterprises including start up and incubator space'.

In terms of reassessment following Gedling Borough Council's withdrawal from the Strategic Plan process, the reasonable alternatives are considered to remain appropriate and no additional alternatives have been identified as necessary. The appraisal focuses on alternative policy approaches to the management, safeguarding and promotion of employment land and premises, rather than the spatial distribution of employment development across the Plan area. The key distinctions between the options, including the promotion of research, science and knowledge-based businesses, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, safeguarding existing employment sites, and retaining poorer quality sites for regeneration purposes, remain relevant to the revised Strategic Plan area.

Furthermore, the specific locations referenced within Option H, namely Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station, are located outside Gedling and are therefore unaffected by the change in Plan geography. The sustainability effects identified through the appraisal are principally related to the nature of the employment land strategy being pursued, rather than the inclusion of any particular authority within the Strategic Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	All options are neutral as delivering land for employment and offices is unlikely to directly influence the housing stock.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+ +	+ +	+	+	Options H and I seek to improve the diversity and quality of jobs. All options have the potential to reduce unemployment.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters?	+ +	+ +	+	?	Options H and I promote sites for specific forms of development, option H specifically focusing on	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?					high knowledge sectors. Option J safeguards good quality sites that are likely to be attractive to business.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	0	0	It's considered that none of the options would impact on this objective.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan to ensure the vitality of existing centres not affected by new development.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	0	0	For options H and I, depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on health and well-being.	In order to improve the spatial strategy's benefits to health and wellbeing, the chose approach should incorporate requirements that development creates, protects and enhances blue and green infrastructure and that health facilities are provided where necessary.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
						Options J and K are neutral as are unlikely to directly influence health and wellbeing.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	+	-	Options H and I will have a neutral effect on this objective. Option J releases poor quality employment sites that may be contributing to an unsafe built environment. Option K specifically safeguards these sites and therefore scores a single negative.	Strategic policy criteria should include criteria that address design and layout, providing safe communities.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	0	0	All options are neutral as are unlikely to directly influence social inclusion	Strategic policy criteria should include requirements that developments deliver sustainable and prosperous communities.
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?	-	0	0	0	Option H is likely to have a negative impact as it promotes sites for	Option H could be mitigated by development transport

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?					development away from existing transport infrastructure around the city centre. Options I, J and K are neutral.	infrastructure to minimise impact on the environment.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+ +	0	+ +	+ +	Option H directs new employment to Ratcliffe on Soar being a brownfield site. Option I is likely to have a neutral impact on reusing brownfield land. Option J releases poor quality employment land for other uses. Option K similarly safeguards poor quality employment land for regeneration. Both would have a positive impact on this criterion.	Policy criteria should minimize the impact on biodiversity.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?	+ +	+	0	0	Depending on the nature of new employment provision, it is likely that provision will result in additional energy use. There are	Policies within the Strategic Plan should improve the energy efficiency of new buildings, and renewable energy generation.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?					opportunities for new provision through Options H and I to support renewable energy generation. Option H also relates to meeting the needs of high technology users and is most likely to address the policy criteria.	
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	0	0	+	?	Option H relates to meeting the needs of high technology users and is least likely to increase levels of pollution. Option I promotes start up and	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
and other types of pollution.						incubator space, which is also less likely to increase levels of pollution. Option J releases poor quality employment sites which is likely to improve pollution levels. Option K safeguards these sites for regeneration which would have an uncertain impact.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	?	?	?	Option H will have a neutral impact as any development in these locations will be required to not worsen the risk of flooding. Option I's effects on this objective will depend on the location of development. Options J, K and G will also have an uncertain impact as it will depend on the location of sites and the nature of their reuse.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	+	?	?	?	The effects of Options I, J and K on this objective will depend on the locations of development and the policy criteria. For option H, the focus on Toton and Ratcliffe on Soar would have a minor positive impact on the natural environment. Being part of a SUE there would be opportunities to provide new open space and improve GBI.	Strategic policies should embed BGI within development requirements. This should optimize opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, active travel, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. .
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	?	0	0	Option H would have a neutral impact on the built and historic environment. The impact of Option I is uncertain depending on the sites selected. Poor quality employment sites are more likely to be within the existing built up area and hence their redevelopment through	Informed by site appraisals, strategic site policies in the Strategic Plan should promote landscape protection and enhancement. Landscape protection and enhancement policy criteria should be included in the Strategic Plan. Landscape and visual impacts of development

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
						options J and K would have a neutral impact on landscape.	in urban fringe locations could be reduced by integrating it with the existing urban area and by avoiding fringe locations that have sensitive landscape features and/or are valued for their visual amenity.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration?	0	?	?	?	Option H would have a neutral impact on the built and historic environment. By redeveloping existing sites, options J and K would have an uncertain impact on the built and historic environment, depending on the nature of new development. Option I is also uncertain, depending on the sites selected.	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the protection and enhancement of local character, distinctiveness and heritage assets

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?						
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	+ +	?	+ +	+ +	Option H promotes high tech industries, more likely to promote sustainable design and construction techniques, and also includes the redevelopment of Ratcliffe on Soar, thereby protecting BMV and avoiding the loss of greenfield sites. The impact of option I is uncertain depending on the location of sites selected. Options J and K will positively impact on this objective as they reuse employment sites for other purposes, thereby protecting BMV and avoiding the loss of greenfield land.	All options would benefit from strategic policies which address the use of raw materials, promote sustainable design and construction and the protection of best and most versatile land.

POLICY 5: EMPLOYMENT LAND AND STRATEGIC APPROACH

APPRIASAL 4 - DISTRIBUTION AND LOGISTICS

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

L - Retain existing policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and in terms of strategic logistics uses, identify sites which meet all of the identified need for such uses.

M - retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and, in terms of strategic logistics uses, meet none of the need for such uses.

N - In addition to addressing need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic logistics development in accordance with the wider strategy i.e. based on urban concentration.

O - In addition to addressing the need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic distribution and logistics development in areas that have good access to road and rail infrastructure.

This appraisal was not included in the Preferred Option Sustainability Appraisal. The existing Aligned Core Strategy approach to distribution and logistics (Class B8 Storage and Distribution) is set out within Policy 4 (Employment Provision and Economic Development) of the Aligned Core Strategy, specifically parts (a), (d) and (h), on pages 59 and 60 of the Aligned Core Strategy. Paragraphs 3.4.15 to 3.4.24 of the Justification Text on pages 63 to 65 provide additional context.

The approach is to provide a range of suitable sites for new employment, including distribution and logistics, which are attractive to the market, especially in terms of accessibility, environmental quality and size, particularly where it will assist regeneration. Wherever feasible, rail accessibility for storage and distribution uses should be utilised.

Following Gedling Borough Council's withdrawal, the logistics alternatives remain appropriate because they test the amount of identified logistics need to be met and the preferred locational strategy for such development. These strategic choices are not dependent on Gedling's participation, and no additional reasonable alternative has arisen from the revised geography.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	L	M	N	O	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	All options are neutral as delivering land for employment and offices is unlikely to directly influence the housing stock.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	++	+	++	++	All options increase employment opportunities. Options L, N and O also meet the need for strategic distribution and logistics sites. Option M has a lower positive impact due to not providing for the strategic logistics element of employment need.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?	++	+	++	++	All options perform positively against this objective. Major	

To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?					positive for options L, N and O because the approach on employment provision and economic development encourages economic growth and allocate strategic sites across the plan area which would provide land and buildings required by businesses. Option M provides for new employment development, just not for strategic logistics uses, so still has a positive impact.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	0	0	It's considered that none of the options would impact on this objective.	A policy would be required in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan to ensure the vitality of existing centres not affected by new development.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?	?	?	?	?	All options deliver new employment development. As such, depending on the form and layout of new economic development including strategic	In order to improve the spatial strategy's benefits to health and wellbeing, the chose approach should incorporate requirements that development creates,

	• Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?					sites, existing allocations in Part 2 Local Plans and existing planning commitments, where new economic development would be provided it may have some impacts on health and well-being.	protects and enhances blue and green infrastructure and that health facilities are provided where necessary.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	All options will have a neutral effect on this objective.	Strategic policy criteria should include criteria that address design and layout, providing safe communities.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	0	0	All options are neutral as are unlikely to directly influence social inclusion	Strategic policy criteria should include requirements that developments deliver sustainable and prosperous communities.
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?	?	?	+	++	Neither options L or M refer to location and the impact is therefore	

transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?					uncertain. Both N and O have the opportunity to make efficient use of existing infrastructure in the city centre or elsewhere, but the specific reference in option O to infrastructure that is particularly suitable for logistics development results in a higher score.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	?	?	Neither options L and M refer to location and the impacts on brownfield sites are therefore uncertain. The impact of options N and O depends on the sites selected so will again be uncertain.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?	?	?	?	?	Depending on the nature of new employment provision, it is likely that provision will result in additional energy use.	Policies within the Strategic Plan should improve the energy efficiency of new buildings, and renewable energy generation.

based solutions to climate change.	• Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?						
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	?	0	-	0	Option M would result in less new development (no strategic logistics) being delivered so the impact would be less. Option N is likely to have the greatest impact on existing areas of congestion	

						and pollution around the city centre.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	-	?	Option N is likely to have the greatest impact on existing areas with a higher risk of flooding around the city centre.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space?	?	?	?	?	The effect of all four options is uncertain as locations are either unspecified or specific sites are unknown.	Strategic policies should embed BGI within development requirements. This should optimize opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, active travel, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. .

	• Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?						
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	?	?	The effect of all four options is uncertain as locations are either unspecified or specific sites are unknown.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration?	?	?	?	?	The effect of all four options is uncertain as locations are either unspecified or specific sites are unknown.	

	• Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?						
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	?	?	?	The effect of all four options is uncertain as locations are either unspecified or specific sites are unknown.	

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF APPRAISALS

1. Policy 5 – Employment Land and Strategic Approach	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A – Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy by providing sites that are attractive to the market in terms of accessibility, environmental quality and size and establish the minimum amount of employment land and office space required as set out in the Employment Land Study 2021.	0	++	++	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
B – Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy by establishing the minimum amount of employment land and office space required and amend policy to include a criteria-based policy approach for the determination of strategic employment sites for logistics and distribution.	0	++	+	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2. Office development																
C - Retain the existing policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy which focuses office development in Nottingham	0	++	++	++	?	0	0	++	++	?	?	-	?	?	?	+

City Centre and in Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) and at Toton.																
D - Retain the existing policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to focus office development in Nottingham City Centre only.	0	++	++	++	?	0	0	++	++	?	?	-	?	?	?	+
E - Retain the existing policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to focus office development at Sustainable Urban Extensions only (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton).	0	++	++	++	?	0	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
F - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to focus office development at Toton only.	0	++	++	++	?	0	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
G - Retain policy approach withing the Aligned Core Strategy which also places emphasis on office development for the science and knowledge-based economy. Allocate land specifically to meet the needs of high technology users and the use of partnership models such as Bio-City.	0	++	++	?	?	0	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?
3. Sites																

H - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend to promote sites including Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station for research, science and knowledge-based businesses.	0	++	++	0	?	0	0	-	++	++	0	0	+	0	0	++
I - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend to refer to the need for a wide range of sites especially for small medium enterprises including start up and incubator space.	0	++	++	0	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	?
J - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy which safeguards good quality existing employment sites and releases the sites that do not meet the criteria.	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	?	?	0	?	++
K - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and amend policy to refer to the need to safeguard poor quality employment sites for regeneration purposes.	0	+	?	0	0	-	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	0	?	++
4. Distribution and Logistics																
L - Retain existing policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and in terms of strategic logistics uses, identify sites which meet <u>all</u> of the identified need for such uses.	0	++	++	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

M - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and, in terms of strategic logistics uses, meet none of the need for such uses.	0	+	+	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?
N - In addition to addressing need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic logistics development in accordance with the wider strategy i.e. based on urban concentration.	0	++	++	0	?	0	0	+	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?
0 - In addition to addressing the need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic distribution and logistics development in areas that have good access to road and rail infrastructure.	0	++	++	0	?	0	0	++	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?

CONCLUSIONS

Appraisal 1 - Delivering the Identified Employment Target

Options appraised:

A - Assess policy approach that provides sites that are attractive to the market in terms of accessibility, environmental quality and size and establish the minimum amount of employment land and office space required as set out in the Employment Land Study 2021.

B - Assess policy approach that establishes the minimum amount of employment land and office space required and amend policy to include a criteria-based policy approach for the determination of strategic employment sites for logistics and distribution.

The appraisal of alternative approaches to Policy 5 has highlighted that all options would have a positive impact on several of the objectives, particularly those that related to employment land. Due to the uncertainty around sites, a criteria based approach to delivering strategic warehousing and logistics scores less well than the identification of sites but this could be addressed by appropriate mitigation, namely setting clear criteria to the minimise negative impacts.

Option A was selected for the overall employment requirement because it provides for a portfolio of market-facing employment sites and establishes the minimum employment land and office requirement. The approach to strategic distribution and logistics, including specific allocations and criteria for additional proposals, was determined separately through the appraisal of Options L to O.

Appraisal 2 - Office Development

Options appraised:

C - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies which focuses office development in Nottingham City Centre and in Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) and at Toton.

D - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to focus office development in Nottingham City Centre only.

E - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to focus office development at Sustainable Urban Extensions (Melton Road, Edwalton, East of Gamston / North of Tollerton, and Land South of Clifton) only.

F - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to focus office development at Toton only.

G - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies which also places emphasis on office development for the science and knowledge-based

economy. Allocate land specifically to meet the needs of high technology users and the use of partnership models such as Bio-City.

Preferred Approach Sustainability Appraisal

The Preferred Approach Sustainability Appraisal of office options did not include option G, and all other options were reappraised in preparing this Publication Sustainability Appraisal. Where there are significant differences in appraisals of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SAOs) of options C, D, E and F (referred to as A, B, C and D in the Preferred Approach) these are highlighted below:

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
1. Housing	None.
2. Employment and Jobs	None.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	None.
4. Shopping Centres	Option C has been reassessed from minor positive to major positive, whilst objectives E and F have been reappraised from uncertain outcome to major positive as they will deliver development in sustainable locations including the City Centre and in SUEs and therefore likely to support the vitality of existing and proposed shopping centres.
5. Health and Well Being	Options C and D are reassessed from minor positive to uncertain as the form and layout of the developments will determine their impact on this objective.
6. Community Safety	None.
7. Social Inclusion	None.
8. Transport	Option C assessed as major positive rather than minor positive as this option would be capable of utilising existing well developed City Centre transport infrastructure.
9. Brownfield Land	Option C reassessed from minor positive to major positive as it allows for City Centre development which would be brownfield as there are no greenfield options.
10. Energy and Climate Change	None.
11. Pollution and Air Quality	None.
12. Flooding and Water Quality	Options C and D move from uncertain impact to minor negative as their locational requirements are more likely to be in areas of higher flood risk.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure	Option D reassessed as uncertain outcome rather than no effect, as there are still uncertainties about the impact on this objective given the City centre does have biodiversity and GBI assets.
14. Landscape	None.
15. Built and Historic Environment	None.

SA objectives	Difference between Preferred Approach SA and Publication SA
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management	Options C and D are reassessed from uncertain outcome to minor positive as these options are least likely to impact negatively on best and most versatile agricultural land or greenfield land.

All options relating to new office development score well, particularly those that focus new development in the City Centre, SUEs and Toton. Mitigation should be put in place to address potential flooding issues due to the minor negative scoring.

All options relating to new office development scored well, particularly those that focus new development in the City Centre, SUEs and Toton. Option C was selected as the preferred option, as it scored positively on several objectives but also allows for more office development in locations outside of Nottingham City Centre allowing for a range and choice of sites. This option delivers a sufficient range and choice of sites to also allow for elements of option G, which will allow appropriate sites to be allocated to meet the needs of high technology users.

Appraisal 3 - Sites
Options appraised:

H - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend to promote sites including Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station for research, science and knowledge-based businesses.

I - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend to refer to the need for a wide range of sites especially for small medium enterprises including start up and incubator space.

J - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies which safeguards good quality existing employment sites and releases the sites that do not meet the criteria.

K - Assess policy approach as set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and amend policy to refer to the need to safeguard poor quality employment sites for regeneration purposes.

In terms of the four options that refer to sites, the assessment indicates that all options would have a generally positive impact. Promoting sites including Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station scores particularly well, given the nature of those sites, when compared to a more general option of promoting a wide range of sites for small and medium enterprises. Retaining poor quality employment sites scores less well than redeveloping these sites, particularly in terms of the impact on community safety and air quality.

In relation to 'Sites', options H, I and J were selected due to their positive assessments. Promoting sites including Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station

scored particularly well, given the nature of those sites, when compared to a more general option of promoting a wide range of sites for small and medium enterprises. Retaining poor quality employment sites scored less well than redeveloping these sites, particularly in terms of the impact on community safety and air quality.

APPRIASAL 4 - DISTRIBUTION AND LOGISTICS

Options appraised:

L - Retain existing policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and in terms of strategic logistics uses, identify sites which meet all of the identified need for such uses.

M - retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy and, in terms of strategic logistics uses, meet none of the need for such uses.

N - In addition to addressing need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic logistics development in accordance with the wider strategy i.e. based on urban concentration.

O - In addition to addressing the need for strategic distribution and logistics uses, make provision for new strategic distribution and logistics development in areas that have good access to road and rail infrastructure.

In relation to distribution and logistics, both options L and M score positively for employment, but with option L scoring a major positive since it provides more land for strategic logistics whilst option M scores a minor positive as although it meets general employment land needs, it does not provide for strategic logistics need. (It should be noted that the scoring for option M was re-evaluated and changed from major to minor positive against the employment land objective to reflect this). The remaining objectives score similarly albeit with slight differences in terms of objectives assessed as uncertain or no impact. However, option L, meeting all identified need for logistics, would have greater positive impact on the delivery employment land, so in terms of quantitative provision is the preferred option. However, it was not taken forward in full because meeting the whole requirement was weighed against Green Belt and other environmental and policy considerations.

In terms of where logistics development is located, whilst both options N and O have the potential to locate new development in areas served by existing infrastructure option O would better meet the needs of logistics development by potentially being located away from the city centre (minimising impact on pollution and flood risk) and benefitting from good access to the road and rail network.

Option O was selected to be taken forward into the Strategic Plan. Whilst both options N and O have the potential to locate new development in areas served by existing infrastructure, Option O would better meet the needs of logistics development by potentially being located away from the city centre (minimising impact on pollution and flood risk) and benefitting from good access to the road and rail network. This approach has resulted in the two allocations for strategic

distribution and logistics uses. Although the two sites together do not meet the entirety of identified logistics need, they do make a significant contribution to meeting need, and provision in the Plan has been weighed against other policy objectives, principally the impact on the Green Belt which mitigate against meeting need in full.

POLICY 6: NOTTINGHAM CITY CENTRE

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
A - Retain the scope of the policy established through the existing Aligned Core Strategy. Increasing retail and leisure floorspace, mixed use redevelopment and expansion of Broad Marsh and Victoria Centres, safeguarding shopping frontages (ensuring primary frontages are predominantly retail), integrating new retail into these frontages. The Strategies also encourage the development of offices, new hotels, and creating an inclusive and safe City Centre which is the focus for public transport and sustainable transport modes.	Yes
B - Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses including on the shopping frontages.	Yes
Do not have a policy	No

POLICY 6: NOTTINGHAM CITY CENTRE

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain the scope of the policy established through the existing Aligned Core Strategy. Increasing retail and leisure floorspace, mixed use redevelopment and expansion of the Broad Marsh and Victoria Centres, safeguarding shopping frontages (ensuring primary frontages are predominantly retail), integrating new retail into these frontages. The Strategies also encourage the development of offices, new hotels, and creating an inclusive and safe City Centre which is the focus for public transport and sustainable transport modes.

B - Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses including on the shopping frontages.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	++	There is more potential for housing if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? Will it reduce unemployment? Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	++	There is more potential for employment if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? Will it provide business/university clusters? Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area?	+	++	There is more potential for employment if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	

support the use of new technologies.	Will it provide the required infrastructure?				
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	++	There is more potential for more vitality if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it improve access to health services? Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	0	+	There is more potential for health uses if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	+	++	Increasing diversity of uses, including residential development will increase activities throughout the day and during the night. This will increase security.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with	+	++	There is more potential for social inclusion if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	

growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	and residents' satisfaction in community activities? Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? Will it provide for the educational needs?				
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	++	There is more potential to reduce journeys by private car if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	++	There is more potential for new uses and regeneration of brownfield land if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	

10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Will it result in additional energy use? Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? Will it support the development of community energy systems? Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? Will it help people adapt to climate change? Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+	++	There is more potential for open space e.g. a 'green heart' if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged. There is more potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and	Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	+	There is more potential for open space e.g. a 'green heart' if a greater diversity of uses is	

minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.				encouraged. There is more potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? Will it improve water quality? Will it conserve water? Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	0		
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it provide new open space or green space?	0	+	There is more potential for open space e.g. a 'green heart' if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged.	

	Will it improve the quality of existing open space? Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?				
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	0		
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk?	+	++	There is more potential for the reuse of buildings if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged.	

	Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?				
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it result in additional waste? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0		

SUMMARY TABLE

	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Retain the scope of the policy established through the existing Aligned Core Strategy. Increasing retail and leisure floorspace, mixed use redevelopment and expansion of the Broad Marsh and Victoria Centres, safeguarding shopping frontages (ensuring primary frontages are predominantly retail), integrating new retail into these frontages. The Strategies also encourage the development of offices, new hotels, and creating an inclusive and safe City Centre which is the focus for public transport and sustainable transport modes.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses including on the shopping frontages.	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	0	+	0	++	0

CONCLUSIONS and Preferred Policy Option

The withdrawal of Gedling from the Strategic Plan is not considered to have impacted the scoring of the objectives as they relate to Nottingham City Centre.

In conclusion, Option B (Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses including on the shopping frontages) was considered the Preferred Policy Option, it scores well in the appraisal. Allowing for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses including on the shopping frontages will increase diversity. This will also improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre.

A broader mix is likely to increase the potential for more housing and jobs.

Greater diversity is likely to increase linked trips and reduce the use of the car.

POLICY 7: ROLE OF TOWN AND DISTRICT CENTRES

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
A - Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses	Yes
Retain the scope of the policy established in the Aligned Core Strategies and review whether out of town retail parks should be included in the retail network and hierarchy.	No
Do not have a policy.	No
Do include a policy which states that Centres should only focus on shopping/retail uses.	No

POLICY 7: ROLE OF TOWN AND DISTRICT CENTRES

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	There is more potential for housing if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? Will it reduce unemployment? Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	There is more potential for employment if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? Will it provide business/university clusters? Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	+	There is more potential for employment if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	

economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? Will it provide the required infrastructure?			
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	There is more potential for vibrancy and vitality if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it improve access to health services? Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	There is more potential for health uses if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0		
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and	+	There is more potential for social inclusion if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	

growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	residents' satisfaction in community activities? Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? Will it provide for the educational needs?			
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	There is more potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	There is more potential for reuse of brownfield land if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and	Will it result in additional energy use? Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?	+	There is more potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	

encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Will it support the development of community energy systems? Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? Will it help people adapt to climate change? Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	There is more potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and	Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk?	0		

improve water quality.	Will it improve water quality? Will it conserve water? Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?			
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it provide new open space or green space? Will it improve the quality of existing open space? Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0		
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0		
15. Built and Historic Environment	Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and	+	There is more potential for reuse of buildings if a	

To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?		greater diversity of uses is encouraged	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it result in additional waste? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0		

SUMMARY TABLE

	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Amend the existing policy to allow for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses	+	+	+	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0

Conclusions and Preferred Policy Option

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings. The reasonable alternative relates to the strategic policy approach for supporting the vitality and viability of centres through allowing a broader mix of uses, rather than the distribution of development or the identification of specific centres. The sustainability effects identified arise from the increased flexibility afforded by the policy and would apply equally across the revised Strategic Plan area. As a result, the reasonable alternative remains appropriate and the scoring of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives is unchanged following Gedling's withdrawal.

Although Option A was considered to be the only reasonable alternative, it scores well in the appraisal.

Allowing for greater flexibility in uses, encouraging a mix of non-retail uses will increase diversity. This will also improve the vitality and viability of the centres.

A broader mix is likely to increase the potential for more housing and jobs

Greater diversity is likely to increase linked trips and reduce the use of the car

POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
Mix of sizes and types	
Retain the scope of the policy within the Aligned Core Strategies. Developments should provide a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes. Consideration should also be given to the needs of elderly residents. The mix of housing should be determined by local evidence, including housing needs assessments.	Yes.
Do not have prescriptive % requirements for open market house sizes and types.	Yes.
Include prescriptive % house size and type requirements for both affordable housing and open market housing.	Yes.
Do not have a policy	No. Paragraph 63 requires the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community to be assessed and reflected in planning policies.
Affordable housing	
Retain the policy approach within the Rushcliffe Core Strategy and do not set tenure percentages for affordable housing in policy and defer this to subsequent plans. Include an overall % target for affordable housing for each housing submarket area.	Yes. Paragraph 62 requires policies to reflect the need for affordable housing.
Include an overall % target for affordable housing for each local authority area.	Yes. Paragraph 62 requires policies to reflect the need for affordable housing.
Set tenure % target for affordable housing in policy at a housing submarket area.	Yes. Paragraph 62 requires policies to reflect the need for affordable housing. Paragraph 63 requires policies to specify the type of affordable housing required.
Set tenure percentages for affordable housing in policy at an authority level.	Yes. Paragraph 62 requires policies to reflect the need for affordable housing. Paragraph 63 requires policies to specify the type of affordable housing required.
Standards	
Defer requirements for wheelchair accessible and adaptable homes to subsequent plans.	Yes. Councils can pursue requirements as part of their subsequent plans.
Include a requirement for wheelchair accessible and adaptable homes.	Yes. Paragraph 130 requires policies to ensure developments have a high standard of amenity for existing and future users, which can be secured using the

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
	Government's optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing, where this would address an identified need for such properties.
Do not include policy requirement for nationally described space standards and defer to subsequent plans.	Yes. Councils can pursue requirements as part of their subsequent plans.
Include policy requirement for nationally described space standards.	Yes. Paragraph 130 requires policies to ensure developments have a high standard of amenity for existing and future users, which can be secured through the use of the nationally described space standard, where the need for an internal space standard can be justified.

POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE

MIX OF SIZES AND TYPES

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain the scope of the policy within the Aligned Core Strategies. Developments should provide a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes. Consideration should also be given to the needs of elderly residents. The mix of housing should be determined by local evidence, including housing needs assessments.

B - Do not have prescriptive % requirements for open market house sizes and types.

C - Include prescriptive % house size and type requirements for both affordable housing and open market housing.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	?	++	Option A would deliver a wide mix of housing, specifying appropriate housing for specific locations and requiring consideration for the elderly. This increases the range of housing delivered in the plan area and ensures the houses built in the plan area meet the residents' needs, which can all contribute to reducing homelessness. The effects of Option B on housing are unknown.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of homes are delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
					Option C would prescribe requirements which would result in the mix of housing meeting the housing needs of the plan area, ensuring a range of housing is delivered, which can contribute to reducing homelessness.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	?	+	Option A indicates the type of housing for the city centre, the centre's fringes and other areas. This delivers a housing mix which is appropriate for the location, ensuring employees of local businesses can live in a home appropriate for their needs. Option Cs prescriptive approach would deliver a range of house sizes and types in the plan area, which would similarly deliver appropriate housing for employees of local	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of homes are delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
					businesses in the plan area. The effects of Option B on economic structure and innovation are unknown.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	?	?	Options A specifies the type of housing appropriate for the city centre. Providing the right housing mix will increase the number of residents living in the centre, which can increase footfall, improving the vitality of the centre. The effects of Option B and Option C on shopping centres are unknown.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of homes are delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for health and well being.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	?	+	The effects of Option B on social inclusion are unknown. Option A and C, whilst not meeting any of the criteria questions, will impact the overarching objective of social inclusion. Option A would deliver a wide mix of housing, specifying appropriate housing for specific locations and requiring consideration for the elderly. This increases the range of housing delivered in the plan area and ensures the houses built in the plan area meet the residents' needs, improving social inclusion and reducing deprivation in the plan area. Option Cs prescriptive approach would deliver a range of house sizes and types in the plan area, similarly meeting the needs of residents in the plan area, improving social	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
					inclusion and reducing deprivation in the plan area.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implication for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?					
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment, biodiversity, or blue-green infrastructure.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications to the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities?	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?					
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0	0	The policy has no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

D - Retain the policy approach within the Rushcliffe Core Strategy and do not set tenure percentages for affordable housing in policy and defer this to subsequent plans. Include an overall % target for affordable housing for each housing submarket area.

E - Include an overall % target for affordable housing for each local authority area.

F - Set tenure % target for affordable housing in policy at a housing submarket area.

G - Set tenure percentages for affordable housing in policy at an authority level.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	++	++	++	Options A and B will deliver affordable housing in the plan area, increasing the affordability of housing for all social groups and contributing towards reducing homelessness. Options C and D will deliver a mix of affordable housing tenures in the plan area, increasing the range of affordable housing for all social groups, which can ensure the homes are fit for the affordable housing need of the residents.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of affordable homes are delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	0	0	0	0	Options A and B will deliver affordable housing within the plan area, which will provide graduates with affordable properties to purchase, enabling them to live and work within the plan area.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
support the use of new technologies.	• Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?					Options C and D will deliver a mixed tenure of affordable properties which will provide graduates different types of affordable properties to purchase which suit their situation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	?	?	?	The effects of all the options on health and wellbeing are unknown.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and	++	++	++	++	Whilst the policy options do not directly meet any of the criteria questions, all the options will impact the	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?					overarching objective of social inclusion. Options A and B will deliver affordable housing within the plan area, increasing residents' opportunity to purchase a house, improving social inclusion and reducing deprivation in the plan area. Options C and D will deliver a mix of affordable housing tenures, providing different routes into home ownership, increasing residents' opportunities to purchase a home, improving social inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?						
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	D	E	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE

STANDARDS

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

H - Defer consideration of requirements for wheelchair accessible and adaptable homes to subsequent plans.

I - Include a requirement for wheelchair accessible and adaptable homes.

J - Do not include policy requirement for nationally described space standards and deferring consideration to subsequent plans.

K - Include policy requirement for nationally described space standards.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?					The effects of Option A and Option C are unknown on housing. Options B and D would increase the range of housing to meet the varying needs of the people within the plan area.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of housing types and sizes are delivered to meet the needs of the plan area.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	++	?	+	The effects of Option A and Option C are unknown on health and well being. Option B will greatly reduce health inequalities as it will deliver accessible and adaptable homes, increasing the number of homes appropriate for older and disabled people. Option D will reduce health inequalities as it will require housing to be of a certain size, ensuring	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of housing types and sizes are delivered to meet the needs of the plan area.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
						appropriate living space for residents.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	?	++	?	++	The effects of Option A and Option C are unknown on social inclusion. Options B and D, whilst not meeting any of the criteria questions, will significantly impact the overarching objective of social inclusion. Option B will greatly improve residents' social inclusion by delivering homes that are accessible and adaptable, enabling residents who have a need to live within society in a home that meets their requirement. Option D will greatly improve residents' social inclusion by delivering homes of an appropriate size, ensuring houses do	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
						not provide cramped living conditions, which can reduce deprivation in the plan area.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?						
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
	(WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?						
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	H	I	J	K	Commentary	Mitigation
designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?						
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Mix of Size and Types																
A - Retain the scope of the policy within the Aligned Core Strategies. Developments should provide a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes, with two or more-bedroom flats in the city centre, innovative family housing on the centre's fringes. Elsewhere there should be a broader mix of housing. Consideration should also be given to the needs of elderly residents. The mix of housing should be determined by local evidence, including housing needs assessments.	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B - Do not have prescriptive % requirements for open market house sizes and types.	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C - Include prescriptive % house size and type requirements for both affordable housing and open market housing.	++	0	+	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Housing																
D - Retain the policy approach within the Rushcliffe Core Strategy and do not set tenure	++	0	0	0	?	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
percentages for affordable housing in policy and defer this to subsequent plans. Include an overall % target for affordable housing for each housing submarket area.																
E - Include an overall % target for affordable housing for each local authority area.	++	0	0	0	?	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F - Set tenure % target for affordable housing in policy at a housing submarket area.	++	0	0	0	?	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G - Set tenure percentages for affordable housing in policy at an authority level.	++	0	0	0	?	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standards																
H - Defer requirements for wheelchair accessible and adaptable homes to subsequent plans.	?	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I - Include a requirement for wheelchair accessible and adaptable homes.	+	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J - Do not include policy requirement for nationally described space standards and defer to subsequent plans.	?	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K - Include policy requirement for nationally described space standards.	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conclusion and Preferred Policy Options

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred options. The reasonable alternatives relate to the policy approach for securing an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures, delivering affordable housing, and applying housing quality and accessibility standards, rather than the distribution of development or the location of specific sites.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has altered the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area, it has not changed the underlying housing needs and objectives that these policy approaches seek to address. The need to provide a range of housing sizes and types, meet affordable housing needs, support an ageing population, and ensure new homes are accessible and of a high quality remains relevant across the revised Plan area.

The sustainability effects identified through the appraisal are therefore driven principally by the nature of the policy requirements being applied rather than the inclusion of any individual authority area. As a result, the reasonable alternatives continue to provide an appropriate basis for assessment, and the relative performance of the options against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives remains unchanged following Gedling's withdrawal. No additional reasonable alternatives have been identified as necessary.

The appraisal of alternative approaches for Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice has highlighted the benefits the options will bring to the objectives they affected. None of the options scored a minor or major negative against any objective.

Regarding Options A-C which dealt with approaches to a Mix of Size and Types, Options A and C scored major positives against the Housing objective, which is to be expected given the nature of the policy. Options A and C also scored a minor positive against Objective 3 and 7. Option A scored a minor positive against Objective 4. However, the impact of Option C on Objective 4 was assessed to be unknown as it is uncertain how Option C would impact shopping centres. The impact of Option B on Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 7 was assessed to be unknown as the effects of not having prescriptive percentage requirements for open market house sizes and types are uncertain. For the remaining objectives, Option B was assessed to have no impact. The approach taken forward in Policy 8 reflects Option A. The policy provides for a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes, informed by evidence of housing need and local circumstances, including the particular housing needs of different locations and groups. This approach was selected instead of introducing prescriptive percentage requirements for both affordable and open market housing sizes and types.

Options D-G, which assessed the approaches to Affordable Housing, scored the same across all 16 objectives. The options scored major positives against the Housing and Social Inclusion objectives which is to be expected given the nature of the policy options. The impact of the options against the health and well-being objective was assessed to be unknown, as it is uncertain what the impact of the

policy options will be. The options did not impact any of the other objectives. The approach taken forward in Policy 8 reflects Options E and G, as the policy sets affordable housing proportions and tenure requirements at local authority level. These options were selected in line of identified of affordable housing needs and viability considerations within each local authority area.

Options H-K assessed the approaches to Standards. Options H and J considered deferring requirements for accessible and adaptable dwellings and the Nationally Described Space Standard to subsequent plans. The impact of these two options against Objectives 1, 5 and 7 was assessed to be unknown since there would be no certainty until the subsequent plans were adopted. For the remaining objectives, option H and J were assessed to have no impact. Options I and K would include a requirement for accessible and adaptable dwellings and the Nationally Described Space Standard respectively. Both options scored major positives against Objective 7 and minor positives against Objective 1 as they would both significantly improve social inclusion and increase the range of housing provided. Option I scored a major positive against Objective 5, Health and Well-being, as it would significantly reduce health inequalities. Option K scored a minor positive against Objective 5, Health and Well-being as it was assessed to reduce health inequalities, but not to the same extent as Option I. Options I and K were taken forward in Policy 8. The policy requires dwellings to comply with requirement M4(2) of the Building Regulations regarding accessible and adaptable dwellings, where viable and technically feasible, and requires residential development to provide adequate internal living space in accordance with the Nationally Described Space Standard. These options were selected because of their positive effects on the Housing, Health and Well-being, and Social Inclusion objectives,

POLICY 9: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
A - Retain the scope of the policy within the Aligned Core Strategies which include pitch requirements that meet identified need. Defer any allocation of sites to future plan preparation and include a criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications.	Yes
B - Do not include a policy and defer consideration to future plans.	Yes

Sustainability Appraisal Scoring Table

The table below provides guide on how to provide a score for each SA objective.

Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
The policy would have a significant positive impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor positive impact on a significant number of the questions	The policy would have a minor positive impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	Unknown effect or the policy has no implications for the objective	The policy would have a minor negative impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	The policy would have a significant negative impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor negative impact on a significant number of the questions

POLICY 9: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain the scope of the policy within the Aligned Core Strategies which include pitch requirements that meet identified need. Defer any allocation of sites to future plan preparation and include a criteria-based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications.

B - Do not include a policy and defer consideration to future plans.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ + .	?	As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it would set a pitch requirement which would meet the needs of gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective. .	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	As both options focus on policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that they would have no implications for the objective given the small scale of the need.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	As both options focus on policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that they would have no implications for the objective given the small scale of the need.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	As both options focus on policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that they would have no implications for the objective given the smal scale of the need.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	?	It is considered that Option A would have a positive approach. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	?	It is considered that given the small scale of need Option A would have no implications for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	?	As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it would help to provide for needs of specific groups, increasing opportunities for improving access to community and educational facilities As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective. .	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	?	It is considered there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), ensure that new sites are located close to existing transport infrastructure or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), prioritise new sites in the urban area and on previously developed land in the Green Belt.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	0	?	The scale of the need is small. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has no effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion relating to energy and climate change in order to reduce energy usage.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has no effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion relating to pollution and air quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an no effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have unknown implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion relating to flooding and water quality for new sites, in particular to ensure new development is suitable located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an unknown effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion to provide the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, protected species and blue-green infrastructure. Need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion to avoid new sites within sensitive landscape character areas.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion to protect heritage assets from new sites and include opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. As option A relates to the policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, it is considered that the option (which includes any allocations of sites and criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect for the objective. As option B relates to no policy approach for Part 1 Local Plan it is considered that the option would have uncertain implications for the objective.	For option A (criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications), include a criterion to ensure the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques on new sites and avoid loss of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land to development.

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain the scope of the policy within the Aligned Core Strategies which include pitch requirements that meet identified need. Defer any allocation of sites to future plan preparation and include a criteria-based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications.	++	0	0	0	+	0	+	?	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?
B - Do not include a policy and defer consideration to future plans.	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Conclusion and Preferred Policy Option

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to whether the Strategic Plan should include a policy framework to address the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, including identified pitch requirements and criteria for site delivery, or whether these matters should be deferred entirely to subsequent plan preparation.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area and may affect the overall level of identified need across the constituent authorities, it does not alter the distinction between the reasonable alternatives being assessed. The need to plan positively for the accommodation requirements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and provide certainty for decision-making remains relevant across the revised Plan area.

The appraisal of alternative approaches to this Policy has highlighted that Option A has some positive benefits against three of the objectives.

Option A is likely to have a major positive impact on the housing objective. Option A is also likely to have a positive impact on both the health & well bring and social inclusion objectives.

The impact of Option B on several of the objectives is less certain than Option A as it does not include a policy and defers consideration to future plans.

In conclusion, Option A would comprise a more sustainable strategy and is the approach taken forward in Policy 9. The policy includes pitch and plot requirements informed by a robust evidence base, provides for site allocations through strategic allocations and future plan preparation, and includes a criteria-based approach for the identification and assessment of sites through the planning process. This approach was selected as it provides a clear framework to meet the identified accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople whilst supporting the Housing, Health and Well-being and Social Inclusion objectives.

POLICY 10: DESIGN AND ENHANCING LOCAL IDENTITY

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy that requires development to have regard to its local context including landscape and heritage and notes that design requirements including provision for design codes will be set through subsequent plans and SPDs.	Yes
Do not have a policy	No
B - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy that requires development to have regard to its local context including landscape and heritage and notes that design requirements including provision for design codes will be set through subsequent plans and Supplementary Plans but also includes a requirement to accord with existing standards, such as: • National Design Guide • BREEM standards for commercial building • 'Living with Beauty' • 'Transport for New Homes Charter' • 'Habinteg' guidance • Building for Life • Building for a Healthy Life • RIBA's 'Homes for All Ages' • Natural England's 'Green Infrastructure Guidance' • 'The SuDS Manual' • 'Passivhaus Standard' • CPRE's design guides • 'Lifetime Homes' • Design review panels	Yes

POLICY 10: DESIGN AND ENHANCING LOCAL IDENTITY

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Assess policy approach that requires development to have regard to its local context including landscape and heritage and sets design requirements including provision for design codes through subsequent plans and Supplementary Plans.

B - Assess policy approach as per the above but that also includes a requirement to accord with existing standards, such as:

- National Design Guide
- BREEM standards for commercial building
- 'Living with Beauty'
- 'Transport for New Homes Charter'
- 'Habinteg' guidance
- Building for Life
- Building for a Healthy Life
- RIBA's 'Homes for All Ages'
- Natural England's 'Green Infrastructure Guidance'
- 'The SuDS Manual'
- 'Passivhaus Standard'
- CPRE's design guides
- 'Lifetime Homes'
- Design review panels

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	The impact of both options (which focuses only on landscape, heritage and design) is neutral.	Further strengthen option B by including a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to the provision of a range of housing.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	Both options will have a neutral effect on this objective.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	+	Both options would encourage high quality design to encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area.	Strengthen option B by including a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to design of office/employment premises.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	?	For both options, high quality design may improve the vitality of shopping centres, but only where new development takes place so the overall impact is uncertain.	Option B could be further strengthened by including a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to shopping centres.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	0	0	The impact of both options is neutral.	Strengthen option B by including a requirement to accord with those specific standards that improve accessibility to health services and accessibility to/provision of recreational facilities/open space.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	+	+	The impact of both options is to reduce crime through encouraging good design.	To further strengthen opportunities to improve community safety for option B, include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that reduce opportunities for crime, such as 'secured by design'

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	Both options will have a neutral effect on this objective.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	The impact of both options is neutral.	To further strengthen Option B and increase opportunities for making efficient use of existing transport infrastructure, include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that support active travel.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	0	The impact of both options is neutral.	To further strengthen Option B and minimise impact on biodiversity, include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that minimize the impact on biodiversity.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+	+	The general policy approach covers landscape, heritage and design, which is likely to address energy and climate change. Both options will therefore have a positive impact.	Policies within the Strategic Plan should refer to informal planning guidance as well as SPDs. To further strengthen Option B, include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to low carbon issues.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	0	0	The impact of both options is neutral.	To further strengthen Option B, include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to pollution. In particular to encourage on site GI which can help improve air quality by absorbing particulate matter.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	0	The impact of both options is neutral	To further strengthen Option B, include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to flooding. In particular, responding to the effects of climate change and integrating on-site GI to help attenuate surface water run-off.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	0	The impact of both options is neutral.	To further strengthen Option B, include a requirement that BGI should be embedded within development requirements. This should optimize opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, active travel, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. Priority habitats should be created, connected protected and enhanced to improve the ecological network. Include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to GI/BI.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	+	The general policy approach covers landscape, heritage and design, which is likely to address energy and climate change. Both options will therefore have a positive impact.	Further strengthen Option B by including a requirement to accord with those specific standards that relate to landscape character and protect important views and vistas, to positively impact on visual amenity.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	+	+	The general policy approach is to improve landscape, heritage and design. Both options will therefore have a positive impact. heritage	Include a requirement to accord with those specific standards that protect and enhance the built and historic environment, in particular to maintain local character and protect the setting of heritage assets.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0	The impact of option A is neutral.	Option B could be further strengthened by includng a requirement to accord with those specific standards that promote the use of sustainable design.

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 10 – Design	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy that requires development to have regard to its local context including landscape and heritage and notes that design requirements including provision for design codes will be set through subsequent plans and SPDs.	0	0	+	?	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0
B - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategy that requires development to have regard to its local context including landscape and heritage and notes that design requirements including provision for design codes will be set through subsequent plans and SPDs but also includes a requirement to accord with existing standards.	0	0	+	?	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0

Conclusion and Preferred Policy Option

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to the policy approach for achieving high quality design, including consideration of local character, landscape, heritage, design codes and development standards, rather than the spatial distribution of development or the allocation of specific sites.

Whilst the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan has changed following Gedling's withdrawal, the objectives of securing well-designed, attractive and sustainable places remain equally relevant across the revised Plan area.

The appraisal of alternative approaches to Policy 10 has highlighted that both options would have a positive impact on many of the objectives that relate to design. Option B provides for reference being included in the policy to existing standards and the impact of this on each objective depends on the precise standards referred to.

The approach taken forward in Policy 10 reflects Option A, as the policy requires development to have regard to local context, including landscape, townscape and heritage considerations, whilst establishing a framework through which detailed design requirements can be informed by best practice guidance, design codes and Supplementary Plans. This approach was selected as it provides a flexible basis for achieving high-quality design across the Plan area while allowing locally specific design guidance and requirements to be developed through future plan preparation.

POLICY 11: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
A - Retain policy within the Aligned Core Strategies. This policy conserves and enhances historic environment and assets, requiring decisions have regarding to wider social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives. Policy identifies a wide range of historic assets and features which should be conserved and enhanced. It also sets out a number of approaches that assist in the protection and enjoyment of the historic environment.	Yes.
Do not have a policy	No. Paragraph 196 requires Local Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.
B - Recognise the role of heritage led regeneration.	Yes.

POLICY 11: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain policy within the Aligned Core Strategies. This policy conserves and enhances historic environment and assets, requiring decisions have regarding to wider social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives. Policy identifies a wide range of historic assets and features which should be conserved and enhanced. It also sets out a number of approaches that assist in the protection and enjoyment of the historic environment.

B - Recognise the role of heritage led regeneration.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	This policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	0	Option A would conserve and enhance the historic environment and assets, which could increase the assets contribution towards tourism and increase the employment opportunities generated from this. Option B will have no impact on employment and jobs.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	Both options will have no impact on economic structure and innovation.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	0	Option A would improve and protect heritage assets, including historic parks and gardens, which could improve the quality of existing historic open spaces. Option B will have no impact on health and well being.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	+	Option A will conserve and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets, and seeks to improve the public's enjoyment of the historic environment. This will improve the existing cultural assets in the plan area. Option B recognises the role of heritage led regeneration, which can encourage the redevelopment of an area whilst enhancing the existing	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
				cultural assets in the plan area.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	+	Both policy options support the appropriate redevelopment of the historic environment and assets, making efficient use of brownfield land.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?				
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	
13. Natural Environment,	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species?	+	0	Option A will improve and protect heritage assets, including historic parks and	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			gardens, improving the quality of existing open spaces and providing opportunities to improve blue-green infrastructure. Option B will have no impact on the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	0	Option A will conserve and enhance heritage assets, which can strengthen the local landscape character of a settlement. Option B will have no impact on the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities?	++	+	Option A will conserve and enhance heritage assets, which can strengthen the local character of a settlement. The option encourages the enjoyment of the historic environment and will deliver opportunities to increase the resident's accessibility to the historic environment and assets which can improve their	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			understanding of the heritage in the plan area. Option B will specifically foster heritage-led regeneration.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0	The policy will have no impact on natural resources and waste management.	

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 11: The Historic Environment	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain policy within the Aligned Core Strategies. This policy conserves and enhances historic environment and assets, requiring decisions have regarding to wider social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives. Policy identifies a wide range of historic assets and features which should be conserved and enhanced. It also sets out a number of approaches that assist in the protection and enjoyment of the historic environment.	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	0
B - Recognise the role of heritage led regeneration.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic policy approach for conserving, enhancing and celebrating the historic environment, including the role of heritage in supporting regeneration, rather than the assessment of individual heritage assets or specific locations.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the number and range of heritage assets within the Strategic Plan area, it does not alter the fundamental objectives of the policy or the distinction between the reasonable alternatives. The need to conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets, safeguard local character and distinctiveness, and support the social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits of the historic environment remains relevant across the revised Plan area.

The appraisal of the two alternative approaches to Policy 11: The Historic Environment has highlighted the benefits of both options against the objective of the Built and Historic Environment, with Option A scoring a major positive and Option B a minor positive.

The appraisal identified that Option A, which would retain the current policy approach, scored minor positives against six objectives and scored one major positive against the objective of the Built and Historic Environment. Option A would have no impact against the remaining objectives. This suggests that if the current policy was adopted, it would have a wide and beneficial impact.

The appraisal identified that Option B, which recognised the role of heritage led regeneration, scored minor positives against three objectives, which included the objective relating to the Built and Historic Environment. It was found that Option B would have no impact against the rest of the objectives. This suggests that Option B would have a limited, but beneficial impact if included within the policy approach for Policy 11.

In conclusion, retaining the current approach whilst recognising the role of heritage-led regeneration would comprise a sustainable strategy for the Historic Environment and is the approach taken forward in Policy 11. The policy retains the existing strategic approach of conserving and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets whilst recognising the contribution that heritage assets can make towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives. It also supports a range of approaches to protect, enhance and secure the long-term use and enjoyment of heritage assets, including through heritage-led regeneration. This approach was selected as it would conserve and enhance the historic environment whilst supporting wider regeneration, social inclusion, brownfield redevelopment and economic benefits associated with heritage assets.

POLICY 12: LOCAL SERVICES AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
A - Retain policy approach within Aligned Core Strategies that seeks to support new or extended community facilities and sets out location criteria.	Yes
Do not have a policy	No - Paragraph 88 of the NPPF states that planning policies should enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities and paragraph 96 refers to planning policies supporting healthy lifestyles, for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities and local shops.
B - Retain policy approach within Aligned Core Strategies but include more extensive policy in relation to 'Healthy Lifestyles'.	Yes
C - Retain policy approach within Aligned Core Strategies but make the policy more restrictive in relation to the loss of community facilities.	Yes

POLICY 12: LOCAL SERVICES AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain policy approach within Aligned Core Strategies that seeks to support new or extended community facilities and sets out location criteria.

B - Retain policy approach within Aligned Core Strategies but include more extensive policy in relation to 'Healthy Lifestyles'.

C - Retain policy approach within Aligned Core Strategies but make the policy more restrictive in relation to the loss of community facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	It is considered that the options would have no implications for the objective.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	+	+	It is considered that all options are minor positives as they will either protect or support existing facilities which provide jobs. For option B, it is uncertain what	Support proposals which protect or propose additional jobs and employment opportunities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
					additional impact may result from having a more extensive focus on healthy lifestyles.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	+	+	All options would either support new and extended facilities or protect existing facilities which is a minor positive as it would support the provision of buildings required by these facilities. For option B, it is uncertain what additional impact may result from having a more extensive focus on healthy lifestyles.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	++	++	Existing policy states all community facilities should be located within city centre, town centres or other centres. All options are considered to have a major positive impact as they would support community facilities in these locations.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	++	+	All options would have at least a minor positive impact upon this objective, although option B would potentially have a major positive impact upon the objective, through the focus on 'healthy lifestyles'.	For all options, opportunities to promote the enhancement of health services, recreational activities and access to open space should be encouraged.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	?	?	The impact on community safety is considered to be uncertain for all options although community facilities can help to contribute to a secure built environment depending on the type of facility.	Ensure that new or extended facilities consider crime in their design.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	++	++	++	All options would be likely to have a major positive impact upon the objective as existing cultural assets including community facilities would be likely to be protected and enhanced.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	++	++	Existing policy states all community facilities should be located within city centre, town centres or other centres and be in locations accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes suitable to the scale and function of the facility and be located alongside or shared with other local community facilities. Options A and C would increase or protect access to local facilities and therefore reduce the need to travel, including by private car. For option B, it is likely that a focus on healthy lifestyles may also include reducing the need to travel by car.	Seek to ensure that facilities can be accessible by alternative (non-private car) modes of transport, particularly active travel measures which may have additional health benefits.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	?	It is considered that the options would have an unknown impact upon the objective. All options may focus community facilities on existing sites but this may impact the location of other uses (e.g. housing).	Support existing and new facilities which maximise the use of brownfield land.
10. Energy and Climate Change	• Will it result in additional energy use?	?	?	+	It is considered that Options A and B would	Need a policy relating to energy and climate change

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?				have an unknown impact upon the objective as it depends on the type and location of any new or extended facilities. Option C would seek to retain existing facilities and buildings which would reduce energy use associated with the construction of new buildings.	for new development in order to reduce energy usage. Support on-site renewable energy generation where appropriate.
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	+	+	Existing policy states all community facilities should be located within city centre, town centres or other centres and be in locations accessible by a range of sustainable	Need to consider air quality in relation to healthy lifestyles.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
					transport modes suitable to the scale and function of the facility and be located alongside or shared with other local community facilities. All options would be likely to have a positive impact upon the objective as the protection and enhancement of community facilities would reduce the need to travel, thereby contributing to reduction in many types of pollution. For Option B, a focus on health is also likely to include consideration of air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Need a policy relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserves water and avoids impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	?	0	It is considered that option C would have no implications for the objective. Option B may encourage and improve the blue-green infrastructure network through enhancing accessibility. Option A may have an impact on the natural environment depending on the type and location of any new or extended facilities.	For all options, need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	0	For Options A and B, it is considered the impact is uncertain as it depends on the type and location of any extended or new facilities.	Ensure new or extended facilities consider landscape and visual amenity.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to	+	+	+	All options would be likely to have a positive impact upon the objective through the protection and enhancement of any local heritage assets and facilities to help people access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities.	Policy to include opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	Commentary	Mitigation
assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?					
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	?	?	It is considered that all options would have an unknown impact upon the objective. Option C, which protects existing facilities, may reduce the impact on the consumption of raw materials and waste resulting from having to build replacement facilities. For Options A and B, new and extended facilities may have an impact on natural resources depending on their type and location.	Ensure that new or extended facilities use sustainable design, materials and construction techniques.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Option A – Retain existing ACS approach	0	+	+	++	+	?	++	++	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	?
Option B – Include more extensive policy in relation to Healthy Lifestyles	0	+	+	++	++	?	++	++	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	?
Option C – Make policy more restrictive in relation to loss of community facilities	0	+	+	++	+	?	++	++	?	+	+	?	0	0	+	?

CONCLUSION

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic policy approach for supporting local services, community facilities and healthy lifestyles, including the extent to which health considerations should be embedded within planning policy and the level of protection afforded to existing facilities. These policy choices are not dependent upon the inclusion of any specific authority area and remain relevant across the revised Strategic Plan geography.

The appraisal of alternative approaches for Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles has highlighted that all of the options have a number of positive impacts, with no negative impacts being identified.

All options had a neutral impact on Objective 1 and a minor positive impact in relation to Objectives 2 and 3, with the potential to either protect or create jobs being highlighted.

All options had a major positive in relation to Objective 4 as the protection or enhancement of community facilities will help to protect the vitality and viability of shopping centres.

For Objective 5, the focus of Option B on healthy lifestyles was considered to be a major positive, with Options A and C scoring minor positives. All options had a major positive for Objective 7, with the importance of local services for social cohesion being highlighted.

For Objective 8, all options scored a major positive with references made to the location of services within existing centres which are primarily well served by public transport and therefore reduce the need to travel by car.

For Objective 10, Option C scored a minor positive due to the increased emphasis on protecting existing facilities and therefore reducing the need to build new facilities elsewhere. For Options A and B it was considered that the impact would depend on the location and type of facilities.

For Objective 11, all Options scored a minor positive as protecting or enhancing local services was considered to reduce the need to travel by car due to the location of existing services.

For Objectives 13 and 14, the impact for Options A and B was considered to be uncertain as the impact of any new services and facilities may have an impact, depending on the type and location of development. For Option C, it was considered to be neutral as a focus on preserving existing facilities would not have an impact on these Objectives.

For Objective 15, all Options would have a minor positive impact with specific reference made to the protection and enhancement of any local heritage assets and facilities to help people access and understand local heritage.

The impact on Objectives 6, 9,12 and 16 were uncertain for all options as it would depend on the type and location of the services and facilities.

By way of summary, both Options B and C scored more positively in relation to certain objectives, particularly the Health and Wellbeing objective and the Energy and Climate Change objective, and so a combination of Options B and C was taken forward and forms part of the policy wording and justification text.

POLICY 13: CULTURE, TOURISM AND SPORT

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
A - Retain the approach within the existing Policy 13 by directing national and regional facilities towards Nottingham City Centre and locally important facilities towards town and district centres. New sporting facilities must complement existing facilities in the southeast of the main urban area. Existing facilities will be protected.	Yes
B - Retain protections of existing facilities. Do not however identify a hierarchy of leisure facilities (national, regional and local) and their preferred locations. Establish a more flexible approach to the location of facilities and set plan wide criteria that should be applied to all cultural, tourism and sporting facilities.	Yes
Do not have a policy	No – It is a NPPF requirement

POLICY 13: CULTURE, TOURISM AND SPORT

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain the approach within the existing Policy 13 by directing national and regional facilities towards Nottingham City Centre and locally important facilities towards town and district centres. New sporting facilities must complement existing facilities in the southeast of the main urban area. Existing facilities will be protected.

B - Retain protections of existing facilities. Do not however identify a hierarchy of leisure facilities (national, regional and local) and their preferred locations. Establish a more flexible approach to the location of facilities and set plan wide criteria that should be applied to all cultural, tourism and sporting facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	As both options focus on policy approach for culture, tourism and sporting facilities, it is considered that they would have no implications for the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	+	Both options would be likely to have a minor positive impact on the objective as additional support for the culture / leisure / sport sectors may generate additional jobs / diversity of jobs and reduce unemployment, although the extent of this is unknown. Option B may result in fewer employment opportunities due to the removal of support for large-scale sporting facilities although support for a greater number of types of development, such as accommodation for tourists may still result in a minor positive, through the provision of additional employment opportunities.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	As both options focus on policy approach for culture, tourism and sporting facilities, it is considered that they would have no implications for the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	+ +	Both options are likely to lead to an improvement of the vitality of the city centre and town and district centres as a result of supporting the creation and improvement of culture, tourism and sporting facilities within or adjoining the city centre, town or district centres. It is noted that option A could be less supportive of major facilities of national or regional importance (for sport)	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	+ +	Both options are likely to result in a positive impact on the objective including by increasing the opportunities for recreational physical activity and potentially also the enhancement of the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure. It is noted that option A could be less supportive of major facilities of national or regional importance (for sport).	For both options, opportunities to promote the enhancement of blue-green infrastructure should be encouraged.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	?	The protection and improvement of culture, tourism and sporting facilities within the city centre and town and district centres may indirectly lead to a reduction in antisocial behaviour / crime, by providing disadvantaged groups with greater opportunities for recreation. However overall the impact of both options upon the objective is unknown.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+ +	+ +	Both options would result in a major positive impact upon the objective, as they will facilitate the protection and enhancement of existing cultural assets including culture, tourism and sporting facilities as well as improving access to and encouraging community activities.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	+	Both options are likely to have at least a minor positive impact, as locating new facilities within or adjoining the city centre, town or district centres is likely to ensure that such facilities are able to be accessed via modes of transport other than the private car. It is recognised that tourist accommodation outside the centres would not reduce journeys undertaken by private car and no accessibility to services and facilities.	For option B, ensure that new development is located close to existing transport infrastructure or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	?	It is considered that both options would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Support existing and new facilities which maximise the use of brownfield land.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	?	It is considered that both options would have an unknown impact upon the objective. It is likely that additional development will result in additional energy usage.	Need a policy relating to energy and climate change for new development in order to reduce energy usage. Support on-site renewable energy generation where appropriate.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	?	?	It is considered that both options would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Need a policy relating to pollution and air quality for new development.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	?	It is considered that both options would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Need a policy relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	+	+	Both options could result in a minor positive impact upon the objective through the protection or enhancement of open space or blue-green infrastructure which are linked to cultural and sport facilities.	For both options, need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	?	It is considered that both options would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Avoid new development within sensitive landscape character areas.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	+	+	Both options are likely to have a positive impact upon the built and historic environment objective as they will support the conservation and enhancement of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings, for example at Nottingham Castle. Both options will also provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities. Both options will also protect or improve access to and enjoyment of the historic environment. Would promote heritage based sustainable tourism.	Protect heritage assets and include opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment.
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	?	It is considered that the impact of both options is unknown.	Ensure the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques in new development and avoid loss of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land to development.

SUMMARY TABLE

	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain the approach within the existing Policy 13 by directing national and regional facilities towards Nottingham City Centre and locally important facilities towards town and district centres. New sporting facilities must complement existing facilities in the southeast of the main urban area. Existing facilities will be protected.	0	+	0	+	+	?	++	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
B - Retain protections of existing facilities. Do not however identify a hierarchy of leisure facilities (national, regional and local) and their preferred locations. Establish a more flexible approach to the location of facilities and set plan wide criteria that should be applied to all cultural, tourism and sporting facilities.	0	+	0	++	++	?	++	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic policy approach for culture, tourism, leisure and sporting facilities, including the degree to which a hierarchy of facilities and preferred locations should be identified, rather than the allocation of specific sites or facilities within individual authority areas.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area and the number of facilities falling within its scope, it has not altered the underlying objectives of the policy. The need to support cultural, tourism, leisure and sporting opportunities, improve health and wellbeing, enhance the vitality of centres and protect valued facilities remains relevant across the revised Plan area. The key distinctions between the reasonable alternatives therefore remain unchanged.

The appraisal of alternative approaches to this Policy has highlighted some positive benefits against several of the objectives.

Both options are likely to lead to an improvement of the vitality of the city centre and town and district centres as a result of supporting the creation and improvement of culture, tourism and sporting facilities within or adjoining the city centre, town or district centres.

Both options are likely to result in a positive impact on the objective including by increasing the opportunities for recreational physical activity and potentially also the enhancement of the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure.

As elements of both options scored very well, a combination of both of the options has been selected and the policy wording and justification text reflects this.

POLICY 14: MANAGING TRAVEL DEMAND

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which requires development is accessible by sustainable transport. A hierarchical approach requires: reductions in travel by private car; improvements to sustainable transport are provided early; optimisation of the existing highway network to prioritise sustainable transport; and management measures then highways capacity enhancement if sustainable transport measures are not adequate.	Yes.
B - Retain policy that requires developments are accessible by sustainable transport (public transport and wider cycle and pedestrian routes). Make the policy more prescriptive, requiring measures which restrict the use of the private cars for local journeys, prioritise sustainable transport, including pedestrian and cycle friendly streets, and promote the principles that underpin 'low traffic' and 20 minute neighbourhoods.	Yes.
Do not have a policy.	No. Paragraph 108 requires transport issues to be considered from the earliest stages of plan making so that the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed.

POLICY 14: MANAGING TRAVEL DEMAND

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which requires development is accessible by sustainable transport. A hierarchical approach requires: reductions in travel by private car; improvements to sustainable transport are provided early; optimisation of the existing highway network to prioritise sustainable transport; and management measures then highways capacity enhancement if sustainable transport measures are not adequate.

B - Retain policy that requires developments are accessible by sustainable transport (public transport and wider cycle and pedestrian routes). Make the policy more prescriptive, requiring measures which restrict the use of the private cars for local journeys, prioritise sustainable transport, including pedestrian and cycle friendly streets, and promote the principles that underpin 'low traffic' and 20 minute neighbourhoods.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	+	Both policy options require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, with option A achieving this through a hierarchical approach and	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
				option B delivering this through prescriptive measures. Both policy options will improve residents' ability to travel to work by reducing the reliance on the private car, which can reduce barriers to employment.	used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	+	Both policy options will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will increase residents' ability to access shopping centres without the use of the private car, improving the centres vitality by increasing footfall.	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?	+	+	Both policy options will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will improve residents' ability to physically access health services, particularly	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?			those who do not have access or cannot access a private car.	used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	+	Both policy options will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will improve residents' ability to access and engage with community activities by reducing reliance on the private car, improving social capital and inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	++	Both policy options require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, with option A achieving this through a hierarchical approach and option B delivering this through prescriptive measures. Both policy options would lead to a reduction in journeys undertaken in the	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
				private car as alternate modes of transport would be encouraged. This will subsequently minimise the impact the transport network has on the environment as it would reduce the carbon emissions released by the private car. Both policy options could utilise the existing transport infrastructure and enhance it to support sustainable transport such as appropriate cycle and bus lanes.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?	+	+	Both policy options require development to be accessible by sustainable transport which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a reduction in the use of the private car.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?				
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	+	Both policy options require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, which will result in a reduction in travel by the private car, which will reduce air pollution.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD)	0	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
	status or potential of onsite watercourses?				
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment and blue and green infrastructure.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	Commentary	Mitigation
and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?				
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	+	+	Both policy options require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, which would reduce the use of the private car, reducing the consumption of raw materials.	

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which requires development is accessible by sustainable transport. A hierarchical approach requires: reductions in travel by private car; improvements to sustainable transport are provided early; optimisation of the existing highway network to prioritise sustainable transport; and management measures then highways capacity enhancement if sustainable transport measures are not adequate.	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
B - Retain policy that requires developments are accessible by sustainable transport (public transport and wider cycle and pedestrian routes). Make the policy more prescriptive, requiring measures which restrict the use of the private cars for local journeys, prioritise sustainable transport, including pedestrian and cycle friendly streets, and promote the principles that underpin 'low traffic' and 20 minute neighbourhoods.	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic approach to managing travel demand and promoting sustainable transport choices, rather than the spatial distribution of development or the delivery of specific transport schemes. The key distinction between the options, namely whether sustainable travel outcomes are achieved through a hierarchical decision-making framework or through more prescriptive policy requirements, remains unchanged following the reduction in the Plan area.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan and may affect the scale or location of future development, it does not alter the underlying transport challenges that the policy seeks to address. The need to reduce reliance on private vehicles, improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport, encourage walking and cycling, support public transport use, and contribute towards wider climate change and air quality objectives remains relevant across the revised Plan area.

The appraisal of the two alternative approaches for Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand scored the same against the 16 objectives. Both options propose to retain the existing policy approach to require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, but Option A would achieve this through a hierarchical approach and Option B would achieve this through prescriptive measures.

Neither Option A nor Option B scored negatively against any of the objectives. Both options scored a major positive against the transport objective, scored 7 minor positives, and for the remaining objectives it was assessed that the two options would have no impact.

In conclusion, both policy options would have a beneficial impact upon not only the transport objective, but a number of other objectives. Both options would secure a sustainable strategy for managing travel demand.

As both options scored equally well, a combination of both options has been selected.

POLICY 15: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES
IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which requires new infrastructure to deliver the principles of Policy 3, Policy 14 and the priorities of the Local Transport Plan. Infrastructure should encourage non-private car modes of transport. The policy should identify a list of specific infrastructure essential to the delivery of the Strategic Plan.	Yes.
Do not have a policy	No. Paragraph 108 requires transport issues to be considered from the earliest stages of plan making so that opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure are realised.

POLICY 15: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which requires new infrastructure to deliver the principles of Policy 3, Policy 14 and the priorities of the Local Transport Plan. Infrastructure should encourage non-private car modes of transport. The policy should identify a list of specific infrastructure essential to the delivery of the Strategic Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	The policy option will deliver transport infrastructure that is essential to delivering the Strategic Plan, including transport infrastructure to support the proposed housing allocations.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The policy option will deliver essential transport infrastructure. This will improve residents' ability to travel to work due to the delivery of infrastructure for the private car and non-private car modes of transport, which can reduce barriers to employment.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	The policy option will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will increase residents' ability to access shopping centres, improving the centres vitality by increasing footfall.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	The policy option will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will increase residents' ability to access health services.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications on community safety.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	The policy option will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will improve residents' ability to access community activities.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	The policy option will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will enhance the existing transport infrastructure and increase the accessibility of services and facilities in the area. The policy option will encourage non-private car modes of transport which will reduce journeys undertaken by the private car and minimise the impact of car use on the environment by improving walking and cycling infrastructure.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	-	The policy option will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport. This will include the delivery of infrastructure for walking and cycling, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, it will also deliver infrastructure for the private and non-private car and buses, which all contribute towards greenhouse gas emissions.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	-	The policy option will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport. This will include the delivery of infrastructure for walking and cycling, which will contribute to reducing air pollution. However, it will also deliver	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
			infrastructure for the private and non-private car and buses, which all contribute to air pollution.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment and blue green infrastructure.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which requires new infrastructure to deliver the principles of Policy 3, Policy 14 and the priorities of the Local Transport Plan. Infrastructure should encourage non-private car modes of transport. The policy should identify a list of specific infrastructure essential to the delivery of the Strategic Plan.	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process has been reviewed in relation to this appraisal and is not considered to materially affect the assessment findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternative relates to the strategic approach for identifying and delivering transport infrastructure required to support planned growth, including infrastructure that encourages travel by sustainable modes, rather than the delivery of specific transport schemes within any individual authority area.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area and may affect the composition of the infrastructure projects ultimately required to support development, it does not alter the underlying objectives of the policy. The need to provide transport infrastructure that supports sustainable economic growth, improves accessibility, promotes active travel and public transport use, and reduces reliance on private car travel remains relevant across the revised Plan area.

The appraisal of retaining the policy approach for Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities has highlighted the benefits for multiple objectives, with the option being scored major positive for transport, and minor positive for five other objectives. However, the option scored minor negative against the Energy and Climate Change objective and the Pollution and Air Quality objective. This recognises that whilst the policy does encourage the delivery of infrastructure for sustainable modes of transport, the option will also support the delivery of infrastructure for the private car, which will negatively impact these two objectives. The continuation of the approach established in the Aligned Core Strategy is considered the preferred option, as it provides a clear framework for delivering the transport infrastructure needed to support growth identified in the Plan, whilst prioritising and encouraging travel by sustainable modes over private car use.

POLICY 16: BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Reasonable Alternative?
Blue and Green Infrastructure	
Do not have a policy.	No. Paragraph 180 states that planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which identifies current network of primary blue and green infrastructure corridors. Prioritises enhancement in around strategic development.	Yes.
B - Develop a wider network than currently identified (informed by an updated BGI Strategy).	Yes.
C - Set out strategic BGI priorities for development plans and separate criteria for development proposals. Include mitigation hierarchy to address harm to assets and weighting that should be applied to the benefits and harm of a proposal that affects an asset or network.	Yes.
D - Include a policy to encourage 'urban greening' through larger gardens, wider tree lined streets, community orchards, requirement for more green space etc.	Yes.
E - Include a policy to set targets for % increase in tree canopy cover for each authority.	Yes.
Landscape	
Do not have a policy.	No. Paragraph 180 requires planning policies to protect and enhance valued landscapes.
F - Retain current approach where landscape character is protected in line with recommendations in the Landscape Character Assessment. Corridors and assets should be multi-functional, and these functions are listed.	Yes.
G - Include policy on landscape character, identifying valued landscapes	Yes.

POLICY 16: BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which identifies current network of primary blue and green infrastructure corridors. Prioritises enhancement in around strategic development.

B - Develop a wider network than currently identified (informed by an updated BGI Strategy).

C - Set out strategic BGI priorities for development plans and separate criteria for development proposals. Include mitigation hierarchy to address harm to assets and weighting that should be applied to the benefits and harm of a proposal that affects an asset or network.

D - Include a policy to encourage ‘urban greening’ through larger gardens, wider tree lined streets, community orchards, requirement for more green space etc.

E - Include a policy to set targets for % increase in tree canopy cover for each authority.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.								
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	?	+	+	+	Option A delivers enhancements to the identified blue and green infrastructure corridors. Option B will develop a wider network and deliver further enhancements. Both options will improve the quality of the existing open space. Option C will set out blue and green infrastructure priorities for development plans and applications, which will improve the existing network and will deliver enhancements. Option D delivers new open space and will improve existing open space through urban greening. Option E will increase tree canopies in each authority, which will improve the quality of	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							the existing open space.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for social inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	?	+	0	0	Option A delivers enhancements to the identified blue and green infrastructure corridors. Option B will	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
value where appropriate.							develop a wider network and deliver further enhancements. Both options will minimise the impact of the development on the biodiversity of the site. Option C includes criteria for development proposals to ensure the delivery of blue and green infrastructure strategic priorities. This will minimise the impact of the development on the biodiversity of the site. Option D and E will not have implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?	++	?	++	+	+	Options A, B and C will increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change by protecting and enhancing blue and green infrastructure, increasing the habitats for nature to exist in and delivering infrastructure which can	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?						reduce greenhouse gases. Options D and E will reduce greenhouse emissions by delivering infrastructure that will contribute to a reduction in carbon such as trees.	
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	++	?	++	++	++	All options will deliver an increase in blue and green infrastructure which can improve air quality and reduce pollution.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive	++	?	++	+	+	Options A and B will deliver enhancements to green and blue infrastructure, which can support flood risk mitigation, reduce existing flood risk and improve the quality of water. Option C will set out BGI priorities which will	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
	(WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?						deliver enhancements to green and blue infrastructure. This will ensure that any harm to the network will be mitigated. This will contribute to mitigating and reducing flood risk and can improve water quality and WFD status. Options D and E can contribute to mitigating flood risk by improving water storage and dispersing the water naturally.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	++	?	++	++	++	All policy options will protect and enhance retained habitats or create new habitats, allowing for biodiversity net gains. All policy options will help to protect landscapes and open space and blue and green corridors and networks. Options D and E will enhance woodland cover.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications to the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?							

POLICY 16: BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

LANDSCAPE

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

F - Retain current approach where landscape character is protected in line with recommendations in the Landscape Character Assessment. Corridors and assets should be multi-functional, and these functions are listed.

G - Include policy on landscape character, identifying valued landscapes.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for health and well being.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for social inclusion.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?				
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	+	?	Option A will encourage landscapes to be multifunctional, which can include providing areas to mitigate flood risk as part of the landscape. The implications of Option B on flood and water quality are unknown.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	++	?	Option A will protect landscape character and will encourage multifunctional landscapes, which can improve the quality of existing open spaces and improve blue and green infrastructure networks. The implications of Option B on flood and water quality are unknown.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	?	Option A will have a positive impact on the visual amenity of the plan area through the enhancement of the blue and green infrastructure network. The implications of Option B on landscape is unknown.	
15. Built and Historic Environment	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and	+	?	Option A will conserve and enhance the landscape character	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	F	G	Commentary	Mitigation
To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			which could benefit the built and historic environment by protecting the landscape setting of historic assets and the heritage of settlements. The implications of Option B on the built and historic environment are unknown.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	0	The policy will have no implications on natural resources and waste management.	

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 16: Blue and Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Blue and Green Infrastructure																
A - Retain policy approach within the Aligned Core Strategies which identifies current network of primary blue and green infrastructure corridors. Prioritises enhancement in around strategic development.	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	++	0	0	0
B - Develop a wider network than currently identified (informed by an updated BGI Strategy).	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0
C - Set out strategic BGI priorities for development plans and separate criteria for development proposals. Include mitigation hierarchy to address harm to assets and weighting that should be applied to the benefits and harm of a proposal that affects an asset or network.	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	++	0	0	0
D - Include a policy to encourage 'urban greening' through larger gardens, wider tree lined streets, community orchards, requirement for more green space etc.	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	++	0	0	0

Policy 16: Blue and Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
E - Include a policy to set targets for % increase in tree canopy cover for each authority.	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	++	0	0	0
Landscape																
F - Retain current approach where landscape character is protected in line with recommendations in the Landscape Character Assessment. Corridors and assets should be multi-functional, and these functions are listed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	+	0
G - Include policy on landscape character, identifying valued landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	0

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process has been reviewed in relation to this appraisal and is not considered to materially affect the assessment findings or the identification of the preferred options. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic approach for protecting, enhancing and expanding blue and green infrastructure networks, managing landscape character, and increasing the multifunctional benefits delivered by environmental assets, rather than the assessment of specific sites, corridors or landscape areas within individual authorities.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area and resulted in the removal of blue and green infrastructure assets, corridors and landscape character areas from the scope of the Plan, it has not altered the distinctions between the reasonable alternatives. The strategic choices under consideration establish strategic priorities and decision making criteria and remain equally relevant across the revised Plan area.

The sustainability effects identified through the appraisal arise principally from the policy approach adopted towards the protection, enhancement and management of blue and green infrastructure and landscape assets. The relative advantages and disadvantages of the options are therefore unchanged by the reduction in Plan area.

The alternative approaches for Policy 16: Blue and Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space scored positively against the objectives they affected. Where an option did not score positively against an objective, it was either assessed to have no impact upon the objective or the impact of the option on the objective was unknown.

When considering the Blue and Green Infrastructure Options A-E, Options A and C-E scored major positive against the Pollution and Air Quality objective and the Natural Environment, Biodiversity and BGI objective. This is not surprising given the nature of the policy and its options. Options A and C scored more positives than Options D-E. However, Options A and C had a wider scope to positively benefit more objectives, whereas Options D-E provided more focused policy options, narrowing the scope to positively benefit other objectives.

The impact of Option B against some of the objectives was assessed to be unknown given that the proposed wider blue and green infrastructure network is unknown, and therefore the impact of the option on the objectives is unknown.

A combination of options has been taken forward. The preferred approach builds upon the framework established in the Aligned Core Strategy (Option A), while also incorporating the findings and priorities of the updated Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy (Option B). In addition, elements of Option C have been integrated through the inclusion of a policy approach that seeks to avoid, mitigate and address harm to blue and green infrastructure assets.

When considering the Landscape Options F-G, the two options had no impact upon twelve of the objectives. Option F scored positively against objectives 12-15 as the option complements the environmental objectives. However, against objectives 12-

15 the impact of Option G was assessed to be unknown given that the proposed wider landscape network is unknown and therefore the impact of the option on the objectives is unknown. Option F was selected to be taken forward as it was considered that locally valued landscapes should be identified through future plan preparation rather than as part of the Strategic Plan.

POLICY 17: BIODIVERSITY

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
A - Retain policy which sets out how biodiversity will be increased over the plan period. This will be achieved by protecting and enhancing networks or habitats and species; avoiding the fragmentation of the blue and green infrastructure network; providing biodiversity features on site; supporting management of new and created habitats; apply the mitigation hierarchy. Designated sites will be protected and development on non-designated sites will only be permitted where harm outweighs the benefits.	Yes
Do not have a policy	No. Paragraph 174 requires planning policies contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures
B - Retain the broad policy approaches within the Aligned Core Strategy but identify ecological networks within the plan and establish policy protections where development may affect these networks.	Yes. Required within paragraph 174.
C - Do not specify a biodiversity net gain amount.	Yes. Legislation requires (from January 2024) a minimum net-gain of 10%.
D - Set 10% minimum biodiversity net gain and allow subsequent plans the option to set higher % biodiversity net gain amount.	Yes. Neither environmental legislation nor national planning policy prevent local authorities setting a greater net gain within their local plans. Provided it is justified.
E - Set minimum biodiversity net-gain of between 10 -20% and allow subsequent plans the option to set higher % net-gain.	Yes. Neither environmental legislation nor national planning policy prevent local authorities setting a greater net gain within their local plans. Provided it is justified.

POLICY 17: BIODIVERSITY

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Retain policy which sets out how biodiversity will be increased over the plan period. This will be achieved by: protecting and enhancing networks or habitats and species; avoiding the fragmentation of the blue and green infrastructure network; providing biodiversity features on site; supporting management of new and created habitats; apply the mitigation hierarchy. Designated sites will be protected and development on non-designated sites will only be permitted where harm outweighs the benefits.

B - Retain the broad policy approaches within the Aligned Core Strategy but identify ecological networks within the plan and establish policy protections where development may affect these networks.

C - Do not specify a biodiversity net gain amount.

D - Set 10% minimum biodiversity net gain and allow subsequent plans the option to set higher % biodiversity net gain amount.

E - Set minimum biodiversity net-gain of between 10- 20% and allow subsequent plans the option to set higher % net-gain.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	?	?	0	?	-	Options A and B set out the strategic policy policies that will protect and enhance biodiversity. Impacts on this objective will depend on development sites and their biodiversity value. Their effects are therefore uncertain. Option C will be neutral as biodiversity net gain of 10% is mandatory. Option D's effects are uncertain as these will depend on whether subsequent plans set a higher % of net gain. Option E may affect the developable area of development sites and their viability. This may affect their deliverability and/or the ability to provide affordable housing contributions.	Sites selected should have lower biodiversity value to reduce the amount of net-gain. Plan wide viability appraisals must ensure that, if an increased biodiversity net-gain is justified, deliverability of sites and affordable housing contributions are not adversely affected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	?	?	0	?	-	Like their effects on the housing objective above, the effects of Options A and B will depend on the development sites. Option C would be neutral as legislation requires a mandatory 10% net gain in biodiversity. Option D is unknown as subsequent plans will determine whether an increase in biodiversity net gain is justified. Option E may affect the developable area of development sites and their viability.	Sites selected should avoid adversely affecting biodiversity assets and have lower biodiversity value to reduce the amount of net-gain. Plan wide viability appraisals must ensure that, if an increased biodiversity net-gain is justified, deliverability of employment sites is not adversely affected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	?	?	0	?	--	Like their effects on the employment and housing objectives above, the effects of Options A and B will depend on the selected development sites. Option C will have a neutral effect as 10% net gain is a mandatory requirement. The effects of option D would be uncertain as subsequent plans will determine whether an increase in the mandatory net-gain is required. An increase in biodiversity net-gain is likely to effect viability of sites and reduce contributions for other infrastructure. Consequently, it may have a major negative effect on this objective.	Sites selected should avoid adversely affecting biodiversity assets and have lower biodiversity value to reduce the amount of net-gain. Plan wide viability appraisals must ensure that, if an increased biodiversity net-gain is justified, deliverability of employment sites is not adversely affected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	0	0	?	-	Options A and B will have a neutral effect on this Objective as developments within shopping centres they are unlikely to affect biodiversity assets or the wider network. The effects of option D would also be uncertain as subsequent plans will determine whether an increase in the mandatory net-gain is required. The requirement to provide an increase in net-gain would affect the viability of some developments within the centres. Delivery on site may also be constrained by absence of opportunities within town centres to deliver biodiversity net-gain.	Plan wide viability appraisals must ensure that, if an increased biodiversity net-gain is justified, deliverability of development within centres are not adversely affected.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	+ +	0	?	+ +	Options A and B would both protect, create, and enhance biodiversity and natural greenspaces. However, option B would identify and protect the wider ecological networks, that include a numerous range and number of sites and their connections. Option C would be neutral as national policy would determine net-gain. The effects of option D would also be uncertain as subsequent plans will determine whether an increase in the mandatory net-gain is required. Option E would provide more natural green space.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	0	0	0	0	All options will have a neutral effect on this objective as the reduction in crime and fear of crime, and the contribution to a safe and secure environment will depend on the layout and design of new developments.	Design and green infrastructure strategies should consider the design and layout of green infrastructure and measures that reduce crime or the fear of crime. Setting the context for subsequent development plans and supplementary planning documents.

7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+	Both options A and B would, through the protection, creation, and enhancement of habitats that complement cultural assets. Valued natural greenspaces such as Wollaton Park and the Attenborough Nature Reserve are themselves cultural assets. They also provide opportunities for community and educational activities. Regarding net-gain (Options C to D), the delivery of more priority habitats will bring benefits for social inclusion. Options C will have a neutral effect as 10% net-gain is mandatory. Option D is unknown as any addition net-gain is deferred to subsequent plans. Option E would deliver more and/or higher	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							quality priority habitats. Improving social capital.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	+	0	?	+	Delivered alongside transport infrastructure, the creation, protection, and enhancement of biodiversity would assist the minimisation of transport's impacts on the environment. Tree planting for example would reduce noise and pollution levels. A network of multifunctional green spaces that enhance biodiversity could also deliver active travel transport infrastructure. Options C would have a neutral effect as 10% is mandatory. Option D's effects are unknown as any increase in net-gain will be set within subsequent plans. Option E would deliver more priority habitats and therefore greater benefits as set out above.	

9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	+	0	?	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity is likely to direct development (in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy) towards less sensitive sites. These are likely to be more brownfield. Some brownfield land will, due to their rarer ground conditions, may contain priority or protected species and these should be protected in accordance with their ecological value. Options C would have a neutral effect as 10% is mandatory. Option D's effects are unknown as any increase in net-gain will be set within subsequent plans. Option E would help steer development away from higher quality habitats which will require even higher quality, or more priority	The Strategic Plan should make it clear that some priority habitats and species may exist within brownfield land and these should protected and enhanced in line with their ecological importance.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							habitats to achieve greater net-gain.	

10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+ +	Options A and B seek to increase biodiversity, through the protection and enhancement of a network of habitats. This will assist the resilience of biodiversity to climate change, provide opportunities for carbon sequestration and increase ecosystem services. Option B would score higher if it were possible as this will identify those networks. Options C would have a neutral effect as 10% is mandatory. Option D's effects are unknown as any increase in net-gain will be set within subsequent plans Option E would increase natural habitats and as such would increase biodiversity's resilience to climate change, carbon sequestration,	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							help people adapt to climate change and increase ecosystems services.	
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	+	+	0	?	+	The natural environment provides numerous ecosystem services that reduce pollution, including cleaning air and water and provided noise barriers. Options A and B would therefore have a minor positive effect. As with the objectives above, Option C would be neutral as national legislation requires 10% net-gain. Option D's effect are uncertain as it defers any increase above 10% to subsequent plans. Option E would deliver more or higher quality habitats, with greater benefits	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+	Options A and B will help minimise flood risk through the protection and creation of multifunctional BGI. They will also help conserve water and improve its quality. Regarding net-gain Option C is neutral as mandatory 10% will be legally required. Option D is unknown as it defers any possible increase to subsequent plans. Option E will increase areas of natural greenspace that will assist mitigate flood risks.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+ +	Options A and B will both protect and enhance biodiversity and the BGI network. Consequently, they will have a major positive effect on this objective. The identification of the ecological network (Option B) however, will bring greater benefits. Option C would not increase net-gains beyond those required by legislation. Consequently, its effects are neutral. Option D is unknown as it defers any increase in net gain to subsequent plans. Option E would have a major positive effect as it would potentially achieve net gain above national legislation.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity will have positive benefits for landscapes. Options A and B are therefore major positives. The identification of the ecological network (Option B) however, will bring greater benefits. As with Objective 15 above, Option C is, for the same reasons, neutral and Option D is unknown. Option E would bring benefits to landscape as it will deliver more habitats.	Habitats created should be appropriate to the landscape.

15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity, as required in Options A and B will have major positive effects on this objective as it will, where appropriate, help conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings. They will also help maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness. Option C will have a neutral effect as 10% net-gain will be delivered in accordance with national legislation. Option D's effects are unknown as any increase in net gain and potential benefits to this objective are deferred to subsequent plans. An increase in habitats generated because of between 10- 20% net-	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	B	C	D	E	Commentary	Mitigation
							gain could have benefits for heritage conservation, as these could conserve heritage assets and their setting.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	+ +	+ +	0	?	+ +	Options A, B and E will contribute to the delivery of sustainable design as they will encourage the inclusion of priority habitats on sites. These habitats will also assist the delivery of SuDS, mitigate pollution and effects of climate change. They will also assist in the reduction of greenfield loss. Options C and D are either neutral or unknown as Option C defers to national policy and therefore is neutral and option D defers to subsequent plans and is therefore unknown.	

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Policy 17: Biodiversity	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
A - Retain policy which sets out how biodiversity will be increased over the plan period. This will be achieved by protecting and enhancing networks or habitats and species; avoiding the fragmentation of the blue and green infrastructure network; providing biodiversity features on site; supporting management of new and created habitats; apply the mitigation hierarchy. Designated sites will be protected and development on non-designated sites will only be permitted where harm outweighs the benefits.	?	?	?	0	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
B - Retain the broad policy approaches within the Aligned Core Strategy but identify ecological networks within the plan and establish policy protections where development may affect these networks.	?	?	?	0	++	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
C - Do not specify a biodiversity net gain amount.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D - Set 10% minimum biodiversity net gain and allow subsequent plans the option to set higher % biodiversity net gain amount.	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
E - Set minimum biodiversity net-gain of 10-20% and allow subsequent plans the option to set higher % net-gain.	-	-	--	-	++	0	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	++

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process has been reviewed in relation to this appraisal and is not considered to materially affect the assessment findings or the identification of the preferred options. The reasonable alternatives relate to the strategic policy approach for conserving, enhancing and restoring biodiversity, protecting ecological networks, and securing biodiversity net gain, rather than the assessment of specific habitats, ecological sites or development proposals within individual authority areas.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area and removed certain ecological assets and biodiversity networks from its scope, it does not alter the fundamental distinctions between the reasonable alternatives. The relative performance of the options is therefore not dependent upon the inclusion of any particular authority area.

The biodiversity policy options cover two themes, firstly the retention of the existing policy and identification of ecological networks (Options A or B) and delivery of biodiversity net-gain (Options C, D or E).

Regarding whether to retain the current policy (Option A) or include the identification of ecological networks, both scored the same against the SA Objectives. However, as it would assist the delivery of a connected network of natural greenspace, the identification of ecological network did have a major positive effect on health and wellbeing rather than just minor positive (Option A). A combination of Options A and B have been carried forward. This continues the approach established in the Aligned Core Strategy through setting out a clear approach to protecting biodiversity (Option A) however ecological networks are identified through the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports and within the updated Greater Nottingham Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy.

The appraisal of options for delivering net-gain clearly shows that Option C (not specifying a biodiversity net gain requirement) would have a neutral impact as the Government has legislated a requirement for 10% in biodiversity net-gain and it will be required without a policy on net-gain.

Option D's effects (allowing subsequent plans to set a higher % net-gain) are unknown as subsequent plans may or may not set a greater net-gain requirement.

The appraisal of Option E (setting a minimum net-gain of between 10-20%) did however enable conclusions to be made regarding its effects on the SA objectives. It is likely that it would have negative effects on the delivery of housing and economic objectives as it could affect viability. However, this is tested in the plan wide viability appraisal and will depend on the sites selected (sites with priority habitats will require more net gain to offset any harm to these habitats). Conversely, Option E does have positive effects on all the other objectives, including health and wellbeing, transport, brownfield land, pollution, flooding, natural environment, landscape, built environment and natural resources.

Option E was partly carried forward through establishing a minimum biodiversity net gain of 10% for Broxtowe and Nottingham City and 20% for Rushcliffe. This approach was informed by both the SA but also wider plan wide viability work and evidence in relation to biodiversity.

POLICY 18: INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Options	Is it a realistic alternative?
Assess a policy which sets out key infrastructure requirements and sets out funding mechanisms for key infrastructure required which will include transport infrastructure, public transport, health, education, open space and training and employment measures (This would be a merging of existing Core Strategies policies 18 and 19).	Yes
Do not have a policy	No - the NPPF states that Local Plans need to ensure sufficient provision is made for infrastructure and should set out the contributions expected from development.

POLICY 18: INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS (MERGER OF POLICY 18 AND 19)

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR APPRAISAL:

A - Assess a policy which sets out key infrastructure requirements and sets out funding mechanisms for key infrastructure required which will include transport infrastructure, public transport, health, education, open space and training and employment measures (This would be a merging of existing Core Strategies policies 18 and 19).

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	The option would help to ensure that the infrastructure required for housing, such as transport, schools and health facilities, is identified. The option incorporates developer contributions and funding mechanisms which would increase the certainty of these being delivered.	Ensure that infrastructure requirements can be funded without making development unviable.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The option incorporates developer contributions and funding mechanisms, may require additional training and employment measures.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?	+	The option would help to ensure that the infrastructure required to support the modern economic structure, such as transport	Ensure that infrastructure requirements can be funded without making development unviable.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?		infrastructure, is funded and delivered. Incorporating developer contributions and funding mechanisms would increase the certainty of these being delivered.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	The impact upon the objective is uncertain, although developer contributions and new transport infrastructure, may support existing shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	++	The option would help to ensure that new health services, opportunities for recreation and new open space or blue-green infrastructure are funded and delivered. Incorporating developer contributions and funding mechanisms, would increase the certainty of these being delivered.	.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	The impact of the policy is uncertain but may include enhancements to the public realm which may help to contribute to ensuring a safe and secure built environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	++	The option would help to ensure that existing cultural assets and community facilities are protected and enhanced and that new educational facilities are funded and delivered, allowing for a more holistic approach. It would also identify the infrastructure required which may include community facilities.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	Identifying transport priorities would help to ensure that developer contributions fund public transport infrastructure which would increase accessibility to services and facilities. The option provides scope to establish which facilities would be delivered through planning conditions and which should be met through financial contributions. There may be facilities, such as public transport services, as well as strategic infrastructure arising as a result of cumulative growth, that would be more efficiently delivered through developer contributions.	Ensure priority is given to improving existing transport infrastructure and for measures which reduce journeys undertaken by private car.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	It is considered that the option would have an unknown impact upon the objective. The approach may focus infrastructure (e.g. health and education) on existing	Consider providing infrastructure on brownfield land where feasible.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
biodiversity value where appropriate.			sites but this may impact the location of other uses (e.g. housing).	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	The option may help to fund and deliver community energy systems and indirectly increase the use of renewable energy. Measures may also help to reduce journeys by private cars to developments.	Ensure new infrastructure seeks to limit additional energy use and is provided in energy efficient buildings.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	The option will help to deliver public transport infrastructure, including public transport, footpaths and cycleways, which would help to reduce levels of air, noise and other types of pollution, by reducing the number of journeys made by the private car.	Ensure priority is given to measures which seek to reduce air, noise and other types of pollution.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	+	The option will help to deliver environmental improvements and blue-green infrastructure which may reduce flood risk.	Ensure consideration is given to minimising flood risk when new infrastructure is provided.
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space?	++	The option would help to ensure that the existing natural environment, including biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure is protected and enhanced and that new opportunities for open space and blue-green infrastructure networks are funded and delivered.	Need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats. Other forms of infrastructure need to protect the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	The impact upon the objective is uncertain as it depends on the type and location of the infrastructure.	Ensure that new infrastructure takes into consideration landscape character.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	+	The option could potentially help to provide funding to increase the access to, and enjoyment, of the historic environment, for example through contributions to cultural facilities.	Include opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions	A	Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	The impact upon the objective is uncertain.	Ensure new infrastructure seeks to minimise the use of raw materials and promotes sustainable design.

SUMMARY TABLE

Policy 18: Infrastructure And Developer Contributions	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Option A - Policy sets out key infrastructure requirements and sets out funding mechanisms for key infrastructure	+	+	+	?	++	?	++	++	?	?	+	+	++	?	+	?

CONCLUSIONS

The withdrawal of Gedling Borough Council from the Strategic Plan process is not considered to have materially affected the appraisal findings or the identification of the preferred option. The reasonable alternative relates to the strategic approach for securing, delivering and funding infrastructure required to support planned growth, including the use of developer contributions and other funding mechanisms, rather than the allocation of specific development sites or the delivery of individual infrastructure projects within a particular authority area.

Whilst the withdrawal of Gedling has reduced the geographical extent of the Strategic Plan area and may alter the type, scale and location of infrastructure required to support development, it does not change the fundamental need for infrastructure planning and investment across the remaining authorities. The need to coordinate development with the timely provision of transport, education, health, green infrastructure, utilities and other supporting infrastructure remains a key component of achieving sustainable development.

Only one option was considered as part of the appraisal. The Option scored minor positives in relation to Objectives 1,2 and 3 with importance of providing infrastructure and setting requirements for developer contributions being highlighted in relation to housing, employment and economic development.

The impact on Objective 4 was uncertain as it would depend on the type and location of infrastructure in respect of whether it would impact shopping centres. Objectives 6, 9 10, 14 and 16 were also considered to be uncertain.

Objective 5 was a major positive as it would help to ensure that new health services, opportunities for recreation and new open space or blue-green infrastructure are funded and delivered.

Objective 7 was also a major positive due to the benefits to community facilities and educational facilities which help to support social inclusion.

Objective 8 was a major positive as identifying transport priorities would help to ensure that developer contributions fund public transport infrastructure which would increase accessibility to services and facilities.

The impact on Objective 11 was a minor positive due to the potential of delivering public transport infrastructure, including footpaths and cycleways, which would help to reduce levels of air, noise and other types of pollution, by reducing the number of journeys made by the private car.

Objective 12 also scored a minor positive as the Option it would help to deliver eenvironmental improvements and blue-green infrastructure which may reduce flood risk.

Objective 13 was a major positive as it would ensure that new opportunities for open space and blue-green infrastructure networks are funded and delivered.

Objective 15 was a minor positive as it could provide funding to increase the access to, and enjoyment, of the historic environment, for example through contributions to cultural facilities.

The option was carried forward with the plan setting out key infrastructure requirements and an approach for developer contributions which would be used to fund infrastructure.

FINAL POLICIES

An assessment has been undertaken on the final policies contained within the Regulation 19 Publication Version of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. This is based on the preferred options taken forward following the appraisal of the reasonable alternatives above. The assessments reflect the policies contained within the submitted version of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan which did not contain Gedling Borough Council.

Site Specific Policies have been assessed separately under the site specific SA Framework.

	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Policy 1: Climate Change	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	++	+	0	+	++
Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy	++	++	++	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	?	?	++	+	?	+
Policy 3: Housing Target	++	+	+	+	0	?	+	-	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	-
Policy 4: The Green Belt	++	?	++	?	?	0	0	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Policy 5: Employment Provision	0	++	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	?	?	?	?
Policy 6: Nottingham City Centre	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	0	+	0	++	0

	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Policy 7: Role of Town and Local Centres	+	+	+	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0
Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	++	0	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	++	0	0	0	+	0	+	?	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?
Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity	0	0	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	++	++	?
Policy 11: The Historic Environment	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	0
Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	0	+	+	++	++	?	++	++	?	+	++	?	0	?	+	?
Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport	0	+	0	++	++	?	++	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+
Policy 16: Blue And Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	0
Policy 17: Biodiversity	?	?	?	0	++	0	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++

	1. Housing	2. Employment and jobs	3. Economic structure and innovation	4. Shopping centres	5. Health and well-being	6. Community safety	7. Social inclusion	8. Transport	9. Brownfield land	10. Energy and climate change	11. Pollution and air quality	12. Flooding and water quality	13. Natural environment, biodiversity and BGI	14. Landscape	15. Built and historic environment	16. Natural resources and waste management
Policy 18: Developer Contributions for Infrastructure	+	+	+	?	++	?	++	++	?	?	+	+	++	?	+	?

POLICY 1: CLIMATE CHANGE

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes?	+	The policy will not impact on the number of homes delivered by is likely to reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes through exceeding Building Reg.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it provide the required infrastructure?			
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will not have an impact on providing the physical conditions for a modern economic structure.	
4. Shopping Centres	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	The policy will not have an impact on the vitality	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.			and viability of existing shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	The policy has the potential to reduce health inequalities by enabling new development to adapt to climate change and be more energy efficient.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	The policy is unlikely to directly impact on social inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change?	++	The policy will positively impact on energy and climate change through improving energy efficiency of new buildings and ensuring that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	The policy is likely to have a positive impact on pollution due to increased energy efficiency and use of sustainably sourced materials.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality?	++	The policy is likely to minimise the risk of flooding. The policy reflects the ACS policy which supports the precautionary principle, takes a sequential approach to allocations	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?		and applies the sequential test and requires use of SuDS.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space?	+	By promoting sustainable development, the policy will have a positive impact on this criterion.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?	+	The policy encourages the use of sustainably sourced materials which are more likely to respect local character and distinctiveness.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	++	The policy promotes the effective use of sustainable sourced materials and minimising waste including hazardous waste. The policy also promotes the use of sustainable design.	

POLICY 2: THE SPATIAL STRATEGY

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	The policy addresses the strategic distribution of development across the plan area, including housing and will ensure housing is delivered based on a clear hierarchy, focusing the location of new housing growth within and adjoining the main built up area and having regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+ +	The policy addresses the strategic distribution of development across the plan area, including employment. It includes a clear focus on maximising the economic development potential of key sites.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	The policy seeks to direct the location of new employment, retail and other types of development growth within and adjoining the main built up area which would have regard to existing and proposed transport infrastructure. It also includes a specific focus on economic development.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+ +	The policy will deliver development within the main built-up area and key settlements, of which contain city, district, and local centres. It also encourages the creation of sustainable communities including local services and facilities.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	Prioritising new development that protects and enhances blue and green infrastructure will have health and wellbeing benefits as this will provide accessible open space, including natural greenspace, recreational areas, sports pitches, and active travel routes.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	Ensure developments consider crime and safety in their design and layout, providing safe communities.
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	The policy will direct development towards the main urban area where most deprived areas are located.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+ +	The policy would utilise existing transport infrastructure within urban areas, minimise impacts on the environment and reduce journeys undertaken by private cars. The policy also seeks to ensure that walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure connects new development to local community services.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+ +	Whilst the policy would still result in the use of greenfield land to deliver its housing and employment targets, it would make the most efficient use of brownfield land within the urban area with the main built up area being prioritised.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+	The policy seeks to minimise the need to travel through an approach to sustainable development. It also seeks to ensure blue and green infrastructure opportunities are maximised which can help to increase resilience to climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	?	The policy would increase development within the Nottingham Urban Area Agglomeration zone. However, the focus on creating sustainable communities and on non-car modes of transport and the promotion of BGI will help to mitigate some issues arising.	Ensure development provides local services and facilities, and the provision of non-car based transport infrastructure to these facilities and those outside the site.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	Whilst the policy would direct development to locations within or adjacent to the main urban area where there are areas of within Flood Zones 2 and 3 (primarily within the Trent Valley), the effects remain uncertain as elevated areas outside these flood zones could provide locations for development. The provision of BGI would also provide land for flood water storage and improvements in water quality.	Ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	+ +	The policy includes a focus on maximising opportunities to enhance blue and green infrastructure and incorporate it into new development.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	The policy would focus development within urban townscapes where it would be easier to accommodate visually.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	It depends on the locations and proposals of new development in relation to existing designated and non-designated heritage assets (including Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, locally interest buildings and archaeology) and whether the proposals would respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character. There may be opportunities for heritage led regeneration projects to include housing.	Development should address the protection and enhancement of local character, distinctiveness and heritage assets

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	+	The policy would direct development towards the main built up area where primarily there are more brownfield sites and less agricultural land.	

POLICY 3: HOUSING TARGET

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	The policy seeks to ensure that the housing needs are met through setting appropriate housing targets.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The policy seeks to ensure that there is sufficient housing to match job growth and that these houses are provided in appropriate locations. It also includes mixed use sites.	.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	The plan seeks to ensure there are sufficient sites for housing which will help to protect employment sites. It also helps to provide housing for employees, including graduates.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	The policy reflects policy 2 in prioritising sites within and then adjoining the main built up area. This will encourage residents to use existing shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	0	The policy focuses on housing delivery. Strategic scale development could deliver health facilities and provide comprehensive green infrastructure.	Informed by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, policies in the strategic plan should deliver sufficient community facilities.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	The impact will depend on the location, design, and layout of developments. Consequently, their effects are unknown and uncertain.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	The delivery of strategic sites will increase the likelihood of delivering community facilities as part of developments. It also reflects Policy 2, prioritising sites within and then adjacent to the main built up area which will help new communities to integrate with existing communities.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	-	The housing requirements will lead to an increase in traffic. However, the location of the strategic sites focuses on sites which have, or have the potential to, use and enhance existing transport infrastructure. Securing these enhancements as part of the delivery of sites.	Informed by Transport Modelling and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, site specific development requirements should be secured as part of planning permissions to ensure appropriate transport infrastructure is delivered.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	Sites within the main built up area are prioritised, which includes some brownfield land. However, a number of greenfield sites are also allocated. The impact is therefore uncertain.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	The effects upon this objective will depend on other factors, notably policies which seek to manage the energy use of new development.	Secure reductions in emissions and the mitigation of causes and effects of climate change as part of future planning permissions, in line with policy.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	?	The effects upon this objective will depend on other factors, notably policies which seek to manage air, noise and other types of pollution.	Ensure appropriate air, noise and pollution mitigation is incorporated as part of future developments.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	Flood risk has been considered as part of the site selection process. The majority of sites lie outside of flood risk areas or require flood mitigation measures. A sequential approach has also been followed whilst selecting sites.	Development should incorporate SuDS, flood mitigation and water efficiency measures.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	Development will be required to provide biodiversity net gain and new open space. New residents may increase demand on existing green and blue infrastructure but also provide an opportunity to enhance these areas.	Development should optimise opportunities to deliver environmental net-gain, active travel, recreational open space and the other benefits that BGI brings. .
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	Development will have an impact on the landscape. However, the sites are primarily within or adjacent to the main built up area which will allow development to largely preserve the character.	Landscape should be considered as part of the design and layout of future development. .

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	Effects of these options on the built and historic environment will depend primarily on the final layout and design of sites.	Ensure development preserves the built and historic environment through appropriate design.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	-	The housing targets will lead to increased consumption and additional waste compared with a lower housing target. Some sites also include agricultural land.	Use sustainable materials, design and construction techniques.

POLICY 4: THE GREEN BELT

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	The policy reviews the Green Belt boundary to meet development needs and provides the mechanism to review Green Belt boundaries as part of future plans to meet development requirements which would include meeting housing need. It also identifies safeguarded land.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It would depend on the type and location of development.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?	++	The policy reviews the Green Belt boundary to meet development needs and provides the mechanism to review Green Belt boundaries as part of future plans to meet	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?		development requirements which would include meeting economic/ employment need. It also identifies safeguarded land.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It would depend on the type of development and whether this resulted in benefits to existing shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	?	The impact would be uncertain as it depends on the type and location of development.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy would have no implications for the objective.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	The policy would have no implications for the objective	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It would depend on the type of development. However, the locations where Green Belt has been removed does provide opportunities to use transport infrastructure.	Ensure development links in with existing transport infrastructure.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?			
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	The policy includes Green Belt release on sites which include brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective. It depends on the type and location of the development.	Use design, layout and form to minimise energy usage.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective. Development may increase air, noise and other types of pollution but this depends on the type and location and the mitigation measures.	Incorporate measures which reduce air pollution.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective as it depends on the final layout of the development. Parts of the areas released from the Green Belt include areas at higher risk of flooding.	Avoid flood risk areas or ensure suitable mitigation is incorporated.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?			
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	There would be an uncertain impact on this objective. Removing land from the Green Belt for development or designating additional safeguarded land may have an impact on the natural environment, biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure but this depends on the location and characteristics of the development site.	Avoid important areas of ecology and biodiversity.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character?	?	There would be an uncertain impact on this objective. Removing land from the Green Belt for	Ensure development is designed to

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
landscape character.	• Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?		development may have an impact on landscape but this depends on the final form of the development.	minimise impact on landscape.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	There would be an uncertain impact on this objective. Preserving the setting and special character of historic towns is one of the five purposes of the Green Belt and should be taken into account as part of reviewing Green Belt boundaries or designating additional safeguarded land. However, more development in town and cities may also have an impact on the built and historic environment.	Consider heritage and character as part of design and layout.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it result in additional waste? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective as it would depend on the type of development.	Avoid areas of best and most versatile land.

POLICY 5: EMPLOYMENT PROVISION

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	This policy will have no implications for housing as delivering land for employment and offices is unlikely to directly influence the housing stock.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	++	The policy encourages economic growth and allocates strategic sites across the plan area, which would create new jobs, improving the diversity and quality of jobs.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	The policy encourages economic growth and allocates strategic sites across the plan area, which would create new jobs, improving the diversity and quality of jobs.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	The policy will deliver development in sustainable locations including the City Centre and in SUEs and therefore be likely to support the vitality and viability of existing and proposed shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services?	0	The policy is unlikely to impact on health and well being.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
reduce health inequalities.	• Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?			
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres?	+	The policy seeks to retain existing employment sites that support less-skilled jobs in and near deprived areas or have the potential to provide start up or grow-on space.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it provide for the educational needs?			
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	The policy focuses new development on the city centre which is well served by existing transport infrastructure and in locations that are accessible by non-car modes of transport. However, there will be an impact on the highway network from additional site allocations for employment.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	The policy focuses new development on the City Centre which has potential to make use of brownfield land within the urban area.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?	?	The policy seeks to provide new employment in areas which will assist regeneration. There is a particular emphasis on the	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?		science and knowledge based economy which may comprise low carbon industries.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	?	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	The policy directs development to locations within the main urban area, significant areas of which are within Flood Zone 3 (although protected by flood defenses) and at identified strategic sites.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species?	?	The policy relates to the broad location of new development. Whilst locations within the main built up area would be less	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?		likely to contain woodland or green space, levels of biodiversity could still be high depending on the nature of the site.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	The policy relates to the broad location of new development. Whilst locations within the main built up area would be less likely to contain woodland or green space, levels of biodiversity could still be high depending on the nature of the site.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	The policy relates to the broad location of new development. All locations have the potential to impact on the townscapes and the setting of settlements depending on the site selected.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	The policy directs development to locations within the main urban area which is unlikely to comprise the best and most versatile agricultural land and the loss of greenfield land. For other locations it will depend on the locations of development.	

POLICY 6: NOTTINGHAM CITY CENTRE

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	There is potential for more housing if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? Will it reduce unemployment? Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+ +	There is potential for more employment if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? Will it provide business/university clusters? Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area?	+ +	There is potential for employment if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
support the use of new technologies.	Will it provide the required infrastructure?			
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+ +	There is potential for more vitality if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it improve access to health services? Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	There is potential for health uses if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	+		
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with	+ +	There is potential for social inclusion if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	and residents' satisfaction in community activities? Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? Will it provide for the educational needs?			
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+ +	There is potential to reduce journeys by private car if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value	Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+ +	There is potential for new uses and regeneration of brownfield land if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
where appropriate.				
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Will it result in additional energy use? Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? Will it support the development of community energy systems? Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? Will it help people adapt to climate change? Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+ +	There is potential for open space eg a 'green heart' if a diversity of uses is encouraged. There is potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	There is potential for open space e.g. a 'green heart' if a diversity of uses is encouraged. There is potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? Will it improve water quality? Will it conserve water? Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0		
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?	+	There is potential for open space e.g. a 'green heart' if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
infrastructure and the natural environment.	Will it provide new open space or green space? Will it improve the quality of existing open space? Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0		
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy	Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?	+ +	There is potential for the reuse of buildings if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
culture and heritage.	Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it result in additional waste? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0		

POLICY 7: ROLE OF TOWN AND LOCAL CENTRES

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	There is potential for housing if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? Will it reduce unemployment? Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	There is potential for employment if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? Will it provide business/university clusters? Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	There is potential for employment if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	There is potential for vibrancy and vitality if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it improve access to health services? Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	There is potential for health uses if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0		
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres?	+	There is potential for social inclusion if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	Will it provide for the educational needs?			
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	There is potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	There is potential for reuse of brownfield land if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Will it result in additional energy use? Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? Will it support the development of community energy systems?	+	There is potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? Will it help people adapt to climate change? Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	There is potential for linked trips and reduced use of the car if a diversity of uses is encouraged	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and	Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? Will it improve water quality? Will it conserve water?	0		

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
improve water quality.	Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?			
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it provide new open space or green space? Will it improve the quality of existing open space? Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0		
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0		
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the	Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character?	+	There is potential for reuse of buildings if a diversity of uses is encouraged	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it result in additional waste? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0		

POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	The policy will deliver a wide mix of housing, specifying appropriate housing for specific locations and requiring consideration for the elderly. This increases the range of housing delivered in the plan area and ensures the houses built in the plan area meet the residents' needs, which can all contribute to reducing homelessness. The policy will deliver a mix of affordable housing tenures in the plan area, increasing the range of affordable housing for all social groups, which can ensure the homes are fit for the affordable housing need of the residents.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of homes are delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	The policy indicates the type of housing for the city centre, the centre's fringes and other areas. This delivers a housing mix which is appropriate for the location, ensuring employees of local businesses can live in a home appropriate for their needs.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of homes are delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	The policy specifies the type of housing appropriate for the city centre. Providing the	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of homes are

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
existing shopping centres.			right housing mix will increase the number of residents living in the centre, which can increase footfall, improving the vitality of the centre.	delivered to meet the housing needs of the plan area.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	The policy will reduce health inequalities as it will deliver accessible and adaptable homes, increasing the number of homes appropriate for older and disabled people.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of housing types and sizes are delivered to meet the needs of the plan area.
6. Community Safety	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?			
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	++	Whilst not meeting any of the criteria questions, the policy will impact the overarching objective of social inclusion. The policy will deliver a wide mix of housing, specifying appropriate housing for specific locations and requiring consideration for the elderly. This increases the range of housing delivered in the plan area and ensures the houses built in the plan area meet the residents' needs, improving social inclusion and reducing deprivation in the plan area.	The detailed design of future planning applications should ensure a range of housing types and sizes are delivered to meet the needs of the plan area.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
			The policy will deliver a mix of affordable housing within the plan area, providing different routes into home ownership increasing residents' opportunity to purchase a house, improving social inclusion and reducing deprivation in the plan area. The policy will greatly improve residents' social inclusion by delivering homes that are accessible and adaptable, enabling residents who have a need to live within society in a home that meets their requirement.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?			
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	The policy will have no implication for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems?	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air,	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
noise and other types of pollution.				
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment, biodiversity, or blue-green infrastructure.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
the natural environment.	• Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting?	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste?	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?			

POLICY 9: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+ +	The policy approach regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople would set a pitch requirement which would meet the needs of gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople .	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	It is considered that the policy would have no implications for the objective given the small scale of the need.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	It is considered that the policy would have no implications for the objective given the small scale of the need.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	It is considered that the policy would have no implications for the objective given the small scale of the need.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	It is considered that the Policy would have a positive approach.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	It is considered that given the small scale of need the policy would have no implications for the objective.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	The Policy would help to provide for needs of specific groups, increasing opportunities for improving access to community and educational facilities .	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	?	It is considered there is a small scale of need. it is considered that the policy (which includes a criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect on the objective.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes a criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect on the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	0	The scale of the need is small. It is considered that the policy (which includes criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has no effect for the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has no effect for the objective.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has no effect on the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes any criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an unknown effect for the objective.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect on the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect for the objective.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	It is considered that there is a small scale of need. It is considered that the policy (which includes criteria based policy approach for identification of sites through planning applications) has an uncertain effect on the objective.	

POLICY 10: DESIGN AND ENHANCING LOCAL IDENTITY

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for the number of new homes built but will help to improve the quality of new housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	The policy will have no implications for the delivery of jobs but may make jobs more attractive if they are located in well design buildings that are well connected to sustainable transport solutions.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	++	The policy will improve the attractiveness of land and buildings and may encourage graduates to live and work in the area. The policy will improve access to infrastructure, including BGI and sustainable transport solutions as well as on site services and facilities.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	The policy may improve vitality and viability by improving the attractiveness of new development, incorporating walking and cycling routes into and out of the site and securing contributions towards sustainable transport.	
5. Health and Well Being	• Will it reduce health inequalities?	+	The policy will have a minor impact on health and well being through	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?		improving access to multi functional blue and green infrastructure.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	+	The policy helps to reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime and promote safer living environments.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities?	+	The policy will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will improve residents' ability to access and engage with community activities by reducing reliance on the private car, improving	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?		social capital and inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	The policy will improve accessibility to infrastructure including BGI and sustainable transport solutions.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	The policy will have no implications on the use of brownfield land but will encourage the incorporation of multi function BGI and biodiversity opportunities.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and	+	The policy will not have a direct impact on energy use, but looks to encourage the incorporation of biodiversity and improved access to BGI.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	The policy will require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, which will result in a reduction in travel by the private car, which will reduce air pollution.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive	0	The policy will have no direct implications for flooding and water quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	(WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?			
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	+	The policy will encourage the incorporation of multi function BGI and other biodiversity opportunities which integrate with and enhance existing networks.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	++	The policy will take account of important views and vista, including of both townscape and landscape.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	++	The policy will have a positive impact on the built and historic environment, requiring new development to use materials and styles that contribute to the character of the local area, preserving important townscape views and the setting of heritage assets.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	The policy will not have a direct impact on natural resources, although the policy requires proposals to perform highly against design codes.	

POLICY 11: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	This policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	This policy will conserve and enhance the historic environment and assets, which could increase the assets contribution towards tourism and increase the employment opportunities generated from this.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no impact on economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	The policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?	+	The policy will improve and protect heritage assets, including historic parks and gardens, which could improve the quality of existing historic open spaces.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?			
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	The policy will conserve and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets, and seeks to improve the public's enjoyment of the historic environment. This will improve the existing cultural assets in the plan area.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	The policy will support the appropriate redevelopment of the historic environment and assets, making efficient use of brownfield land.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?	0	The policy will have no implications for energy and climate change.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
based solutions to climate change.	• Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	0	The policy will have no implications for pollution and air quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.				
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains?	+	The policy will improve and protect heritage assets, including historic parks and gardens, improving the quality of existing open spaces and providing opportunities to	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?		improve blue-green infrastructure.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	The policy will conserve and enhance heritage assets, which can strengthen the local landscape character of a settlement.	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character?	++	The policy will conserve and enhance heritage assets, which can strengthen the local character of a settlement. The policy encourages the	The detailed design of future applications should ensure the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?		enjoyment of the historic environment and will deliver opportunities to increase the resident's accessibility to the historic environment and assets which can improve their understanding of the heritage in the plan area.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?	0	The policy will have no impact on natural resources and waste management.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?			

POLICY 12: LOCAL SERVICES AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	It is considered that the policy would have no implications for the objective.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	It is considered that the policy will either protect or support existing facilities which provide jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	+	The policy supports new and extended facilities or protects existing facilities which is a minor positive as it would support the provision of buildings required by these facilities.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
support the use of new technologies.	• Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?			
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	The policy focuses community facilities within city centre, town centres or other centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	++	The policy supports and protects community facilities which includes health facilities.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	The impact on community safety is considered to be uncertain although community facilities can help to contribute to a secure built environment depending on the type of facility.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	++	The policy would have a major positive impact upon the objective as existing cultural assets including community facilities would be likely to be protected and enhanced.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	The policy states all community facilities should be located within city centre, town centres or other centres and be in locations accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes suitable to the scale and function of the facility and be located alongside or shared with other local community facilities. The policy would increase or protect access to local facilities and therefore reduce the need to travel, including by private car.	
9. Brownfield Land	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land?	?	The policy focuses community facilities on existing sites but	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?		this may impact the location of other uses (e.g. housing).	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials,	+	The policy would seek to retain existing facilities and buildings which would reduce energy use associated with the construction of new buildings.	.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	The policy states all community facilities should be located within city centre, town centres or other centres and be in locations accessible by a range of sustainable transport modes suitable to the scale and function of the facility and be located alongside or shared with other local community facilities. The policy would be likely to have a positive impact upon the objective as the protection and enhancement of community facilities would reduce the need to travel, thereby contributing to reduction in many types of pollution.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water?	?	There would be an uncertain impact on this objective as it would depend on the location of the community facilities.	Avoid areas at high risk of flood risk.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?			
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	The policy would not have an impact on this objective.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	The policy would have an uncertain impact on this objective as it would depend on the location and type of any new facilities.	Ensure design and layout takes into account landscape character.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	+	The policy would have a positive impact upon the objective through the protection and enhancement of any local heritage assets and facilities to help people access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities.	
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?	?	The policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective. However, it is noted that the policy, which protects existing facilities, may reduce the impact on the consumption	.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?		of raw materials and waste resulting from having to build replacement facilities.	

POLICY 13: CULTURE, TOURISM AND SPORT

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	As the policy focuses on policy approach for culture, tourism and sporting facilities, it is considered that it would have no implications for the objective.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The policy would be likely to have a minor positive impact on the objective as additional support for the culture / leisure / sport sectors may generate additional jobs / diversity of jobs and reduce unemployment, although the extent of this is unknown.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	As the focus of the policy is an approach for culture, tourism and sporting facilities, it is considered that it would have no implications for the objective.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	++	The policy is likely to lead to an improvement of the vitality of the city centre and town and district centres as a result of supporting the creation and improvement of culture, tourism and sporting facilities within or adjoining the city centre, town or district centres.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+ +	The policy is likely to result in a positive impact on the objective including by increasing the opportunities for recreational physical activity and potentially also the enhancement of the quality of existing open space or blue-green infrastructure.	Opportunities to promote the enhancement of blue-green infrastructure should be encouraged.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	The protection and improvement of culture, tourism and sporting facilities within the city centre and town and district centres may indirectly lead to a reduction in antisocial behaviour / crime, by providing disadvantaged groups with greater opportunities for recreation. However overall the impact of the policy upon the objective is unknown.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+ +	The policy would result in a major positive impact upon the objective, as it will facilitate the protection and enhancement of existing cultural assets including culture, tourism and sporting facilities as well as improving access to and encouraging community activities.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	The policy is likely to have at least a minor positive impact, as locating new facilities within or adjoining the city centre, town or district centres is likely to ensure that such facilities are able to be accessed via modes of transport other than the private car. It is recognised that tourist accommodation outside the centres would not reduce journeys undertaken by private car and no accessibility to services and facilities.	Ensure that new development is located close to existing transport infrastructure or a new transport network is established to minimise the impact on the environment. Ensure measures to encourage alternative modes of transport are in place and good accessibility to services and facilities.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Support existing and new facilities which maximise the use of brownfield land.

10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective. It is likely that additional development will result in additional energy usage.	Need a policy relating to energy and climate change for new development in order to reduce energy usage. Support on-site renewable energy generation where appropriate.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Need a policy relating to pollution and air quality for new development.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Need a policy relating to flooding and water quality for new development, in particular to ensure new development is suitably located outside of flood risk areas, conserve water and avoid impact of new development upon water quality.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	+	The policy could result in a minor positive impact upon the objective through the protection or enhancement of open space or blue-green infrastructure which are linked to cultural and sport facilities.	Need to ensure that increased access to existing open space or blue-green infrastructure does not cause harm to biodiversity if access is greater than the capacity that can be supported without disturbance to wildlife or damage to habitats.
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective.	Avoid new development within sensitive landscape character areas.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	+	The policy is likely to have a positive impact upon the built and historic environment objective as tit will support the conservation and enhancement of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings, for example at Nottingham Castle. The policy will also provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities. The policy will also protect or improve access to and enjoyment of the historic environment. Would promote heritage based sustainable tourism.	Protect heritage assets and include opportunities for enhancement of the historic environment.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	It is considered that the impact of the policy is unknown.	Ensure the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques in new development and avoid loss of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land to development.

POLICY 14: MANAGING TRAVEL DEMAND

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The policy will require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, achieving this through a hierarchical approach. The policy will improve residents' ability to travel to work by reducing the reliance on the private car, which can	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
			reduce barriers to employment.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	The policy will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will increase residents' ability to access shopping centres without the use of the private car, improving the centres vitality by increasing footfall.	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	The policy will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will improve residents' ability to physically access health services, particularly those who do not or cannot access a private car.	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities?	+	The policy will require new developments to deliver sustainable transport which will improve residents' ability to access and engage with community activities by reducing reliance on the private car, improving	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?		social capital and inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	The policy will require development to be accessible by sustainable transport. The policy will lead to a reduction in journeys undertaken in the private car as alternate modes of transport will be encouraged. This will subsequently minimise the impact the transport network has on the environment as it will reduce the carbon emissions released by the private car.	The detailed design of future applications should incorporate walking and cycling routes into and out of the site. Legal agreements or planning conditions should be used to secure contributions towards sustainable transport.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
			The policy could utilise the existing transport infrastructure and enhance it to support sustainable transport such as appropriate cycle and bus lanes.	
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?	+	The policy will require development to be accessible by sustainable transport which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a reduction in the use of the private car.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	The policy will require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, which will result in a reduction in travel by the private car, which will reduce air pollution.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment and blue and green infrastructure.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land?	+	The policy will require development to be accessible by sustainable transport, which would reduce the use of the private car, reducing the consumption of raw materials.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?			

POLICY 15: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	The policy will deliver transport infrastructure that is essential to delivering the Strategic Plan, including transport infrastructure to support the proposed housing allocations.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The policy will deliver essential transport infrastructure. This will improve residents' ability to travel to work due to the delivery of infrastructure for the private car and non-private car modes of transport, which can reduce barriers to employment.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	+	The policy will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will increase residents' ability to access shopping centres, improving the centres vitality by increasing footfall.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services?	+	The policy will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will increase residents'	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?		ability to access health services.	
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	+	The policy will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will improve residents' ability to access community activities.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	The policy will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport which will enhance the existing transport infrastructure and increase the accessibility of services and facilities in the area. The policy will encourage non-private car modes of transport which will reduce journeys undertaken by the private car and minimise the impact of car use on the environment by improving walking and cycling infrastructure.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	0	The policy will have no implications for brownfield land.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and	-	The policy will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport. This will include the delivery of infrastructure for walking and cycling, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, it will also deliver infrastructure for the private and non-private car and buses, which all contribute towards greenhouse gas emissions.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	-	The policy will deliver essential infrastructure for cars and non-private car modes of transport. This will include the delivery of infrastructure for walking and cycling, which will contribute to reducing air pollution. However, it will also deliver infrastructure for the private and non-private car and buses, which all contribute to air pollution.	Mitigation will be identified as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water?	0	The policy will have no implications for flooding and water quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?			
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	0	The policy will have no implications for the natural environment and blue green infrastructure.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	0	The policy will have no implications for the landscape.	
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration?	0	The policy will have no implications for the built and historic environment.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

POLICY 16: BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	0	The policy will have no implications for housing.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	0	The policy will have no implications for employment and jobs.	
3. Economic Structure and Innovation	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?	0	The policy will have no implications for economic structure and innovation.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?			
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	The policy will have no implications for shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	+	The policy will deliver enhancements to the identified blue and green infrastructure corridors and will set out blue and green infrastructure priorities for development plans and applications, which will improve the existing network and will deliver enhancements.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have no implications for community safety.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	0	The policy will have no implications for social inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?	0	The policy will have no implications for transport.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?			
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	The policy will minimise the impact of the development on the biodiversity of the site through the delivery of enhancements to the identified blue and green infrastructure corridors and by delivering the blue and green infrastructure strategic priorities.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon?	++	The policy will increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change by protecting and enhancing blue and green infrastructure, increasing the habitats for nature to exist in and delivering infrastructure which can reduce greenhouse gases.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?			
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	++	The policy will deliver an increase in blue and green infrastructure which will improve air quality and reduce pollution.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality?	++	The policy will set out BGI priorities and deliver enhancements to green and blue infrastructure, which can support flood risk mitigation, reduce existing flood risk and improve the quality of water. The policy will also ensure that any harm to the network will be mitigated. This will	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?		contribute to mitigating and reducing flood risk and can improve water quality and WFD status.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space?	++	The policy will protect and enhance retained habitats or create new habitats, allowing for biodiversity net gains. The policy will protect landscape character and open space and blue and green corridors and networks, and will encourage multifunctional landscapes, which can improve the quality of existing open spaces and improve blue and green infrastructure networks.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	+	The policy will have a positive impact on the visual amenity of the plan area through the enhancement of the blue and green infrastructure network.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?	+	The policy will conserve and enhance the landscape character which could benefit the built and historic environment by protecting the landscape setting of historic assets and the heritage of settlements.	Mitigation will be sought as part of the detailed design of a development.

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	0	The policy will have no implications for natural resources and waste management.	

POLICY 17: BIODIVERSITY

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	?	The policy will protect and enhance biodiversity. Impacts on this objective will depend on development sites and their biodiversity value. Their effects are therefore uncertain. The policy will achieve BNG of between 10-20%. The viability of going beyond 10% has also been tested.	
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	?	The effects of the policy will depend on the development sites. The policy will achieve BNG of between 10-20%. The viability of going beyond 10% has also been tested.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	?	The effects of the policy will depend on the development sites. The policy will achieve BNG of between 10-20%. The viability of going beyond 10% has also been tested.	
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	0	The policy will have a neutral effect on this Objective as developments within shopping centres are unlikely to affect biodiversity assets or the wider network.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	++	The policy would both protect, create, and enhance biodiversity and natural greenspaces.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	0	The policy will have a neutral effect on this objective as the reduction in crime and fear of crime, and the contribution to a safe and secure environment will depend on the layout and design of new developments.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?	++	The policy would support the protection, creation, and enhancement of habitats which also provide opportunities for community and educational activities. Regarding BNG, the delivery of more priority habitats will bring benefits for social inclusion.	
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	+	Delivered alongside transport infrastructure, the creation, protection, and enhancement of biodiversity would assist the minimisation of transport's impacts on the environment. Tree planting for example would reduce noise and pollution levels. A network of multifunctional green spaces that enhance biodiversity could also deliver active travel transport infrastructure.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity is likely to direct development (in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy) towards less sensitive sites. These are likely to be more brownfield. Some brownfield land will, due to their rarer ground conditions, may contain priority or protected species and these should be protected in accordance with their ecological value.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	+ +	The policy seeks to increase biodiversity, through the protection and enhancement of a network of habitats. This will assist the resilience of biodiversity to climate change, provide opportunities for carbon sequestration and increase ecosystem services.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise, and other types of pollution?	+	The policy supports the natural environment which provides numerous ecosystem services that reduce pollution, including cleaning air and water and provided noise barriers.	
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	++	The policy will help minimise flood risk through the protection and creation of multifunctional BGI. They will also help conserve water and improve its quality.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?	++	The policy will both protect and enhance biodiversity and the BGI network. Consequently, they will have a major positive effect on this objective.	
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	++	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity will have positive benefits for landscapes.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain, and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?	++	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity, as required in the policy will have major positive effects on this objective as it will, where appropriate, help conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings. This will also help maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	++	The policy will contribute to the delivery of sustainable design as it will encourage the inclusion of priority habitats on sites. These habitats will also assist the delivery of SuDS, mitigate pollution and effects of climate change.	

POLICY 18: DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?	+	The policy would help to ensure that the infrastructure required for housing, such as transport, schools and health facilities, is identified. The policy incorporates developer contributions and funding mechanisms which would increase the certainty of these being delivered.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?	+	The policy incorporates developer contributions and funding mechanisms, may require additional training and employment measures.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	+	The policy would help to ensure that the infrastructure required to support the modern economic structure, such as transport infrastructure, is funded and delivered. Incorporating developer contributions and funding mechanisms would increase the certainty of these being delivered.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?			
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?	?	The impact upon the objective is uncertain, although developer contributions and new transport infrastructure, may support existing shopping centres.	
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?	++	The policy would help to ensure that new health services, opportunities for recreation and new open space or blue-green infrastructure are funded and delivered. Incorporating developer contributions and funding mechanisms, would increase the certainty of these being delivered.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	?	The impact of the policy is uncertain but may include enhancements to the public realm which may help to contribute to ensuring a safe and secure built environment.	
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets?	++	The policy would help to ensure that existing cultural assets and community facilities are protected and enhanced	Contributions should be sought as part of the

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?		and that new educational facilities are funded and delivered, allowing for a more holistic approach. It would also identify the infrastructure required which may include community facilities.	detailed design of a development
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	++	Identifying transport priorities would help to ensure that developer contributions fund public transport infrastructure which would increase accessibility to services and facilities. The policy provides scope to establish which facilities would be delivered through planning conditions and which should be met through financial contributions. There may be facilities, such as public transport services, as well as strategic infrastructure arising as a result of cumulative growth, that would be more efficiently delivered through developer contributions.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?	?	It is considered that the policy would have an unknown impact upon the objective. The approach may focus infrastructure (e.g. health and education) on existing sites but this may impact the location of other uses (e.g. housing).	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?	?	The policy may help to fund and deliver community energy systems and indirectly increase the use of renewable energy. Measures may also help to reduce journeys by private cars to developments.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?	+	The policy will help to deliver public transport infrastructure, including public transport, footpaths and cycleways, which would help to reduce levels of air, noise and other types of pollution, by reducing the number of journeys made by the private car.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?	+	The policy will help to deliver environmental improvements and blue-green infrastructure which may reduce flood risk.	
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?	++	The policy would help to ensure that the existing natural environment, including biodiversity and blue-green infrastructure is protected and enhanced and that new opportunities for open space and blue-green infrastructure networks are funded and delivered.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?			
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?	?	The impact upon the objective is uncertain as it depends on the type and location of the infrastructure.	Contributions should be sought as part of the detailed design of a development
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?	+	The policy could potentially help to provide funding to increase the access to, and enjoyment, of the historic environment, for example through contributions to cultural facilities.	

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions		Commentary	Mitigation
	• Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Will it foster heritage-led regeneration? • Will it promote heritage based sustainable tourism?			
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?	?	The impact upon the objective is uncertain.	