

Nottingham City

land and planning policies

Development Plan Document
Local Plan Part 2



**Sustainability Appraisal
Publication Version**

January 2016



Nottingham
City Council

Quick Guide to the Publication Version of the Land and Planning Policies (LAPP) document (Local Plan Part 2) Sustainability Appraisal

Purpose of this document:

The Land and Planning Policies (LAPP) document (Local Plan Part 2) forms part of the Local Plan for Nottingham City along with the Core Strategy which guides future development in Nottingham City.

The Local Plan Part 2 contains development management planning policies and site allocations against which planning applications for future development proposals in Nottingham City will be determined.

Following a consultation period on the Local Plan Part 2 which will run from 29 January to 5pm on 11th March 2016, the document will be submitted for independent examination, where its soundness will be tested.

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies Document. Its purpose is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of the planning policies and site allocations contained within the Publication Version of the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies Document.

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

1. The Sustainability Appraisal is an on-going process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its purpose is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the chosen option promotes sustainable development.
2. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisals as an integral part of the preparation of new or revised Development Plan Documents. This SA incorporates the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programmes Regulations 220 (Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulation).
3. This report is the final phase of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Land & Planning Policies (Part 2 Local Plan). Throughout this document it is referred to as the LAPP. The LAPP will form part of the Local Plan for Nottingham alongside the part 1 Local Plan: Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy. The part 1 Local Plan is referred to as the Core Strategy throughout this document.

Period of Representations

4. This Sustainability Appraisal Report is published alongside the Publication LAPP in order to seek representations. This will provide the opportunity for the public and statutory bodies to use the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal Report to inform comments which may be made on the LAPP. The deadline for representations is 11 March 2016.
5. For more information on the SA process, please contact the Planning Policy Team:

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Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment

6. The Habitats Directive and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 require that Local Plans undergo an assessment to determine whether or not the Plan will have a significant effect on a European Site (a site of European importance for nature conservation). A Habitats Regulation Screening Record was undertaken on the Core Strategy which concluded that any significant effects were capable of mitigation through changes to the Core Strategy. These changes have been made. Since the LAPP is in general conformity with the Core Strategy there is no need to undertake a further screening of the LAPP, and this approach has been agreed with Natural England.

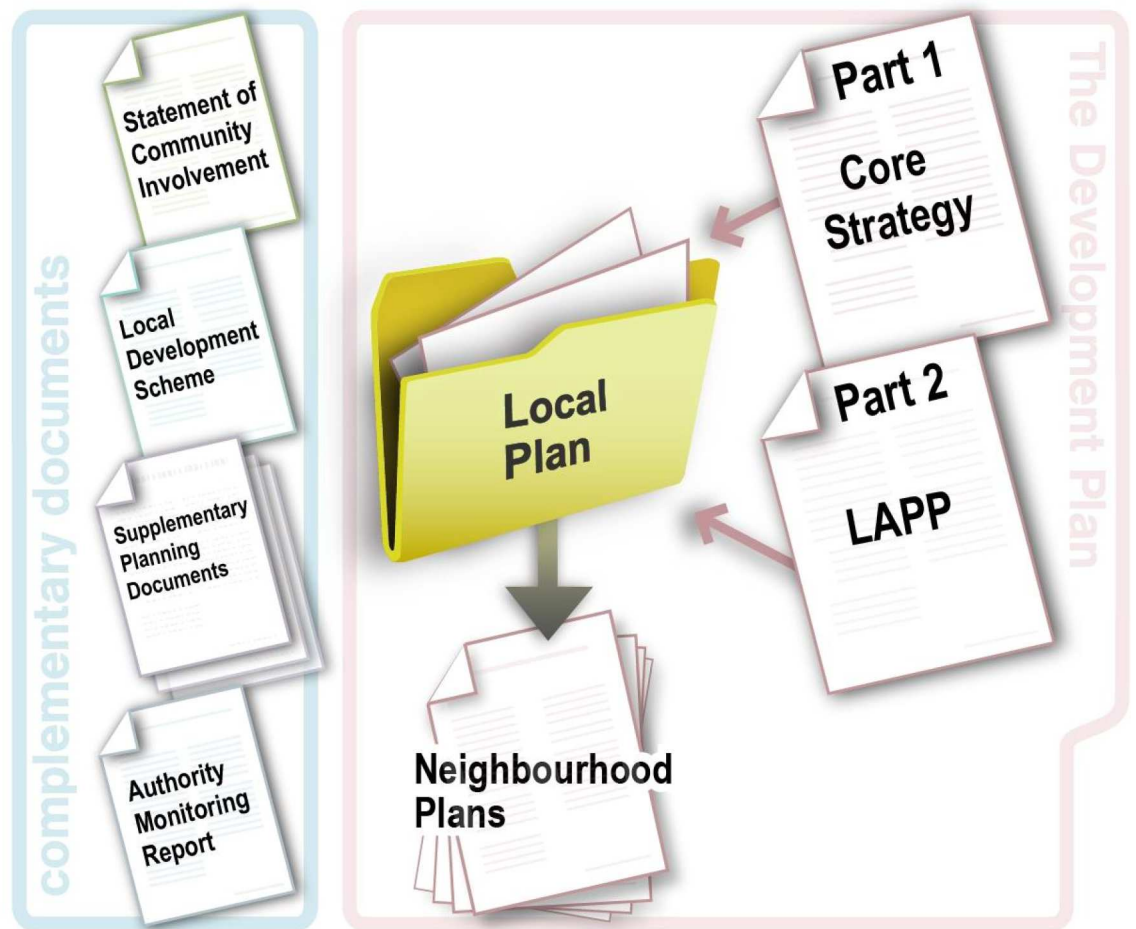
Equality Impact Assessment

7. The Public Sector Equality Duty introduced by the Equality Act 2010 requires the LAPP to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. Undertaking Equality Impact Assessments allows local authorities to identify any potential discrimination caused by their policies or the way they work and take steps to make sure that it is removed.
8. All of the sites and the vast majority of policies were identified as likely to have a direct positive impact or neutral/negligible impact on certain groups. Two of policies were found to have conflict between their different objectives although other policies should help to be mitigate any adverse impacts. There is one case where the determined impact cannot be mitigated; however the impact is limited by other policies.

The Local Plan

9. The Nottingham Local Plan is the City Council's statutory development plan. It consists of two documents which updates and replaces the previous Local Plan adopted in 2005 and will guide future land-use planning decisions in the City.
10. Within Nottingham, the Local Plan will comprise two Development Plan Documents as shown Figure 1.
 - **Local Plan Part 1: The Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies ('the Core Strategy')**, adopted September 2014: which sets out the overarching strategic planning policy framework. It contains a spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the Greater Nottingham area;
 - **Local Plan Part 2: The Land and Planning Policies Development Plan Document (LAPP)**: which sets out the site allocations and development management policies, in accordance with the policies and vision of the Core Strategy.

Figure 1: Diagram of the Local Plan



11. Once adopted, the LAPP will form part of the Local Plan, along with Core Strategy. The Core Strategy provides the overarching strategic planning policy framework. This document is aligned with the Core Strategies of Broxtowe and Gedling and is also closely aligned to the Core Strategies of Rushcliffe and Erewash. The LAPP will set out site allocations and development management policies, in accordance with the Core Strategy.
12. The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014. The latest version of the document can be found at: www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan.
13. The Core Strategy sets out the Spatial Vision and Spatial Objectives for Greater Nottingham as well as core policies. These are consistent with the Nottingham Plan and NPPF. The Spatial Vision sets out where Nottingham will be by 2028 and the twelve objectives seek to deliver the vision.
14. The twelve objectives are as follows:
 - i) Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change
 - ii) High quality new housing
 - iii) Economic prosperity for all
 - iv) Flourishing and vibrant town centres
 - v) Regeneration

- vi) Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness
 - vii) Strong, safe and cohesive communities
 - viii) Health and well being
 - ix) Opportunities for all
 - x) Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel
 - xi) Protecting and improving natural assets
 - xii) Timely and viable infrastructure
15. Following consultation on the LAPP Issues and Options in September 2011, the Additional Sites in March 2012 and the Preferred Option in September 2013, the City Council has developed a Publication Version of the LAPP. The Publication Version of the LAPP sets out draft policy wording based on views expressed at the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages and draft site allocations informed by Site Appraisal and Sustainability Appraisal processes. It is intended that the LAPP will have a base date of 2011 and an end date of 2028 (to be consistent with the Core Strategy).
16. The LAPP deals with two specific areas:

A. Development Management Policies

17. The development management policies offer detailed, often criteria-based policies in areas of policy where further detail is needed beyond that contained in the Core Strategy. The Development Management policies do not cover all policy areas: where principles for development are addressed by national or Core Strategy policies, they are not repeated. The Development Management policies set out in this document are related to the Core Strategy in the following way (see Figure 2).

B. Site Allocations

18. All of the sites set out within the LAPP are 0.5 hectare or greater in size and will help ensure that the strategic development requirements set out within the Core Strategy can be achieved by the end of the plan period.

Figure 2: Relationship between Core Strategy Policies and LAPP Policies

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
Sustainable Growth	Policy 1: Climate Change	CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction
		CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks
		CC3: Water
	Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy	No additional policy
	Policy 3: The Green Belt	No additional policy
	Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development	EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites
		EE2: Protecting Existing Building Parks / Industrial Estates
		EE3: Change of Use to non-Employment Uses
		EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities
		IN1: Telecommunications
	Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre	SH1: Major Retail Developments within the City Centre
		SH2: Development within Primary Frontages
		SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages
		DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area
		SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses' in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations
SH5: Independent Retail Clusters		
SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre		
SH8: Markets		

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
	Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres	SH2: Development within Primary Frontages
		SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages
		SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses' in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations
		SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)
		SH8: Markets
	Policy 7: Regeneration	RE1: Facilitating Regeneration
		RE2: Canal Quarter
		RE3: Creative Quarter
		RE4: Castle Quarter
		RE5: Royal Quarter
		RE6: The Boots Site
		RE7: Stanton Tip
		RE8: Waterside
Places for People	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	HO1: Housing Mix
		HO2: Protecting C3 Dwellinghouses Suitable for Family Occupation
		HO3: Affordable Housing
		HO4: Specialist Housing
		HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodations
		HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
	Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	No additional policy
	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity	DE1: Building Design and Use
		DE2: Context and Place Making
		DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area
		DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre
		DE5: Shopfronts
		DE6: Advertisements
	Policy 11: The Historic Environment	HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets
		HE2: City Caves
	Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre
		LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities
		LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health Facilities
		LS4: Public Houses Outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value
		LS5: Community Facilities
	Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport	No additional policy
	Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand	TR1: Parking and Travel Planning
	Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities	TR2: The Transport Network

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
		TR3: Cycling
Our Environment	Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	EN1: Development of Open Space
		EN2: Open Space in New Development
		EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds
		EN4: Allotments
		EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways
	Policy 17: Biodiversity	EN6: Biodiversity
		EN7: Trees
	Minerals	MI1: Minerals Safeguarding Areas
		MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care
		MI3: Hydrocarbons
Pollution Control	IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution	
	IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances	
Making it Happen	Policy 18: Infrastructure	No additional policy
	Policy 19: Developer Contributions	IN4: Developer Contributions

Development of the Sustainability Appraisal

19. The SA has been fully integrated with the development of LAPP and includes the following documents.

The Scoping Sustainability Appraisal Report

20. The LAPP Scoping Report was published in September 2009. The scoping stage involves setting the context for the appraisal by considering current baseline information on the environment, local communities and the local economy, and relevant plans and programmes. It also set out a suggested SA framework to be used for the appraisal of proposed sites and policies.

The Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

21. The previous Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report followed on from the Scoping Stage. The report tested the LAPP objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The report provided sustainability appraisals to inform decisions about the most appropriate options to take forward in the LAPP Preferred Option for both policies and proposed allocations.

The Publication Version Sustainability Appraisal Report

22. This is the final Sustainability Appraisal Report produced for the Publication Version of the LAPP. It appraises each of the proposed Development Management policies and the proposed allocations (PA1-85). It has used the appraisals carried out at the Interim Report stage, but due to changes in circumstances, and the revised framework, it is the appraisals within this report which form the final SA and comparison to appraisals carried out at the interim report stage are not directly comparable.
23. If changes are proposed to the LAPP prior to submission in responses to changes in legislation, planning guidance or as a result of representations to the Publication Version, an addendum will be prepared to supplement this document. The remaining stages of the SA will be completed once the LAPP is adopted and will also form addendums to the report.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

24. The SA framework (objectives) has also been fine-tuned and finalised, taking into account the comments received by the statutory bodies at the different stages of the SA. The revised 14 SA objectives are:
 1. Housing: To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the plan areas
 2. Health: To improve health and reduce health inequalities
 3. Heritage: To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the plan areas heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)

4. Crime: To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the plan areas
 5. Social: To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the plan areas
 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure: To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the plan areas
 7. Landscape & Townscape: To protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan areas, including heritage and its setting
 8. Natural Resources and Flooding: To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding
 9. Waste: To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
 10. Energy and Climate Change: To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
 11. 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 ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available
 12. Employment: To create high quality employment opportunities
 13. Innovation: To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
 14. Economic Structure: To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies
25. Figure 3 on page 11 shows the colour coding used to provide a visual summary of the overall results for each of the appraisals of the SA objectives and this coding is used throughout the document.

Baseline and Key Issues for the Plan Area

26. As part of the review of key issues for the plan area in light of a review of the Baseline Data (Appendix 3) and Plans, Policies and Programmes (Appendix 4) a detailed spatial portrait has been produced (see Section 3). A summary of this is detailed below.

Figure 3: Coding for Sustainability Appraisals

5	Very major/important positive
4	Major positive
3	Moderate to major positive
2	Moderate positive
1	Minor positive
0	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
-1	Minor negative
-2	Moderate negative
-3	Moderate to major negative
-4	Major negative
-5	Very major/important negative

Summary of the Current State of the City

27. Drawing upon the information contained in Section 3 and the baseline information contained within Appendix 3: Baseline Indicators, the current state of the City can be summarised as follows:

Demographic and Spatial

- Population – 314,300 (mid year estimate 2014).
- High proportion of young people.
- Net gain from international migration, net loss from internal migration over the last 10 years.
- High level of deprivation (8th most deprived Local Authorities area in England).
- 10 of the City's 20 wards are in the most deprived 10% in England.
- High degree of geographical accessibility to education, work, health, shopping by public transport.
- 44% of households with no car.
- Significant investments in public transport.
- Increase in private renting and decrease in Local Authority homes.

Built and Natural Environment

- High percentage of development on previously developed land.
- Low levels of housing completions in recent years.
- 24% of the City's area and 15,000 dwellings are in flood zones 2 and 3.
- The area of Local Nature Reserve more than doubled between 2010 and 2014.
- Household waste recycling rate is lower than Nottinghamshire County Council but increasing.

- The percentage of waste used to generate heat and energy is well above national average, meaning less than average waste goes to landfill.

Economic

- Unemployment rate is decreasing but still higher than the national rate.
- Employment rate is low.
- Nottingham has one of the highest per capita GVA rates in England.
- Designation as a Science City.

Social and Community

- Ethnically diverse population.
- Education is improving but attainment rates are still below national levels.
- Two major universities with more than 50,000 full-time university students.
- Life expectancy is lower than regional or national averages with particularly low rates in the deprived area of the city.
- Crime levels have fallen but are higher than regional / national averages.

Developing and Appraising the LAPP Options

28. The appraisal of each option involved:
- predicting and appraising the significant effects of the options
 - considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial impacts
 - developing and refining the options for the LAPP.
29. The role of the SA is to inform decisions about the option(s) to be chosen by highlighting the sustainability implications of each. The assessment of options should be a continual process, starting from the options put forward at scoping stages, all the way through to the options being worked into the draft Development Plan Document for publication. The options considered for the LAPP are set out along with the reasons for choosing the preferred options (see Section 8 for alternative policies and Section 10).

An Assessment of a 'No LAPP' Scenario

30. An assessment of a 'no LAPP' option has also been undertaken in Section 7 which has shown that without the LAPP much more unsustainable development would be likely.

Reasonable Alternative Approaches to Policies

31. Where the NPPF or the Core Strategy does not require the LAPP to have a specific policy, alternative approaches have been appraised and these are detailed in Section 8. It concludes in general that there are few reasonable alternatives as the NPPF and/or Core Strategy requires a policy in the LAPP. Where there are alternatives these are discussed (and appraisals of these are found in Section 6) however it is concluded that all the policies within the LAPP are shown to be sustainable and that the alternative of not having a policy or alternative policy would be less sustainable for the plan area.

Developing and Appraising the LAPP Policies

32. The detailed appraisal findings of the LAPP policies are presented at Appendix 6 (includes all policy appraisals and no policy or alternative policy options). In summary, the findings for each policy are provided in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Summary of SA Findings for LAPP Policies

Policy	Summary of SA findings
Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective as well as a Major positive outcome for Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Moderate positive effects were predicted for the Housing, Health, Waste and Economic Structure objectives, alongside a minor positive outcome for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective and a moderate to major positive effect also predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Waste and Economic Structure objectives alongside minor positive impacts for the Housing, Health, and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy CC3: Water	A major positive impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & flooding objective, with moderate positive outcomes also predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. A minor positive outcome was expected for the Housing objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Employment objective, with further major positive outcomes also predicted for the Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A moderate positive outcome was identified for the Health objective, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Crime and Social objective. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with further minor negative outcomes predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding and Transport objectives.
Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates	A Major positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Economic Structure objectives, as well as minor positive impacts for the Crime, Natural Resources & Flooding and Innovation objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses	Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and landscape & Townscape objectives, alongside minor positive effects predicted for the Health, Crime, Natural Resources & Flooding, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. A possible minor negative impact was predicted against the Employment objective.
Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Innovation objective, alongside moderate positive effects for the Health and Employment objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Transport objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	Moderate to major positive outcomes were predicted for the Social, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Minor positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health, Heritage, and Crime objectives. A moderate negative impact was anticipated against the Waste objective, with further minor negative impacts expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Energy & Climate Change objectives.
Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages	Moderate positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Crime, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages	Moderate positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Crime, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, with more minor positive effects anticipated for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH5: Independent Retail Clusters	Minor positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Social, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Economic Structure objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Policy SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre	A moderate to major positive effect was identified for the Crime objective, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Health, Social and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective. Further minor positive outcomes were identified for the Crime, Social and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH8: Markets	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Social objective, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Health, Transport and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with more minor positive impacts suggested for the Health, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & flooding, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact was identified against the waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	Very major positive impacts were identified for the Housing and Transport objectives, as well as major positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape and Employment objectives, moderate to major positive impacts for Social and Economic Structure objectives. The Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI and Innovation objectives were considered likely to benefit from a moderate positive impact, with a more minor positive effect suggested for the Natural Resources & flooding objective. A Moderate to major negative impact was predicted for the Waste objective as well as a moderate negative impact against the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.

Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	A very major positive effect was identified for the Housing objective. Major positive outcomes were also predicted for the Transport, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major positive impact were considered likely for the Landscape & Townscape and Innovation objectives. The Heritage, Crime and Social objectives were considered likely to benefit from moderate positive impacts with minor positive outcomes suggested for the Health and Natural Resources & flooding objectives. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective and a moderate negative impact for the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Transport objective as well as moderate to major positive effects for the Heritage, Social and landscape & Townscape objectives. The Housing and Employment objectives were considered likely to result in moderate positive outcomes with more minor positive effects identified for the Health, Crime and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE5: Royal Quarter	A major positive effect was identified for some the Transport objective, as well as moderate to major positive impacts for the Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. The Heritage, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives were predicted to benefit from moderate positive outcomes, with minor positive effects also predicted for the Housing, Health, heritage, and Crime objectives. The Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered likely to result in moderate negative impacts. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.

Policy RE6: The Boots Site	A very major positive impact was forecast for the Housing objective. A major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were also identified for the Health and Social objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, objective. Moderate to major negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources and Waste objectives, with moderate and minor negative impacts identified against the Energy and Transport objectives, respectively. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE7: Stanton Tip	The proposal for a mix of uses could have a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, having the potential to provide a significant number of new dwellings. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with other minor positives identified for Health and Crime. A potential Moderate to major negative impact was identified for the Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, landscape. A major negative outcome against the Waste objective, and moderate to major impact against the Energy & Climate change objective were considered likely, with a moderate negative impact against Landscape & Townscape, and more minor negative outcomes against Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE8: Waterside	A very major positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective with further moderate to major positive impacts suggested for the Social, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Health Crime, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Heritage objective. Moderately negative effects were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor negative impact also predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding. Mitigation measures have been suggested for possible negative outcomes.

Policy HO1: Housing Mix	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, alongside minor positive effects for the Health and Social objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3) suitable for Family Occupation	A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with a minor positive effect for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HO3: Affordable Housing	A very major positive effect was identified for the Housing objective, alongside a moderate positive impact for the Social objective and a minor positive effect predicted for the Health objective. No negative effects were identified.
Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	A major positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective, a moderate to major positive outcome for the Health objective and a moderate positive impact for the Social objective. Transport and Employment objectives were expected to benefit from minor positive impacts. The Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were viewed likely to receive minor negative effects. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	A major positive effect was predicted for the Housing objective, with a moderate to major positive effect predicted for the Transport objective. The Social objective was considered likely to benefit from a moderate positive impact, alongside minor positive impacts for Health, Crime, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	A major positive effect on the Housing objective was predicted, as well as moderate positive impacts for the Social and Transport objectives. The Health and Crime objectives were considered likely to receive minor positive benefits. Moderate negative effects were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.

Policy DE1: Building Design and Use	A very major effect was predicted for the Landscape and Townscape objective. Moderate to major outcomes were predicted for the Housing, Crime and Social objectives, with a moderate positive impact for Health and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Heritage, Natural Resources & flooding, Waste and Economic Structure objectives. No negative impacts were predicted.
Policy DE2: Context and Place Making	A very major positive effect was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective. Moderate to major positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Crime, Social and Transport objectives. Further moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Heritage, and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives with minor positive effects also predicted for the Energy & Climate Change and Economic Structure objectives. No negative effects were predicted.
Policy DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	A moderate to major positive effect was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor positive effects identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Social and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, a moderate positive impact for the Social objective, with minor positive impacts predicted for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy DE5: Shopfronts	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Crime, and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with a moderate positive impact identified for the Heritage objective and a minor positive impact for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy DE6: Advertisements	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Heritage objective, with minor positive impacts identified for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	The Heritage objective was considered likely to benefit from very major positive benefit, with a moderate to major effect considered likely for the Landscape & Townscape objective, and minor positive outcome also predicted for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HE2: Caves	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Heritage objective, with a minor positive outcome also suggested for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Health objective, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Crime objective. Minor positive effects were anticipated for the Housing, Social, Transport and Employment objectives. The outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered to be unknown.
Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education	Moderate to major positive impacts have been identified for the Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Social, Transport and Employment objectives. A minor positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective. A minor negative impact was predicted for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Transport objectives. A moderate positive impact was indicated for the Innovation objective. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Housing, Employment, and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact for the waste objective was predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy LS4: Public Houses outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with a minor positive impact for the Heritage objective. No negative impacts were anticipated.
Policy LS5: Community Facilities	A very major positive impact was predicted for the Social objective, with a moderate to major positive impact predicted for the Health objective. Minor positive objectives were identified for the Crime and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning	A major positive impact on the transport objective was identified. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor positive impact also predicted for the Heritage, and Landscape and Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy TR2: The Transport Network	A very major positive impact was indicated for the transport objective. Other moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Housing, Health, Landscape & Townscape, and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Social and Energy & Climate change objectives. The impact on the Heritage and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives was considered unknown. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy TR3: Cycling	Moderate to major positives were predicted for the Health and Transport objectives. No negative effects were identified.
Policy EN1: Development of Open Space	A major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives, with moderate to major positive impacts also predicted for Health, Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate positive impact was identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. No negative impacts were predicted.
Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with further moderate positive impacts predicted for the health, Social and landscape & Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds	Major positive effects were identified for the Health and Social objectives, alongside moderate positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor positive outcome was suggested for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EN4: Allotments	The Health and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive effects. Other moderate positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Social, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor positive effects were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. No negative impacts were anticipated.

Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Alongside a moderate positive impact for the Transport objective, minor positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Social, and natural Resources & Flooding objectives. No negative impacts were envisaged.
Policy EN6: Biodiversity	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with moderate positive outcomes also anticipated for the Health, Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor positive effects were also suggested for the Social and Energy & Climate Change objectives. No negative impacts were anticipated.
Policy EN7: Trees	A major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with moderate positive impacts also envisaged for the Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor positive effects were identified for the Health and Heritage objectives. No negative effects were identified.
Policy MI1: Minerals Safeguarding Area	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with a minor positive outcome also predicted for the Employment objective. No negative impacts were predicted.
Policy MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor positive outcomes were predicted for the Health, Heritage, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy MI3: Hydrocarbons	A minor positive effect was identified for the Employment objective. Minor negative impacts were predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & flooding objectives. The outcome for the Energy & Climate Change was considered to be unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy IN1: Telecommunications	A moderate positive effect was identified for the Heritage objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution	A major positive impact was predicted for the Health objective, with a moderate to major positive impact indicated for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Additionally, a moderate positive impact was identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, alongside a minor positive impact for the Housing objective. No negative impacts were anticipated.
Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances	A major positive effect was expected for the Health objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	The Housing objective was considered likely to benefit from a very major positive effect, with a major positive impact also anticipated for the Health objective and a moderate to major positive impact for the Social objective. Further moderate positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Transport, Employment and Innovation objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Developing and Appraising the LAPP Site Options including Reasonable Alternatives

33. Nottingham City is a tightly bounded area with a limited supply of large sites. Site selection was guided by a wide evidence base, including SHLAA tool assessment and public and stakeholder consultation. As a result of this selection process it was concluded that the number of new houses and the amount of additional employment land needed to be provided by Nottingham City by the end of the plan period is set by the Core Strategy. It is therefore considered that there is no reasonable alternative but to deliver this numbers of houses and additional employment land otherwise the LAPP would not be in conformity with the Core Strategy or evidence which has superseded the Core Strategy (see para 10.4). The total number of housing is made up of allocations in the LAPP, a windfall allowance, planning permissions on smaller sites and sites from the SHLAA.
34. Appraisals of all the site allocations (see Section 10 with the full appraisals in Appendix 7) and in addition sites not being taken forward (see Section 11 with the full appraisals in Appendix 8 have been undertaken).

Developing Site Options

35. The adopted Spatial Strategy for the area maximises the benefits of the area, proposing urban concentration with regeneration. This approach seeks to concentrate growth within and adjoining existing main built up area where new development could benefit from the sustainable advantages of use of existing facilities and infrastructure, the strong City Centre and a very strong public transport network. The scale of growth is sufficient to support the significant regeneration opportunities available in Nottingham City. To support the proposed growth, the strategy seeks to promote enhancements to facilities and infrastructure appropriate to the level of development likely to take place during the plan period.
36. The Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City therefore proposes the development of 17,150 new homes across the area, including 3,000 at Waterside Regeneration Zone, 600 within the City area of the Boots/Severn Trent site, and 500 at Stanton Tip, Hempshill Vale. This level of housing provision is also aimed at diversifying the housing stock, especially allowing for the provision of family housing and developing mixed and balanced communities. The City Centre will be the primary focus for new office development, and its retail role will also be enhanced.
37. Significant employment development is proposed at the Boots site, now designated as an Enterprise Zone site, the Southside and Eastside Regeneration Zones and the Eastcroft area of the Waterside Regeneration Zone. These strategic sites within Nottingham were selected in the context of the very constrained area referred to above.

38. The detailed appraisal findings of the LAPP allocations are presented at Appendix 7. The summary of the SA for each proposed allocation are provided in Figure 5 on page 27.
39. In addition revised appraisals have been carried out for sites not taken forward into the LAPP to ensure consistency with the PA appraisals unless there are clear reasons for the sites not needing to be included in the LAPP for example, the site is no longer available. The findings for each site not taken forward are provided in Figure 6 on page 60 with the detailed appraisals found in Appendix 8.
40. For PA sites and sites not taken forward, the conclusion column brings together information from the site assessments, sustainability appraisal, Green Belt assessment, EQIA and national policy considerations and sets out a summary of the primary considerations in selecting site allocations.

Figure 5: Summary of SA Findings of LAPP PA Sites

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
PA1 Bestwood Road - Former Bestwood Day Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	The site could provide housing on Previously Developed Land, with minor positive impacts identified for the Housing, Health, Crime and Landscape and Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives, with a minor negative impact suggested for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.	Brownfield site with regeneration opportunities. Close to residential development and local open space. Small part of area at flood risk – but scope to focus development on area of low flood risk and provide enhanced GI on areas of highest flood risk with creation of green corridors to link to Local Wildlife sites. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA2 Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space.	The development proposed could result in significant positive impacts. A major positive impact was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective, with moderate to major positive impacts also identified for the Waste and Innovation objectives. The Employment and Economic Structure objectives were considered likely to receive moderate positive effects, with a further minor positive impact expected for the crime objective. A moderate to major negative impact was identified against the Transport objective, a moderate negative effect against the Environment. Biodiversity & GI objective and minor negative impacts against the Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.	Generally positive SA. Planning permission was granted in 2014 for the development of a 160,000 Energy from Waste Facility, R&D, manufacturing and offices. The proposed employment /energy production use would be compatible with nearby uses, subject to an acceptable layout/treatment, including to the boundary with the adjacent golf course to the north (within adjacent district). Suitable for allocation for employment use particularly in light of planning status of site.
PA3 Eastglade, Top Valley - Former Eastglade School Site for Residential (C3,	The proposed use was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact on the Housing objective, with a moderate positive effect also likely to be felt by the Health objective. More minor positive	Generally positive SA. Largely cleared brownfield site, low flood risk and located within a residential area – suitable for residential development. Development provides opportunities for creation of publicly

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	impacts were anticipated for the Crime, Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with more minor negative effects predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts identified against the sustainability objectives.	accessibility open space. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA4 Linby Street/Filey Street for Employment (B1 and B8), residential (C3, predominantly family housing), retail (A1).	Significant benefit of reusing brownfield site in an accessible location. The proposal was considered to provide a moderate to major positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective alongside moderate positive benefits for the Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive impacts were identified for Housing, Health and Crime objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with further minor negative impacts also identified against the Waste and Environment & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been set out for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site with significant regeneration potential. The site is well placed for public transport bus tram and rail connections all nearby. Excellent access to services and facilities at the nearby Bulwell Town Centre. Comprehensive redevelopment could result in significant environmental as well as economic benefits and result in proposals which address significant flood risk issues. Potential for residential but dependant on nature of flood risk mitigation therefore in agreement with EA residential units not counted against overall housing provision. Employment, residential and retail uses would, subject to layout and design, be compatible with neighbouring uses.
PA5 Ridgeway - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site	Proposed residential use could bring major positive housing benefits, with a moderate positive impact on the health objective also anticipated. Moderate negative impacts on Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste and Energy & Climate Change. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Social, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been	Generally positive SA. Site at low flood risk and located within a residential area – suitable for residential development. Development provides opportunities for creation of publicly accessibility open space. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England and allocation of Former Padstow School detached playing field at Beckhampton Road

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
retained as open space.	identified for possible negative impact.	as a community sports hub. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA6 Beckhampton Road - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Open space including community sports hub with potential for small element of residential (C3, predominantly family housing) depending on final layout.	The site is proposed for the creation of a Community Sports Hub to deal with any deficit in formal sports provision. The sports facility could bring major positive benefits for health objective and moderate to major positive impact for the Social objective. The Crime and Housing objectives were identified as likely to benefit from moderate and minor positive outcomes respectively. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site is in an area of low flood risk and within a residential area Following assessment and consultation with Sport England on this and nearby former school playing fields, the site has been identified as appropriate for a community sports hub which in turn facilitates release of other sites for residential use (with elements of on site open space). Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA7 Hucknall Road/Southglade Road - Southglade Food Park for Employment (B1 and B2).	The development for employment is likely to lead to new job creation leading to a moderate positive impact for the employment objective. A minor positive outcome was also predicted for the Crime objective. Minor negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Cleared brownfield site with an employment scheme currently under construction to the north west (this element has now been deleted from the current allocation). The site is located within an area of low flood risk near a cluster of other employment uses. Suitable for allocation for employment use.
PA8 Eastglade Road - Former Padstow School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a significant proportion of the site retained as open space.	The proposed use was considered to be likely to result in a very important positive outcome for the Housing objective, with a moderate positive outcome also suggested for the Health objective. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective, with moderately negative outcomes predicted against the Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives, and more minor positive impacts against the Landscape & Townscape and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures	Site at low flood risk and is within an existing residential area. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England and allocation of Former Padstow School detached playing field at Beckhampton Road as a community sports hub. Site is at low flood risk but has level changes across the site. Only part of the site is suitable for residential with a significant proportion retained for open space.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	have been identified for possible negative impact.	Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA9 Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Proposed residential use could bring major positive housing benefits, with more minor positive outcomes for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderately negative impacts were identified against the Environment Biodiversity and GI, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Minor negative impacts were anticipated against the Social, Natural Resources & Flooding and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site at low flood risk and located within a residential area – suitable for residential development. Development provides opportunities for creation of publicly accessibility open space. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England and allocation of Former Padstow School detached playing field at Beckhampton Road as a community sports hub. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA10 Piccadilly - Former Henry Mellish School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	The proposed residential use on this site is considered likely to result in a moderately positive impact for the Housing objective, and a minor positive impact for the Crime objective. The Environment, Biodiversity and GI objective was identified as being likely to receive a moderately negative impact, with more minor negative outcomes predicted against the Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site at low flood risk located within residential area and close to upgraded sport facilities (implemented summer 2015) at Henry Mellish, public transport and local facilities. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England Capable of providing housing within an area of low flood risk with opportunities for links/improvements to GI and provision of publicly accessible open space on site. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA11 Stanton Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially	The proposal for a mix of uses could have a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, having the potential to provide a significant number of new dwellings. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with other minor positives identified for Health, Crime and Employment. A major negative outcome against the Waste objective, and moderate to major impact against the	Strategic brownfield site identified in the Core Strategy as a Location for Growth. Development would deliver significant regeneration benefits and provide opportunities for enhanced GI, public transport, walking and cycling links. Suitable for allocation for primarily residential use with additional supporting uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
small scale local need retail (A1).	Energy & Climate change objective were considered likely, with a moderate negative impact against Landscape & Townscape, and more minor negative outcomes against Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA12 Highbury Road - Former Henry Mellish School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) to the south west and education uses to north east of the site. Potential for community facilities to be provided.	The proposal could result in moderate positive impacts for the Health and Social objectives alongside minor positive outcomes for the Housing, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts on Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk within a residential area. Residential and education uses considered compatible with neighbouring occupiers. Planning permission for new school granted Oct 2014 - likely that education element of the site will be delivered by Autumn 2015. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA13 Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Proposed residential use could bring moderate to major positive housing benefits. Minor positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health, Crime and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts may occur for the Environment, Biodiversity and GI, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives alongside a minor negative outcome against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk within a residential area. The site received planning permission in 2014 for residential development. Site suitable for allocation for residential use particularly in light of the planning status of the site.
PA14 Arnside Road - Former Chronos Richardson for Residential (C3,	The site could provide housing on previously developed land in a sustainable location. Moderate to major positive outcomes were anticipated for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, as	Brownfield cleared site at low risk of flooding within a residential area. Suitable for allocation for residential use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
predominantly family housing).	well as more minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime and Biodiversity objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, as well as a minor negative impact against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA15 Bulwell Lane - Former Coach Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	The proposed residential use on this site was considered likely to result in a moderate positive impact for the Housing objective as well as more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Landscape & Townscape and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor negative outcomes were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield cleared site at low risk of flooding with planning consent (July 2015) for residential development. Suitable for allocation for residential development particularly in light of planning status.
PA16 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North for Employment (B1, B2, B8).	The proposed employment use on this site was considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcomes for the Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major negative impacts were predicted against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative impacts were also identified against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with a further minor negative outcome predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site has planning permission for business park uses and much of the site has been built out. Given the current planning status and adjacent uses the site is suitable for allocation for employment uses subject to sensitive treatment of reinforcement of the defensible boundary of the Green Belt.
PA17 Woodhouse Way - Woodhouse Park for Residential, (C3,	A very major positive impact for the housing objective was considered likely, with a moderate positive impact for the Health objective and a more minor positive	This is a greenfield site formerly allocated as employment land which now has planning permission for residential development. Given the recent planning

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
<p>predominantly family housing with scope for an element of specialist housing suitable for elderly people). Local convenience store (A1), employment uses (B1, B2, B8) with appropriate buffer if employment uses are developed alongside residential.</p>	<p>outcome for the Social objective. Moderate to major negative outcomes were identified against the Landscape & Townscape, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Environment Biodiversity and GI objective as well as more minor negative impact against the Heritage and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>permission on the site it is recommended that this site is taken forward as site allocation.</p>
<p>PA18 Vernon Road - Former Johnsons Dyeworks for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).</p>	<p>The site could provide housing on previously developed land, resulting in a moderate to major positive impact for the housing objective, with a moderate positive outcome also predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective. Further minor positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Crime, Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Brownfield land with opportunities for regeneration. The site is at risk of flooding and the City Council is working to identify funding to bring forward flood mitigation/management works as part of the redevelopment of the site. Allocation of this site provides an opportunity to deliver accessible new homes and regenerate a large brownfield site within a predominantly residential area.</p>
<p>PA19 Lortas Road for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of on site open space.</p>	<p>The proposal could bring a moderate positive impact for the Housing objective with more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate negative outcome was predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, alongside more minor negative outcomes against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste,.</p>	<p>Cleared site at low risk of flooding within a residential area. Site has planning permission for residential with provision of open space on site. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use particularly in light of planning status.</p>

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA20 Haydn Road/Hucknall Road - Severn Trent Water Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	The proposal for residential and employment use was considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcome for the Housing objective. Other minor positives identified for Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low risk of flooding close to residential and employment uses. Site is considered suitable for a mix of residential and employment uses.
PA21 Mansfield Road - Sherwood Library for Retail (A1), residential (C3), office (B1) community facility (D1). There is a desire to accommodate the existing library on this site as part of any redevelopment proposal.	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Housing and Employment objectives. The impact on the Social objective was considered to be unknown with a minor negative outcome predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site located within Sherwood District Centre providing regeneration opportunities to support the vitality and viability of the Centre. Suitable for allocation for community, retail, residential and office uses.
PA22 Western Boulevard for Residential (C3) and employment (B1 and B2).	A moderate positive outcome was anticipated for the Landscape & Townscape objective, alongside more minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime, Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been	Brownfield site at low risk of flooding. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment uses with opportunities for enhancement of GI and walking and cycling links. Site has negative EqIA score as part of site is use for winter quarters and storage for travelling show-people. Redevelopment of the site would require mitigation via relocation to suitable alternative

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	identified for possible negative impact.	premises.
PA23 Radford Road - Former Basford Gasworks for Employment (B1, B2, B8), residential (C3, significant proportion to be family housing). Supplementary uses could include A1, A2, A3, and D2.	Moderate to major positive outcomes were identified for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate positive impact was also identified for the Employment objective, with further minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Social, and Environment Biodiversity & GI objectives. Moderate negative impacts were expected against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a further more minor negative outcome expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large cleared brownfield site at low flood risk. Planning permission (12/02756/PFUL3) was approved for a mix of uses, including residential, employment, retail, financial / professional, restaurants / cafes and assembly and leisure. The planning application also set out an amended boundary to the site. Given the planning permission for the site and regeneration potential site is considered suitable for allocation.
PA24 College Way - Melbury School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with provision of on site open space.	Proposed residential and open space uses could bring moderate to major positive outcomes for the Housing objective as well as a minor positive impact for the Health objective. A moderate negative impact was identified against the Transport objective, as well as further minor negative impacts against the Environment Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site at low flood risk within residential area. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England - not located in area of playing pitch deficiency. Opportunities for links/improvements to GI and provision of publicly accessible open space on site. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA25 Chingford Road Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site	Proposed residential use could bring major positive impacts for the Housing objective as well as a minor positive outcome for the Health objective. The waste objective was considered likely to receive a moderate to major negative impact alongside moderate negative impacts against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives,	Site at low flood risk within residential area. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England - not located in area of playing pitch deficiency. Opportunities for links/improvements to GI and provision of publicly accessible open space on site. Suitable for allocation for residential use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
retained as open space.	as well as a minor negative outcome for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA26 Denewood Crescent - Denewood Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with potential for an element of specialist housing to meet the needs of the elderly.	Proposed residential use could bring a major positive impact on the Housing objective, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Social, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site close to residential area at low flood risk with opportunities for regeneration for housing. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA27 Wilkinson Street - Former PZ Cussons for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1, B2) and open space.	The proposal for residential use is considered likely to have a major positive impact on the housing objective and moderate to major positive impacts on the Landscape & Townscape, and Transport objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health and Natural Resources and Employment objectives. Minor positives for Heritage, Crime, Social, and Environment objectives were also identified. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective and Moderate negative impact against Energy. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	Brownfield site with significant regeneration potential. The principle of residential development at this site has already been established through the planning approval process. Although at flood risk, EA support the allocation subject to appropriate mitigation measures to also have the potential to provide opportunities for biodiversity and cycling and walking links. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA28 Ransom Road - Hine Hall for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing including provision of affordable	A moderate positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective as well as a more minor positive impact for the Health objective. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted for Environment, Biodiversity and GI objective with moderate negative	Site is at low flood risk and contains existing residential development. This site scores relatively poorly on several SA objectives particularly due to the heritage aspects of the sites. However it is considered that appropriate residential development is possible

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
and accessible housing).	impacts also identified against the Heritage and Transport objectives. Less significant negative impacts were predicted against the Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	on the site in line with the existing planning brief which sets out principles for sensitive low density housing around the existing buildings. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA29 Bobbers Mill Bridge - Land Adjacent to Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential use (C3, predominantly family housing).	A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, as well as more minor positive outcomes for the Housing, Health, Crime, Environment and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor negative impact against the Employment objective was also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site with regeneration potential close to residential and employment uses. Although this site is at risk of flooding the EA support allocation subject to mitigation measures and holistic approach to flood risk. Development provides opportunities to enhance biodiversity and provide improved cycling and walking links. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA30 Bobbers Mill Bridge - Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1).	Proposed residential use could bring a moderate to major positive housing benefit, as well as a moderate positive outcome on Landscape & Townscape. Other minor positive benefits were predicted for the Health, Crime, Social, and Environment objectives. A moderate negative outcome for the Natural Resources objective was predicted as well as minor negative outcomes against the Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site with regeneration potential close to residential and employment uses. Although this site is at risk of flooding the EA support allocation subject to mitigation measures and holistic approach to flood risk. Development provides opportunities to enhance biodiversity and provide improved cycling and walking links. Suitable for allocation for residential use and employment use.
PA31 Ascot Road – Speedo for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a minor positive impact for the Health objective. Moderate negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy objectives were also predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative	Brownfield cleared site close to residential properties with regeneration potential. Although site is an area of flood risk, EA support subject to mitigation measures. Planning permission granted for residential Autumn 2015. Suitable for allocation for residential use given planning status.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	impact.	
PA32 Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op Dairy for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	A moderate to major positive impact for the Housing objective was identified, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Other more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime and Environment objectives were predicted. Minor negative impacts against the Waste, Energy Transport and Employment objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk in a generally residential area. Planning permission granted on part of site for 36 dwellings. Development provides potential to open up culverted water course and improve habitats/biodiversity. Suitable for allocation for residential use particularly given planning history.
PA33 Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Proposed residential use could bring very important positive impacts for the Housing objective. A moderate positive outcome for Health, and further minor positive impacts for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Energy were also identified. A moderate to Major negative outcome against the Employment objective was predicted, alongside a minor negative effect against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site within existing residential area at low flood risk. Site has outline permission, pending detailed planning permission on two thirds of site. Suitable for allocation for residential use particularly in light of planning status.
PA34 Beechdale Road – Former Beechdale Baths for Convenience retail store (A1), residential.	Moderate positive impacts were identified for Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a minor positive outcome for the Employment objective. A moderately negative impact on the Transport objective was predicted as well as a more minor negative effect on the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk. Enhanced alternative provision of leisure facility has been provided at Harvey Haddon. The need for additional convenience retail use in this area has been identified within the 2008 Greater Nottingham Retail Study and 2015 Study. Given the sites location within a residential area, housing is also considered suitable for this site.
PA35 Woodyard Lane – Siemens for Residential	The proposal for residential and community facility uses on this site were considered likely to result in	At low flood risk within an existing residential area. Part of the site is brownfield. Opportunities to create

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(C3, predominantly family housing) and community facilities (D1) and open space.	major positives to the Housing objective, and moderate positive outcomes for the Health and Social objectives. A minor positive outcome was also predicted for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate negative impacts against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives were predicted, alongside minor negative effects for the Environment and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	publicly accessible open space. Site suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA36 Russell Drive - Radford Bridge Allotments for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) including open space and re-provision of allotments.	The uses proposed at the allotment site were considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Housing objective, as well as more minor positives for the Health, Crime and Social objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were suggested for the Waste and Energy objectives, as well as moderate negative impacts on the Environment, Natural Resources and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site scores poorly on several objectives of SA and was not considered suitable for allocation due to loss of allotments. Site was not included at Preferred Option stage. Planning permission was granted at appeal. Site allocated in consideration of the planning status of the site.
PA37 Robin Hood Chase for Residential (C3, to include elderly and family housing provision) and a community facility/centre (D1).	The regeneration of Robin Hood Chase with residential development and community facility was considered likely to result in minor positive impacts for the Housing and moderate Landscape/Townscape objectives. Minor positive impacts were expected for the Health, Crime, Social, Environment and Transport objectives. A minor negative effect on Waste was predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site, at low flood risk and suitable for housing – part of wider regeneration proposals. Phase 1 now complete and excluded from the allocation. Remaining site suitable for allocation for residential and community use.
PA38 Carlton Road - Former Castle College	The proposal for the mix of uses at this site was considered likely to result in moderate positive	Accessible brownfield site which is largely cleared and at low flood risk. Close to residential and employment

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
for Residential (C3), employment (B1), community and education (D1).	impacts for the Social and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as minor positives for the Housing, Crime, Transport, Employment and Innovation objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were anticipated against the Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	uses. Site area reduced to exclude open space. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA39 Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site and Co-op for Retail (supermarket A1) and residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	The proposal for the mix of uses at this site was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective and moderate positive impact on the Employment objective. More minor positive effects were expected for the Housing, Crime, Social and Environment objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Transport objectives, as well as a minor negative effect against the Energy objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site is a largely cleared brownfield, at low risk of flooding with regeneration potential to support local community and CONI. Site suitable for allocation for residential and retail use.
PA40 Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station for Residential (C3).	A moderately positive impact was expected for the Landscape/Townscape objective, with further minor positive impacts for the Housing, Crime and Environment objectives. Minor negative effects were anticipated against the Natural Resources, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Cleared brownfield site. Within flood zone, however principle of residential use established at appeal and planning permission granted for lower density scheme Sep 15. Suitable for allocation particularly given planning status.
PA41 Alfreton Road - Forest Mill for Retail (A1) (as component of mixed use scheme), residential (C3), student	A major positive impact has been identified for the Housing objective. Moderate positive impacts were also anticipated for the Heritage and Landscape/Townscape objectives. More minor positive effects were expected for the Health, Crime, Social, Natural Resources, Transport and	Accessible prominent brownfield site, part cleared and at low flood risk which detracts from the attractiveness of the area and Local Centre. Opportunities for positive regeneration to contribute to housing, retail and employment. Suitable for allocation for mix of

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
accommodation (sui generis), office (B1), non-residential institution (D1).	Employment objectives. Moderately negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	uses.
PA42 Ilkeston Road - Radford Mill for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Potential for community facilities (D1) and/or employment (B1) uses.	A moderate to major positive effect was predicted for the Housing objective, with further moderate positive impacts identified for the Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Health, Crime, Social and Natural Resources objectives. The impact on Heritage was considered to be unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site, at low risk of flooding with planning consent for residential to rear of site. Suitable for allocation for residential, employment and community uses.
PA43 Salisbury Street for Residential (primarily C3) and small scale retail (A1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	A moderate to major positive effect was anticipated for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted for the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield cleared site between employment and residential areas. Part of site at risk of flooding but EA support subject to mitigation and layout. Suitable for allocation for residential use and small scale retail to support local area.
PA44 Derby Road - Sandfield Centre for Residential (C3) suitable for both private rented accommodation and owner occupation, with an element of family housing. Potential scope for small scale	A major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective, with further minor positive impacts anticipated for the health, crime and Landscape/Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives and a minor negative impact against the Transport objective. The impact on the Social objective was unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative	Accessible brownfield site at low flood risk within residential area. Current building is vacant and redevelopment provides regeneration opportunities for the local area. Suitable for allocation for residential use and supporting uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
commercial uses (A1 retail and A3 café) along with employment (B1a) and community facilities (D1).	impact.	
PA45 Prospect Place for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	A moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective was predicted, alongside a moderately positive impact for the Housing objective. Other minor positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Crime objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, together with a minor negative effect on the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Cleared brownfield site at low flood risk. Between employment and residential area, providing opportunities for regeneration. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA46 Derby Road - Former Hillside Club for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Moderate positive impact were identified for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with other minor positive impacts predicted for the Health and Crime objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Environment & Biodiversity, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site close to residential area. Within an area of flood risk, EA support allocation subject to mitigation and easement arrangements. Site has the potential for opportunities to enhance biodiversity by opening up River Leen culvert. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA47 Abbey Street/Leen Gate for Employment (principally hospital/health related B1) and facilities which support the operation of	Moderate to major positive outcomes were predicted for the Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives with further moderate positive outcomes predicted for the Transport and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Heritage, Crime and	Accessible brownfield site at low flood risk. Site is an Enterprise Zone in recognition of its potential to contribute to provision of health and science facilities connected to the QMC. Potential for ancillary residential development on site and supporting uses such as hotel. Site suitable for allocation for

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
the QMC. Auxiliary residential (C3) and hotel (C1).	Environment, Biodiversity and GI objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	employment and supporting facilities for QMC.
PA48 Queens Drive - Land adjacent to the Portal for Office (B1), Motor Showroom (sui generis), ancillary retail (A1) as part of a comprehensive development.	A moderate to major positive impact for the Landscape/Townscape objective was identified, as well as a moderate positive impact for Employment. Minor positive effects were also anticipated for the Transport and Innovation objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the waste and Energy objectives, as well as a minor negative effect on the Natural Resources objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Planning permission granted for retail, car showroom, and office in Jan 2015. Given its planning status it is recommended that the site be allocated for retail, employment, car showroom.
PA49 NG2 West - Enterprise Way for Employment (B1a/b).	A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, and moderate positive impacts suggested for the Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Crime and Environment Biodiversity & GI and Landscape/Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield cleared site which is ready for development and forms part of the NG2 prestige employment site. Suitable for allocation for employment use.
PA50 NG2 South - Queens Drive for Employment (B1a/b).	A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, and moderate positive impacts suggested for the Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor positive impact was identified for the Crime objective, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the	Accessible brownfield cleared site which is ready for development and forms part of the NG2 prestige employment site. Suitable for allocation for employment use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate negative impacts were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA51 Riverside Way for Residential (C3), offices/research & development/light industry (B1).	Moderate positive impacts are envisaged for the Housing, Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives, with minor positive impacts for Health, Heritage, Crime, and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site close to both employment and residential areas. EA support allocation subject to mitigation. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA52 University Boulevard - Nottingham Science and Technology Park for Office/research and development (B1a/b) and auxiliary/compatible uses.	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Employment, Innovation and Economic Structures objectives. A moderate positive impact for Landscape/Townscape and a minor positive impact for the Transport objective. Moderate negatives were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with minor negative impacts for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible cleared site which forms part of prestigious Nottingham Science and Technology Park – also designated as an Enterprise Zone. Close to University of Nottingham. Suitable for allocation for employment use focussed on R&D.
PA53 Electric Avenue for Office/research & development /light industrial (B1).	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective, with minor positive impacts for Crime, Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible	Cleared brownfield site adjacent modern office building. EA support the allocation subject to flood risk mitigation. Suitable for allocation for employment use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	negative impact.	
PA54 Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University.	A very major positive impact was forecast for the Housing objective. A major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were also identified for the Health and Social objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, objective. Moderate to major negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources and Waste objectives, with moderate and minor negative impacts identified against the Energy and Transport objectives, respectively. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	This is a major strategic brownfield site with enterprise zone status. Capable of delivering significant employment and housing alongside wider regeneration benefits and helping to secure the future of high grade heritage assets. EA support subject to mitigation measures. Outline planning permission granted and detailed permission granted for remediation and infrastructure works. Suitable for allocation for employment and residential use – particularly in light of planning status.
PA55 Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127 for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and Transport objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape/Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Former garden land which is at flood risk, planning permission granted for residential development. Suitable for allocation for residential given the planning history of the site.
PA56 Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing and/ or specialist elderly housing).	A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective and further minor positive impacts for the Health and Social objectives. Minor negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding, Waste, Energy and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site partly cleared adjacent to care home. Previous permission for residential development. Part of existing site at flood risk but focus for development is outside this area. Opportunities to improve GI. Suitable for allocation for residential use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
PA57 Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	A very major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective and a minor positive impact for the Crime objective. Moderate to major negative impacts were identified against the Landscape, Waste and Energy objectives, with moderate negative impacts against the Heritage and Transport objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Environment and Natural Resources objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Although this site scores relatively poorly on some aspects of the SA, the requirements of the Development Principles will address many of these issues through sensitive layout, design, incorporation of habitat buffers and provision of publicly accessible open space. The site is directly adjacent to existing residential development, is not at flood risk or within the Green Belt and has few physical constraints following completion of the A453 which has stalled delivery. Site has potential to make a significant contribution to housing growth. Site is suitable for allocation for residential development.
PA58 Green Lane - Fairham House for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and retail (A1) to support the role of the existing District Centre, potential for employment uses (B1) close to the District Centre.	The proposals were considered likely to result in moderate positive impacts for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with further minor positive impacts for the Health, Social, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were anticipated against the Waste and Energy objectives, with minor negative impacts identified against the Environment and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Previously used land, at low flood risk (which also includes open land with trees), close to residential area and Clifton District Centre. Site has potential to accommodate complementary uses to support Clifton District Centre including retail, residential and employment. It is recommended that this site is taken forward as an allocation.
PA59 Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comprehensive School for Residential development (C3, predominantly family housing) and community	The proposal was considered as being likely to result in a major positive impact for the housing objective, with minor positive impacts also predicted for the Crime and Social objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Landscape/Townscape, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative	Former school site now vacant, surplus and subject to vandalism. Proposed site area reduced to avoid flood risk. Site could make a significant contribution to housing delivery. Key negatives for the SA include impact on Green Belt and Landscape Character. However allocation is considered appropriate. The site is linear in form and wraps around the edge of the existing urban area off Summerwood Lane. An urban

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
uses (D1).	impact.	extension is proposed to the south of the site within Rushcliffe and this site provides an opportunity to provide local highway, walking and cycling connections to better integrate the existing Clifton community and new development. The focus for new development would be the regeneration of the existing brownfield element of the site with opportunities to improve the quality and quantum of publicly accessible open space to the south of the site and enhance habitats and green corridors via links to adjacent Fairham Brook Nature Reserve and Brecks Plantation (located to the west of Summer Wood Lane). Unlike DS103 the form and shape closely follows the urban area and subject to sensitive design, layout and landscaping (particularly at the boundaries of the site) to filter and soften views and to reinforce the Green Belt boundary allocation for residential use is considered appropriate. It is considered that there are exceptional circumstances for the removal of this site from the Green Belt.
PA60 Victoria Centre for Retail (A1), leisure (D2), office (B1a), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5), public transport facility (Sui Generis).	The proposal was considered as being likely to result in major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape objective, with moderate to major positive impacts for the Social and Employment objectives, and moderate positive impact predicted for the Crime and Transport objectives. A minor positive effect was also identified for Heritage. A moderate negative outcome was suggested for the Waste objective, and minor negative impacts against the Natural Resources and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified	Highly accessible existing major shopping centre within the City Centre. Planning permission was granted for an extension to the centre, including bus station and car park, in July 2014 which is in line with proposed retail policy and within forecast retail future capacity for the City Centre set out in the Retail Study 2015. Given the planning status, the site is suitable for allocation.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	for possible negative impact.	
<p>PA61 Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police Station and Fire Station for Hotel (C1), offices (B1a), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2), residential (predominantly C3, potential for minor element of student accommodation). Auxiliary uses retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3/A4 delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).</p>	<p>Moderate to major positive impacts were identified for the Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives, moderate positive impacts for the Social, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives although the extent was considered unknown. A Moderate negative impact was suggested for the objectives. Minor positive effects were expected to be felt in the Housing and Crime objectives. A moderately negative impact was expected for the Heritage and Waste objectives, alongside a more minor negative effect on the Energy objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Highly accessible brownfield site in City Centre, low flood risk. SA identifies negative impacts on heritage objectives. However redevelopment of non-designated heritage assets provides potential to secure long term future of Listed Buildings and provide new modern business and training space in highly attractive location.</p>
<p>PA62 Creative Quarter - Brook Street East for Offices/Studio/Workshop/ Research & Development (B1), Hotel (C1), Residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), Assembly & Leisure (D2), Non-residential Institutions</p>	<p>A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape/Townscape objective, alongside moderate positive impacts for Housing and Heritage. Health, Crime, Transport and Employment objectives were considered likely to receive minor positive benefit. Minor negatives were considered likely for the Natural Resources and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Highly accessible cleared brownfield site in City Centre, at low flood risk. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.</p>

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor Financial & Professional Services (A2), Food & Drink (A3).		
PA63 Creative Quarter - Brook Street West for Offices/studio/workshop/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3).	A moderate to major positive effect on the Landscape/Townscape objective was expected. The Housing and Transport objectives were viewed as likely to benefit from moderate positive impacts, with more minor positive effects for the Health, Social and Energy objectives. A minor negative was identified against the Natural Resources objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Highly accessible brownfield site in City Centre, at low flood risk. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.
PA64 Creative Quarter - Sneinton Market for Office / workshop / research & development (B1), residential (C3), retail (A1) with ancillary leisure and community uses (D1) as part of a	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Housing, Social, Transport and Employment objectives, with minor positive outcomes suggested for the Health, Crime, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Minor negative impacts against the Heritage, Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives were expected. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Highly accessible brownfield site in City Centre at low flood risk. Permission granted for part refurbishment in 2013 and further opportunities for redevelopment of unsympathetic buildings on periphery of site. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
mixed use scheme.		
PA65 Creative Quarter - Bus Depot for Residential (C3), hotel (C1), employment (B1), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Auxiliary retail (A1, A2, A3) (delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with a moderate to major positive outcome predicted for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were identified for the Health, Natural Resources & Flooding, and Transport objectives. Minor positive impacts were considered likely for the Social, Environment Biodiversity & GI, Energy & Climate Change, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site within City Centre at low flood risk with scope for regenerative development which supports the role and function of the City Centre and improved east west connections. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.
PA66 Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site for Tourism (D2), offices (B1a), residential (C3), small scale retail (A1, A2, A3 delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	A very major/important positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective was predicted. Major positive impact was identified for the Heritage and Transport objectives, with a moderate positive result considered likely for Housing. Further minor positive impacts were identified against the Health, Crime, Social, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives. A minor negative impact On the Natural Resources & Flooding objective was identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Prominent brownfield site in City Centre directly adjacent to significant heritage assets. Highly accessible, low flood risk. Potential for transformational development, removal of unsympathetic buildings and replacement with uses and new build compatible for cultural and heritage significance of location. Site suitable for allocation of mix of uses focussed on tourism.
PA67 Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public	A very major positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective, alongside a likely major positive impact for Landscape/Townscape. Moderate to major positive impacts were considered likely for the Heritage, Social and Employment objectives. A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Crime objective, with minor positive impacts identified for	Major shopping centre in southern part of the City. Highly accessible, brownfield, low flood risk. Enhancement of the centre and improved north south routes is a key priority in delivering Southern Gateway transformation and aspirations for Canal Quarter. Planning permission granted summer 2015 for alternations, extension and COU to the centre.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.	Health, Natural Resources and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impact was highlighted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Suitable for allocation for mix of town centre uses.
PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for the Heritage, Social and Employment objectives. Other moderate positive impacts were expected for the Health, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A very major negative impact was identified against the Waste objective, as well as a major negative impact against Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Extensive brownfield, largely cleared site containing heritage assets in poor repair. Close to transport interchange. Part of site at flood risk. Site is a regeneration priority for the City Council and important in delivering Canal and Creative Quarter objectives. Capable of making a significant contribution to office and housing growth with potential synergies of co-location of offices to Bio-city. Potential for improved connections to City Centre core and communities of Sneinton and St Anns. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.
PA69 Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street for Offices (B1a), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), hotel (C1), leisure (D2), non-residential institution	A very major positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective with a moderate to major positive effect identified for Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts identified for the Housing, Heritage, Crime and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity and G.I, and Economic Structure. Minor impact was predicted against the Natural Resources and Flooding and Waste	Highly accessible City Centre brownfield site directly opposite transport interchange. Low flood risk. Potential for refurbishment and redevelopment to support aspirations of Canal Quarter and enhance setting of heritage assets. Site suitable for allocation for mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(D1), auxiliary retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3) focussed at ground floor level.	objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA70 Canal Quarter - Queens Road, East of Nottingham Station for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of mixed use scheme.	The mixed use proposal at this site was considered likely to result in major positive impacts for the Housing and Transport objectives with a moderate to major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts were also expected for the Heritage and Employment objectives. A minor positive impact was also identified for the Health objective. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective and a further more minor negative outcome for Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site located on a prominent corner in City Centre with regeneration potential. Site considered suitable for range of uses subject to design to respond to setting of heritage assets and potential of site. Suitable for allocation for mix of uses.
PA71 Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way, Sovereign House for Primarily Offices (B1a). Additional uses could include residential (C3), hotel (C1), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential	The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Transport objective, alongside a major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives. Moderate positive impact was anticipated for the Heritage and Economic Structure objectives and Minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, and Social objectives. A moderate negative impact was	Highly accessible, part vacant brownfield site. Within area of flood risk but no objections from EA. Permission granted in 2014 for demolition and erection of mixed use scheme offices, hotel, shops, financial and professional, leisure, parking. Priority brownfield site for regeneration in the Canal Quarter expected to deliver significant employment benefits as part of a new business quarter centred on the Station

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
institution (D1). Auxiliary uses could include car parking, small scale retail (A1) financial services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5) to ground floor (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, alongside a minor negative impact against the Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Hub. Potential to significantly enhance physical environment. Partnership scheme with NCC likely. Site suitable for allocation primarily for offices with supporting uses.
PA72 Canal Quarter - Waterway Street for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) to ground floor (delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme).	The proposal was considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for Transport, with a moderate to major positive impact for Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate positive effects were expected for the Housing and Employment objectives, with more minor positive impacts suggested for Health, Crime, Social and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative impact against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives were predicted, as well as a minor negative impact against the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site within City Centre. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. This partly cleared brownfield site lies opposite the northern edge of the Meadows housing area and has the potential to transform the physical environment to better manage the transition from City Centre to residential area through sympathetic development of an appropriate type and scale. Site suitable for allocation for mix of uses.
PA73 Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street for Primarily offices (B1a) within block	The proposal at this site was considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Transport objective. A moderate to major positive impact was also identified for both the Housing and	Highly accessible brownfield site (partly cleared) opposite new transport hub. In area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Key site in managing the transition between City Centre and Meadows housing

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
<p>north of Crocus Street and offices/light industry/research & development (B1) to south. Potential secondary uses - residential (C3), hotel (C1). Auxiliary uses: small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).</p>	<p>Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a moderate positive impact for the Employment objective. More minor positive outcomes were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Economic Structure. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective, with minor negatives expected against Natural Resources and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>area and in contributing to a new business quarter close the Station Hub. Suitable for allocation for primarily office use with supporting uses.</p>
<p>PA74 Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East for Primarily Offices (B1a), light industry/research & development (B1). Potential secondary uses could include residential (C3), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary ground floor uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.</p>	<p>The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Transport objective, alongside moderate to major positive effects on Landscape/Townscape and moderate positive outcomes for the Housing and Employment objectives. Minor positive outcomes were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. and Economic Structure objectives. Minor negative impacts on Natural Resources and Waste were anticipated. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Highly accessible brownfield and partly cleared sites is an important element in realising regeneration aims for the Canal Quarter as a new vibrant business led community. Following tram works, this site has the potential for refurbishment and new build to improve the physical appearance of this part of the City and in particular connections to the Meadows. Site suitable for allocation for primarily office use with supporting uses.</p>
<p>PA75 Canal Quarter -</p>	<p>A very major positive outcome was predicted for the</p>	<p>Accessible brownfield site in prominent location within</p>

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Crocus Street, Southpoint for Residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis). Auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Housing objective, as well as a major positive impact on the Transport objective. A moderate to major positive effect for the Landscape/Townscape objective was expected, and minor positive impact was identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was considered likely against the Waste objective, a moderate negative impact against the Energy objective, minor negative impacts against the Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Natural Resources objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	City Centre. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Planning permission for intensive residential use granted on appeal. Suitable for allocation for residential use given planning history.
PA76 Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development/warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	A moderate to major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts for Transport and Employment were expected. The Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to result in minor positive outcomes. A moderate negative impact against the Social objective was predicted, alongside minor negatives against the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low risk of flooding, close to the City Centre with current permission for offices. The site has potential for a mix of uses compatible with neighbouring occupiers to deliver the regeneration objectives of the waterside. Relationship to the Energy from Waste Plant to the east requires careful consideration. Suitable for allocation for proposed mix of uses.
PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive impact for the Landscape/ Townscape objectives, with moderate positive outcomes also anticipated for the Heritage, Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive impacts for Crime, Environment, Biodiversity	Brownfield site, close to the City Centre. Potential for mix of uses compatible with neighbouring occupiers to deliver the regeneration objectives of the waterside. Relationship to the Energy from Waste Plant to the east requires careful consideration. Suitable for allocation for proposed mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	& G.I., and Innovation objectives were identified. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources and Flooding objective, with more minor negative impacts identified against the objectives for Waste, and Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impacts which may result from the proposed development. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA78 Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive effect on the Landscape/Townscape objective, with moderate positive impacts for the Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive outcomes for the, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, and Innovation objectives were also anticipated. A moderate negative impact against the Natural Resources & Flooding objectives was predicted, alongside more minor negative outcomes for the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site, close to the City Centre. Within area of flood risk but allocations supported by EA. Potential for mix of uses compatible with neighbouring occupiers to deliver the regeneration objectives of the waterside. Relationship to the Energy from Waste Plant to the east requires careful consideration. Suitable for allocation for proposed mix of uses.
PA79 Waterside - Iremonger Road for Offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis).	Moderate to major outcomes were predicted for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, alongside a moderate positive outcome for the Employment objective, and more minor positive impacts predicted for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity and G.I., Transport and Innovation objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, alongside a more minor negative outcome	Brownfield site close to employment uses and Meadows and Turneys Quay residential areas. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Site provides opportunity to regenerate this part of the Waterside. Suitable for allocation of employment and residential use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA80 Waterside - Cattle Market for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2).	Moderate to major positive outcome was identified for the Housing and landscape/Townscape objectives. Minor positive outcomes were suggested for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Employment and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impact was expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site close to employment uses. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Site provides opportunity to regenerate this part of the Waterside. Suitable for allocation of proposed mix of uses.
PA81 Waterside - Meadow Lane for Primarily residential (C3) with other uses - offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing objectives, with a further major positive effect anticipated for Landscape/Townscape. A moderate positive for Health and minor positive impact for the Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and G.I. objectives were predicted. Moderate negative impacts were expected for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site close to residential and employment uses. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Planning permission granted subject to S106 for primarily residential use on part of the site in May 2015. This brownfield site is an important part of the Waterside - a priority for regeneration with a long frontage to the River Trent. Potential for this site to make significant contribution to regeneration objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Suitable for allocation for proposed uses.
PA82 Waterside - Freeth Street for Residential	The proposed uses were considered likely to result in a very major/important positive outcome for the Housing objective with a Major positive outcome	Large brownfield site within area of flood risk. This brownfield site is an important part of the Waterside - a priority for regeneration with a long frontage to the

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(C3), office (B1) and small scale convenience retail (A1) and restaurant/café (A3) and non-residential institution (D1).	expected for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Further moderate positive impacts for the Health, Social, and Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. objectives, as well as minor positives for Crime and Innovation were also expected. Minor negative outcomes against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	River Trent. Potential for this site to make significant contribution to regeneration objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Suitable for allocation for proposed uses.
PA83 Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin for Residential (C3) and employment (B1).	The proposed uses at this site were considered as being likely to result in a very major positive outcome for the Housing objective, alongside a major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Other moderately positive impacts for the Health, Social and Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. objectives and minor positive impacts for the Crime and Innovation objectives were also anticipated. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site within an area of flood risk, allocation supported by EA. Priority regeneration site with potential to make a significant contribution to regeneration objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Hybrid part outline/part detailed consent granted June 2014 for residential development. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment.
PA84 Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint for Retail (A1) and restaurant/café uses (A3).	The proposed uses were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives, as well as minor positive impacts for the Crime, Social, Environment & G.I., and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were identified against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change objectives, alongside a minor negative effect on Transport. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield cleared site, low flood risk. Site has planning permission for retail, office and restaurant uses and has potential to provide services to new Waterside community. Suitable for allocation.
PA85 Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club	The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, as	Large brownfield site within an area of flood risk, allocation supported by EA. Priority regeneration site

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
for Residential (C3) and employment (B1/B2).	<p>well as a major positive outcome for Landscape/Townscape. Minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Social, and the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives were also predicted. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with minor negative outcomes also identified against the Natural Resources & flooding, Transport objectives and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.</p>	<p>with potential to make a significant contribution to regeneration objective s objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Planning application for residential use submitted May 2015. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment uses.</p>

Figure 6: Summary of SA Findings for Sites not Taken Forward into the LAPP

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
A1	DS3 Bestwood Sidings for Employment use	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective, with a minor positive outcome anticipated for the Crime objective. The Transport objective was considered likely to experience a moderate to major negative impact, with moderate negative impacts also predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Although a brownfield site, this site is extremely challenging to access being bounded by rail line and watercourse. Satisfactory access would involve bridging over rail/watercourse and/or acquisition of third party land – unlikely to come forward within the plan period.
A2	DS9 Bar Lane Industrial Park for Residential	A major positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective, alongside a moderate positive impact for the Landscape & Townscape objective and more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted for the Employment objective, whilst the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered likely to receive some minor negative impact. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site is an existing well used employment site on an industrial park and therefore it is not considered appropriate to allocate the site for alternative use.
A3	DS11 Basford Gateway for Employment and Residential	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective alongside more minor positive impacts for the Housing, Health, Heritage, Crime, Natural	Site is currently in active use (employment, waste transfer) and the owner of part of the land has indicated that there are no redevelopment plans. Not considered appropriate to allocate given the current

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		Resources & flooding and Transport objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	active and appropriate uses.
A4	DS12 Church View industrial Estate for Residential and Retail	A moderate to major outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor positive outcomes also anticipated for the Housing, Health, Heritage, Crime, and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with more minor negative outcomes also anticipated for the Waste, Energy and Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.	Flood risk constraints on site. Existing active employment use on established industrial estate – allocation for alternative uses not considered appropriate.
A5	DS15 Western Section of Former Dunn Line Coach Station for Residential and Employment	Minor positive outcomes are anticipated for the Housing, Crime, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	An alternative use for residential was put forward in the Additional Sites consultation (DS86 - now PA15) - it is considered that residential use is appropriate given the planning history and uses adjacent to the site.
A6	DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer	A very major positive impact for the housing objective is considered likely, with a moderate positive impact also identified for the Health	Site was put forward for residential, retail and employment in the Issues and Options consultation. Part of the site is within an established Business Park

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	Option) Option 1 for Residential	objective. The Landscape & Townscape objective was predicted to receive a major negative impact, whilst moderate to major negative impacts were also forecast against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative outcome was identified for the Heritage objective, along with a more minor negative impact for the Natural Resources & flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for negative impacts predicted.	and part open land within the Green Belt. B1 uses to the north, residential to the east, agriculture and woods to the west, and, agriculture/Strelley village to the south. The SA scores negatively, particularly for Landscape and Townscape. Allocation of the whole of this site is considered inappropriate taking into account the assessment of Green Belt here which is assessed as performing very well in this location. Development on this open greenfield area is likely to adversely impact on the landscape and is in close proximity to Strelley Conservation Area. However, part of this site is included in allocation PA17 (outside of the Green Belt) which, subject to mitigation and sensitive boundary treatment, is considered appropriate for allocation.
A7	DS32 Ellis and Everard, Haydn Road for Residential	The Landscape & Townscape objective was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive benefit, with a moderate positive outcome also predicted for the Housing objective. The Health objective could receive a minor positive impact. Minor negative outcomes were identified for the Waste, Energy and Climate Change and Employment objectives, though mitigation measures are identified for negative impact.	The majority of this site has been developed and is in active use - not considered necessary to allocate remainder of site.
A8	DS44 Waterside - British Waterways part of Freeth Street for Residential,	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with moderate positive outcomes also predicted for the Housing, Health and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives, along	This site has been taken forward as part of the larger PA82.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	Employment and Restaurants/Cafes	with more minor positive effects on the Crime, Employment and Innovation objectives. A minor negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective. Mitigation measures against possible negative impact have been identified.	
A9	DS55 Radford Bridge Allotments (Option 2) for Residential, Sport, Leisure, Allotments and Open Space	A major positive outcome for the Housing objective was predicted, alongside minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime and Social objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were suggested for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, alongside other moderate negative outcomes against the Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., Natural Resources and Flooding, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for negative outcomes.	Site not included in the Preferred Option and not supported due to loss of allotments. An alternative Option for this site (DS54) has been allocated for residential in line with the planning permission for the site following appeal as PA23.
A10	DS66 Southside – Site of Former Hicking Pentecost & Company for Residential	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing and Transport objectives. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with more minor positive impacts were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, and Social objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was considered likely against the Waste objective, with a moderate negative impact identified against the Energy & Climate Change objective, and a more likely negative outcome against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the	This site is has been taken forward as part of the larger PA75.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	
A11	DS70 Waterside – British Waterways Owned Part of Meadow Lane Site for Residential	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape & Townscape objective, a moderate positive impact for the Housing and Health objectives, and a minor positive impact for the Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and G.I. objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with more minor negative impacts against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	This site is has been taken forward as part of the larger PA81.
A12	DS87 Broxtowe Country Park for Residential and Commercial	A very major positive impact on the Housing objective was identified, along with a moderate positive impact for the Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were also anticipated for the Crime objective. Moderate to major negative outcomes were predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Waste, Energy and Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Health objective and a more minor negative impact also identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact	The site performs poorly in the Sustainability Appraisal and allocation is not considered appropriate - it would adversely impact on the integrity of an important and publicly accessible Country Park, which is part of the open space network, and also adversely impact on habitat and biodiversity. The site has poor access.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		have been identified.	
A13	DS88 New Aspley Gardens (Option 1) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	A very major positive outcome for the Housing objective was identified, along with moderate and minor positive impacts for the Employment and Crime objectives, respectively. Moderate to major negative impacts were predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, and Energy and Climate Change and Transport objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were also predicted for the Health, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives, with a further minor negative outcome for the Social objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	Site scores poorly on many of the SA objectives. Site is part of the Open Space Network, would result in loss of allotments and in adverse impacts on biodiversity and health. Some allotments are in active use or have been converted to rear gardens. Site not considered appropriate for allocation.
A14	DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective with further moderate positive impacts predicted for the Crime and Employment objectives. Major negative outcomes were identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, and Transport objectives, with a moderate to major negative effect anticipated against the Health, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. The Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to receive a moderate negative impact. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from	This larger site (compared to DS88). Site scores poorly on many of the SA objectives. Site is part of the Open Space Network, would result in loss of allotments and in adverse impacts on biodiversity and health. Some allotments are in active use or have been converted to rear gardens. Site not considered appropriate for allocation.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		the proposed development.	
A15	DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park	The proposed uses were considered likely to result in major positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives, with moderate positive impacts for the Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive outcomes were identified for the Heritage, Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor negative impact was identified for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	Campus area of University of Nottingham. Majority of area is built out for education/training/supporting facilities. University functions identified as important aspect of supporting Nottingham's growth and economic restructuring. Considered that campus area is better taken forward under a designation of land 'Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities' under Policy LS2 rather than an allocation.
A16	DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential, B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with moderate positive outcomes identified for the Health and Employment objectives, as well as more minor positive effects for the Crime and Social objectives. The Waste, Energy and Climate Change, and Transport objectives were considered likely to receive moderate negative impacts, with further minor negative outcomes anticipated for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures for the possible negative impact have been identified.	Employment use is considered to be the appropriate use for this site given its location and adjacent use. The site is allocated for employment under PA53.
A17	DS99 NG2 South for B1 Office, Research	Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Landscape & Townscape and Employment	An alternative use was put forward in the Issues and Options consultation (DS60) for employment. The

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	& Development, Light industrial, Retail, Health and Fitness Club, Hotel/Leisure, Institutional use.	objectives, with further minor positive outcomes forecast for the Health, Crime, Social, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives, with a minor negative impact also predicted against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.	site is part of a high profile prestige business park and is an 'out of centre' location. Retail uses and leisure uses are not considered acceptable in the location. Given the context of the existing business park, site has been allocated for employment use under PA50.
A18	DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential	A major positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective. A moderately negative outcome was predicted against the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor negative outcomes also predicted against the Health, Social, Waste, Energy and Climate Change, Transport, Employment, and Innovation objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.	Site is at risk of flooding, within the Green Belt. Transmission lines run along the front of the site. Site could make a significant contribution to the housing objective but key SA negatives were identified in relation to Landscape and Townscape. The site is currently in active educational use (planning application submitted May 2015 for new sports hall). The location performs well in Green Belt terms and it is considered that there are no exceptional circumstances to justify allocation. Unlike site PA59 which closely hugs the edge of the urban area, this site has a comparatively open aspect where development is likely be more intrusive and have greater impact on the Green Belt and Landscape Character. The site is also constrained by transmission lines at the front of the site and a sewer to the rear. The transmission lines, unless relocated, would prevent development from directly abutting the existing urban area.
A19	DS109 Flower Market for	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape	These are relatively modern warehouse units which are currently in active use as a wholesale market and

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	residential, office, research and development, light industrial (B1), general industrial (B2), warehousing (B8), retail, sports and leisure and hotel.	objectives, alongside more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Social, Employment and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.	other warehouse uses. The units are well let and surrounded by industrial/employment uses including the Energy from Waste Facility and retail park. Current use is considered appropriate.
A20	Barton in Fabis Mineral Site for sand and gravel extraction	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was identified against the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further moderate negative effects also predicted for the Heritage, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Transport objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Health, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.	The site has the potential for mineral extraction and a screening opinion was submitted in 2015. However the area of the site within the City is a small part of a much larger site within Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft is due out later in 2015. Until the County's position is clear it is premature to consider whether or not to take this site forward into the LAPP.

41. There are sites that have been considered at previous stages of the LAPP but have also not been taken forward into the LAPP but not reappraised with reasons set out in Figure 7. Maps 2-4 (page 192-194) show the location of all the sites considered included the PA sites and sites not taken forward.

Figure 7: Additional Sites Previously Considered not been taken Forward and not Appraised

Site not taken forward	Map Ref	Reason for not taking site forward
DS1 Belgrave Road \ Linnington Road for Employment	B1	The eastern plot of land is in active use and the western plot in isolation falls below the 0.5ha threshold for LAPP sites. Therefore it is not proposed to be an allocation (i.e. it is below the 0.5ha threshold).
DS39 Springfield for Residential	B2	Site under construction – no appraisal required.
DS43 Eastside – Pennyfoot Street for Mixed Use	B3	Site not being taken forward as an allocation as the majority of the site has been developed and the remainder of the site is too small for allocation (i.e. it is below the 0.5ha threshold).
DS58 - Canal Street North for Mixed Use	B4	The site has been partially redeveloped at its centre and as such does not provide an appropriate site for allocation. Although there may be further opportunity to develop to either side of the site these sites are not likely to be large enough to allocate in the Local Plan (i.e. it is below the 0.5ha threshold).
DS77 Bull Close Road for Employment	B5	Site is currently hardstanding/parking for haulage trailers and is in active use. There are employment uses surrounding the site and this would be the appropriate use therefore unnecessary to allocate the site.
DS81 Farnborough School for Education	B6	Site was put forward for education use in the Issues and Options consultation. The site had planning permission 11/04172 for school reconfiguration which has been completed therefore unnecessary to allocate.
DS102 Former Dunkirk Fire Station	B7	The site has been developed out as Nottingham University Academy of Science and Technology and so is no longer required to be allocated.
DS110 Former Red Cow Public House	B8	Site is below the 0.5ha threshold for allocation.

Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Assessment of the LAPP

42. In addition, assessment has been made of the cumulative, synergistic and secondary impact of the LAPP policies. The main findings from this are shown

in Section 13. However, overall, positive outcomes are anticipated for most of the SA objectives, although negative impacts associated with the development on allocated sites would have a negative impact on the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. A range of positive impacts can be drawn to these objectives from a variety of the LAPP policies.

43. Particularly strong positive impacts are predicted in respect of the Housing Health, Social, Transport and Employment.
44. The cumulative impact predicted against the Natural Resources, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change would be expected given the overall scale of development proposed within the plan and as more development comes forward, so does the potential for negative impact. However, it is considered that sufficient mitigation could be provided through implementation of policies contained within the LAPP.
45. Annex I of the SEA Directive requires the report to provide information on the “likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors”. The above issues are covered in the SA objectives. Figure 30 summarises the likely significant effects in line with the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Monitoring

46. A monitoring framework will need to be finalised post adoption of the LAPP so that the implementation of the policies can be monitored. The Directive requires the significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programme to be monitored “in order, inter alia, to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake remedial action”.
47. Local planning authorities are responsible for responding to any significant negative environmental effects of implementation of the local plan. Similarly, local planning authorities are responsible for identifying and responding to unforeseen adverse effects of implementation of the plan, with help from the ‘Duty to Co-operate’ bodies.
48. Section 15 provides a list of indicators for monitoring the effects of the LAPP and some of those are already monitored in the councils monitoring report. On-going review of environmental targets and indicators will be undertaken as consequential DPDs and revisions of the Local Plan are prepared. The monitoring programme will be available through monitoring reports and subject to review itself if required.

Remaining Stages of the LAPP SA

49. Prior to submission it may be necessary to produce an addendum(s) to this report taking into account any further changes in legislation or planning policy guidance, or from responding to consultation responses or changes in circumstances.
50. The remaining stages of the SA will be completed once the LAPP is adopted:

- D3: Making decisions and providing information;
 - E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring; and
 - E2: Responding to adverse effects.
51. The outcomes of these additional stages will again form addendums to this final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

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Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report comprises the final phase of preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Land and Planning Policies Development Plan Document (LAPP) for Nottingham City. The LAPP will form part of the Local Plan for the Council along with part 1 Local Plan: Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy(Core Strategy)
- 1.2 Section 1 introduces the LAPP and its relationship with the Core Strategy and Section 2 introduces the SA process.

Period of Representations

- 1.3 This Sustainability Appraisal Report is published alongside the Publication LAPP in order to seek representations. This will provide the opportunity for the public and statutory bodies to use the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal Report to inform comments which may be made on the LAPP. The deadline for comments is **5.00pm 11 March 2016**. The Statutory bodies have already made informal comments on the revised SA framework as set out in Figure 15 however it is open to others to make any further comments on the revised framework.
- 1.4 For more information on the SA process, please contact the Planning Policy Team

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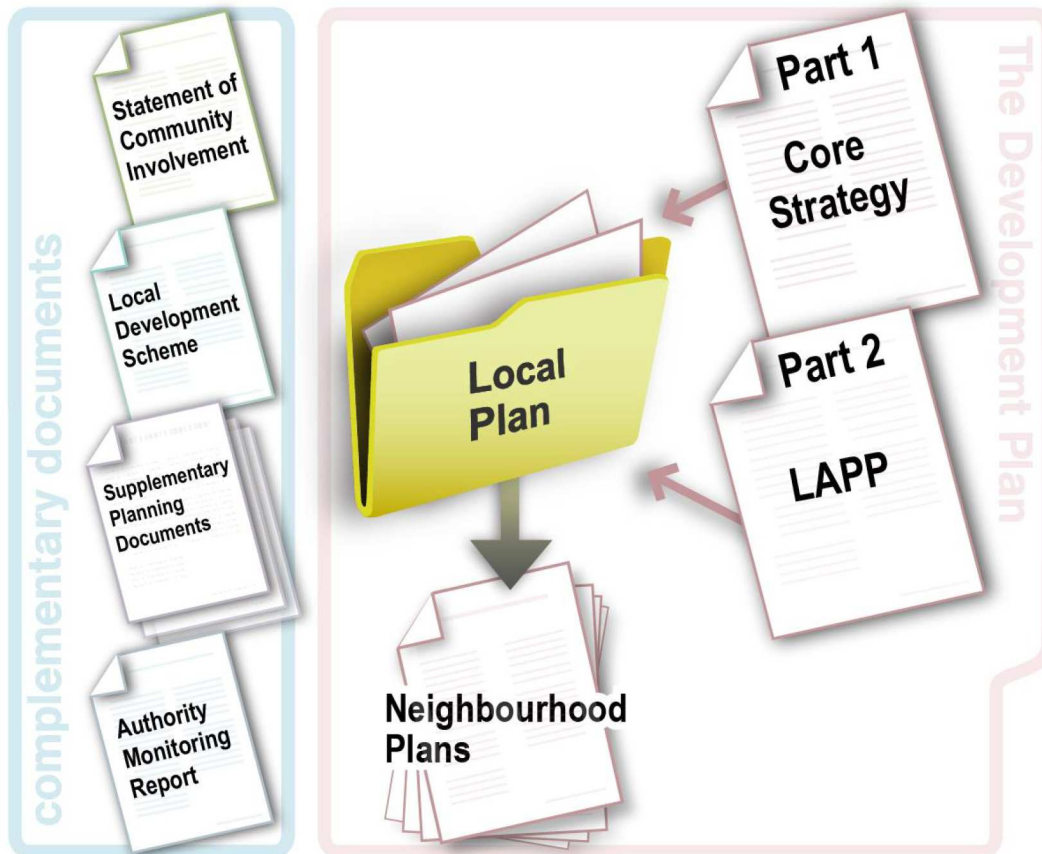
www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan

The Local Plan

- 1.5 The Localism Act (2011) and the subsequent National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) and Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012) have brought about the requirement to produce a Local Plan, rather than a 'Local Development Framework'.
- 1.6 Within Nottingham, the Local Plan will comprise two Development Plan Documents (as shown in Figure 8):
 - **Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy (Core Strategy):** which sets out the overarching strategic planning policy framework. It

- contains a spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the Greater Nottingham area. This forms part 1 of the Local Plan;
- **Land and Planning Policies Development Plan Document (LAPP):** once adopted will set out the site allocations and development management policies, in accordance with the policies and vision of the Core Strategy. This will form part 2 of the Local Plan.

Figure 8: Diagram of the Local Plan



The Nottingham City Core Strategy

- 1.7 The Nottingham City Core Strategy (Core Strategy) was adopted in September 2014 after several stages of informal consultation. It was produced in conjunction with the adjoining Authorities in Greater Nottingham, which is made up of the administrative areas of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils, and the Hucknall part of Ashfield Council. Nottingham City's Publication Version has been aligned with Broxtowe Borough Council and Gedling Borough Council, whilst the other authorities have produced separate documents.
- 1.8 The Core Strategy sets out the Spatial Vision and Spatial Objectives for Greater Nottingham as well as core policies. These are consistent with the Nottingham Plan and NPPF. The Spatial Vision sets out where

Nottingham will be by the 2028 and the twelve objectives seek to deliver the vision.

1.9 The twelve objectives are as follows:

- i) Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change
- ii) High quality new housing
- iii) Economic prosperity for all
- iv) Flourishing and vibrant town centres
- v) Regeneration
- vi) Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness
- vii) Strong, safe and cohesive communities
- viii) Health and well being
- ix) Opportunities for all
- x) Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel
- xi) Protecting and improving natural assets
- xii) Timely and viable infrastructure

1.10 A separate Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken for the Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy and findings of that SA should be read alongside this document. The SA Framework was developed on a Greater Nottingham basis, however, it has been adapted to apply solely to Nottingham City for the purposes of assessing the potential impacts of the LAPP.

The Land and Planning Policies Document (LAPP)

1.11 The LAPP deals with two specific areas:

A. Development Management Policies

1.12 The development management policies offer detailed, often criteria-based policies in areas of policy where further detail is needed beyond that contained in the Core Strategy. The Development Management policies do not cover all policy areas: where principles for development are addressed by national or Core Strategy policies, they are not repeated. The Development Management policies set out in this document are related to the Core Strategy in the following way (see Figure 9 on page 77).

B. Site Allocations

1.13 All of the sites set out within the LAPP are 0.5 hectare or greater in size and will ensure that the strategic development requirements set out within the Core Strategy can be achieved by the end of the plan period.

1.14 An Issues and Options consultation was undertaken in September 2011. This set out the issues facing Nottingham and the potential policy options and site allocations for the future. Following this consultation, there was a further interim consultation on a number of additional possible sites. This consultation took place in March 2012.

- 1.15 Following these initial consultations, the City Council produced the 'Preferred Option' LAPP which set out draft policy wording and draft site allocations.
- 1.16 Consultation comments and changes in planning guidance and legislation and circumstances have been taken into account in order to produce the Publication Version of the LAPP.

Sustainable Appraisals of the LAPP

The Scoping Report

- 1.17 The LAPP Scoping Report was published in September 2009. The scoping stage involves setting the context for the appraisal by considering current baseline information on the environment, local communities and the local economy, and relevant plans and programmes.

The Interim Report

- 1.18 The previous Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report followed on from the Scoping Stage. The report tested the LAPP objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The report provided sustainability appraisals to inform decisions about the most appropriate options to take forward in the LAPP Preferred Option for both policies and proposed allocations.

The Publication Version of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.19 This is the final Sustainability Appraisal Report produced for the Publication Version of the LAPP. It appraises each of the proposed Development Management policies and the proposed allocations (PA1-85). It has used the appraisals carried out at the Interim Report stage, but due to changes in circumstances, and the revised framework, it is the appraisals within this report which form the final SA and comparison to appraisals carried out at the interim report stage are not directly comparable.
- 1.20 If changes are proposed to the LAPP prior to submission in responses to changes in legislation, planning guidance or as a result of representations to the Publication Version, an addendum will be prepared to supplement this document. The remaining stages of the SA will be completed once the LAPP is adopted and will also form addendums to the report.

Figure 9: Relationship between Core Strategy Policies and LAPP Policies

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
Sustainable Growth	Policy 1: Climate Change	CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction
		CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks
		CC3: Water
	Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy	No additional policy
	Policy 3: The Green Belt	No additional policy
	Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development	EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites
		EE2: Protecting Existing Building Parks / Industrial Estates
		EE3: Change of Use to non-Employment Uses
		EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities
		IN1: Telecommunications
	Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre	SH1: Major Retail Developments within the City Centre
		SH2: Development within Primary Frontages
		SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages
		DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area
		SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses' in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations
SH5: Independent Retail Clusters		
SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre		
SH8: Markets		

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
	Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres	SH2: Development within Primary Frontages
		SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages
		SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses' in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations
		SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)
		SH8: Markets
	Policy 7: Regeneration	RE1: Facilitating Regeneration
		RE2: Canal Quarter
		RE3: Creative Quarter
		RE4: Castle Quarter
		RE5: Royal Quarter
		RE6: The Boots Site
		RE7: Stanton Tip
		RE8: Waterside
Places for People	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice	HO1: Housing Mix
		HO2: Protecting C3 Dwellinghouses Suitable for Family Occupation
		HO3: Affordable Housing
		HO4: Specialist Housing
		HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodations
		HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
	Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	No additional policy
	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity	DE1: Building Design and Use
		DE2: Context and Place Making
		DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area
		DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre
		DE5: Shopfronts
		DE6: Advertisements
	Policy 11: The Historic Environment	HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets
		HE2: City Caves
	Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre
		LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities
		LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health Facilities
		LS4: Public Houses Outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value
		LS5: Community Facilities
	Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport	No additional policy
	Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand	TR1: Parking and Travel Planning
	Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities	TR2: The Transport Network

	Core Strategy Policies	LAPP Policies
		TR3: Cycling
Our Environment	Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space	EN1: Development of Open Space
		EN2: Open Space in New Development
		EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds
		EN4: Allotments
		EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways
	Policy 17: Biodiversity	EN6: Biodiversity
		EN7: Trees
	Minerals	MI1: Minerals Safeguarding Areas
		MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care
		MI3: Hydrocarbons
Pollution Control	IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution	
	IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances	
Making it Happen	Policy 18: Infrastructure	No additional policy
	Policy 19: Developer Contributions	IN4: Developer Contributions

The LAPP and SA Timetable

1.21 This report follows on from the Scoping Report, Issues and Options and the Preferred Option. Figure 10 sets out the timetable for the SA/SEA of the LAPP.

Figure 10: Anticipated Timetable for the Sustainability Appraisal

Date	Task
September 2010	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Consultation
September 2011	Consultation on the LAPP Issues and Options
March 2012	Consultation on the LAPP Additional Sites
May 2012-April 2013	Preparation of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report and Preparation of the Preferred Option
October 2013	Consultation on the Preferred Option document
December 2013	Consideration of consultation responses and appraisal of significant changes
December 2013-July 2014	Predicting sustainability effects of draft policies for the LAPP, and preparation of the Publication Version
January 2016	Publication Draft LAPP
October 2016	Approval and Submission of LAPP and Sustainability Appraisal to the Planning Inspectorate
December 2016	Pre-examination Meeting
February 2017	Public Examination (Hearing)
May 2017	Receipt of Inspectors Report
July 2017	LAPP Adoption

1.22 The LAPP applies to Nottingham City administrative boundary as shown on Map 1.

Map 1: Administrative Boundary for Nottingham City



Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.1 This section explains the legal requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the LAPP and the methodology used by the Council to carry out this SA.
- 2.2 In addition to this process, authorities are also required to carry out a Habitat Regulation Assessment and an Equality Impact Assessments. A summary of these processes is found later within this section.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.3 SA is an on-going process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its purpose is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the chosen option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development. It also aims to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategies.
- 2.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced the requirement to carry out SAs as an integral part of the preparation of new or revised Development Plan Documents. SAs must be undertaken as part of the preparation of most local development documents in order to test their soundness against social, economic and environmental objectives by ensuring that it reflects sustainability objectives. The National Planning Policy Framework states that; “A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.”
- 2.5 Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through SA during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategies contribute towards the aim of sustainable development. The SA should help to demonstrate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental issues, and how the LAPP has addressed any sustainability issues in order to promote sustainable development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.6 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation in the UK in July 2004, requires that local planning authorities undertake an ‘environmental assessment’ of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. The Directive requires an environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment, including Local Plans.

- 2.7 The objective of SEA is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: '[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development'.
- 2.8 SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape, and the interrelationship between the above factors.
- 2.9 SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas SA covers environmental, social and economic matters. The National Planning Policy Framework states that a sustainability appraisal should meet the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment.
- 2.10 The Directive goes on to state that the SA should consider reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.
- 2.11 For clarification, throughout this report the term 'Sustainability Appraisal' and SA are used to encompass the requirement of UK planning guidance and European law.

Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment

- 2.12 The Habitats Directive and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 require that Local Plans undergo an assessment to determine whether or not the Plan will have a significant effect on a European Site (a site of European importance for nature conservation). A Habitats Regulation Screening Record was undertaken on the Core Strategy which concluded that any significant effects were capable of mitigation through changes to the Core Strategy. These changes have been made. Since the LAPP is in general conformity with the Core Strategy there is no need to undertake a further screening of the LAPP and this approach has been agreed with Natural England.

Equality Impact Assessment

- 2.13 The LAPP is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. Undertaking Equality Impact Assessments allows local authorities to identify any potential discrimination caused by their policies or the way they work and take steps to make sure that it is removed.
- 2.14 All of the sites and the vast majority of policies were identified as likely to have a direct positive impact or neutral/negligible impact on certain groups. However, policy HE1 (Proposals affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets) could result in a conflict between protecting the historic environment, especially listed buildings and adding alterations to improve access for those with limited mobility. Policies to protect the historic

environment are required by the National Planning Policy Framework. However, this conflict is more apparent than actual in most cases, and, also this policy will be considered along with other policies such as DE1 (Building Design and use) to mitigate adverse impacts. There are some cases though when mitigation is not possible. Policy HO2 (Protecting dwelling houses (Use Class C3) suitable for family occupation) may have a negative impact on people requiring a house not for a family for example young people. However, the policy doesn't apply in the City Centre, and, there are policies which promote accommodation for smaller households including students such as the some of Quarters Policies, the Waterside Policy and HO5 (Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation).

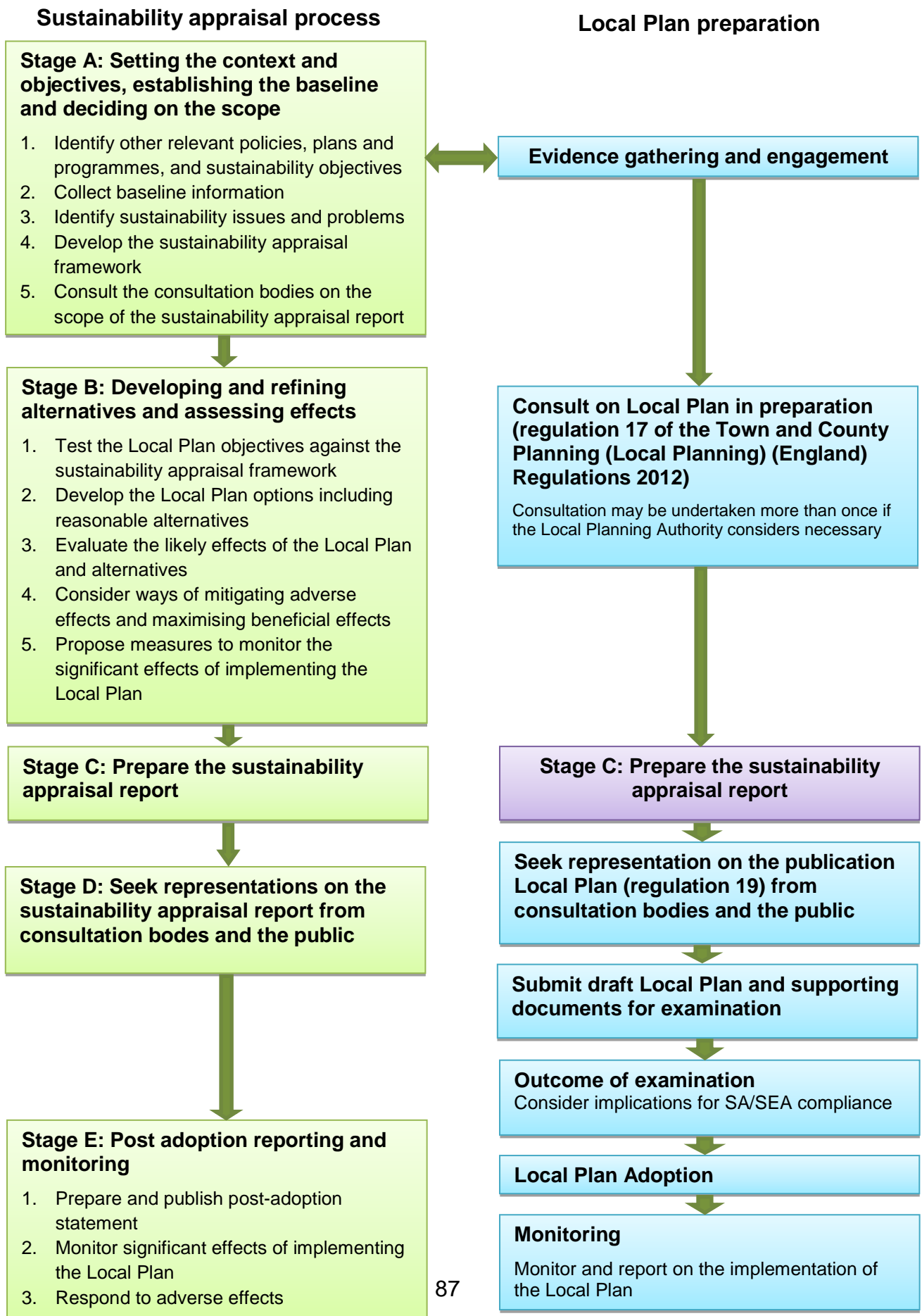
Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

- 2.15 The Councils' approach to undertaking SA is based on the SA carried out for the Core Strategy which in turn flows from Government guidance in the CLG's Plan Making Manual and the 2005 Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment. The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out a SA (Stages A – E).
- 2.16 Figure 11 shows the main 5 stages of a Sustainability Appraisal. This is the final Sustainability Appraisal Report. The remaining stages of the SA (D and E) will be completed once the LAPP is adopted and will form addendums to the report. The "✓" show which stages have been completed in the SA process.
- 2.17 Figure 12 on page 87 shows these key stages of Local Plan preparation and their relationship with the SA process.

Figure 11: Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives	✓
		A2	Collecting baseline information	✓
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems	✓
		A4	Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	✓
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	✓
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the Development Plan Document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	✓
		B2	Developing the Development Plan Document options	✓
		B3	Predicting the effects of the Development Plan Document	✓
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the Development Plan Document	✓
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	✓
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Documents	✓
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report	C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report	✓
Stage D	Consultation on the Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the Development Plan Document and the Sustainability Appraisal report	✓
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes	✓
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	✓
		D3	Making decisions and providing information	
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Document.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	
		E2	Responding to adverse effects	

Figure 12: Relationship between the Local Plan and SA Preparation



LAPP Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 2.18 The baseline indicators and data have been updated and presented in Section 3 (with the details findings in Appendix 3Appendix 3). Sustainability issues and problems relevant to the plan were identified in the Scoping Report. This information collected on the baseline and trends has been refreshed for this version of the SA. In addition, the list of Policies, Plans and Programmes has been update and is presented in Appendix 4 along with implications for the SA.
- 2.19 The draft scoping report was made available for public comment and sent to statutory bodies were consulted. Copies of the SA Scoping Reports have been provided to the three main consultation bodies and to other relevant authorities and stakeholders with an interest in the plan areas. The report contained details of consultees, feedback from the consultation process, along with any other additional findings and updates were incorporated into the iterative SA process.
- 2.20 Figure 13 shows where the requirements of SEA Directive of the SA process can be found.

Figure 13: Compliance with SEA Directive Requirements

Requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (As referred to in Article 5(1))	Where SA requirement are met
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	This document (Section 1 and This page is intentionally blank Appendix 4)
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	This document (Section 3 & 7 and Appendix 3)
(c) The environmental Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	This document (Section 3 and Appendix 3)
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	This document (Section 3 and Appendix 3)
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	This document (Section 3 and Appendix 4)
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population,	This document (Section 3 and 13)

human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary positive and negative effects).	
(g) The measures envisages to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	This document (Section 14)
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	This document (Section 8 & Section 10)
(i) A description of measures envisages concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	This document (section 15)
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included at the front of this report

2.21 Copies of the SA reports from each stage are available at on the Local Plan homepage. www.Nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan.

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Section 3: Baseline Data and Characteristics of the Plan Area

Evidence and Baseline Data

- 3.1 Evidence gathering is the first stage in preparing a development plan document. Paragraph 158 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that it should be based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area. Where possible, this has been developed by using the existing Local Plan evidence base.
- 3.2 'Baseline' means the main characteristics of the current situation and important trends in the area of the plan.
- 3.3 The predicted effects of the plan must be appraised in relation to the baseline. Collecting and presenting baseline information also provides an opportunity to define key issues for the development plan document and to develop options.
- 3.4 The baseline indicators and data in the Scoping Report (June 2009) has been updated for this SA report in order to ensure that the baseline for the plan is as current as possible. This is included in Appendix 3 with the information also being used to update the spatial portrait for the City.

Assessment of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 3.5 Both the SA and SEA processes require a review of relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key requirements, and assess their relationship to the document that is being prepared.
- 3.6 Appendix 4 sets out the review of all documents and strategies considered relevant to the LAPP. The Appendix establishes the environmental, social and economic situation and allows opportunities and synergies between the plans and the LAPP to be identified, as well as any potential conflicts. It also highlights any significant issues, objectives and targets that should be drawn out in the LAPP and any implications for the SA.

Issues identified from the Review

- 3.7 Figure 14 on page 92 list contains the key messages by theme from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix 4.

Figure 14: Key Messages from the Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Implications for the SA Framework/LAPP
<p>Accessibility and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Promote sustainable transport 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.</p>
<p>Air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to prevent pollution and protect air quality.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote biodiversity • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) do not threaten biodiversity • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland, and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and habitats.</p>

<p>Business development and the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment • Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to ensure there is sufficient land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities.</p>
<p>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment • Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change • Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Community safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime and the fear of crime • Design out crime 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.</p>
<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce worklessness • Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation • Ensure supply of employment land 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to improve employment skills and levels, and to ensure supply of employment land.</p>

<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek secure, clean affordable energy • Reduce amount of energy consumed • Generate energy at local levels • Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.</p>
<p>Flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard land used to manage floodwater • Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains • Ensure new development does not increase risk elsewhere 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place, and by protecting floodplains.</p>
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and access to quality health facilities • More opportunities for walking and cycling • Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities • Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.</p>
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve affordability across the housing market • Increase the supply of houses • Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing • New homes to be energy efficient, and able to cope with the effects of climate change • Provide adequately for gypsy and traveller housing needs 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.</p>

<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve and enhance local landscape character • Protect, maintain and enhance geological diversity • Provide opportunities to value our heritage • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Protect historic buildings, Conservation Areas and the historic environment in general • Protect our archaeological and geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to protect and enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.</p>
<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development that minimises the use of resources • Prevent soil loss 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to promote development that minimises the use of resources.</p>
<p>Sustainable communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities • Support vulnerable groups • Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas • Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas • Increase social interaction • Improve social development of children • Improve quality of life • Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces • Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services • Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services • Recognise that different people have different needs 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced • Recycle, compost or re-use waste • Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling • Disposal of waste to be considered the last option 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.</p>

<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water efficiency • Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties • Lessen effects of flood and drought • Reduce water pollution • Enhance and protect aquatic water systems • Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate 	<p>Requires SA objectives/LAPP policies to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.</p>
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Nottingham City Spatial Portrait / Local Distinctiveness

3.8 As a result of the review of Baseline data (Appendix 3) and the Plans, Policies and Programmes (Appendix 4) below is a revised Spatial Portrait of the plan area.

Demographic and Spatial Issues

- 3.9 Nottingham City is one of the eight Core Cities in England. The City is a very compact and high-density urban area, with a population of 314,300 and an area of only 7,461 hectares. It sits in a wider conurbation with a population of around 800,000¹.
- 3.10 The City has a higher proportion of 18-24 year olds than the national average, primarily due to the large student population who make up around 1 in 8 of the City's population, and a significantly smaller, and decreasing, proportion of older people than regionally and nationally. There has been a large increase in population over the last 10 years, mainly due to increased international migration and 'natural change' (the excess of births over deaths).
- 3.11 International migration adds on average 3,500 people to the population each year and natural change adds a further 1,800. A further 25,000 people move into Nottingham each year from the rest of the country (the majority of whom will be students), but a similar, and sometimes greater number moves out so net internal migration does not actually contribute to population growth².
- 3.12 Nottingham is a unitary authority and is located in the south of the County of Nottinghamshire. It has a close relationship with Derby and Derbyshire. It is a central part of Greater Nottingham, which also includes Broxtowe Borough, Erewash Borough, Gedling District, Rushcliffe Borough and parts of Ashfield District, which include many of Nottingham's suburbs and outlying settlements.
- 3.13 Mainly due to its tight boundary, Nottingham has developed at a higher density than many other towns and Cities, and has developed very strong links and relationships with numerous surrounding settlements and rural areas. Nottingham serves as a strategic centre, attracting people from a wide

¹ 2014 Mid Year Estimates of population, Office for National Statistics

² 2014 MYE Components of Change, Office for National Statistics

catchment well beyond its administrative area to access a variety of economic, transport, cultural, and health services and facilities.

- 3.14 Nottingham is a leading City in the East Midlands, with its shopping facilities ranked as amongst the best in England, and it has a vibrant and growing leisure and cultural life. Nottingham has many nationally recognised facilities, including world class sporting venues such as Nottingham Tennis Centre, the National Ice Centre/Trent FM Arena, four theatres, the Nottingham Contemporary and Art Exchange galleries, and the Broadway independent cinema and film centre. Nottingham is the largest retail centre in the region and was recently ranked 6th outside London in the list of national retail centres³.
- 3.15 However, the City also has some of the worst areas of deprivation in the Country. There are pockets of extreme deprivation which tend to be focused in the inner City and outer estates.
- 3.16 The City is characterised by its urban core, including its attractive and successful City Centre which provides a wide range of retail, cultural and employment opportunities, as well as some residential development. This is surrounded by a mixture of residential areas and suburbs, including some historic and attractive areas such as The Park and Wollaton, as well as a number of large post-war estates originally built as council homes, including the Meadows and Clifton.
- 3.17 As well as the City Centre, there are also several other sizable centres within Nottingham, including Bulwell Town Centre and Clifton, Hyson Green and Sherwood District Centres. There are also numerous other Local Centres and Centres of Neighbourhood Importance, which perform an important role for local areas.
- 3.18 Nottingham enjoys excellent access to the rail network with a main line Station close to the City Centre which provides direct and frequent services to London, as well as connectivity to other key centres including Birmingham, Derby, Leeds, Leicester and Manchester, and local rail services. The proposed location of the East Midlands HS2 hub station is at Toton, in neighbouring Broxtowe Borough. Strategic road connectivity is also good, with access to Junctions 24 – 26 of the M1, as well as the A52, A46, and A1.
- 3.19 Within Nottingham itself there are excellent bus networks, as well as the Nottingham Express Transit (NET) tram. Public transport patronage within the City is very high compared to many English Cities, with 75.9 million passenger journeys by bus or tram in 2010/2011, including 9.8 million on the tram. The City has won recognition for its successful management of travel demand, and for reversing national trends by increasing public transport use even during periods of strong economic growth. The extension to NET has further improved access to and within the built-up area, including connectivity to Clifton and Beeston/Chilwell. There is potential for further extension, including to the HS2 hub station in Broxtowe Borough.

³ Venue score rankings (2014-15)

- 3.20 As in most urban areas, levels of geographical accessibility to services are generally high, but in reality some groups will have much better levels of accessibility than others. Average car ownership levels are low (56.3% of all households had at least one car in 2011 compared with 74.2% in England⁴). Accessibility to key health, education and leisure sites by public transport is very good.

Built and Natural Environment Issues

- 3.21 The net housing increase achieved between April 2006 and March 2015 was 7,568 (i.e. an average of 841 per annum) and 93.9% of these dwellings were built on previously developed land⁵.
- 3.22 Nottingham has a large number of Listed Buildings (10 Grade I, 34 Grade II*, and over 700 Grade II), and 30 Conservation Areas. There are 18 Local Nature Reserves (LNR). There is a large variety of open spaces, and in 2015 there were 17 Green Flag awarded sites across the City and 8 community run green spaces have been awarded Community Green Flag Awards. There are extensive areas of open space at Nottingham University campus and Wollaton Park, both within the City. Some open spaces are less well used or of lesser quality, often found within the large estates.
- 3.23 The River Trent, Nottingham Beeston Canal, River Leen and Fairham Brook are key elements of the Open Space Network, but the network overall is largely fragmented by development.
- 3.24 Nottingham has a broad range of wildlife sites, including parks, nature reserves and woodlands. Some sites are protected due to their richness in biodiversity, however, there are also a large number of unprotected sites of great value. The City has over 400 hectares of natural and semi-natural areas including woodlands, river corridors and post-industrial land, most of which are accessible to the public and free to enjoy.
- 3.25 There are a wide variety of protected designations across Nottingham City, including Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), which aim to protect habitats and species. In addition to this, there are areas of Green Belt within the City boundary.
- 3.26 There are two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Nottingham located in the City Centre and the Dunkirk area. These areas cover a total of 98 hectares and there were no recorded exceedences of NO₂ in 2010-14.
- 3.27 Transport is one of the main contributors to CO₂ emissions and climate change. Nottingham has been very successful over the last two Local Transport Plan periods in increasing the capacity and use of public transport, cycling, tram and foot traffic over personal vehicle use. In 2013, transport represented 22% of the City's total CO₂ emissions . Per capita total CO₂

⁴ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁵ Nottingham City Council

emissions for transport across the City has fallen from 1.4 tonnes in 2005 to 1.1 tonnes in 2013⁶.

- 3.28 Nottingham has achieved the highest reduction in carbon emissions out of all of England's cities. The Department of Energy and Climate Change's data shows that Nottingham has continued to reduce its carbon emissions year on year since 2005.
- 3.29 Flooding is likely to be one of the major impacts of climate change in the future. Between 2010 and 2012, there was a 6% increase in the number of households in flood zones 2 and 3.

Economic Issues

- 3.30 The City performs a strategic function in economic terms, serving a labour market which extends far beyond its boundaries. More than 65% of all jobs in Greater Nottingham are within the Nottingham City boundary. GVA (Gross Value Added) per head of population in the City is the highest of 8 Core Cities and one of the highest in the country. However, the tight boundaries referred to above do mean that much of the value added to the local economy is generated by commuters who live outside the City itself.
- 3.31 Therefore, despite its strategic role, and a strong performance prior to the most recent recession in attracting job growth, the City ranks 8th most deprived out of the 326 districts in England, and 32% of the population of the City live in the 10% most disadvantaged Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the country, compared with 3% for the rest of Greater Nottingham⁷. However, Nottingham's position in the Indices of Deprivation is improving, suggesting past regional and ongoing local efforts to address structural and embedded economic challenges are having some impact.
- 3.32 There were 225,000 jobs in Nottingham City in 2013 and the local economy generated £8.7 billion in 2013⁸. The economy is dominated by the service sector which accounts for 92% of all jobs. The largest employer is the Public Sector – including Queens Medical Centre, City Hospital, Local Government and HM Revenues and Customs - with more than a third of all jobs, followed by Financial and Professional Services with more than a quarter. The City has shifted to a more service based economy as the number of manufacturing jobs has more than halved in recent years. More than half of the City's jobs are in Knowledge Intensive Industries.
- 3.33 There were 7,946 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance in May 2015, a rate of 3.7% of the working age population. Claimants have fallen steadily over the last two years and unemployment is now below the pre-recession rate,

⁶ UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics, Department for Energy and Climate Change

⁷ 2010 English Indices of Deprivation, Department for Communities and Local Government

⁸ Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS

although Nottingham still has a relatively high unemployment rate compared to the national average of 1.9%.⁹

- 3.34 Between January and December 2014, 62.9% of 16-64 year old people living in the City were in employment. This figure increases to nearly 73% if students are excluded from the figure. As with the unemployment figures, this represents an increase in recent years but is still below the national rate of 77% (excluding students)¹⁰. Despite the improvements in the employment and unemployment rates, they are still significant issues in the City, and there is a particular focus on addressing the problems of long term unemployment and people and families who rely on low paid or temporary work supplemented by in-work benefits. Addressing employment and skills issues remains a priority, particularly in better equipping the population in the more deprived areas of the City to benefit from growth and opportunities.
- 3.35 Established international businesses such as Experian, Capital One, and sectorial clusters such as BioCity ensure a competitive and strong position in attracting new inward investment, as does the Science City designation which recognises Nottingham's potential to see further high-value employment and economic growth, particularly associated with the Enterprise Zone at the Boots campus, MediPark and Nottingham Science Park.
- 3.36 As the largest retail centre in the region, Nottingham is a major location for new investment which will secure the redevelopment of both Broadmarsh and Victoria shopping centres further strengthen and protect the City Centre's retail and economic role, and will represent significant additional inward investment to the City.

Social / Community Issues

- 3.37 There is a strong history of manufacturing, textiles and pharmaceuticals in the City, and with the decline in many traditional sectors, there is an ongoing priority to re-skill and up-skill large sections of the local labour market to continue to address the stubborn pockets of deprivation. The existing supply of employment land and premises includes a large proportion of low quality space, as well as former industrial sites which offer potential for mixed-use regeneration and development.
- 3.38 In addition, there remains significant demand for new, high quality family housing in the City to reduce the trend of young people and families moving out of the City. The 2011 census showed a low proportion of family homes within the City with only 55.6% of dwellings having 3 or more bedrooms compared with 60.1% nationally. There is also a low proportion of owner-occupied housing (45.6%) compared with the national average (64.2%). Owner occupation has declined since the 2001 Census with large increases in households in privately rented accommodation.

⁹ Claimant Count, ONS

¹⁰ Annual Population Survey, 2014, ONS

- 3.39 The average house price in Nottingham is lower than the national average, at £97,500 compared to £184,000 (2013). 833 houses were completed in 2013/14 of which 53 were affordable dwellings. There has been a decrease in the number of completions of smaller properties, and an increase in completions of larger properties since 2009. There has been a significant reduction in completions of flats over the same period.
- 3.40 There are concentrations of student households in parts of the City, including Linton, Dunkirk, Wollaton East and Linton Abbey and Radford and Park.
- 3.41 The City has a culturally and ethnically diverse population, with 34.6% of the population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups (i.e. all ethnic groups except White British), this compares to 20.2% nationally. The strong influence of University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University are attracting a significant student population, including a large proportion of foreign students and post graduates.
- 3.42 Despite the presence of the two universities, Nottingham City has a significantly higher number of people with no qualifications than both the regional and the national levels. This stood at 11.7% in 2014, compared to 10.6% and 8.6% at the regional and the national levels respectively. The level of people with no qualifications fell overall between 2010 and 2014. There were, however, fewer people with NVQ levels 1-4 in Nottingham, when compared to the region and Great Britain.¹¹
- 3.43 Life expectancy in Nottingham has remained almost static, compared to a slight improvement nationally. The gap in life expectancy between Nottingham and England has widened since the early 1990s. Within the City there are high levels of health inequalities – life expectancy varies by 10 years between the most and least deprived wards of St Ann’s and Wollaton West. Fifteen of the 20 wards in the City have significantly lower life expectancy than the regional average.
- 3.44 Crime in the City has fallen overall, but Nottingham still has one of the highest rates in England and Wales. In relation to crime and the fear of crime, the Nottingham City Council RESPECT survey 2013 reported that 68% of all residents in Nottingham feel safe in their local neighbourhood at night, whilst only 48% feel safe in the City Centre at night.

Findings of the Evidence Gathering and Baseline Data Review

- 3.45 Drawing upon the information above and the baseline information contained within Appendix 3, the current state of the City can be summarised as follows:

Demographic and Spatial

- Population – 314,300 (midyear estimate 2014).
- High proportion of young people.

¹¹ Annual Population Survey, 2014, ONS

- Net gain from International migration, net loss from internal migration over the last 10 years.
- High level of deprivation (8th most deprived LA area in England).
- 10 of the City's 20 wards are in the most deprived 10% in England.
- High degree of geographical accessibility to education, work, health, shopping by public transport.
- 44% of households with no car.
- Significant investments in public transport.
- Increase in private renting and decrease in Local Authority homes.

Built and Natural Environment

- High percentage of development on previously developed land.
- Low levels of housing completions in recent years.
- 24% of the City's area and 15,000 dwellings are in flood zones 2 and 3.
- The area of Local Nature Reserve more than doubled between 2010 and 2014.
- Household waste recycling rate is lower than the County but increasing.
- The percentage of waste used to generate heat and energy is well above average, meaning less than average waste goes to landfill.

Economic

- Unemployment rate is decreasing but still higher than other areas.
- Employment rate is low.
- Nottingham has one of the highest per capita GVA rates in England.
- Designation as a Science City.

Social and Community

- Ethnically diverse population.
- Education is improving but attainment rates are still below national levels.
- Two major universities with more than 50,000 full-time university students.
- Life expectancy is lower than regional or national averages with particularly low rates in the deprived area of the City.
- Crime levels have fallen by but are higher than regional / national averages.

Section 4: The Revised SA Framework

Revisions to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 4.1 Before commencing re-appraisal of sites and policies for the Publication Version of the LAPP it was considered appropriate to re-examine the Sustainability Framework in order to ensure that it reflected comments made during the consultation of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Option version, and that it was sufficiently specific to Nottingham City. The revised framework also captured minor typographical errors.
- 4.2 A light touch approach was taken, given that it was based upon the SA Framework used in the process of appraising the Core Strategy, which was adopted in September 2014 which is also consistent with the approach taken across Nottinghamshire for other SAs. Appendix 1 sets out these minor changes.

Summary of Statutory Bodies Consultation Responses on the Revised Framework

- 4.3 The three statutory bodies made up of the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England were consulted on the revised framework in 2015. Positive responses were received from all three bodies with a summary of the responses detailed in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Summary of Statutory Bodies Consultation Responses to Revised SA framework

Environment Agency	Environment Agency welcomed the opportunity to comment on the revised framework confirming that the amendments on flood risk and water efficiency are welcomed and they had no concerns regarding the additional amendments.
Natural England	<p>Natural England confirmed that they welcomed the opportunity to comment on the amended Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the Nottingham City Local Plan: Part 2. They confirmed that they did not have any issues with the changes proposed which consist largely of moving indicators and decision-making criteria from one Sustainability Objective to another and the clarifications to some of the indicators. Their specific comments on some of the specific changes are detailed below.</p> <p>2. Health Fully support the link which has been made between health and the provision of greenspace.</p> <p>6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure Very much welcome the addition of the word Environment to the title of Objective 6 so that it now reads Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. Support also to the additional decision making criteria added in response to comments from the Environment Agency.</p>

	<p>7. Landscape & Townscape Welcome the expansion of this objective to ensure that full account is taken of the potential impact of development on local landscape and townscape character. Pleased to see the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment added as an indicator.</p> <p>11. Transport Support the proposal to add any significant increase in private car journeys to the decision making criteria for the transport objective as it will help to ensure that proper account is taken of the cumulative impact of development on air quality and the environment more generally.</p>
Historic England (previously known as English Heritage)	Historic England confirmed that they had no comments to make on the amendments to the SA framework.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Revised 2015)

4.4 Figure 16 provides the revised Framework. A track changes version of the Framework is provided in Appendix 2.

Figure 16: Revised SA Framework

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>1. Housing</p> <p>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
<p>2. Health</p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Nottingham's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect historic sites • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural heritage activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? • Will it protect and enhance the historical, geological and archaeological environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed heritage assets including Caves • Scheduled ancient monuments • Number of Museums
<p>4. Crime</p> <p>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Number of Noise complaints
<p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Access to Leisure centres • Access to Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation in voluntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities
<p>6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local Wildlife Sites (formerly known as Biological SINCs) • SSSIs

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>7. Landscape and Townscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the landscape and townscape character of Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it have an adverse impact on local landscape and townscape character? • Will it have an adverse effect on the openness and visual amenity of the Green Belt? • Will affect areas of public open space? • Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements? • Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment • Ancient Woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland
<p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of Nottingham including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it reduce Flood Risk? • Will it prevent the loss of high quality soils to development? • Will it improve water efficiency? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on Previously Developed Land (PDL) • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>10. Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop Nottingham's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use – renewables and petroleum products • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user • Renewable energy capacity installed by type
<p>11. Transport</p> <p>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 ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities? • Will it give rise to a significant net increase in private car journeys? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Change in road traffic mileage • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage • Road traffic levels
<p>12. Employment</p> <p>To create high quality employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate
<p>13. Innovation</p> <p>To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within Nottingham? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of 16-64 year olds with Level 2 qualifications or higher (5 GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent). Generally referred to as entry level qualifications • % of jobs in knowledge intensive industries • Number of graduates working in Nottingham/Notts 6 months after their graduation. • % of 16-64 year olds with Level 4 qualifications or higher (Degree level)

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? • Will it provide the required infrastructure? • Will it provide business/university clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed business development floorspace • Land developed for employment • Employment land lost • Employment land allocated • Profile of employment by sector

Key to Sustainability Appraisal Outcomes

4.5 The colour coding shown in Figure 17 is used throughout this document for the various sustainability appraisals that have been undertaken. The colour coding has been used to provide a visual summary of the overall results for each of the appraisals of the SA objectives.

Figure 17: Coding for Sustainability Appraisals

5	Very major/important positive
4	Major positive
3	Moderate to major positive
2	Moderate positive
1	Minor positive
0	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
-1	Minor negative
-2	Moderate negative
-3	Moderate to major negative
-4	Major negative
-5	Very major/important negative

Section 5: Approach to Policy and Site Appraisals

Approach taken to the Appraisal of Policies and Sites

- 5.1 The Publication Vision sustainability appraisals of sites and policies (see Appendix 6 to Appendix 7) have built on those previously undertaken for the SA of the Preferred Option of the LAPP as a starting point. On-going appraisal is a key principle of the SA process, where continual assessment and fine tuning can take account of changes to policy (both national and local), as well as any comments received through consultation. This process also allows the effects of new implemented development, or granted planning permissions, to be taken into account throughout the process and further refining of the SA objectives (see Section 4). It is these final appraisals that form the SA and comparison with previous appraisals is not possible due to the revised framework, change in circumstances and consistency with other appraisals.
- 5.2 SA assessments involve wide consideration of the many complex issues, with inter-relationships involved. Therefore, they can be subjective in nature. It should be recognised that inevitably, due to the nature of sustainability issues, qualitative and subjective elements, albeit based on professional judgement, were involved in the assessment of likely effects. Fortunately, the Sustainability Framework provides a strong point of reference to aid accurate assessment of proposals against each SA objectives. All possible measures have been taken to ensure that the assessments are internally consistent as possible, although SA relies on judgement at every stage.
- 5.3 The SA has only been undertaken to assess sites in the City area, so cannot be compared to SA's carried out by other Councils in their Part 2 Local Plans. Indeed, it is highly likely that sites assessed as less sustainable in a City context would be regarded as highly sustainable if measured against sites outside the City, elsewhere in Greater Nottingham, particularly for the Transport objective.
- 5.4 In addition, specialist and local knowledge and a wide variety of data sources, covering a range of development constraints, have been utilised to arrive at reasoned conclusions. Clearly the particular circumstances of individual policies and site specific issues for allocations requires unique consideration in each case. Cross checks of typologies were also undertaken to ensure that a consistent approach had been maintained throughout. Where negative impacts were anticipated, potential mitigation measures have been suggested. To help ensure that, where needed, development takes place, it is as sustainable as possible. This is particularly important for sites that score less well in the SA.
- 5.5 Whilst the sustainability of policies and sites has been scored, this is simply a visual representation of the outcome of assessment. In each case reference should be made to the commentary explaining the reasoning behind each predicted effect and mitigation, rather than simply looking at the scores in isolation, this is especially important where a number of factors, both positive and negative, are balanced against one another.

- 5.6 The Sustainability Appraisal process is informed by the best available information and data; however, data gaps and uncertainties can exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects. Impacts on biodiversity and cultural heritage, for example, will depend on more detailed information and studies perhaps at layout stage. These uncertainties and any difficulties encountered in undertaking the appraisal have been acknowledged in the appraisals where it has not been possible to predict the likely outcomes. However, wherever possible likely anticipated effects have been used to allow suitable analysis.
- 5.7 The following commentary is intended only to provide an understanding of the general approach taken when appraising the sustainability of sites and policies. It provides examples of the types of issues considered against each sustainability objective. It is important to note that this is not intended to be an absolute or exhaustive list of considerations made during appraisals. The starting point for assessment is the Decision Making Criteria in Figure 16, although these are prompts and help to ensure consistency, and are not intended to be a comprehensive checklist. In practice, consideration was given to each SA objective in the round weighing up all relevant considerations.
- 5.8 It is also important to understand that the Development Principles help to address some of the mitigation drawn out through this process which has resulted in amendments to the LAPP to increase sustainability (see Section 14).

Housing Objective

- 5.9 The most obvious factor directly affecting this objective would be where policies promote housing or residential use is proposed on site allocations. Allocations promoting new residential development would be likely to have a positive impact on this objective. In general, the anticipated scale of provision would influence the degree of positive impact anticipated. So, the higher the number of dwellings proposed, the greater the positive impact. The likelihood of policies or site proposals contributing towards the range of housing to meet the diversity of housing needs, including homes for the elderly, or affordable housing, would also make a positive contribution to the objective.

Health Objective

- 5.10 Everyone is potentially at risk from the effects of poor housing conditions. However, children, older people and those with chronic health problems are especially susceptible. There is clear evidence to link poor health with poor housing; for example the link between poorly heated accommodation and high blood pressure or circulatory problems in elderly occupiers; and a raised level of asthma and other respiratory conditions in children living in damp housing with high levels of mould growth.
- 5.11 A major current priority for Nottingham City is to withstand the effects of the downturn and to channel efforts into activity that creates employment and leads to economic growth. For housing partners this means making the best possible use of the opportunities for delivering new housing, improving

existing housing, supporting those people left most vulnerable by the downturn and ensuring that services are delivered in an efficient and effective manner, leading to the improvement of neighbourhoods. See the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Housing (2014).

- 5.12 Owing to the generally acknowledged correlation between the provision of good housing with health, policies or site allocations supporting the provision and quality of residential development were considered likely to result in positive impact on this objective. Similarly, development likely to result in the provision of new or enhanced open space or community facilities could also be considered likely to result in a positive impact. Conversely, reductions or diminution of these elements may have a detrimental impact on the Health objective. Proposals that were likely to result in decontamination of polluted land or contribute towards improvements in air quality may also be regarded as a beneficial factor to the objective. Policies safeguarding land for health, or indirectly promoting health (such as through the promotion of walking and cycling) would also be considered to result in positive impact.

Heritage Objective

- 5.13 Consideration was given to the presence of existing heritage assets, either within or in the vicinity of site allocations. The general condition of these assets, the site and surrounding area were reviewed and thought given to how the policies or uses proposed may give rise to harm or offer opportunities to enhance heritage assets. In very general terms, it was considered that development on a greenfield site near a heritage asset was likely to lead to negative impact, whereas development on a brownfield site may allow for enhancement of the setting of a heritage asset. Clearly though, this would all be subject to a variety of site specific issues involved. The Development Principles also sets out how heritage assets should be preserved or enhanced through development which should ensure mitigation for any negative affects identified through the SA can be addressed.

Crime Objective

- 5.14 The existing condition of sites was assessed, with current uses, levels of activity, and the relationship of the site with the surrounding area taken into account. The potential to make positive improvements which may address or minimise existing problems with, or perceptions of crime, through new development was considered. For example, a site containing one or more vacant buildings, and possibly subject to vandalism and fly tipping would perhaps benefit from the increased activity and natural surveillance likely to result from the increased activity that new development may result in. Policies which promoted good design were also considered to have potential for positive impact on this objective.

Social Objective

- 5.15 Policies and site allocations were assessed on the extent to which they would promote opportunities for social interaction, directly or indirectly. An example of a direct positive impact would be where sites allocations or policies protect or make provision for new enhanced community facilities. On such occasions a positive impact on this objective was considered likely. Reductions or diminution of existing facilities were thought likely to have a detrimental impact

on the objective. Where site allocations or policies were thought likely to result in large new residential developments, for example at PA11 Stanton Tip, it was considered the resulting developments would aid towards the creation of new communities or improved centres or settlements, supporting the objective.

Environment, Biodiversity, Green Infrastructure Objective

- 5.16 A wide ranging set of map based constraints information, including SSSI, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves, Tree Preservation Orders, etc. were used to assess each site allocation. The potential for policies and proposed uses to have a positive or negative impact on the objective were considered, taking account of existing site situations and anticipating opportunities to enhance, or identify potential harm to valued provision which may result.

Landscape & Townscape Objective

- 5.17 The overall appraisal balances the assessment of potential effects on both landscape and townscape and the scoring for this objective is a combination of both elements. The Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment was used to assess the potential impact on the Landscape element within Nottingham if the site in question is included in a Landscape Character Assessment boundary. Elsewhere, sites are considered to have a negligible impact on landscape, except for Stanton tip (due to the size, topography and as a result its prominence within the locality).
- 5.18 Local knowledge, supported by site visits, aided in the consideration of assessment of impact upon townscape. Generally there are many brownfield sites within the City which are either cleared or have derelict buildings on and therefore redevelopment should have a positive impact on these sites for this objective. Similarly sites in need of redevelopment such as Broadmarsh (PA67) or Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site (PA66) could have a very major impact on the townscape element of this objective.

Natural Resources & Flooding Objective

- 5.19 Flood risk maps were used to assess the potential impact of development on a site by site basis. In general, site allocations proposing new development were considered likely to result in the use of additional natural resources, however it was also anticipated that this development would benefit from modern sustainable design, materials and construction techniques.

Waste Objective

- 5.20 Development on greenfield sites was considered likely to result in net increases in waste produced, and consequently have a negative impact on the objective. Where development was proposed on brownfield sites, thought was given to the likely intensity and nature of existing uses and possible net increase/decrease in waste produced on site. Uses directly promoting waste treatment may have a positive impact, for instance, at the former Blenheim allotments allocation site, where the allocation reflected a planning permission granted for an energy from waste element. This was considered likely to make a positive contribution against the objective overall.

Energy & Climate Change Objective

- 5.21 Development of greenfield sites or intensification of existing uses on brownfield site were considered likely to increase the amount of energy required/used. The proximity to, and suitability for connection to the local District heating Network system were also considered. Similarly, opportunities for renewable energy proposals and the benefits of modern sustainable construction design methods were also considered. In addition, consideration has been given on large sites (eg PA11 Stanton Tip) which are of a scale to provide opportunities to incorporate sustainable features within their design, for example with the inclusion of small scale community energy generation.

Transport Objective

- 5.22 Policies which promote sustainable forms of transport and support associated infrastructure were considered likely to have a positive impact on the objective. The likelihood of additional vehicular trips being generated as a result of policies or site allocation was taken into account. Significant additional car borne trips were considered likely to have a negative impact on the objective, although the sustainability of each site allocation was also taken into account. Highly sustainable locations, such as Wilkinson Street, which is very well related to tram and bus stops, could minimise the adverse effect from anticipated additional car borne trips and therefore received positive scores. As part of this assessment the location of public transport facilities and frequency of these services was taken into account.

Employment Objective

- 5.23 Policies which protected or promoted employment land were considered likely to have a positive impact on this objective. Site allocations proposing new employment land were also likely to contribute positively. Anticipated loss of employment to alternate uses was viewed as being likely to have a negative impact on this objective. The extent of positive or negative impact was in part determined by the scale of employment gained or lost. Consideration was also given to the type of jobs likely to be created/lost.

Innovation Objective

- 5.24 Appraisals considered the likelihood of policies or site allocations resulting in new or enhanced facilities that could promote innovation in employment. This typically related to possible support or development associated with science parks, enterprise zones, conference facilities, creative industries or universities. Were such enhancements were considered likely, positive impact was recorded for this objective.

Economic Structure Objective

- 5.25 Consideration was given to the likelihood of provision of new, quality employment land, buildings or supporting infrastructure being created through policies or site allocations. Were such enhancements were considered likely, positive impact was recorded for this objective.

The Appraisals

5.26 It should be noted that the summaries of the appraisals for both LAPP policies (Section 9 on page 133) and LAPP sites (Section 10: Development Site Options and LAPP Site Appraisals on page 146) as well as sites not taken forward into the LAPP (Section 11 on page 181) are just that, and that for the full assessment including commentary and reasoning for the score given, the relevant appraisal found within the Appendix should be read.

Section 6: Testing the Nottingham City Core Strategy Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Local Plan (Core Strategy) Objectives

- 6.1 The Core Strategy sets out the Spatial Vision and Spatial Objectives for Greater Nottingham as well as core policies. These are consistent with the Nottingham Plan and National Planning Policy Guidance. The Spatial Vision sets out where Nottingham will be by the year 2028 and the twelve objectives seek to deliver the vision. The LAPP reflects and seeks to implement this vision and objectives.
- 6.2 The spatial objectives were appraised as part of the SA process for the Core Strategy. As these objectives are fundamental to the Core Strategy and the LAPP is in conformity with these objectives (in so far as they relate to Nottingham City) details of the objectives and the appraisals carried out on them in the Core Strategy SA are repeated below.
- 6.3 The Nottingham City Core Strategy objectives are set out below:

- i. **Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change:** 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 promoting the use of low carbon technologies.
- ii. **High quality new housing:** to manage an increase in the supply of housing to ensure local and regional housing needs are met, brownfield opportunities are maximised, regeneration aims are delivered, and to provide access to affordable and decent new homes. In doing so, there will be a rebalancing of the housing mix where required in terms of size, type and tenure, to maximise choice including family housing, supporting people into home ownership, providing for particular groups such as older people, and creating and supporting mixed and balanced communities.

New housing development within the built up areas of Nottingham will assist the regeneration at Boots within Nottingham City and Broxtowe Borough (including part of Severn Trent land), and at Stanton Tip and within the Waterside Regeneration Zone in Nottingham City. If viability issues can be overcome, Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm will be similarly regenerated. Some established residential areas such as parts of St Anns will be remodelled, with a new housing and population mix.

The built up area of Nottingham will be expanded with a Sustainable Urban Extension at Field Farm, Stapleford, in Broxtowe.

Sustainable Urban Extensions at Top Wighay Farm and Papplewick Lane to the north east of Hucknall (which is in Ashfield District), will support the regeneration of this Sub Regional Centre.

In other parts of the plan areas, the Key Settlements of Awsworth, Bestwood Village, Brinsley, Calverton, Eastwood, Kimberley (including Nuthall and Watnall) and Ravenshead and will be developed to make the best of their accessibility to services and infrastructure capacity.

- iii. **Economic prosperity for all:** to ensure economic growth is as equitable as possible, and that a more knowledge based economy is supported, in line with the aims of Science City, and enhancing the Core City role of the Nottingham conurbation. Supporting, developing and enhancing the City Centre by providing for new office, commercial, residential and other uses especially through the development of the Regeneration Zones and where proposed, within Sustainable Urban Extensions. Maximising the opportunities associated with the Enterprise Zone at Boots campus, Beeston Business Park, MediPark and Nottingham Science Park. Creating the conditions for all 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.
- iv. **Flourishing and vibrant town centres:** to create the conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and other centres, through providing for retail, employment, social, cultural and other appropriate uses, accessibility improvements, environmental improvements, and town centre regeneration measures. To facilitate the redevelopment of both the Broadmarsh and Victoria Shopping Centres within the City Centre and improvements to vitality and viability of the town centres of Arnold and Beeston. Bulwell will see significant development and enhancement with its role changed from District Centre to a Town Centre. Other centres, such as Eastwood and Sherwood will continue to provide for more localised needs.
- v. **Regeneration:** to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, for instance in the designated Regeneration Zones, and at the Enterprise Zone including the Boots site. To 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.
- vi. **Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness:** to preserve and enhance the distinctive natural and built heritage, by protecting and enhancing the historic environment, by promoting high quality locally distinct design, and by valuing the countryside for its productive qualities and ensuring its landscape character is maintained and enhanced. Strategic historic assets will be protected including Wollaton Park, Nottingham Castle and Newstead Abbey.

- vii. **Strong, safe and cohesive communities:** to create the conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive by providing appropriate facilities, encouraging people to express their views (for instance on these Core Strategies), by designing out crime and by respecting and enhancing local distinctiveness.
- viii. **Health and well being:** to create the conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing, and working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities especially where required by new development and through the integration of health and service provision, and by improving access to cultural, leisure and lifelong learning activities.
- ix. **Opportunities for all:** to give all children and young people the best possible start in life by providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities, for instance through improving existing or providing new schools (eg at Top Wighay Farm, north of Hucknall) and academies, and to meet the needs of older and disabled people, especially through providing appropriate housing opportunities.
- x. **Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel:** to ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable way, reducing the need to travel especially by private car, by encouraging convenient and reliable transport systems, through implementing behavioural change measures, and encouraging new working practices such as use of IT and home working. To aid the planned growth, strategic transport improvements will be completed, including the expansion of the NET including new routes to Chilwell and Clifton and major highway network improvements including the Nottingham Ring Road scheme and widening of A453.
- xi. **Protecting and improving natural assets:** to improve and provide new Green Infrastructure, including open spaces, by enhancing and developing the network of multi functional green spaces, by improving access and environmental quality, and by ensuring an increase in biodiversity for instance through the development of the Sherwood Forest Regional Park and Trent River Park.
- xii. **Timely and viable infrastructure:** to make the best use of existing, and provide new and improved physical and social infrastructure, where required to support housing and economic growth, and make sure it is sustainable. This will be funded through existing mechanisms, such as the investment plans of utility providers, Regional Funding Allocation and the New Growth Point, and through developer contributions. The Councils intend to develop Community Infrastructure Levies to support the delivery of new infrastructure.

Appraisal Findings of Spatial Objectives Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.4 The SA process for the Core Strategy involved testing the 12 draft Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework. This ensured that any incompatibility could be addressed as the Core Strategy developed.
- 6.5 Figure 18 summarises the appraisal findings and Figure 19 shows the compatibility matrix of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and the Core Strategy objectives.

Figure 18: Appraisal Findings of Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework

SA Objective	Findings of Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework
<p>1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the plan areas</p>	<p>The Core Strategy plans spatially for timely and viable infrastructure to support housing but delivery is dependent on implementation of the plans of the Councils' development partners throughout Area. Good housing is known to be significant to health and access to other opportunities in life. The Councils acknowledge the uncertain impacts on natural assets and existing heritage in Greater Nottingham of new housing (which will depend on the specific sites selected) and will mitigate harm where reasonable.</p>
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>The appraisal shows that the Core Strategies are able to support the health objective, particularly through the enhancement of natural assets including green infrastructure for recreation, and providing high quality new housing.</p>
<p>3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the plan areas heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)</p>	<p>The Core Strategies is shown to have an uncertain effect on the sustainable heritage objective with respect to any development as it depends whether the development is heritage led or integrated with the existing heritage, or other objectives are given priority on site; although policy will be prepared to mitigate the impact of development on heritage specifically.</p>

SA Objective	Findings of Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework
<p>4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective 4 seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident such as high quality housing incorporating crime prevention features to provide a safe secure built environment, inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community to tackle anti-social behaviour and a network of multi functional green spaces to increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities.</p>
<p>5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the plan areas</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective 5 seeks to promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the area. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive, town centre improvements or regeneration schemes would secure investment into an area and provide highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for the local community.</p>
<p>6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the plan areas</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective 6 seeks to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across the Area. This sustainability objective is covered by some of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a level of compatibility evident. It is uncertain what impacts new housing, economic growth and transport systems will have upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. However a high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design and a network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure and the threat of new housing, economic growth and transport systems could be minimised and turned into a 'positive implication'.</p>
<p>7. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan areas, including heritage and its setting</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective 7 seeks the protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape of the area. There is a high degree of synergy between Sustainability Objective 7 and draft Core Strategies objectives relating to the protection of natural assets, the individual/historic character and local distinctiveness of the area. The objective is also strongly compatible with the principles of environmentally responsible developments addressing climate change.</p>

SA Objective	Findings of Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework
<p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 which seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area is generally compatible with the Core Strategies Objectives. Reducing the causes of climate change and providing new Green Infrastructure (Core Strategies Objectives 10 and 11) directly relate to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective and are therefore highly compatible. By addressing these environmental factors a high degree of compatibility is also evident between Core Strategies Objective 8 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. However, there are some areas of uncertainty identified through the process for instance Core Strategies Objective 7 tries to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources and the effects of this objective are therefore deemed to be uncertain. But overall there is a good degree of compatibility between the Core Strategies Objectives and this Sustainability Appraisal Objective.</p>
<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<p>Assessing the Core Strategies Objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances, for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategies Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.</p>

SA Objective	Findings of Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework
<p>10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objective 10 which seeks to minimise energy usage is comprehensively covered by the Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Not only does Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, but the drive towards high quality design and sustainable transportation systems supports the energy agenda. One area of uncertainty which was identified through the process was the acknowledgement that due to the amount of new development particularly housing which is planned through the Core Strategies, there will be corresponding and inevitable impact/ drain on energy supply. Having said this, with housing numbers already identified in the RSS and a belief in low to zero carbon development which incorporates renewable energy supply, this threat could be adequately minimised and even turned into a positive connotation.</p>
<p>11. 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 ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objective 11 which seeks to encourage the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport are sufficiently compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Core Strategies Objective 4 (which promotes excellent transport system) and CS Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Furthermore, the process revealed just how important transport is to the range of objectives, notably the links with flourishing town centres and successful regeneration initiatives, with compatibility evident on all but one of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Indeed, the one area of uncertainty which was identified was the acknowledgement that the economy relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles for labour, materials and goods. Nevertheless, effects of this could be minimised with the Core Strategies giving careful consideration to providing employment generating development in accessible and sustainable locations, more sustainable transport systems including strategic rail freight distribution.</p>

SA Objective	Findings of Spatial Objectives against the SA Framework
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. High quality employment opportunities would result from the delivery of physical infrastructure, development of social infrastructure (e.g. training and education), regeneration, improved health and well being. All of these are Core Strategies objectives. Although new working practices such as use of IT and home working can reduce the need to travel to work, there is an uncertain relationship between this objective and the creation of new employment as some businesses will always have to use vehicles as part of their operation and function.</p>
<p>13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. This is because many of the objectives will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.</p>
<p>14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. It directly compliments the Core Strategies objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.</p>

Figure 19: Sustainability Appraisal and Aligned Core Strategies Objectives Compatibility Matrix

		Refined Sustainability Appraisal Objectives													
		1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	7. Landscape	8. Natural Resources and Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
Revised Core Strategies Objectives	i. Climate Change	+	+	+	-	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	?	++	++
	ii. Housing	++	++	-	++	-	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
	iii. Prosperity	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	++	++	++
	iv. Town Centres	+	?	?	+	++	-	+	?	?	+	++	++	+	+
	v. Regeneration	+	+	?	++	++	+	?	?	?	+	++	+	+	+
	vi. Local Distinctiveness	?	-	++	-	-	-	++	+	+	-	+	+	?	?
	vii. Communities	+	+	?	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	viii. Health	++	++	?	+	++	+	+	++	?	+	++	+	+	-
	ix. Opportunities	++	+	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	+	+
	x. Transport	+	+	?	+	-	?	+	+	?	++	++	?	+	++
	xi. Green Infrastructure	?	++	+	+	-	++	++	++	-	-	+	?	-	?
	xii. Infrastructure	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	++

Key

++	strongly compatible
+	compatible
?	uncertain
-	no relationship

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Section 7: Assessment of a ‘No LAPP’ Scenario

- 7.1 The SEA Directive requires an assessment to be made of the ‘do nothing’ or ‘business as usual’ approach in the plan area without the implementation of the LAPP. The baseline indicators and data established in Section 3 and Appendix 3 details the current picture in the plan area.
- 7.2 The business as usual approach has been considered by projecting forward the planning framework over the life of the plan taking into account the likely planning decisions that would be made in the absence of the Lapp but with the National Planning Policy Framework and the adoption of Core Strategy in 2014. The 2005 Nottingham Local Plan Saved policies predate the NPPF, as it had an end date of 2011 and although policies have been ‘saved’, these will become increasingly out-dated. In light of these factors the Saved Policies of the 2005 Local Plan have not been taken into account in the appraisal.
- 7.3 The sustainability appraisal objectives and scoring has been used to structure this description of the business as usual approach as shown in Figure 20 and the associated commentary below. Please also refer to the Key in Figure 17 on page 108.

Figure 20: Sustainability Appraisal of ‘No LAPP’ Scenario

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources and Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
‘No LAPP’ Scenario	-4	-3	-2	-1	-3	-3	-3	-1	-3	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2

1. Housing = Major negative

- 7.4 The lack of allocations for housing could mean that the ability to meet housing targets could be adversely affected as time progresses. Without the LAPP, the National Planning Policy Framework would provide a presumption in favour of sustainable development and the Council could have less influence on the distribution of housing which might end up being developed in more unsustainable locations. It may also be difficult to control the type of housing coming forward meaning that the Council’s aim of increasing the

supply of family housing could be lost. In addition, there could be less control of the location of student accommodation, less rebalancing of communities and limited ability to secure affordable housing as part of the development process. Ability to plan other more specialist housing needs of the older people, other vulnerable groups and for hostel accommodation could also be difficult to achieve.

2. Health = Moderate to major negative

- 7.5 Lack of detailed policies covering developer contributions could provide less opportunity for creation of good quality and adequate facilities due to the ad hoc nature of development which could lead to housing in areas not well served by health and social care infrastructure and the inability to secure new or enhanced facilities.

3. Heritage = Moderate negative

- 7.6 Without the LAPP and new allocations and Policies Map designations there may be added pressure to develop on land that could have an impact on Listed Buildings and other heritage assets including the caves within the City Centre.

4. Crime = Minor negative

- 7.7 Without the requirements for crime prevention measures set out in the LAPP, in particular within Policy DE1 (enhance community safety, crime prevention and street activity), schemes could come forward that may not address this important issue fully.

5. Social = Moderate to major negative

- 7.8 Lack of detailed policies including the protection of open space and a policy on securing developer contributions could result in both the loss of open space (formal and informal) and the inability to secure new or enhanced facilities.

6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI = Moderate to major negative

- 7.9 Lack of detailed policies may lead to pressure for development of open spaces within urban areas and greenfield land outside of these areas which could have negative impacts on biodiversity. In addition, there may be less opportunity for GI creation and enhancement.

7. Landscape & Townscape = Moderate to major negative

- 7.10 Without detailed policies there may be an increase in planning applications proposing to build on open spaces within urban areas and greenfield land outside of these areas. This could have a negative impact on both landscape and townscape, particularly resulting in over intensive development within the urban area.

8. Natural Resources & Flooding = Minor negative

- 7.11 National policies will still seek to prevent development in high flood risk areas. The NPPF requires that safeguarding of minerals is addressed within Local Plans. Without a minerals safeguarding policy it would be difficult to ensure that minerals resource is safeguarded.

9. Waste = Moderate to major negative

- 7.12 It is acknowledged that there is likely to be a negative impact on this objective even with LAPP policies therefore without the LAPP in place there is the potential that the impacts could be greater with more ad hoc development resulting.

10. Energy & Climate Change = Moderate negative

- 7.13 National standards will still be applied. Opportunities for low carbon/renewable energy generation schemes on new allocations however may not be promoted to the same extent.

11. Transport = Moderate to major negative

- 7.14 Lack of detailed policies could limit the opportunity for transport improvements which may be secured through allocations. There may also be a lot of unplanned growth with a general lack of land use/transport integration.

12. Employment = Moderate to major negative

- 7.15 There may be pressure to release good quality employment land for alternative uses without the protection afforded by policies in the LAPP. In addition, allocations for employment sites would not come forward. Overall this could result in not enough employment land and jobs being provided to meet the needs of the City's population.

13. Innovation = Moderate negative

- 7.16 There may be pressure to release good quality employment land for alternative uses without the protection afforded by policies in the LAPP. This could lead to a lack of good quality employment sites to meet business needs in the longer term including for office floor space, science and technology.

14. Economic Structure = Moderate negative

- 7.17 There may be pressure to release good quality employment land for alternative uses without the protection afforded by policies in the LAPP. This could reduce the scope for the economy to diversify (lack of office floor space, science and technology, clusters etc).

Findings of a 'No LAPP' Scenario

- 7.18 In conclusion, the 'No LAPP' scenario has been assessed as having negative sustainability effects. Importantly Housing and Employment have been assessed as major negative and moderate to major negative due to the risk of not meeting housing and employment targets and a lack of control over distribution through the unplanned approach and the attendant risk of not enough jobs being created to meet the needs of the population. In addition there would be lack of control over the type of housing and the ability to secure developer contributions/ affordable housing. The effect on Transport and Energy and Climate Change have also been assessed as negative as a lack of detailed policies may limit the opportunities for renewable energy generation and low carbon schemes and could limit the

opportunities for transport improvements that should be secured from development proposals with the LAPP in place.

- 7.19 The existing planning framework across the plan area is increasingly becoming out-of-date and the above assessment of the business as usual or no LAPP shows that there are significant adverse implications of not replacing the LAPP with an up-to-date framework. The implementation of the LAPP therefore provides significant benefits by ensuring the needs of the plan area can be achieved, that more local policy ambitions can be met and importantly that the level of required growth can be accommodated sustainably.

Section 8: Developing and Appraising Reasonable Alternatives to LAPP Policies

- 8.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires coverage of the effects of “reasonable alternatives”, or options. This is an important part of both the plan-making and SA process.
- 8.2 The role of the SA is to assist decision making in choosing option(s) by highlighting the sustainability implications of each. The assessment of options should be a continual process, starting from the options put forward at scoping stages, all the way through to the options being worked into the draft Development Plan Document for publication. Certain options or sites may come out of the SA process as favourable, but it may be concluded that they cannot be taken forward/allocated for other reasons outside of the SA process, including for example, deliverability issues.
- 8.3 The appraisal of each option involved:
- predicting and appraising the significant effects of the options;
 - considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial impacts; and
 - developing and refining the options for the LAPP.
- 8.4 The previous SAs for the LAPP have been produced alongside the Issues and Options and also the Preferred Options stages of the document and these appraised the options that were being considered at that time. This SA is for the Publication Version of the plan but it is still important and a requirement of the SA process to consider reasonable alternatives to both policies and sites.
- 8.5 Section 7 has already considered no plan scenarios. The potential for other alternatives has been considered with reference to the content of NPPF, NPPG and the adopted Core Strategy. These documents set the context and scope for plan making. The Core Strategy confirms that certain issues will be dealt within in the Part 2 Local Plan. Following careful review of these documents it is considered that the scope for alternative options is limited.

Reasonable Alternatives to Policies of the Publication Version of the LAPP

- 8.6 Appendix 5 sets out the NPPF (including National Planning Policy Guidance) and Core Strategy context for the LAPP policies. .
- 8.7 It is considered that there are only 2 policies within the LAPP for which there are potential alternatives. These are:
- Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre
 - Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning (relating to parking guidance only)

8.8 Separate appraisals have been carried out for both of these policies including the alternative policy approach. The detailed appraisals of the two options, LAPP approach and Alternative Approach are set out within Appendix 6. Set out below are comparison tables of the results of the two approaches.

Comparison of Alternative Approach to Policy LS1

8.9 Figure 21 shows the two appraisals undertaken for Policy LS1 to show the overall difference between the LAPP approach and the alternative approach which involves omitting criterion g) of the policy.

8.10 The policy relating to criterion g) states that:

“Outside the City Centre, as shown on the accompanying Policies Map, planning permission will be granted for development involving food and drink uses (Use Class A3, A4 and A5) and licensed entertainment venues where:

g) in the case of an A5 (hot food takeaway use), it is located within an existing Centre or at least 400 metres from a school or it can be clearly demonstrated that the proposal will not have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.”

Figure 21: Comparison of Alternative Approach to Policy LS1 (criteria g)

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre (LAPP approach with Criteria G)	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	?	?	1	1	0	0
Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre (Alternative approach with Criteria G)	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	?	?	1	1	0	0

8.11 The appraisals show that the difference between the two appraisals is an impact on the health objective. If criterion g) is retained a more positive impact on health is achieved. If the criterion is omitted, the health benefits of

the remaining criteria are still recorded, but the outcome is less positive. This criterion has been retained in the final policy as it delivers a more positive outcome and helps to address the wider health objectives of the City Council and its partners.

Alternative Approach to Policy TR1

- 8.12 Figure 22 shows the two appraisals done for Policy TR1 to show the overall difference between the LAPP approach and the alternative approach which involves not using parking guidance.
- 8.13 Criterion 1a) of Policy TR1 requires that consideration be given to detailed guidelines set out in Appendix 1 of the LAPP, which provides a range of guidance on appropriate levels of vehicle parking by land uses.

Figure 22: Comparison of Alternative Approach to Policy TR1 (parking guidance)

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning (LAPP approach with parking guidance)	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning (alternative approach without parking guidance)	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

- 8.14 Given that provision of parking standards is an option for LPA's an assessment of the policy omitting parking guidance has been undertaken which involves omitting criterion 1a) of the policy.
- 8.15 The appraisals show that the difference between the two appraisals is an impact on the Transport objective. If criterion 1a) is retained a more positive impact on Transport is achieved. If the criterion is removed, the transport benefits of the remaining policy are still recorded, but the outcome is less positive. This criterion has been retained in the final policy as it delivers a more positive outcome and provides a greater degree of guidance on sustainable approaches to parking provision.

Findings of SA on Reasonable Alternatives to LAPP Policies

- 8.16 Appendix 5 shows that there are only 2 policies where it is considered the NPPF and/or the Core Strategy does not support a particular LAPP policy. Where there is a reasonable alternative approach the appraisals in Figure 21 and Figure 22 have shown that each policy and therefore the plan is likely to be more sustainable having the policy as wording in the Publication Version.

Section 9: Appraisal of LAPP Policies

- 9.1 Detailed in Figure 22 is a summary of the key findings for the appraisals on each of the LAPP policies. The full appraisals for each policy can be found in Appendix 6.

Figure 23: Summary of SA Findings for LAPP Policies

Policy	Summary of SA findings
Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective as well as a Major positive outcome for Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Moderate positive effects were predicted for the Housing, Health, Waste and Economic Structure objectives, alongside a minor positive outcome for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective and a moderate to major positive effect also predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Waste and Economic Structure objectives alongside minor positive impacts for the Housing, Health, and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy CC3: Water	A major positive impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & flooding objective, with moderate positive outcomes also predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. A minor positive outcome was expected for the Housing objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Employment objective, with further major positive outcomes also predicted for the Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A moderate positive outcome was identified for the Health objective, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Crime and Social objective. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with further minor negative outcomes predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding and Transport objectives.
Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates	A Major positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Economic Structure objectives, as well as minor positive impacts for the Crime, Natural Resources & Flooding and Innovation objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-	Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and landscape &

Policy	Summary of SA findings
Employment Uses	Townscape objectives, alongside minor positive effects predicted for the Health, Crime, Natural Resources & Flooding, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. A possible minor negative impact was predicted against the Employment objective.
Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Innovation objective, alongside moderate positive effects for the Health and Employment objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Transport objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	Moderate to major positive outcomes were predicted for the Social, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Minor positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health, Heritage, and Crime objectives. A moderate negative impact was anticipated against the Waste objective, with further minor negative impacts expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Energy & Climate Change objectives.
Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages	Moderate positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Crime, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages	Moderate positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Crime, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, with more minor positive effects anticipated for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH5: Independent Retail Clusters	Minor positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Social, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Economic Structure objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH6: Food and Drink Uses and	A moderate to major positive effect was identified for the Crime objective, alongside

Policy	Summary of SA findings
High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre	minor positive outcomes for the Health, Social and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective. Further minor positive outcomes were identified for the Crime, Social and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy SH8: Markets	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Social objective, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Health, Transport and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with more minor positive impacts suggested for the Health, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & flooding, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact was identified against the waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	Very major positive impacts were identified for the Housing and Transport objectives, as well as major positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape and Employment objectives, moderate to major positive impacts for Social and Economic Structure objectives. The Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI and Innovation objectives were considered likely to benefit from a moderate positive impact, with a more minor positive effect suggested for the Natural Resources & flooding objective. A Moderate to major negative impact was predicted for the Waste objective as well as a moderate negative impact against the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	A very major positive effect was identified for the Housing objective. Major positive outcomes were also predicted for the Transport, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major positive impact were considered likely for the

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	Landscape & Townscape and Innovation objectives. The Heritage, Crime and Social objectives were considered likely to benefit from moderate positive impacts with minor positive outcomes suggested for the Health and Natural Resources & flooding objectives. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective and a moderate negative impact for the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Transport objective as well as moderate to major positive effects for the Heritage, Social and landscape & Townscape objectives. The Housing and Employment objectives were considered likely to result in moderate positive outcomes with more minor positive effects identified for the Health, Crime and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE5: Royal Quarter	A major positive effect was identified for some the Transport objective, as well as moderate to major positive impacts for the Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. The Heritage, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives were predicted to benefit from moderate positive outcomes, with minor positive effects also predicted for the Housing, Health, heritage, and Crime objectives. The Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered likely to result in moderate negative impacts. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.
Policy RE6: The Boots Site	A very major positive impact was forecast for the Housing objective. A major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were also identified for the Health and Social objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, objective. Moderate to major negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources and Waste objectives, with moderate and minor negative impacts identified against the Energy and Transport objectives, respectively. Mitigation

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE7: Stanton Tip	The proposal for a mix of uses could have a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, having the potential to provide a significant number of new dwellings. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with other minor positives identified for Health and Crime. A potential Moderate to major negative impact was identified for the Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, landscape. A major negative outcome against the Waste objective, and moderate to major impact against the Energy & Climate change objective were considered likely, with a moderate negative impact against Landscape & Townscape, and more minor negative outcomes against Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy RE8: Waterside	A very major positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective with further moderate to major positive impacts suggested for the Social, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Health Crime, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Heritage objective. Moderately negative effects were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor negative impact also predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding. Mitigation measures have been suggested for possible negative outcomes.
Policy HO1: Housing Mix	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, alongside minor positive effects for the Health and Social objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3) suitable for Family Occupation	A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with a minor positive effect for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HO3: Affordable Housing	A very major positive effect was identified for the Housing objective, alongside a

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	moderate positive impact for the Social objective and a minor positive effect predicted for the Health objective. No negative effects were identified.
Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	A major positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective, a moderate to major positive outcome for the Health objective and a moderate positive impact for the Social objective. Transport and Employment objectives were expected to benefit from minor positive impacts. The Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were viewed likely to receive minor negative effects. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	A major positive effect was predicted for the Housing objective, with a moderate to major positive effect predicted for the Transport objective. The Social objective was considered likely to benefit from a moderate positive impact, alongside minor positive impacts for Health, Crime, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	A major positive effect on the Housing objective was predicted, as well as moderate positive impacts for the Social and Transport objectives. The Health and Crime objectives were considered likely to receive minor positive benefits. Moderate negative effects were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy DE1: Building Design and Use	A very major effect was predicted for the Landscape and Townscape objective. Moderate to major outcomes were predicted for the Housing, Crime and Social objectives, with a moderate positive impact for Health and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Heritage, Natural Resources & flooding, Waste and Economic Structure objectives. No negative impacts were predicted.
Policy DE2: Context and Place Making	A very major positive effect was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective. Moderate to major positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Crime, Social and Transport objectives. Further moderate positive impacts were predicted for the

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	Health, Heritage, and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives with minor positive effects also predicted for the Energy & Climate Change and Economic Structure objectives. No negative effects were predicted.
Policy DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	A moderate to major positive effect was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor positive effects identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Social and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, a moderate positive impact for the Social objective, with minor positive impacts predicted for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy DE5: Shopfronts	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Crime, and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with a moderate positive impact identified for the Heritage objective and a minor positive impact for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy DE6: Advertisements	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Heritage objective, with minor positive impacts identified for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	The Heritage objective was considered likely to benefit from very major positive benefit, with a moderate to major effect considered likely for the Landscape & Townscape objective, and minor positive outcome also predicted for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy HE2: Caves	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Heritage objective, with a minor positive outcome also suggested for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Health objective, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Crime objective. Minor positive effects were anticipated for the Housing, Social, Transport and Employment objectives. The

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered to be unknown.
Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education	Moderate to major positive impacts have been identified for the Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Social, Transport and Employment objectives. A minor positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective. A minor negative impact was predicted for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Transport objectives. A moderate positive impact was indicated for the Innovation objective. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Housing, Employment, and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact for the waste objective was predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy LS4: Public Houses outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with a minor positive impact for the Heritage objective. No negative impacts were anticipated.
Policy LS5: Community Facilities	A very major positive impact was predicted for the Social objective, with a moderate to major positive impact predicted for the Health objective. Minor positive objectives were identified for the Crime and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning	A major positive impact on the transport objective was identified. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor positive impact also predicted for the Heritage, and Landscape and Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy TR2: The Transport Network	A very major positive impact was indicated for the transport objective. Other moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Housing, Health, Landscape & Townscape, and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Social and Energy & Climate change objectives. The impact on the Heritage and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives was considered unknown. A moderate to

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	major negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy TR3: Cycling	Moderate to major positives were predicted for the Health and Transport objectives. No negative effects were identified.
Policy EN1: Development of Open Space	A major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives, with moderate to major positive impacts also predicted for Health, Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate positive impact was identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. No negative impacts were predicted.
Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with further moderate positive impacts predicted for the health, Social and landscape & Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds	Major positive effects were identified for the Health and Social objectives, alongside moderate positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor positive outcome was suggested for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy EN4: Allotments	The Health and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive effects. Other moderate positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Social, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor positive effects were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. No negative impacts were anticipated.
Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Alongside a moderate positive impact for the Transport objective, minor positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Social, and natural Resources & Flooding objectives. No negative impacts were envisaged.
Policy EN6: Biodiversity	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with moderate positive outcomes also anticipated for the Health,

Policy	Summary of SA findings
	Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor positive effects were also suggested for the Social and Energy & Climate Change objectives. No negative impacts were anticipated.
Policy EN7: Trees	A major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with moderate positive impacts also envisaged for the Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor positive effects were identified for the Health and Heritage objectives. No negative effects were identified.
Policy MI1: Minerals Safeguarding Area	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with a minor positive outcome also predicted for the Employment objective. No negative impacts were predicted.
Policy MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor positive outcomes were predicted for the Health, Heritage, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy MI3: Hydrocarbons	A minor positive effect was identified for the Employment objective. Minor negative impacts were predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & flooding objectives. The outcome for the Energy & Climate Change was considered to be unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.
Policy IN1: Telecommunications	A moderate positive effects was identified for the Heritage objectives. No negative impacts were identified.
Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution	A major positive impact was predicted for the Health objective, with a moderate to major positive impact indicated for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Additionally, a moderate positive impact was identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, alongside a minor positive impact for the Housing objective. No negative impacts were anticipated.

Policy	Summary of SA findings
Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances	A major positive effect was expected for the Health objective. No negative impacts were identified.
IN4: Developer Contributions	The Housing objective was considered likely to benefit from a very major positive effect, with a major positive impact also anticipated for the Health objective and a moderate to major positive impact for the Social objective. Further moderate positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Transport, Employment and Innovation objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

Findings of the SA of Policies

- 9.2 The vast majority of policies have been found to be sustainable when assessed against the 14 Sustainability Appraisal objectives. Where likely negative impacts are anticipated, mitigation has been suggested to help address these issues. Additionally, where negative impacts were identified, consideration has been given as to whether rewording the policy could avoid or reduce any effects whilst maintaining the policy aims. Section 13 goes on to consider the cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts of the LAPP policies and site allocations.

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Section 10: Development Site Options and LAPP Site Appraisals

Reasonable Alternatives to Sites Allocations in the Publication Version of the LAPP

- 10.1 The Core Strategy SA considered in detail the options, and the reasons for choosing the preferred options. These included the:
 - A. Housing growth options
 - B. Growth scenarios including growth options for Rushcliffe
 - C. Spatial options
 - D. Employment growth options
 - E. Alternative approaches to policies, where relevant
- 10.2 Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and given that the LAPP has to be in conformity to the Core Strategy it is not necessary to assess any further the strategic options unless there was a formally decision to start a review of the Part 1 Local Plan. In the absence of any substantial evidence to show the Core Strategy options are no longer appropriate (with the exception outline below in para 10.3). It is therefore given that the proposed level of housing in the Core Strategy does not need to be reconsidered and that these are fixed (see Section 7 of the Core Strategy SA).
- 10.3 The Core Strategy states that Nottingham should provide a minimum of 253,000 square metres of additional office and for 12 hectares of new industrial and warehousing land. The Employment Land Forecasting Study (July 2015) updates the evidence supporting the Core Strategy, and sets out employment land ('B' uses - office, industrial and warehousing) requirements for Greater Nottingham, whilst the Employment Background Paper (2015) includes an agreed approach to distributing those needs between the relevant Councils. Provision is made for a minimum of 253,000 square metres of additional office floorspace and for 25 hectares of new industrial and warehousing land to help meet the needs of expanding or relocating indigenous businesses and for inward investment.
- 10.4 The increase in new industrial and warehousing land does not have any reasonable alternatives, since the NPPF states that to help achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business (para 40) and that Local Plans should assess the existing and future supply of land available for economic development and its sufficiency and suitability to meet the identified needs. However, each site including industrial or warehousing development as an allocation or development option has been separately appraised.
- 10.5 The allocations (PA1-85) within the LAPP will help to achieve the level of growth. Appendix 7 provides the appraisals for all the allocations within the LAPP. However, a summary of the key findings from the SA process is provided for each site in Figure 24 on page 148.

- 10.6 The scale of development needs set out in the Core Strategy mean that consideration of alternative sites to accommodate those needs must be considered in the light of the heavily built up nature and constrained boundaries of Nottingham City, and the consequently limited availability of reasonable alternative sites. The approach has therefore been to appraise all the sites promoted for inclusion in the LAPP either by the City Council itself or through representations at the stages of the LAPP preparation.
- 10.7 The SA appraisals were then a key factor in making planning judgments over which sites were most appropriate as allocations for inclusion in the LAPP. The appraisals themselves were not the sole factor taken into account however, other considerations such as deliverability and policy objectives were also weighed in the balance. As a result, there may be instances where sites performed positively in the SA, but have not been taken forward into the LAPP due to the weight given by other factors, and equally, sites which perform less positively may be included as allocations in the LAPP.
- 10.8 Section 11 looks at the allocations not taken forward and provides summaries of the main SA findings (in Figure 25) with the appraisals for each site not taken forward in Appendix 8.

Site Names and Reference Numbers

- 10.9 Site names and addresses have been updated through the various stages of the plan process. Site prefixes have been changed to distinguish between each stage as follows:
- DS - Development Site at Issues and Options Stage
 - LA - Land Allocation Preferred Options Stage
 - PA – Publication Allocation
- 10.10 In each appraisal the previous reference numbers where relevant have been included. The appraisals are referenced with the PA (Publication Version ref) followed by the LA (Preferred Options) and then DS (Issues and Options). For allocated sites the final Publication Version site name is used.
- 10.11 The conclusion column brings together information from the site assessments, Sustainability Appraisal, Green Belt assessment, EQIA and national policy considerations and sets out a summary of the primary considerations in selecting each of the PA site allocations.

Figure 24: Summary of SA Findings for LAPP Sites

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
PA1 Bestwood Road - Former Bestwood Day Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	The site could provide housing on Previously Developed Land, with minor positive impacts identified for the Housing, Health, Crime and Landscape and Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives, with a minor negative impact suggested for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.	Brownfield site with regeneration opportunities. Close to residential development and local open space. Small part of area at flood risk – but scope to focus development on area of low flood risk and provide enhanced GI on areas of highest flood risk with creation of green corridors to link to Local Wildlife sites. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA2 Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space.	The development proposed could result in significant positive impacts. A major positive impact was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective, with moderate to major positive impacts also identified for the Waste and Innovation objectives. The Employment and Economic Structure objectives were considered likely to receive moderate positive effects, with a further minor positive impact expected for the crime objective. A moderate to major negative impact was identified against the Transport objective, a moderate negative effect against the Environment. Biodiversity & GI objective and minor negative impacts against the Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.	Generally positive SA. Planning permission was granted in 2014 for the development of a 160,000 Energy from Waste Facility, R&D, manufacturing and offices. The proposed employment /energy production use would be compatible with nearby uses, subject to an acceptable layout/treatment, including to the boundary with the adjacent golf course to the north (within adjacent district). Suitable for allocation for employment use particularly in light of planning status of site.
PA3 Eastglade, Top Valley - Former Eastglade School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family	The proposed use was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact on the Housing objective, with a moderate positive effect also likely to be felt by the Health objective. More minor positive	Generally positive SA. Largely cleared brownfield site, low flood risk and located within a residential area – suitable for residential development. Development provides opportunities for creation of publicly

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	impacts were anticipated for the Crime, Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with more minor negative effects predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts identified against the sustainability objectives.	accessibility open space. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA4 Linby Street/Filey Street for Employment (B1 and B8), residential (C3, predominantly family housing), retail (A1).	Significant benefit of reusing brownfield site in an accessible location. The proposal was considered to provide a moderate to major positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective alongside moderate positive benefits for the Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive impacts were identified for Housing, Health and Crime objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with further minor negative impacts also identified against the Waste and Environment & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been set out for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site with significant regeneration potential. The site is well placed for public transport bus tram and rail connections all nearby. Excellent access to services and facilities at the nearby Bulwell Town Centre. Comprehensive redevelopment could result in significant environmental as well as economic benefits and result in proposals which address significant flood risk issues. Potential for residential but dependant on nature of flood risk mitigation therefore in agreement with EA residential units not counted against overall housing provision. Employment, residential and retail uses would, subject to layout and design, be compatible with neighbouring uses. In view of the significant regeneration opportunities and compatibility of the proposed uses with the surrounding area it is recommended that this site is retained as a proposed allocation for delivery later in the plan period (due to need for acquisition and flood risk scheme).
PA5 Ridgeway - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Residential	Proposed residential use could bring major positive housing benefits, with a moderate positive impact on the health objective also anticipated. Moderate	Generally positive SA. Site at low flood risk and located within a residential area – suitable for residential development. Development provides

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	negative impacts on Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste and Energy & Climate Change. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Social, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	opportunities for creation of publicly accessibility open space. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England and allocation of Former Padstow School detached playing field at Beckhampton Road as a community sports hub. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA6 Beckhampton Road - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Open space including community sports hub with potential for small element of residential (C3, predominantly family housing) depending on final layout.	The site is proposed for the creation of a Community Sports Hub to deal with any deficit in formal sports provision. The sports facility could bring major positive benefits for health objective and moderate to major positive impact for the Social objective. The Crime and Housing objectives were identified as likely to benefit from moderate and minor positive outcomes respectively. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site is in an area of low flood risk and within a residential area Following assessment and consultation with Sport England on this and nearby former school playing fields, the site has been identified as appropriate for a community sports hub which in turn facilitates release of other sites for residential use (with elements of on site open space). Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA7 Hucknall Road/Southglade Road - Southglade Food Park for Employment (B1 and B2).	The development for employment is likely to lead to new job creation leading to a moderate positive impact for the employment objective. A minor positive outcome was also predicted for the Crime objective. Minor negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Cleared brownfield site with an employment scheme currently under construction to the north west (this element has now been deleted from the current allocation). The site is located within an area of low flood risk near a cluster of other employment uses. Suitable for allocation for employment use.
PA8 Eastglade Road - Former Padstow School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a significant proportion of the site	The proposed use was considered to be likely to result in a very important positive outcome for the Housing objective, with a moderate positive outcome also suggested for the Health objective. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective, with moderately negative outcomes	Site at low flood risk and is within an existing residential area. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England and allocation of Former Padstow School detached playing field at Beckhampton Road as a community sports hub. Site

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
retained as open space.	predicted against the Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives, and more minor positive impacts against the Landscape & Townscape and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	is at low flood risk but has level changes across the site. Only part of the site is suitable for residential with a significant proportion retained for open space. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA9 Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Proposed residential use could bring major positive housing benefits, with more minor positive outcomes for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderately negative impacts were identified against the Environment Biodiversity and GI, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Minor negative impacts were anticipated against the Social, Natural Resources & Flooding and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site at low flood risk and located within a residential area – suitable for residential development. Development provides opportunities for creation of publicly accessibility open space. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England and allocation of Former Padstow School detached playing field at Beckhampton Road as a community sports hub. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA10 Piccadilly - Former Henry Mellish School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	The proposed residential use on this site is considered likely to result in a moderately positive impact for the Housing objective, and a minor positive impact for the Crime objective. The Environment, Biodiversity and GI objective was identified as being likely to receive a moderately negative impact, with more minor negative outcomes predicted against the Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site at low flood risk located within residential area and close to upgraded sport facilities (implemented summer 2015) at Henry Mellish, public transport and local facilities. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England Capable of providing housing within an area of low flood risk with opportunities for links/improvements to GI and provision of publicly accessible open space on site. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA11 Stanton Tip - Hempsill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses	The proposal for a mix of uses could have a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, having the potential to provide a significant number of new dwellings. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with other minor	Strategic brownfield site identified in the Core Strategy as a Location for Growth. Development would deliver significant regeneration benefits and provide opportunities for enhanced GI, public transport, walking and cycling links. Suitable for allocation for

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1).	positives identified for Health, Crime and Employment. A major negative outcome against the Waste objective, and moderate to major impact against the Energy & Climate change objective were considered likely, with a moderate negative impact against Landscape & Townscape, and more minor negative outcomes against Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	primarily residential use with additional supporting uses.
PA12 Highbury Road - Former Henry Mellish School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) to the south west and education uses to north east of the site. Potential for community facilities to be provided.	The proposal could result in moderate positive impacts for the Health and Social objectives alongside minor positive outcomes for the Housing, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts on Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk within a residential area. Residential and education uses considered compatible with neighbouring occupiers. Planning permission for new school granted October 2014 - likely that education element of the site will be delivered by Autumn 2015. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA13 Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Proposed residential use could bring moderate to major positive housing benefits. Minor positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health, Crime and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts may occur for the Environment, Biodiversity and GI, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives alongside a minor negative outcome against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk within a residential area. The site received planning permission in 2014 for residential development. Site suitable for allocation for residential use particularly in light of the planning status of the site.
PA14 Arnside Road - Former Chronos	The site could provide housing on previously developed land in a sustainable location. Moderate to	Brownfield cleared site at low risk of flooding within a residential area. Suitable for allocation for residential

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Richardson for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	major positive outcomes were anticipated for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, as well as more minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime and Biodiversity objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, as well as a minor negative impact against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	use.
PA15 Bulwell Lane - Former Coach Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	The proposed residential use on this site was considered likely to result in a moderate positive impact for the Housing objective as well as more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Landscape & Townscape and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor negative outcomes were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield cleared site at low risk of flooding with planning consent (July 2015) for residential development. Suitable for allocation for residential development particularly in light of planning status.
PA16 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North for Employment (B1, B2, B8).	The proposed employment use on this site was considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcomes for the Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major negative impacts were predicted against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative impacts were also identified against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with a further minor negative outcome predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site has planning permission for business park uses and much of the site has been built out. Given the current planning status and adjacent uses the site is suitable for allocation for employment uses subject to sensitive treatment of reinforcement of the defensible boundary of the Green Belt.
PA17 Woodhouse Way -	A very major positive impact for the housing objective	This is a greenfield site formerly allocated as

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Woodhouse Park for Residential, (C3, predominantly family housing with scope for an element of specialist housing suitable for elderly people). Local convenience store (A1), employment uses (B1, B2, B8) with appropriate buffer if employment uses are developed alongside residential.	was considered likely, with a moderate positive impact for the Health objective and a more minor positive outcome for the Social objective. Moderate to major negative outcomes were identified against the Landscape & Townscape, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Environment Biodiversity and GI objective as well as more minor negative impact against the Heritage and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	employment land which now has planning permission for residential development. Given the recent planning permission on the site it is recommended that this site is taken forward as site allocation.
PA18 Vernon Road - Former Johnsons Dyeworks for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	The site could provide housing on previously developed land, resulting in a moderate to major positive impact for the housing objective, with a moderate positive outcome also predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective. Further minor positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Crime, Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield land with opportunities for regeneration. The site is at risk of flooding and the City Council is working to identify funding to bring forward flood mitigation/management works as part of the redevelopment of the site. Allocation of this site provides an opportunity to deliver accessible new homes and regenerate a large brownfield site within a predominantly residential area.
PA19 Lortas Road for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of on site open space.	The proposal could bring a moderate positive impact for the Housing objective with more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate negative outcome was predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, alongside more minor negative outcomes	Cleared site at low risk of flooding within a residential area. Site has planning permission for residential with provision of open space on site. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use particularly in light of planning status.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA20 Haydn Road/Hucknall Road - Severn Trent Water Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	The proposal for residential and employment use was considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcome for the Housing objective. Other minor positives identified for Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low risk of flooding close to residential and employment uses. Site is considered suitable for a mix of residential and employment uses.
PA21 Mansfield Road - Sherwood Library for Retail (A1), residential (C3), office (B1) community facility (D1). There is a desire to accommodate the existing library on this site as part of any redevelopment proposal.	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Housing and Employment objectives. The impact on the Social objective was considered to be unknown with a minor negative outcome predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site located within Sherwood District Centre providing regeneration opportunities to support the vitality and viability of the Centre. Suitable for allocation for community, retail, residential and office uses.
PA22 Western Boulevard for Residential (C3) and employment (B1 and B2).	A moderate positive outcome was anticipated for the Landscape & Townscape objective, alongside more minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime, Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been	Brownfield site at low risk of flooding. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment uses with opportunities for enhancement of GI and walking and cycling links. Site has negative EqIA score as part of site is use for winter quarters and storage for travelling show-people. Redevelopment of the site would require mitigation via relocation to suitable alternative

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	identified for possible negative impact.	premises.
<p>PA23 Radford Road - Former Basford Gasworks for Employment (B1, B2, B8), residential (C3, significant proportion to be family housing). Supplementary uses could include A1, A2, A3, and D2.</p>	<p>Moderate to major positive outcomes were identified for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate positive impact was also identified for the Employment objective, with further minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Social, and Environment Biodiversity & GI objectives. Moderate negative impacts were expected against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a further more minor negative outcome expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Large cleared brownfield site at low flood risk. Planning permission (12/02756/PFUL3) was approved for a mix of uses, including residential, employment, retail, financial / professional, restaurants / cafes and assembly and leisure. The planning application also set out an amended boundary to the site.</p> <p>Given the planning permission for the site and regeneration potential site is considered suitable for allocation.</p>
<p>PA24 College Way - Melbury School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with provision of on site open space.</p>	<p>Proposed residential and open space uses could bring moderate to major positive outcomes for the Housing objective as well as a minor positive impact for the Health objective. A moderate negative impact was identified against the Transport objective, as well as further minor negative impacts against the Environment Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Site at low flood risk within residential area. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England - not located in area of playing pitch deficiency. Opportunities for links/improvements to GI and provision of publicly accessible open space on site. Suitable for allocation for residential use.</p>
<p>PA25 Chingford Road Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.</p>	<p>Proposed residential use could bring major positive impacts for the Housing objective as well as a minor positive outcome for the Health objective. The waste objective was considered likely to receive a moderate to major negative impact alongside moderate negative impacts against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives, as well as a minor negative outcome for the Natural</p>	<p>Site at low flood risk within residential area. Site considered acceptable for release following Playing Pitch Assessment in consultation with Sport England - not located in area of playing pitch deficiency. Opportunities for links/improvements to GI and provision of publicly accessible open space on site. Suitable for allocation for residential use.</p>

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA26 Denewood Crescent - Denewood Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with potential for an element of specialist housing to meet the needs of the elderly.	Proposed residential use could bring a major positive impact on the Housing objective, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Social, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site close to residential area at low flood risk with opportunities for regeneration for housing. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA27 Wilkinson Street - Former PZ Cussons for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1, B2) and open space.	The proposal for residential use is considered likely to have a major positive impact on the housing objective and moderate to major positive impacts on the Landscape & Townscape, and Transport objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health and Natural Resources and Employment objectives. Minor positives for Heritage, Crime, Social, and Environment objectives were also identified. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective and Moderate negative impact against Energy. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	Brownfield site with significant regeneration potential. The principle of residential development at this site has already been established through the planning approval process. Although at flood risk, EA support the allocation subject to appropriate mitigation measures to also have the potential to provide opportunities for biodiversity and cycling and walking links. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA28 Ransom Road - Hine Hall for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing including provision of affordable and accessible housing).	A moderate positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective as well as a more minor positive impact for the Health objective. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted for Environment, Biodiversity and GI objective with moderate negative impacts also identified against the Heritage and Transport objectives. Less significant negative impacts were predicted against the Landscape &	Site is at low flood risk and contains existing residential development. This site scores relatively poorly on several SA objectives particularly due to the heritage aspects of the sites. However it is considered that appropriate residential development is possible on the site in line with the existing planning brief which sets out principles for sensitive low density housing around the existing buildings. Site is suitable for

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	Townscape, Natural Resources, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	allocation for residential use.
PA29 Bobbers Mill Bridge - Land Adjacent to Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential use (C3, predominantly family housing).	A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, as well as more minor positive outcomes for the Housing, Health, Crime, Environment and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor negative impact against the Employment objective was also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site with regeneration potential close to residential and employment uses. Although this site is at risk of flooding the EA support allocation subject to mitigation measures and holistic approach to flood risk. Development provides opportunities to enhance biodiversity and provide improved cycling and walking links. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA30 Bobbers Mill Bridge - Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1).	Proposed residential use could bring a moderate to major positive housing benefit, as well as a moderate positive outcome on Landscape & Townscape. Other minor positive benefits were predicted for the Health, Crime, Social, and Environment objectives. A moderate negative outcome for the Natural Resources objective was predicted as well as minor negative outcomes against the Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site with regeneration potential close to residential and employment uses. Although this site is at risk of flooding the EA support allocation subject to mitigation measures and holistic approach to flood risk. Development provides opportunities to enhance biodiversity and provide improved cycling and walking links. Suitable for allocation for residential use and employment use.
PA31 Ascot Road – Speedo for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a minor positive impact for the Health objective. Moderate negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy objectives were also predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield cleared site close to residential properties with regeneration potential. Although site is an area of flood risk, EA support subject to mitigation measures. Planning permission granted for residential Autumn 2015. Suitable for allocation for residential use given planning status.
PA32 Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op	A moderate to major positive impact for the Housing objective was identified, as well as a moderate	Brownfield site at low flood risk in a generally residential area. Planning permission granted on part

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Dairy for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Other more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime and Environment objectives were predicted. Minor negative impacts against the Waste, Energy Transport and Employment objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	of site for 36 dwellings. Development provides potential to open up culverted water course and improve habitats/biodiversity. Suitable for allocation for residential use particularly given planning history.
PA33 Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Proposed residential use could bring very important positive impacts for the Housing objective. A moderate positive outcome for Health, and further minor positive impacts for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Energy were also identified. A moderate to Major negative outcome against the Employment objective was predicted, alongside a minor negative effect against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site within existing residential area at low flood risk. Site has outline permission, pending detailed planning permission on two thirds of site. Suitable for allocation for residential use particularly in light of planning status.
PA34 Beechdale Road – Former Beechdale Baths for Convenience retail store (A1), residential.	Moderate positive impacts were identified for Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a minor positive outcome for the Employment objective. A moderately negative impact on the Transport objective was predicted as well as a more minor negative effect on the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low flood risk. Enhanced alternative provision of leisure facility has been provided at Harvey Haddon. The need for additional convenience retail use in this area has been identified within the 2008 Greater Nottingham Retail Study and 2015 Study. Given the sites location within a residential area, housing is also considered suitable for this site.
PA35 Woodyard Lane - Siemens for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and community facilities (D1) and open	The proposal for residential and community facility uses on this site were considered likely to result in major positives to the Housing objective, and moderate positive outcomes for the Health and Social objectives. A minor positive outcome was also predicted for the Landscape/Townscape objective.	At low flood risk within an existing residential area. Part of the site is brownfield. Opportunities to create publicly accessible open space. Site suitable for allocation for residential use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
space.	Moderate negative impacts against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives were predicted, alongside minor negative effects for the Environment and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA36 Russell Drive - Radford Bridge Allotments for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) including open space and re-provision of allotments.	The uses proposed at the allotment site were considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Housing objective, as well as more minor positives for the Health, Crime and Social objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were suggested for the Waste and Energy objectives, as well as moderate negative impacts on the Environment, Natural Resources and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Site scores poorly on several objectives of SA and was not considered suitable for allocation due to loss of allotments. Site was not included at Preferred Option stage. Planning permission was granted at appeal. Site allocated in consideration of the planning status of the site.
PA37 Robin Hood Chase for Residential (C3, to include elderly and family housing provision) and a community facility/centre (D1).	The regeneration of Robin Hood Chase with residential development and community facility was considered likely to result in minor positive impacts for the Housing and moderate Landscape/Townscape objectives. Minor positive impacts were expected for the Health, Crime, Social, Environment and Transport objectives. A minor negative effect on Waste was predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site, at low flood risk and suitable for housing – part of wider regeneration proposals. Phase 1 now complete and excluded from the allocation. Remaining site suitable for allocation for residential and community use.
PA38 Carlton Road - Former Castle College for Residential (C3), employment (B1), community and education	The proposal for the mix of uses at this site was considered likely to result in moderate positive impacts for the Social and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as minor positives for the Housing, Crime, Transport, Employment and Innovation objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were	Accessible brownfield site which is largely cleared and at low flood risk. Close to residential and employment uses. Site area reduced to exclude open space. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(D1).	anticipated against the Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA39 Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site and Co-op for Retail (supermarket A1) and residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	The proposal for the mix of uses at this site was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective and moderate positive impact on the Employment objective. More minor positive effects were expected for the Housing, Crime, Social and Environment objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Transport objectives, as well as a minor negative effect against the Energy objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site is a largely cleared brownfield, at low risk of flooding with regeneration potential to support local community and CONI. Site suitable for allocation for residential and retail use.
PA40 Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station for Residential (C3).	A moderately positive impact was expected for the Landscape/Townscape objective, with further minor positive impacts for the Housing, Crime and Environment objectives. Minor negative effects were anticipated against the Natural Resources, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Cleared brownfield site. Within flood zone, however principle of residential use established at appeal and planning permission granted for lower density scheme Sep 15. Suitable for allocation particularly given planning status.
PA41 Alfreton Road - Forest Mill for Retail (A1) (as component of mixed use scheme), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), office (B1), non-residential institution (D1).	A major positive impact has been identified for the Housing objective. Moderate positive impacts were also anticipated for the Heritage and Landscape/Townscape objectives. More minor positive effects were expected for the Health, Crime, Social, Natural Resources, Transport and Employment objectives. Moderately negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified	Accessible prominent brownfield site, part cleared and at low flood risk which detracts from the attractiveness of the area and Local Centre. Opportunities for positive regeneration to contribute to housing, retail and employment. Suitable for allocation for mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	for possible negative impact.	
PA42 Ilkeston Road - Radford Mill for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Potential for community facilities (D1) and/or employment (B1) uses.	A moderate to major positive effect was predicted for the Housing objective, with further moderate positive impacts identified for the Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Health, Crime, Social and Natural Resources objectives. The impact on Heritage was considered to be unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site, at low risk of flooding with planning consent for residential to rear of site. Suitable for allocation for residential, employment and community uses.
PA43 Salisbury Street for Residential (primarily C3) and small scale retail (A1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	A moderate to major positive effect was anticipated for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted for the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield cleared site between employment and residential areas. Part of site at risk of flooding but EA support subject to mitigation and layout. Suitable for allocation for residential use and small scale retail to support local area.
PA44 Derby Road - Sandfield Centre for Residential (C3) suitable for both private rented accommodation and owner occupation, with an element of family housing. Potential scope for small scale commercial uses (A1 retail and A3 café) along with employment (B1a) and community facilities (D1).	A major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective, with further minor positive impacts anticipated for the health, crime and Landscape/Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives and a minor negative impact against the Transport objective. The impact on the Social objective was unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site at low flood risk within residential area. Current building is vacant and redevelopment provides regeneration opportunities for the local area. Suitable for allocation for residential use and supporting uses.
PA45 Prospect Place for	A moderate to major positive outcome for the	Cleared brownfield site at low flood risk. Between

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Landscape/Townscape objective was predicted, alongside a moderately positive impact for the Housing objective. Other minor positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Crime objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, together with a minor negative effect on the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	employment and residential area, providing opportunities for regeneration. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA46 Derby Road - Former Hillside Club for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Moderate positive impact were identified for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with other minor positive impacts predicted for the Health and Crime objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Environment & Biodiversity, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site close to residential area. Within an area of flood risk, EA support allocation subject to mitigation and easement arrangements. Site has the potential for opportunities to enhance biodiversity by opening up River Leen culvert. Site is suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA47 Abbey Street/Leen Gate for Employment (principally hospital/health related B1) and facilities which support the operation of the QMC. Auxiliary residential (C3) and hotel (C1).	Moderate to major positive outcomes were predicted for the Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives with further moderate positive outcomes predicted for the Transport and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Heritage, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and GI objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site at low flood risk. Site is an Enterprise Zone in recognition of its potential to contribute to provision of health and science facilities connected to the QMC. Potential for ancillary residential development on site and supporting uses such as hotel. Site suitable for allocation for employment and supporting facilities for QMC.
PA48 Queens Drive - Land adjacent to the Portal for	A moderate to major positive impact for the Landscape/Townscape objective was identified, as	Planning permission granted for retail, car showroom, and office in Jan 2015. Given its planning status it is

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Office (B1), Motor Showroom (sui generis), ancillary retail (A1) as part of a comprehensive development.	well as a moderate positive impact for Employment. Minor positive effects were also anticipated for the Transport and Innovation objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the waste and Energy objectives, as well as a minor negative effect on the Natural Resources objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	recommended that the site be allocated for retail, employment, car showroom.
PA49 NG2 West - Enterprise Way for Employment (B1a/b).	A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, and moderate positive impacts suggested for the Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Crime and Environment Biodiversity & GI and Landscape/Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield cleared site which is ready for development and forms part of the NG2 prestige employment site. Suitable for allocation for employment use.
PA50 NG2 South - Queens Drive for Employment (B1a/b).	A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, and moderate positive impacts suggested for the Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor positive impact was identified for the Crime objective, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate negative impacts were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield cleared site which is ready for development and forms part of the NG2 prestige employment site. Suitable for allocation for employment use.
PA51 Riverside Way for Residential (C3),	Moderate positive impacts are envisaged for the Housing, Landscape/Townscape and Transport	Accessible brownfield site close to both employment and residential areas. EA support allocation subject to

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
offices/research & development/light industry (B1).	objectives, with minor positive impacts for Health, Heritage, Crime, and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	mitigation. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment use.
PA52 University Boulevard - Nottingham Science and Technology Park for Office/research and development (B1a/b) and auxiliary/compatible uses.	Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Employment, Innovation and Economic Structures objectives. A moderate positive impact for Landscape/Townscape and a minor positive impact for the Transport objective. Moderate negatives were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with minor negative impacts for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible cleared site which forms part of prestigious Nottingham Science and Technology Park – also designated as an Enterprise Zone. Close to University of Nottingham. Suitable for allocation for employment use focussed on R&D.
PA53 Electric Avenue for Office/research & development /light industrial (B1).	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective, with minor positive impacts for Crime, Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Cleared brownfield site adjacent modern office building. EA support the allocation subject to flood risk mitigation. Suitable for allocation for employment use.
PA54 Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the	A very major positive impact was forecast for the Housing objective. A major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were also identified for the Health and Social objectives,	This is a major strategic brownfield site with enterprise zone status. Capable of delivering significant employment and housing alongside wider regeneration benefits and helping to secure the future of high grade heritage assets. EA support subject to mitigation measures. Outline planning permission granted and detailed permission granted for

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
University.	with a minor positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, objective. Moderate to major negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources and Waste objectives, with moderate and minor negative impacts identified against the Energy and Transport objectives, respectively. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	remediation and infrastructure works. Suitable for allocation for employment and residential use – particularly in light of planning status.
PA55 Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127 for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and Transport objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape/Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Former garden land which is at flood risk, planning permission granted for residential development. Suitable for allocation for residential given the planning history of the site.
PA56 Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing and/ or specialist elderly housing).	A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective and further minor positive impacts for the Health and Social objectives. Minor negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding, Waste, Energy and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site partly cleared adjacent to care home. Previous permission for residential development. Part of existing site at flood risk but focus for development is outside this area. Opportunities to improve GI. Suitable for allocation for residential use.
PA57 Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	A very major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective and a minor positive impact for the Crime objective. Moderate to major negative impacts were identified against the Landscape, Waste and Energy objectives, with moderate negative impacts against the Heritage and Transport objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Environment and Natural Resources objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible	Although this site scores relatively poorly on some aspects of the SA, the requirements of the Development Principles will address many of these issues through sensitive layout, design, incorporation of habitat buffers and provision of publicly accessible open space. The site is directly adjacent to existing residential development, is not at flood risk or within the Green Belt and has few physical constraints following completion of the A453 which has stalled

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	negative impact.	delivery. Site has potential to make a significant contribution to housing growth. Site is suitable for allocation for residential development.
PA58 Green Lane - Fairham House for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and retail (A1) to support the role of the existing District Centre, potential for employment uses (B1) close to the District Centre.	The proposals were considered likely to result in moderate positive impacts for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with further minor positive impacts for the Health, Social, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were anticipated against the Waste and Energy objectives, with minor negative impacts identified against the Environment and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Previously used land, at low flood risk (which also includes open land with trees), close to residential area and Clifton District Centre. Site has potential to accommodate complementary uses to support Clifton District Centre including retail, residential and employment. It is recommended that this site is taken forward as an allocation.
PA59 Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comprehensive School for Residential development (C3, predominantly family housing) and community uses (D1).	The proposal was considered as being likely to result in a major positive impact for the housing objective, with minor positive impacts also predicted for the Crime and Social objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Landscape/Townscape, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Former school site now vacant, surplus and subject to vandalism. Proposed site area reduced to avoid flood risk. Site could make a significant contribution to housing delivery. Key negatives for the SA include impact on Green Belt and Landscape Character. However allocation is considered appropriate. The site is linear in form and wraps around the edge of the existing urban area off Summerwood Lane. An urban extension is proposed to the south of the site within Rushcliffe and this site provides an opportunity to provide local highway, walking and cycling connections to better integrate the existing Clifton community and new development. The focus for new development would be the regeneration of the existing brownfield element of the site with opportunities to improve the quality and quantum of publicly accessible open space to the south of the site and enhance habitats and green corridors via links to

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
		adjacent Fairham Brook Nature Reserve and Brecks Plantation (located to the west of Summer Wood Lane). Unlike DS103 the form and shape closely follows the urban area and subject to sensitive design, layout and landscaping (particularly at the boundaries of the site) to filter and soften views and to reinforce the Green Belt boundary allocation for residential use is considered appropriate. It is considered that there are exceptional circumstances for the removal of this site from the Green Belt.
PA60 Victoria Centre for Retail (A1), leisure (D2), office (B1a), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5), public transport facility (Sui Generis).	The proposal was considered as being likely to result in major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape objective, with moderate to major positive impacts for the Social and Employment objectives, and moderate positive impact predicted for the Crime and Transport objectives. A minor positive effect was also identified for Heritage. A moderate negative outcome was suggested for the Waste objective, and minor negative impacts against the Natural Resources and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Highly accessible existing major shopping centre within the City Centre. Planning permission was granted for an extension to the centre, including bus station and car park, in July 2014 which is in line with proposed retail policy and within forecast retail future capacity for the City Centre set out in the Retail Study 2015. Given the planning status, the site is suitable for allocation.
PA61 Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police Station and Fire Station for Hotel (C1), offices (B1a), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2), residential (predominantly C3, potential for minor element	Moderate to major positive impacts were identified for the Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives, moderate positive impacts for the Social, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives although the extent was considered unknown. A Moderate negative impact was suggested for the objectives. Minor positive effects were expected to be felt in the Housing and Crime objectives. A moderately negative impact was expected for the	Highly accessible brownfield site in City Centre, low flood risk. SA identifies negative impacts on heritage objectives. However redevelopment of non-designated heritage assets provides potential to secure long term future of Listed Buildings and provide new modern business and training space in highly attractive location.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
of student accommodation). Auxiliary uses retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3/A4 delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Heritage and Waste objectives, alongside a more minor negative effect on the Energy objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA62 Creative Quarter - Brook Street East for Offices/Studio/Workshop/Research & Development (B1), Hotel (C1), Residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), Assembly & Leisure (D2), Non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor Financial & Professional Services (A2), Food & Drink (A3).	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape/Townscape objective, alongside moderate positive impacts for Housing and Heritage. Health, Crime, Transport and Employment objectives were considered likely to receive minor positive benefit. Minor negatives were considered likely for the Natural Resources and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Highly accessible cleared brownfield site in City Centre, at low flood risk. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.
PA63 Creative Quarter - Brook Street West for Offices/studio/workshop/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground	A moderate to major positive effect on the Landscape/Townscape objective was expected. The Housing and Transport objectives were viewed as likely to benefit from moderate positive impacts, with more minor positive effects for the Health, Social and Energy objectives. A minor negative was identified against the Natural Resources objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Highly accessible brownfield site in City Centre, at low flood risk. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
floor financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3).		
PA64 Creative Quarter - Sneinton Market for Office / workshop / research & development (B1), residential (C3), retail (A1) with ancillary leisure and community uses (D1) as part of a mixed use scheme.	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Housing, Social, Transport and Employment objectives, with minor positive outcomes suggested for the Health, Crime, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Minor negative impacts against the Heritage, Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives were expected. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Highly accessible brownfield site in City Centre at low flood risk. Permission granted for part refurbishment in 2013 and further opportunities for redevelopment of unsympathetic buildings on periphery of site. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.
PA65 Creative Quarter - Bus Depot for Residential (C3), hotel (C1), employment (B1), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Auxiliary retail (A1, A2, A3) (delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with a moderate to major positive outcome predicted for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were identified for the Health, Natural Resources & Flooding, and Transport objectives. Minor positive impacts were considered likely for the Social, Environment Biodiversity & GI, Energy & Climate Change, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site within City Centre at low flood risk with scope for regenerative development which supports the role and function of the City Centre and improved east west connections. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.
PA66 Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site for Tourism (D2), offices (B1a), residential (C3), small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use	A very major/important positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective was predicted. Major positive impact was identified for the Heritage and Transport objectives, with a moderate positive result considered likely for Housing. Further minor positive impacts were identified against the Health, Crime, Social, Energy & Climate Change and Employment	Prominent brownfield site in City Centre directly adjacent to significant heritage assets. Highly accessible, low flood risk. Potential for transformational development, removal of unsympathetic buildings and replacement with uses and new build compatible for cultural and heritage significance of location. Site suitable for allocation of

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
scheme).	objectives. A minor negative impact On the Natural Resources & Flooding objective was identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	mix of uses focussed on tourism.
PA67 Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.	A very major positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective, alongside a likely major positive impact for Landscape/Townscape. Moderate to major positive impacts were considered likely for the Heritage, Social and Employment objectives. A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Crime objective, with minor positive impacts identified for Health, Natural Resources and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impact was highlighted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Major shopping centre in southern part of the City. Highly accessible, brownfield, low flood risk. Enhancement of the centre and improved north south routes is a key priority in delivering Southern Gateway transformation and aspirations for Canal Quarter. Planning permission granted summer 2015 for alternations, extension and COU to the centre. Suitable for allocation for mix of town centre uses.
PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for the Heritage, Social and Employment objectives. Other moderate positive impacts were expected for the Health, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A very major negative impact was identified against the Waste objective, as well as a major negative impact against Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Extensive brownfield, largely cleared site containing heritage assets in poor repair. Close to transport interchange. Part of site at flood risk. Site is a regeneration priority for the City Council and important in delivering Canal and Creative Quarter objectives. Capable of making a significant contribution to office and housing growth with potential synergies of co-location of offices to Bio-city. Potential for improved connections to City Centre core and communities of Sneinton and St Anns. Suitable for allocation for a mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
<p>PA69 Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street for Offices (B1a), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), hotel (C1), leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1), auxiliary retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3) focussed at ground floor level.</p>	<p>A very major positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective with a moderate to major positive effect identified for Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts identified for the Housing, Heritage, Crime and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity and G.I, and Economic Structure. Minor impact was predicted against the Natural Resources and Flooding and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Highly accessible City Centre brownfield site directly opposite transport interchange. Low flood risk. Potential for refurbishment and redevelopment to support aspirations of Canal Quarter and enhance setting of heritage assets. Site suitable for allocation for mix of uses.</p>
<p>PA70 Canal Quarter - Queens Road, East of Nottingham Station for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of mixed use scheme.</p>	<p>The mixed use proposal at this site was considered likely to result in major positive impacts for the Housing and Transport objectives with a moderate to major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts were also expected for the Heritage and Employment objectives. A minor positive impact was also identified for the Health objective. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective and a further more minor negative outcome for Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Accessible brownfield site located on a prominent corner in City Centre with regeneration potential. Site considered suitable for range of uses subject to design to respond to setting of heritage assets and potential of site. Suitable for allocation for mix of uses.</p>
<p>PA71 Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way, Sovereign House for Primarily Offices (B1a). Additional uses could include residential</p>	<p>The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Transport objective, alongside a major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives. Moderate positive impact was anticipated for the</p>	<p>Highly accessible, part vacant brownfield site. Within area of flood risk but no objections from EA. Permission granted in 2014 for demolition and erection of mixed use scheme offices, hotel, shops, financial and professional, leisure, parking. Priority</p>

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(C3), hotel (C1), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary uses could include car parking, small scale retail (A1) financial services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5) to ground floor (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Heritage and Economic Structure objectives and Minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, and Social objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, alongside a minor negative impact against the Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	brownfield site for regeneration in the Canal Quarter expected to deliver significant employment benefits as part of a new business quarter centred on the Station Hub. Potential to significantly enhance physical environment. Partnership scheme with NCC likely. Site suitable for allocation primarily for offices with supporting uses.
PA72 Canal Quarter - Waterway Street for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) to ground floor (delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme).	The proposal was considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for Transport, with a moderate to major positive impact for Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate positive effects were expected for the Housing and Employment objectives, with more minor positive impacts suggested for Health, Crime, Social and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative impact against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives were predicted, as well as a minor negative impact against the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Accessible brownfield site within City Centre. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. This partly cleared brownfield site lies opposite the northern edge of the Meadows housing area and has the potential to transform the physical environment to better manage the transition from City Centre to residential area through sympathetic development of an appropriate type and scale. Site suitable for allocation for mix of uses.
PA73 Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street for Primarily offices (B1a) within block north of Crocus Street and	The proposal at this site was considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Transport objective. A moderate to major positive impact was also identified for both the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a	Highly accessible brownfield site (partly cleared) opposite new transport hub. In area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Key site in managing the transition between City Centre and Meadows housing area and in contributing to a new business quarter

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
<p>offices/light industry/research & development (B1) to south. Potential secondary uses - residential (C3), hotel (C1). Auxiliary uses: small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).</p>	<p>moderate positive impact for the Employment objective. More minor positive outcomes were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Economic Structure. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective, with minor negatives expected against Natural Resources and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>close the Station Hub. Suitable for allocation for primarily office use with supporting uses.</p>
<p>PA74 Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East for Primarily Offices (B1a), light industry/research & development (B1). Potential secondary uses could include residential (C3), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary ground floor uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.</p>	<p>The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Transport objective, alongside moderate to major positive effects on Landscape/Townscape and moderate positive outcomes for the Housing and Employment objectives. Minor positive outcomes were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. and Economic Structure objectives. Minor negative impacts on Natural Resources and Waste were anticipated. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>	<p>Highly accessible brownfield and partly cleared sites is an important element in realising regeneration aims for the Canal Quarter as a new vibrant business led community. Following tram works, this site has the potential for refurbishment and new build to improve the physical appearance of this part of the City and in particular connections to the Meadows. Site suitable for allocation for primarily office use with supporting uses.</p>
<p>PA75 Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint for Residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis). Auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail</p>	<p>A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, as well as a major positive impact on the Transport objective. A moderate to major positive effect for the Landscape/Townscape objective was expected, and minor positive impact was identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. A moderate to</p>	<p>Accessible brownfield site in prominent location within City Centre. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Planning permission for intensive residential use granted on appeal. Suitable for allocation for residential use given planning history.</p>

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	major negative impact was considered likely against the Waste objective, a moderate negative impact against the Energy objective, minor negative impacts against the Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Natural Resources objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA76 Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development/warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	A moderate to major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts for Transport and Employment were expected. The Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to result in minor positive outcomes. A moderate negative impact against the Social objective was predicted, alongside minor negatives against the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site at low risk of flooding, close to the City Centre with current permission for offices. The site has potential for a mix of uses compatible with neighbouring occupiers to deliver the regeneration objectives of the waterside. Relationship to the Energy from Waste Plant to the east requires careful consideration. Suitable for allocation for proposed mix of uses.
PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive impact for the Landscape/ Townscape objectives, with moderate positive outcomes also anticipated for the Heritage, Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive impacts for Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Innovation objectives were identified. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources and Flooding objective, with more minor negative impacts identified against the objectives for Waste, and Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impacts which may result from the proposed development. Mitigation measures have	Brownfield site, close to the City Centre. Potential for mix of uses compatible with neighbouring occupiers to deliver the regeneration objectives of the waterside. Relationship to the Energy from Waste Plant to the east requires careful consideration. Suitable for allocation for proposed mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
	been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA78 Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive effect on the Landscape/Townscape objective, with moderate positive impacts for the Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive outcomes for the, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, and Innovation objectives were also anticipated. A moderate negative impact against the Natural Resources & Flooding objectives was predicted, alongside more minor negative outcomes for the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site, close to the City Centre. Within area of flood risk but allocations supported by EA. Potential for mix of uses compatible with neighbouring occupiers to deliver the regeneration objectives of the waterside. Relationship to the Energy from Waste Plant to the east requires careful consideration. Suitable for allocation for proposed mix of uses.
PA79 Waterside - Iremonger Road for Offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis).	Moderate to major outcomes were predicted for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, alongside a moderate positive outcome for the Employment objective, and more minor positive impacts predicted for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity and G.I., Transport and Innovation objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, alongside a more minor negative outcome for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield site close to employment uses and Meadows and Turneys Quay residential areas. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Site provides opportunity to regenerate this part of the Waterside. Suitable for allocation of employment and residential use.
PA80 Waterside - Cattle Market for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non-residential institution	Moderate to major positive outcome was identified for the Housing and landscape/Townscape objectives. Minor positive outcomes were suggested for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Employment and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impact was expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, and	Brownfield site close to employment uses. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Site provides opportunity to regenerate this part of the Waterside. Suitable for allocation of proposed mix of uses.

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
(D1), assembly & leisure (D2).	Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	
PA81 Waterside - Meadow Lane for Primarily residential (C3) with other uses - offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing objectives, with a further major positive effect anticipated for Landscape/Townscape. A moderate positive for Health and minor positive impact for the Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and G.I. objectives were predicted. Moderate negative impacts were expected for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site close to residential and employment uses. Within area of flood risk but allocation supported by EA. Planning permission granted subject to S106 for primarily residential use on part of the site in May 2015. This brownfield site is an important part of the Waterside - a priority for regeneration with a long frontage to the River Trent. Potential for this site to make significant contribution to regeneration objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Suitable for allocation for proposed uses.
PA82 Waterside - Freeth Street for Residential (C3), office (B1) and small scale convenience retail (A1) and restaurant/café (A3) and non-residential institution (D1).	The proposed uses were considered likely to result in a very major/important positive outcome for the Housing objective with a Major positive outcome expected for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Further moderate positive impacts for the Health, Social, and Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. objectives, as well as minor positives for Crime and Innovation were also expected. Minor negative outcomes against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Large brownfield site within area of flood risk. This brownfield site is an important part of the Waterside - a priority for regeneration with a long frontage to the River Trent. Potential for this site to make significant contribution to regeneration objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Suitable for allocation for proposed uses.
PA83 Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin for	The proposed uses at this site were considered as being likely to result in a very major positive outcome	Large brownfield site within an area of flood risk, allocation supported by EA. Priority regeneration site

LAPP PA Site & Proposed Uses	Summary of SA findings	Reason for Allocation & Overall Conclusion
Residential (C3) and employment (B1).	for the Housing objective, alongside a major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Other moderately positive impacts for the Health, Social and Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. objectives and minor positive impacts for the Crime and Innovation objectives were also anticipated. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	with potential to make a significant contribution to regeneration objective s objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Hybrid part outline/part detailed consent granted June 2014 for residential development. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment.
PA84 Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint for Retail (A1) and restaurant/café uses (A3).	The proposed uses were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives, as well as minor positive impacts for the Crime, Social, Environment & G.I., and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were identified against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change objectives, alongside a minor negative effect on Transport. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Brownfield cleared site, low flood risk. Site has planning permission for retail, office and restaurant uses and has potential to provide services to new Waterside community. Suitable for allocation.
PA85 Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club for Residential (C3) and employment (B1/B2).	The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, as well as a major positive outcome for Landscape/Townscape. Minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Social, and the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives were also predicted. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with minor negative outcomes also identified against the Natural Resources & flooding, Transport objectives and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.	Large brownfield site within an area of flood risk, allocation supported by EA. Priority regeneration site with potential to make a significant contribution to regeneration objective s objectives and deliver new public realm and Riverside walking and cycling links. Planning application for residential use submitted May 2015. Suitable for allocation for residential and employment uses.

Findings of the SA of Sites

10.12 Vast majority of the sites have been found to be sustainable when assessed against the 14 Sustainability Appraisal objectives. Where likely negative impacts are anticipated, mitigation has been suggested to help address these issues. Section 13 goes on to consider the cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts of the LAPP policies and site allocations.

Section 11: Reasonable Alternative - Sites not taken forward into the LAPP

- 11.1 To ensure consistency with the appraisals carried out of PA sites, revised appraisals have been carried out for sites not taken forward into the LAPP. The full appraisals for these sites are provided in Appendix 8 however a summary of the findings for each site not taken forward is detailed below in Figure 25 on page 182. Where sites have not been taken forward into the LAPP, more detailed reasons for this (including the SA findings where relevant) are set out in the Site Appraisals Background Paper.

Additional Sites not been taken Forward

- 11.2 There are additional sites that were previously promoted and/or considered in previous stages of the LAPP which have not been re-appraised in the same way as the sites above. This is for a number of reasons, as set out in Figure 26 on page 191. However, all sites that are regarded as being reasonable alternatives are appraised in this section. The conclusion column brings together information from the site assessments, sustainability appraisal, Green Belt assessment, EQIA and national policy considerations and sets out a summary of the primary considerations for not taken the site forward.
- 11.3 Map 2 to Map 4 (pages 192 to 194) show all the sites that are either allocations in the Publication Version (PA1 to PA85) and sites not taken forward (broken down into sites reappraised (with A ref) and sites not reappraised (with a B ref)).

Figure 25: Summary of SA Findings for Sites not taken Forward into the LAPP

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
A1	DS3 Bestwood Sidings for Employment use	A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective, with a minor positive outcome anticipated for the Crime objective. The Transport objective was considered likely to experience a moderate to major negative impact, with moderate negative impacts also predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	Although a brownfield site, this site is extremely challenging to access being bounded by rail line and watercourse. Satisfactory access would involve bridging over rail/watercourse and/or acquisition of third party land – unlikely to come forward within the plan period.
A2	DS9 Bar Lane Industrial Park for Residential	A major positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective, alongside a moderate positive impact for the Landscape & Townscape objective and more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted for the Employment objective, whilst the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered likely to receive some minor negative impact. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	The site is an existing well used employment site on an industrial park and therefore it is not considered appropriate to allocate the site for alternative use.
A3	DS11 Basford Gateway for Employment and Residential	A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective alongside more minor positive impacts for the Housing, Health, Heritage, Crime, Natural	Site is currently in active use (employment, waste transfer) and the owner of part of the land has indicated that there are no redevelopment plans. Not considered appropriate to allocate given the current

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		Resources & flooding and Transport objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.	active and appropriate uses.
A4	DS12 Church View industrial Estate for Residential and Retail	A moderate to major outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor positive outcomes also anticipated for the Housing, Health, Heritage, Crime, and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with more minor negative outcomes also anticipated for the Waste, Energy and Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.	Flood risk constraints on site. Existing active employment use on established industrial estate – allocation for alternative uses not considered appropriate.
A5	DS15 Western Section of Former Dunn Line Coach Station for Residential and Employment	Minor positive outcomes are anticipated for the Housing, Crime, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	An alternative use for residential was put forward in the Additional Sites consultation (DS86 - now PA15) - it is considered that residential use is appropriate given the planning history and uses adjacent to the site.
A6	DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer	A very major positive impact for the housing objective is considered likely, with a moderate positive impact also identified for the Health	Site was put forward for residential, retail and employment in the Issues and Options consultation. Part of the site is within an established Business Park

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	Option) Option 1 for Residential	objective. The Landscape & Townscape objective was predicted to receive a major negative impact, whilst moderate to major negative impacts were also forecast against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative outcome was identified for the Heritage objective, along with a more minor negative impact for the Natural Resources & flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for negative impacts predicted.	and part open land within the Green Belt. B1 uses to the north, residential to the east, agriculture and woods to the west, and, agriculture/Strelley village to the south. The SA scores negatively, particularly for Landscape and Townscape. Allocation of the whole of this site is considered inappropriate taking into account the assessment of Green Belt here which is assessed as performing very well in this location. Development on this open greenfield area is likely to adversely impact on the landscape and is in close proximity to Strelley Conservation Area. However, part of this site is included in allocation PA17 (outside of the Green Belt) which, subject to mitigation and sensitive boundary treatment, is considered appropriate for allocation.
A7	DS32 Ellis and Everard, Haydn Road for Residential	The Landscape & Townscape objective was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive benefit, with a moderate positive outcome also predicted for the Housing objective. The Health objective could receive a minor positive impact. Minor negative outcomes were identified for the Waste, Energy and Climate Change and Employment objectives, though mitigation measures are identified for negative impact.	The majority of this site has been developed and is in active use - not considered necessary to allocate remainder of site.
A8	DS44 Waterside - British Waterways part of Freeth Street for Residential,	A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with moderate positive outcomes also predicted for the Housing, Health and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives, along	This site has been taken forward as part of the larger PA82.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	Employment and Restaurants/Cafes	with more minor positive effects on the Crime, Employment and Innovation objectives. A minor negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective. Mitigation measures against possible negative impact have been identified.	
A9	DS55 Radford Bridge Allotments (Option 2) for Residential, Sport, Leisure, Allotments and Open Space	A major positive outcome for the Housing objective was predicted, alongside minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime and Social objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were suggested for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, alongside other moderate negative outcomes against the Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., Natural Resources and Flooding, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for negative outcomes.	Site not included in the Preferred Option and not supported due to loss of allotments. An alternative Option for this site (DS54) has been allocated for residential in line with the planning permission for the site following appeal as PA23.
A10	DS66 Southside – Site of Former Hicking Pentecost & Company for Residential	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing and Transport objectives. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with more minor positive impacts were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, and Social objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was considered likely against the Waste objective, with a moderate negative impact identified against the Energy & Climate Change objective, and a more likely negative outcome against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the	This site is has been taken forward as part of the larger PA75.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	
A11	DS70 Waterside – British Waterways Owned Part of Meadow Lane Site for Residential	The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape & Townscape objective, a moderate positive impact for the Housing and Health objectives, and a minor positive impact for the Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and G.I. objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with more minor negative impacts against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	This site is has been taken forward as part of the larger PA81.
A12	DS87 Broxtowe Country Park for Residential and Commercial	A very major positive impact on the Housing objective was identified, along with a moderate positive impact for the Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were also anticipated for the Crime objective. Moderate to major negative outcomes were predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Waste, Energy and Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Health objective and a more minor negative impact also identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact	The site performs poorly in the Sustainability Appraisal and allocation is not considered appropriate - it would adversely impact on the integrity of an important and publicly accessible Country Park, which is part of the open space network, and also adversely impact on habitat and biodiversity. The site has poor access.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		have been identified.	
A13	DS88 New Aspley Gardens (Option 1) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	A very major positive outcome for the Housing objective was identified, along with moderate and minor positive impacts for the Employment and Crime objectives, respectively. Moderate to major negative impacts were predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, and Energy and Climate Change and Transport objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were also predicted for the Health, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives, with a further minor negative outcome for the Social objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	Site scores poorly on many of the SA objectives. Site is part of the Open Space Network, would result in loss of allotments and in adverse impacts on biodiversity and health. Some allotments are in active use or have been converted to rear gardens. Site not considered appropriate for allocation.
A14	DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective with further moderate positive impacts predicted for the Crime and Employment objectives. Major negative outcomes were identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, and Transport objectives, with a moderate to major negative effect anticipated against the Health, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. The Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to receive a moderate negative impact. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from	This larger site (compared to DS88). Site scores poorly on many of the SA objectives. Site is part of the Open Space Network, would result in loss of allotments and in adverse impacts on biodiversity and health. Some allotments are in active use or have been converted to rear gardens. Site not considered appropriate for allocation.

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
		the proposed development.	
A15	DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park	The proposed uses were considered likely to result in major positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives, with moderate positive impacts for the Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive outcomes were identified for the Heritage, Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor negative impact was identified for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.	Campus area of University of Nottingham. Majority of area is built out for education/training/supporting facilities. University functions identified as important aspect of supporting Nottingham's growth and economic restructuring. Considered that campus area is better taken forward under a designation of land 'Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities' under Policy LS2 rather than an allocation.
A16	DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential, B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar	A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with moderate positive outcomes identified for the Health and Employment objectives, as well as more minor positive effects for the Crime and Social objectives. The Waste, Energy and Climate Change, and Transport objectives were considered likely to receive moderate negative impacts, with further minor negative outcomes anticipated for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures for the possible negative impact have been identified.	Employment use is considered to be the appropriate use for this site given its location and adjacent use. The site is allocated for employment under PA53.
A17	DS99 NG2 South for B1 Office, Research	Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Landscape & Townscape and Employment	An alternative use was put forward in the Issues and Options consultation (DS60) for employment. The

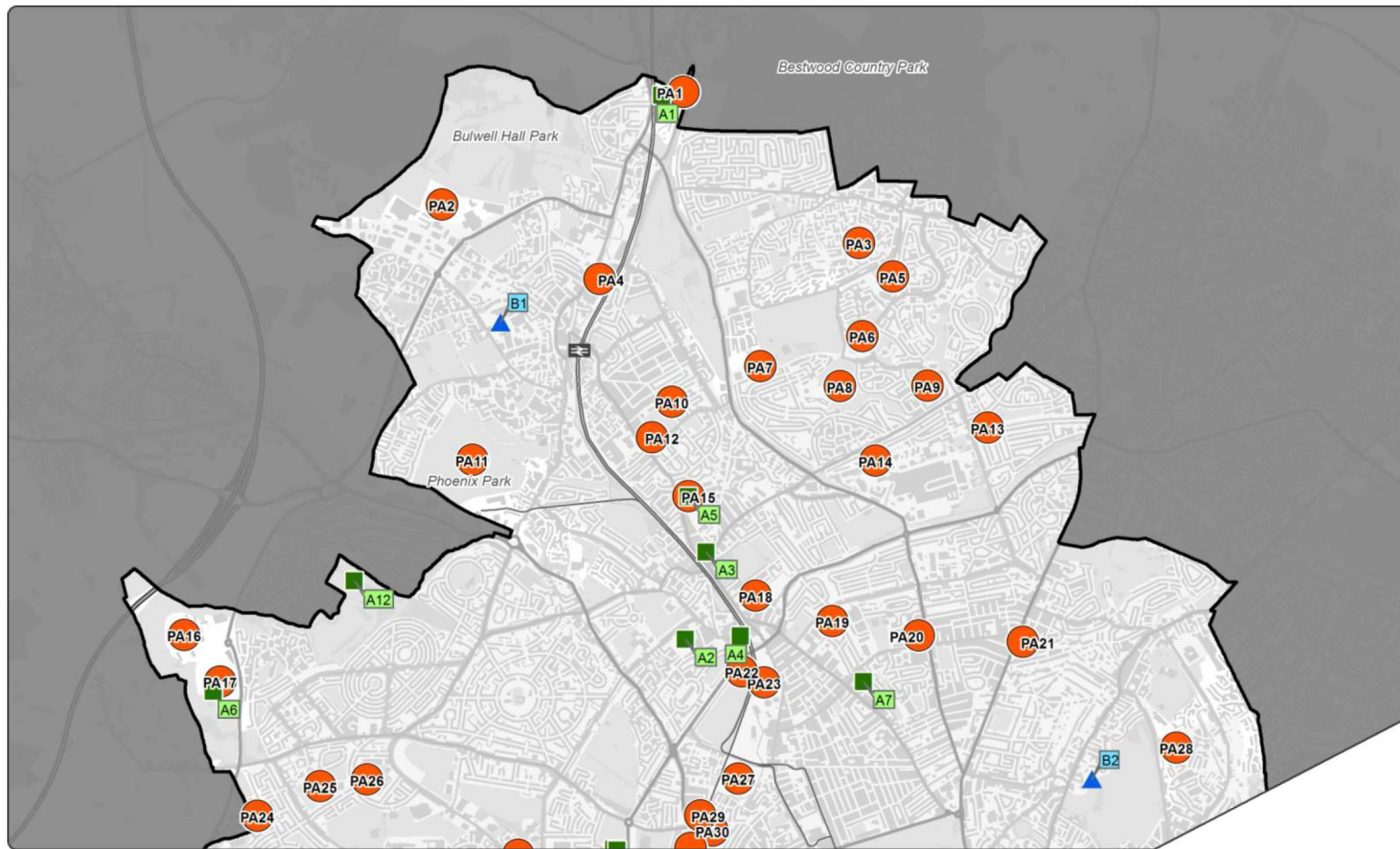
Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	<p>& Development, Light industrial, Retail, Health and Fitness Club, Hotel/Leisure, Institutional use.</p>	<p>objectives, with further minor positive outcomes forecast for the Health, Crime, Social, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives, with a minor negative impact also predicted against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.</p>	<p>site is part of a high profile prestige business park and is an 'out of centre' location. Retail uses and leisure uses are not considered acceptable in the location. Given the context of the existing business park, site has been allocated for employment use under PA50.</p>
A18	<p>DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential</p>	<p>A major positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective. A moderately negative outcome was predicted against the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor negative outcomes also predicted against the Health, Social, Waste, Energy and Climate Change, Transport, Employment, and Innovation objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.</p>	<p>Site is at risk of flooding, within the Green Belt. Transmission lines run along the front of the site. Site could make a significant contribution to the housing objective but key SA negatives were identified in relation to Landscape and Townscape. The site is currently in active educational use (planning application submitted May 2015 for new sports hall). The location performs well in Green Belt terms and it is considered that there are no exceptional circumstances to justify allocation. Unlike site PA59 which closely hugs the edge of the urban area, this site has a comparatively open aspect where development is likely be more intrusive and have greater impact on the Green Belt and Landscape Character. The site is also constrained by transmission lines at the front of the site and a sewer to the rear. The transmission lines, unless relocated, would prevent development from directly abutting the existing urban area.</p>
A19	<p>DS109 Flower Market for</p>	<p>Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape</p>	<p>These are relatively modern warehouse units which are currently in active use as a wholesale market and</p>

Map Ref	Site and Proposed Uses	Summary of SA Findings for Site	Overall Conclusion /Reason for Not taking Forward
	residential, office, research and development, light industrial (B1), general industrial (B2), warehousing (B8), retail, sports and leisure and hotel.	objectives, alongside more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Social, Employment and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.	other warehouse uses. The units are well let and surrounded by industrial/employment uses including the Energy from Waste Facility and retail park. Current use is considered appropriate.
A20	Barton in Fabis Mineral Site for sand and gravel extraction	Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was identified against the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further moderate negative effects also predicted for the Heritage, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Transport objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Health, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.	The site has the potential for mineral extraction and a screening opinion was submitted in 2015. However the area of the site within the City is a small part of a much larger site within Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft is due out later in 2015. Until the County's position is clear it is premature to consider whether or not to take this site forward into the LAPP.

Figure 26: Additional Sites Previously Considered, but not been taken Forward and not Appraised.

Site not taken forward	Map Ref	Reason for not taking site forward
DS1 Belgrave Road \ Linnington Road for Employment	B1	The eastern plot of land is in active use and the western plot in isolation falls below the 0.5ha threshold for LAPP sites. Therefore it is not proposed to be an allocation (i.e. it is below the 0.5ha threshold).
DS39 Springfield for Residential	B2	Site under construction – no appraisal required.
DS43 Eastside – Pennyfoot Street for Mixed Use	B3	Site not being taken forward as an allocation as the majority of the site has been developed and the remainder of the site is too small for allocation (i.e. it is below the 0.5ha threshold).
DS58 - Canal Street North for Mixed Use	B4	The site has been partially redeveloped at its centre and as such does not provide an appropriate site for allocation. Although there may be further opportunity to develop to either side of the site these sites are not likely to be large enough to allocate in the Local Plan (i.e. it is below the 0.5ha threshold).
DS77 Bull Close Road for Employment	B5	Site is currently hardstanding/parking for haulage trailers and is in active use. There are employment uses surrounding the site and this would be the appropriate use therefore unnecessary to allocate the site.
DS81 Farnborough School for Education	B6	Site was put forward for education use in the Issues and Options consultation. The site had planning permission 11/04172 for school reconfiguration which has been completed therefore unnecessary to allocate.
DS102 Former Dunkirk Fire Station	B7	The site has been developed out as Nottingham University Academy of Science and Technology and so is no longer required to be allocated.
DS110 Former Red Cow Public House	B8	Site is below the 0.5ha threshold for allocation.

Map 2: Sites Subject to Sustainability Appraisal (North)



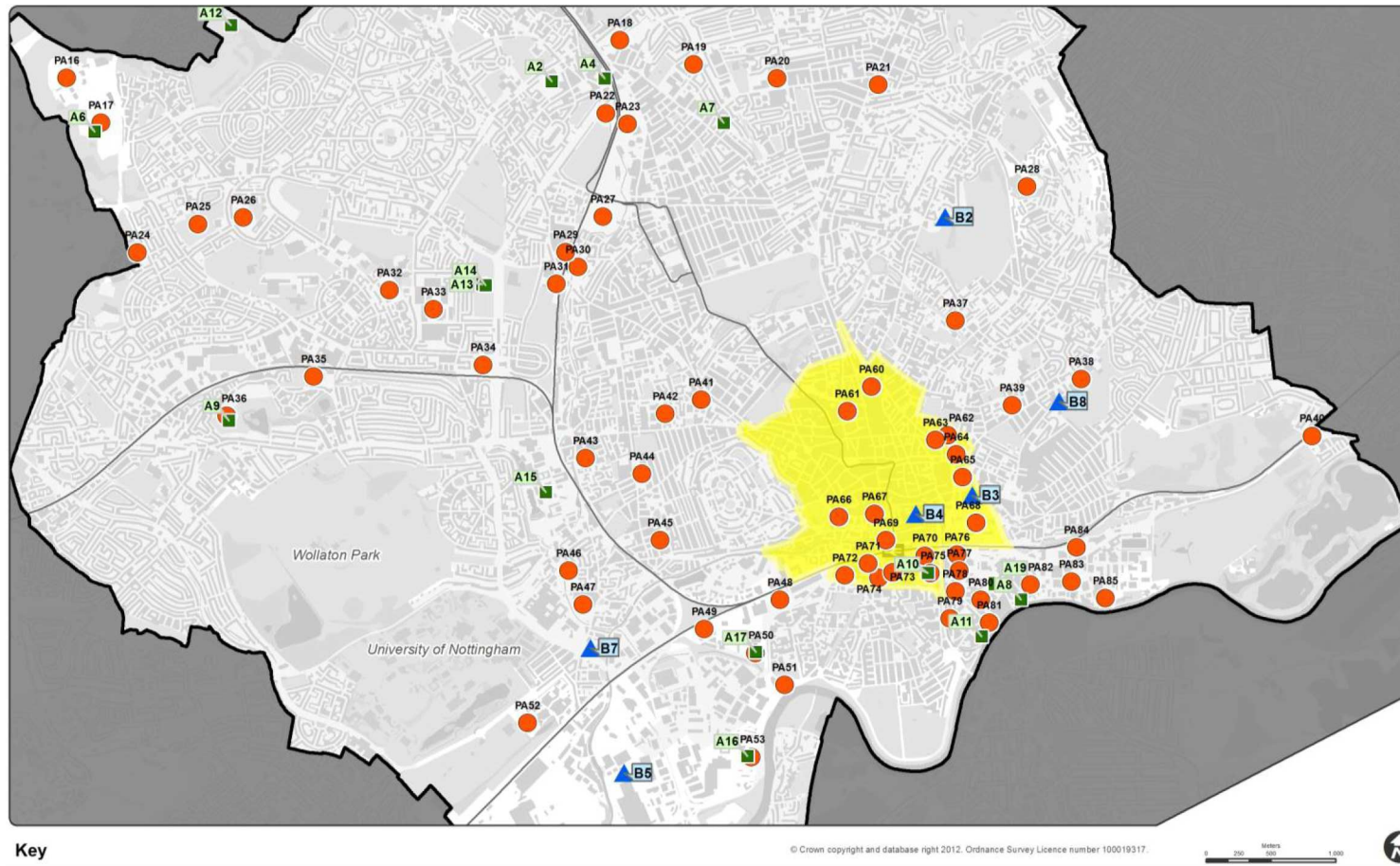
Key

- Sites Not Taken Forward (Appraised)
- City Boundary
- LAPP Sites
- Sites Not Taken Forward (Not Appraised)

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Map 3: Sites Subject to Sustainability Appraisal (Central)

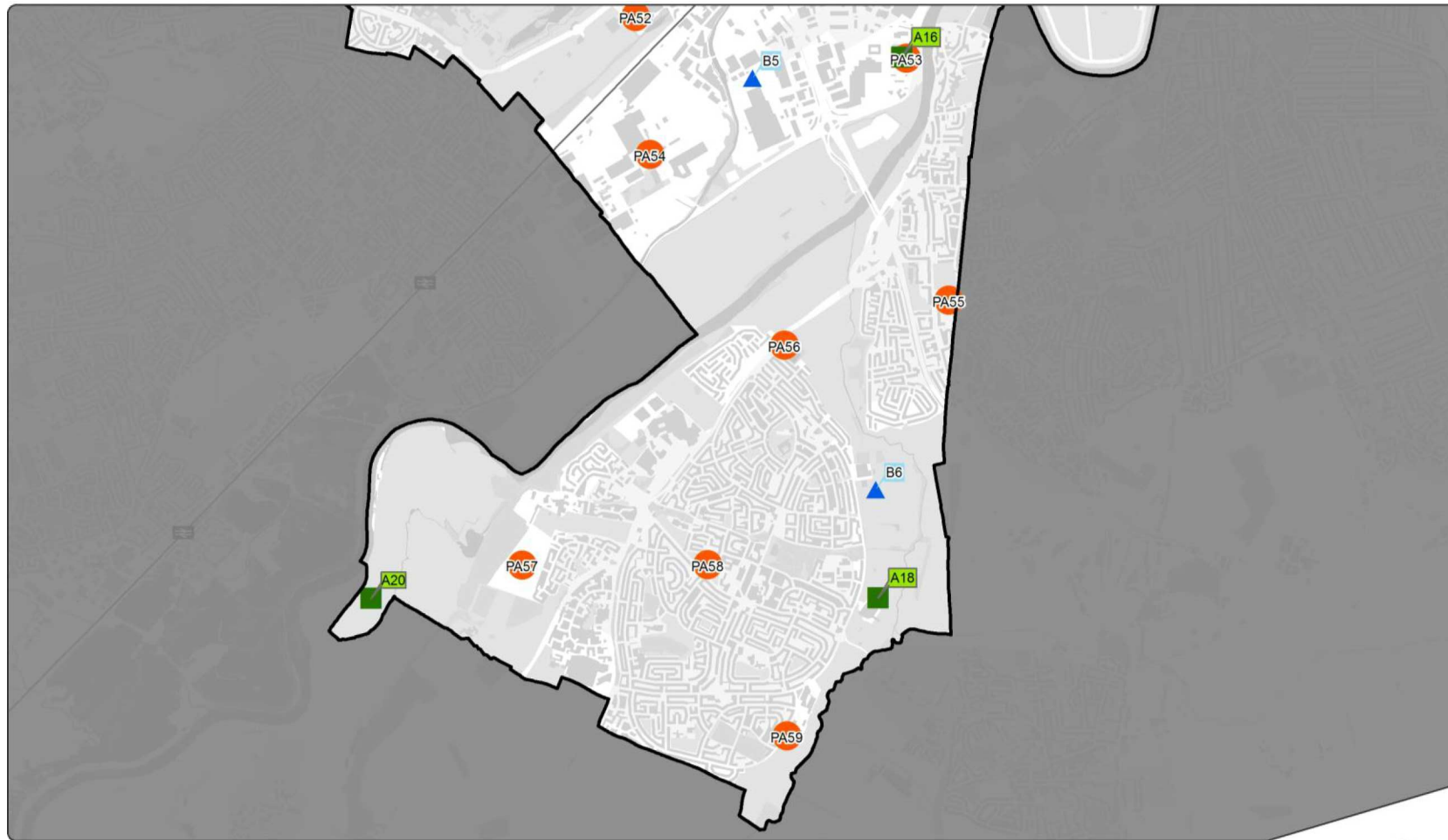


Key

- Sites Not Taken Forward (Appraised)
- LAPP Sites
- ▲ Sites Not Taken Forward (Not Appraised)
- City Centre
- City Boundary



Map 4: Sites Subject to Sustainability Appraisal (South)



Key

- Sites Not Taken Forward (Appraised)
- City Boundary
- LAPP Sites
- Sites Not Taken Forward (Not Appraised)

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Section 12: Mitigation Measures

- 12.1 Annex I of the SEA Directive requires the report to include measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme. Mitigation includes measures to prevent, reduce and offset significant negative sustainability effects identified in the sustainability appraisal.
- 12.2 Figure 27 on page 197 sets out elements of possible detrimental impact to the sustainability objectives which have been identified through the SA process as having the potential to arise through implementation of particular LAPP policies.

Mitigation Measures for the LAPP

- 12.3 The LAPP document promotes sustainable development through both the allocation of sites for specified uses and a suite of Development Management policies. Significant and wide ranging benefits and enhancements are anticipated as a result of this planned development. Additionally, Section 14 of this SA document gives examples where the SA process has had a positive impact on the development of the LAPP.
- 12.4 Inevitably however, in addition to positive effects, there are likely to be some negative impacts of development.
- 12.5 The Sustainability Appraisal identifies such potential for detriment, and in each case where a negative outcome is likely, recommends mitigation measures. For example, where development may adversely impact on heritage assets, mitigation would be provided by applying the full range of relevant Local Plan policies. These policies individually or in combination would assist in protecting and/or enhancing heritage assets and their setting. For example, this might include the application of a range of policies as set out below;
- Policies which directly seek to protect and enhance the historic environment (HE1 and HE2);
 - Design policies which seek to ensure that schemes are sympathetic to heritage assets (DE2)
 - Policies which consider the impact of telecommunications infrastructure on heritage assets (IN1)
- 12.6 In many cases mitigation to environmental harm may be provided through application of policies individually or in combination of the plan, as illustrated above. Additionally, mitigation may be identified and provided through other plans and processes as set out.
- 12.7 The SA process also identified a few occasions where it is considered likely that mitigation measures may not fully ameliorate the environmental effects of development, for example where high quality soils would be lost, or where significant detriment to the landscape would result. Such incidences are detailed within individual appraisals.

12.8 The sustainability appraisal identifies mitigation measures at a broad level as their precise nature will inevitably depend on the details of specific development proposals.

Figure 27: Possible Impacts and Recommended Potential Mitigation Measures

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
1. Housing	No significant impacts found	N/A	N/A
2. Health	No significant impacts found	N/A	N/A
3. Heritage	Residential and employment development with associated transport infrastructure may impact on the Heritage Objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Strategy Policy 11: sets out that all new development should be assessed in terms of its treatment, materials, architectural style and detailing as well as the setting of heritage assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAPP Policy HE1 supports proposals which would conserve or enhance heritage assets in line with their interest and significance. LAPP Policy HE2 sets out that proposals will be expected to recognise, conserve and enhance caves LAPP Canal, Creative and Royal Quarter Policies promote opportunities for the positive re-use of historic buildings identified as being at risk or with a record of long term vacancy or under-occupation, and preserving and enhancing the significance of heritage assets LAPP Castle Quarter Policy seeks to preserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and make the best use of the historic environment to promote economic growth through sensitive reuse and interpretation of heritage assets. Policy RE5 seeks to preserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets on Boots site Policy RE8 seeks to preserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets on the waterside Policy DE2 seeks to ensure that schemes are sympathetic to, and where appropriate, take advantage of existing heritage assets Policy DE6 considers the impact of advertisements on Heritage assets Policy IN1 considers the impact of Telecommunications applications on Heritage assets.
4. Crime	No significant impacts found	N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
5. Social	Residential, Employment and Regeneration may impact on Social Objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 identifies a new Centre of Neighbourhood Importance to serve the new sustainable community at the Waterside Regeneration Zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy LS5 seeks to promote new or improved community facilities.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Residential, employment and regeneration with associated transport infrastructure may impact on Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 8 refers to housing criteria relating to area character, site specific issues and design considerations. Policy sets out general principle of mitigation where loss of green infrastructure or open space results from development. Policy 17 seeks to protect and increase Biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy EN6 sets out that proposals for new development will be expected to protect and promote biodiversity to deliver multi-functional benefits and contribute to Nottingham's ecological network both as part of on-site development proposals or through off site provision. Policy EN7 seeks to protect trees. Policy RE7 seeks the retention and enhancement of existing habitats at Stanton Tip. Policy RE8 seeks to exploit opportunities to create or enhance public spaces and green infrastructure provision, especially related to the River Trent and canal. Policy DE2 requires proposals to ensure that the scheme is sympathetic to, and where appropriate, takes advantage of biodiversity. Policy MI2 requires that where minerals development proposals for the after-use includes habitat creation, applicants will be required to demonstrate how they contribute to the delivery of the City Council's biodiversity objectives for wildlife. Where opportunities arise after-use proposals should provide benefits to the local and wider community which may include enhancement and creation of biodiversity and link site restoration to other green infrastructure.

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
7. Landscape & Townscape	Residential, Employment, Retail and Regeneration with associated transport infrastructure may impact on Landscape & Townscape objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 10: sets out that development will be assessed in terms of the potential impact on important views and vistas, including landscape and must have regard to the local context including valued landscape characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy CC2 sets out that permission would be granted for proposals to develop low carbon or renewable energy sources unless there would (amongst other considerations) unacceptable visual impact on the landscape Policy DE1 seeks to ensure that development respects and enhances the streetscape, townscape and landscape (including ridgelines) Policy DE2 expects proposals to be sympathetic to, and where appropriate, take advantage of landscape features. Policy HE1 considers whether proposals affecting heritage assets would respect the relationship with landscape Policy EN1 considers landscape character in assessing proposals affecting the Open Space Network Policy MI2 requires developments for minerals development have regard to landscape. Proposals will be assessed with reference to the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment.

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Residential, Employment, Retail and with associated transport infrastructure may impact on Natural Resources and Flooding objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1: sets out the general process and criteria for locating and designing new development in relation to flood risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy CC1 seeks energy efficient buildings and sustainable design and expects all development proposals to maximise the use of recycled materials Policy CC3 seeks to ensure development;- does not overload the sewerage system and Wastewater Treatment Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -does not result in any waterbody failing to meet the class limits of the status class set out in the Humber River Basin Management Plan for the Erewash and Lower Trent -does not adversely affect the hydromorphology of waterbodies -incorporates water efficient features -includes SuDs where appropriate -includes maintenance and management plans, agreed with the council for all Sustainable Drainage systems and where appropriate, S106 agreements will be sought -maintains greenfield surface water run off rates (other than in exceptional circumstances) and should achieve as close to greenfield run off rates as possible on Brownfield sites -should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and where possible opportunities should be sought to reduce flood risk through new development. -is informed by an acceptable site specific flood risk assessment, following the sequential test and, if required the exception test.

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
9. Waste	Residential, employment and regeneration development may impact on Waste objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1: sets out that development will be expected to demonstrate how waste is minimised. • Policy WCS2 of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy seeks to minimise the creation of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy LS1 ensures that proposals for food and drink uses outside the City Centre would not result in any unacceptable impacts on nearby residents and occupiers in terms of waste generation. • Policy DE1 considers whether the developments would accord with the principles of sustainability in design, including renewable resources, recycling, accessibility and efficiency of use and appropriate techniques to minimise the impact of surface water discharges. • Site waste management are required for all major developments. The details should set out how refuse will be stored and accessed for disposal/recycling.

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
10. Energy & Climate Change	Scale of development proposed on site allocations and permitted through policy, and supporting transport infrastructure may impact on Energy and Climate Change objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1: sets out that all development proposals will be expected to deliver high levels of sustainability in order to mitigate against and adapt to climate change. Developments should demonstrate how carbon dioxide emissions have been minimised in accordance with specified energy hierarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy CC1 seeks energy efficient buildings and sustainable design and expects all development proposals to maximise the use of recycled materials. Additionally, all development proposals (including changes of use) will be expected to maximise opportunities to incorporate sustainable design features where feasible. The policy also requires that new dwellings will be required to meet the optional higher National Housing Standard for water consumption of 110 litres per person per day. The policy supports innovative sustainable design solutions for energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation over and above the National Housing Standards. Policy CC2 encourages connection to the existing decentralised energy and heat network in Nottingham, and promotes consideration of the potential to develop low carbon and renewable energy resources in new development. Policy MI2 promotes opportunities in the aftercare of developments for minerals development to provide benefits which could include linking site restoration to climate change mitigation. Policy RE6, RE7 support proposals which maximise opportunities for low carbon energy on the Boots and Stanton Tip sites. Policy RE8 supports provision of complementary energy related uses/low carbon technology sectors in the Waterside, close to the existing Energy from Waste Plant

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
11. Transport	Scale of development proposed on site allocations and permitted through policy may impact on Transport objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 sets out a strategy of urban concentration with regeneration. Most development will therefore be located in or adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham. The policy identifies that major new transport infrastructure will be provided to encourage sustainable alternatives to using the private car, address the impacts of growth, and/or meet the objectives of the Local Transport Plans. • Policy 5 promotes the City Centre as the region's principal shopping, leisure and cultural destination. • Policy 14 aims to reduce the need to travel, especially by private car, by securing new developments of appropriate scale in the most accessible locations. • Policy 15 prioritises transport infrastructure in accordance with delivering the spatial strategy and the principles of travel demand management in plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies SH1 – SH8 seek to concentrate retail development within existing centres. • Policy TR1 seeks to provide a sustainable and appropriate level of parking provision within new developments taking account of such issues as 'smarter choices' and the location of development in relation to public transport. • The policy also sets out the Council requirement for the submission of Travel Plans or Transport statements to support planning applications for development that would generate significant amounts of transport movement. • Policy TR2 safeguards proposed improvements to the transport network identified through the Local Transport Plan process. • Policy TR3 safeguards existing and proposed cycle routes.

SA Objective	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures already included in the Core Strategy	Additional Potential Measures Proposed in LAPP
12. Employment	Residential and retail development may impact on the employment objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 4 seeks to provide a range of suitable sites for new employment that are attractive to the market. • The policy also encourages the further expansion of the Universities, other higher education establishments and the hospital campuses for their own purposes, together with economic development associated with them. • In addition, Policy 4 seeks to appropriately manage existing employment sites and allocations to cater for the full range of employment uses • Partnership working and use of planning obligations to provide appropriate employment and training opportunities to assist residents in accessing new jobs is also set out in the policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy EE1 states that provision will be made for a minimum of 253,000 square metres for office floorspace (B1 (a & b)), and around 2512 hectares for other employment uses (B1 (c), B2 and B8), and sets out where employment uses will be supported. • Policies E2 and E3 seek to protect active employment land, and regenerate previously used employment sites. • Policy E4 promotes opportunities for City residents to access work and develop skills.
13. Innovation	No significant impacts found	N/A	N/A
14. Economic Structure	No significant impacts found	N/A	N/A

Section 13: Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Impacts Assessment of the LAPP

Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

- 13.1 The SEA Directive requires the consideration of the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Core Strategies. These are defined* as follows:

Secondary or indirect effects are effects that are not a direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. Examples of secondary effects are a development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland; and construction of one project that facilitates or attracts other developments.

Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.

Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For instance a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the area too small to support the species at all.

* from 'A Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (2006))

Main Impacts of the LAPP on Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 13.2 Figure 28 on page 206 brings together the results of all the policies in the LAPP and Figure 29 on page 208 shows a summary of the SA results for the sites. Please refer to the key in Figure 17 on page 108.

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Figure 28: SA Results of all LAPP Policies

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
Policy CC1: Sustainable Design & Construction	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	5	0	0	0	2
Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy & Heat Networks	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	0	2
Policy CC3: Water	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-1	5	4	4
Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2
Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	-1	0	0
Policy EE4: Local Employment & Training Opportunities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
Policy SH1: Major Retail & Leisure Dev within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	-1	-2	-1	3	3	0	0
Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Policy SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Policy SH4: Dev of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre & Out of Centre Locations	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Policy SH5: Independent Retail Clusters	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Policy SH6: Food & Drink Uses & High Occupancy Licensed / Entertainment	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Policy SH8: Markets	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration	3	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	-1	0	0	1	1	1
Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	5	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	-3	-2	5	4	2	3
Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	5	1	2	2	2	0	3	1	-3	-2	4	4	3	4
Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	2	1	3	1	3	0	3	0	-2	-2	4	2	0	1
Policy RE5: Royal Quarter	1	1	2	1	3	0	3	0	-2	-2	4	2	2	2
Policy RE6: The Boots Site	5	2	3	0	2	1	3	-3	-3	-2	-1	4	3	3
Policy RE7: Stanton Tip	5	1	0	1	2	-1	-2	0	-4	-3	-1	1	0	0
Policy RE8: Waterside	5	2	1	2	3	3	3	-1	-2	-2	3	3	2	2
Policy HO1: Housing Mix	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HO3: Affordable Housing	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0
Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	4	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	-2	-2	3	0	0	0
Policy HO6: HMOs & Purpose Built Student Accommodation	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	-2	-2	2	0	0	0
Policy DE1: Building Design & Use	3	2	1	3	3	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
Policy DE2: Context & Place Making	3	2	2	3	3	2	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
Policy DE3: Design Principles for Dev within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Policy DE4: Creation & Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Policy DE5: Shopfronts	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy DE6: Advertisements	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated & Non-Designated Heritage Assets	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE2: Caves	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy LS1: Food & Drink Uses & Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	?	?	1	1	0	0
Policy LS2: Safeguarding LAND for Further & Higher Education	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-1	0	2	2	3	3
Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	3	1	2	1
Policy LS4: Public Houses &/or designated as an Asset of Community Value	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy LS5: Community Facilities	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Policy TR1: Parking & Travel Planning	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Policy TR2: The Transport Network	2	2	?	0	1	?	2	-3	0	1	5	2	0	0
Policy TR3: Cycling	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Policy EN1: Development of Open Space	0	3	1	0	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development	0	2	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy EN3: Playing Fields & Sports Grounds	0	4	0	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy EN4: Allotments	0	3	2	0	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	0	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Policy EN6: Biodiversity	0	2	0	0	1	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Policy EN7: Trees	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy MI1: Mineral Safeguarding Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Policy MI2: Restoration, After-use & After-care	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Policy MI3: Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	?	0	1	0	0
Policy IN1: Telecommunications	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability & Pollution	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations & Substances	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	5	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0

Figure 29: SA Results of all LAPP PA Site Allocations

Site	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Envir, Bio & Gl	7. Land. & Town	8. Nat Res & Flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & CC	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
PA1 (LA6 DS2) Bestwood Road - Former Bestwood Day Centre	1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
PA2 (LA7 DS4) Blenheim Lane	0	0	0	1	-1	-2	0	-1	3	4	-3	2	3	2
PA3 (LA36 DS17) Eastglade, Top Valley - Former Eastglade School Site	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA4 (LA46 DS6) Linby Street/Filey Street	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	-2	-1	-1	2	2	0	0
PA5 (LA42 DS20) Ridgeway - Former Padstow School Playing Field	4	2	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA6 (LA41 DS19) Beckhampton Rd - Former Padstow School	1	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
PA7 (LA45 DS8) Southglade Food Park	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	2	0	0
PA8 (LA40 DS18) Padstow Road - Former Padstow School Site	5	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-3	-2	-2	0	0	0
PA9 (LA43 DS21) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Playing Field	4	1	0	0	-1	-2	1	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA10 (LA39 DS85) Piccadilly - Former Henry Mellish School Playing Field	2	0	0	1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
PA11 (LA63 DS7) Stanton Tip - Hempshill Vale	5	1	0	1	2	-1	-2	0	-4	-3	-1	1	0	0
PA12 (LA38 DS5) Highbury Road - Former Henry Mellish School Site	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0
PA13 (LA37 DS40) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Site	3	1	0	1	0	-2	1	0	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA14 (LA1 DS16) Arnside Road - Former Chronos Richardson	3	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA15 (LA12 DS86) Bulwell Lane - Former Coach Depot	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
PA16 (LA52 DS24) Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-1	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3
PA17 (LA53 DS26) Woodhouse Way - Woodhouse Park	5	2	-1	0	1	-2	-3	-1	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0
PA18 (LA64 DS13) Vernon Road - Former Johnsons Dyeworks	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	-2	-2	-2	1	0	0	0
PA19 (LA47 DS33) Lortas Road	2	1	0	1	0	-2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
PA20 (LA61 DS93) Haydn Road/Hucknall Road - Severn Trent Water	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	0	0
PA21 (LA62 DS41) Mansfield Road - Sherwood Library	1	0	0	0	?	0	2	-1	0	0	2	1	0	0
PA22 (LA76 DS14) Western Boulevard	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0
PA23 (LA3 DS10) Radford Road - Former Basford Gasworks	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	-1	-2	-2	0	2	0	0
PA24 (LA49 DS23) College Way - Melbury School Playing Field	3	1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0
PA25 (LA24 DS22) Chingford Road Playing Field	4	1	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	0	0	0
PA26 (LA28 DS27) Denewood Crescent - Denewood Centre	4	1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0
PA27 (LA77 DS91) Wilkinson Street - Former PZ Cussons	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	-3	-2	3	2	0	0
PA28 (LA44 DS38) Ransom Road - Hine Hall	2	1	-2	0	0	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0
PA29 (LA9 DS92) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Land Adj to Bobbers Mill Estate	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0
PA30 (LA8 DS28) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
PA31 (LA2 DS31) Ascot Road - Speedo	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0
PA32 (LA5 DS30) Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op Dairy	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
PA33 (LA23 DS29) Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	-1	-3	0	0
PA34 (LA4 DS90) Beechdale Road - Former Beechdale Baths	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-1	0	-2	1	0	0
PA35 (LA78 DS56) Woodyard Lane - Siemens	4	2	0	0	2	-1	1	0	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	0
PA36 (LA79 DS54) Russell Drive - Radford Bridge Allotments	4	1	0	1	1	-2	0	-2	-3	-3	-2	0	0	0
PA37 (LA57 DS52) Robin Hood Chase	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0
PA38 (LA21 DS49) Carlton Road - Former Castle College	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	-2	-2	1	1	1	0
PA39 (LA34 DS51) Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site & Co-op	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	-2	-1	-2	2	0	0
PA40 (DS107 DS107) Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
PA41 (LA33 DS34) Alfreton Road - Forest Mill	4	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	-2	-2	1	1	0	0
PA42 (LA55 DS36) Ilkeston Road - Radford Mill	3	1	?	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
PA43 (LA59 DS94) Salisbury Street	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
PA44 (LA60 DS37) Derby Road - Sandfield Centre	4	1	0	1	?	0	1	0	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA45 (DS110 N/A) Prospect Place	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0
PA46 (LA29 DS80) Derby Road - Former Hillside Club	2	1	0	1	0	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
PA47 (LA48 DS78) Abbey Street/Leen Gate	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	-1	-1	0	2	2	3	3
PA48 (DS111 N/A) Queens Drive - Land Adjacent to the Portal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-2	-2	1	2	1	0
PA49 (LA51 DS61) NG2 West - Enterprise Way	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	-2	-2	-2	2	3	2	2
PA50 (LA50 DS60) NG2 South - Queens Drive	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	-2	-2	-2	2	3	2	2
PA51 (LA56 DS62) Riverside Way	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	-1	-1	2	1	0	0
PA52 (LA54 DS79) University Boulevard - Science & Tech Park	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	-2	-2	1	3	3	3
PA53 (LA30 DS97) Electric Avenue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	1	3	1	1
PA54 (LA10 DS76) Boots	5	2	3	0	2	1	3	-3	-3	-2	-1	4	3	3
PA55 (DS108 DS108) Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0
PA56 (DS104 DS104) Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
PA57 (LA25 DS82) Clifton West	5	0	-2	1	0	-1	-3	-1	-3	-3	-2	0	0	0
PA58 (LA32 DS84) Green Lane - Fairham House	2	1	0	0	1	-1	2	0	-2	-2	1	-1	0	0
PA59 (LA31 DS83) Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comp School	4	0	0	1	1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
PA60 (LA65 DS53) Victoria Centre	0	0	1	2	3	0	4	-1	-2	-1	2	3	0	0
PA61 (LA58 DS95) Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police & Fire	1	0	-2	1	2	0	3	0	-2	-1	3	2	2	2
PA62 (DS105 DS105) Brook Street East	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	-1	-1	0	1	1	0	0
PA63 (DS106 DS106) Brook Street West	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	-1	0	1	2	0	0	0
PA64 (LA27 DS50) Creative Quarter - Sneinton Market	2	1	-1	1	2	0	1	-1	-1	0	2	2	1	1
PA65 (LA26 DS42) Creative Quarter - Bus Depot	4	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	-1	1	2	3	1	1
PA66 (LA22 DS35) Castle Quarter - People's College	2	1	4	1	1	0	5	-1	0	1	4	1	0	0
PA67 (LA11 DS57) Broadmarsh Centre	0	1	3	2	3	0	4	1	-1	-1	5	3	1	0
PA68 (LA15 DS59) Canal Quarter - Island Site	5	2	3	2	3	2	5	0	-5	-4	2	3	2	2
PA69 (LA19 DS100) Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	-1	-1	0	5	2	0	1
PA70 (LA16 DS64) Canal Quarter - Queens Road, East of Station	4	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	-2	-1	4	2	0	0
PA71 (LA18 DS68) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way, Sovereign House	0	1	2	1	1	0	4	-2	-1	0	5	4	0	2
PA72 (LA20 DS69) Canal Quarter - Waterway Street	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	-2	-2	-1	4	2	0	1
PA73 (LA17 DS65) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	-1	-2	-1	4	2	0	1
PA74 (LA13 DS63) Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	-1	-1	0	4	2	0	1
PA75 (LA14 DS67) Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint	5	1	1	1	0	-1	3	-1	-3	-2	4	1	0	1
PA76 (LA72 DS72) Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells	0	0	1	1	-2	1	3	1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0
PA77 (LA71 DS71) Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	-2	-1	-1	2	2	1	0
PA78 (LA73 DS75) Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	-2	-1	-1	2	2	1	0
PA79 (LA70 DS73) Waterside - Iremonger Road	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	-2	-1	0	1	2	1	0
PA80 (LA66 DS101) Waterside - Cattle Market	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	0
PA81 (LA74 DS74) Waterside - Meadow Lane	5	2	0	1	0	1	4	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0
PA82 (LA69 DS46) Waterside - Freeth Street	5	2	0	1	2	2	4	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	0
PA83 (LA68 DS48) Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin	5	2	0	1	2	2	4	0	-2	-2	0	0	1	0
PA84 (LA67 DS45) Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	-3	-3	-2	3	0	1
PA85 (LA75 DS47) Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club	5	1	0	1	1	1	4	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0

- 13.3 The following assessment considers the overall secondary, cumulative and synergistic outcomes from the appraisals of LAPP policies and Site Allocations.

SA Objective 1: Housing

- 13.4 The objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Nottingham. The scale of housing proposed on site allocations provides a very strong outcome for the objective, with some very major positive impacts highlighted. The overall effect of the policies would be to support and promote this objective. In particular, the area based regeneration policies making provision for new housing provide very important positive benefits, as do policies seeking to address specific housing need, such as the appropriate provision of affordable housing. The Housing objective, in combination with policies seeking to provide employment land, retail facilities, and the supporting transport infrastructure, would be likely to give rise to a cumulatively negative impact on Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy, and Climate Change objectives, and to a smaller extent Transport. However, it is considered that scope for sufficient mitigation of potential harm is possible, and can be made. The new housing developed in support of the Housing objective is considered likely to contribute towards a permanent positive impact on the Health objective, as a result of the provision of good quality housing for Nottingham residents and given the acknowledged links between housing and Health. Housing development is also likely to provide a temporary positive impact on the employment objective, as a consequence of the boost provided to the construction and associated industries.

SA Objective 2: Health

- 13.5 The objective aims to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The policies of the plan support the objective, creating the conditions for a healthier population by provision of a balanced mix of good housing and recreational, leisure and job opportunities, meeting the needs of the population, as well as by addressing environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing. Whilst some individual site allocations have been assessed as having negative impact on health, overall the cumulative impact of the LAPP is positive.

SA Objective 3: Heritage

- 13.6 The objective promotes the provision of better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the heritage of Nottingham. Overall the policies and site allocations of the plan are supportive of this objective and will serve to protect heritage within the City, whilst promoting improvements in access to heritage

SA Objective 4: Crime

- 13.7 The objective seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. The site allocations and policies of the plan will serve to locate development in areas that are accessible and will ensure that new developments are laid out and designed in such a way that crime and

antisocial behaviour are discouraged. The policies and site allocations of the plan should provide a cumulatively positive effect to the objective.

SA Objective 5: Social

- 13.8 The objective relates to the promotion and support of the development and growth of social capital across Nottingham. Appraisals have suggested that the policies of the plan are highly compatible with this objective, and a positive cumulative outcome is likely.

SA Objective 6: Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

- 13.9 The objective aims to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Nottingham. Appraisal of the plan policies suggest an overall positive impact for this objective, although growth through residential, employment and economic development, and the supporting transport infrastructure were identified as having potential for some cumulative negative impact. This issue is of particular note on clusters of sites in the north of the City but many of these sites are former playing fields/school sites for which mitigation is proposed with the Development Principles setting out requirement for the preservation of the most important biological features to be preserved and open space to be provided. In the short term construction sites will have a negative impact on the environment. Mitigation for negative impact from development can be provided by the policies of the Local Plan and through careful assessment of location and design considerations at the Development Management stage. The interaction of policies considering design, open space and the retention and enhancement of biodiversity will have a synergistic effect that will reduce any anticipated negative impact, providing enhancements wherever possible.

SA Objective 7: Landscape & Townscape

- 13.10 The objective is concerned with the protection and enhancement of the landscape character and townscape of Nottingham. Overall the policies of the plan are supportive of this objective. Development associated with residential, employment and regeneration sites, predominantly taking place on brownfield land, would provide opportunities for an important cumulatively positive impact on the townscape, though in the short term construction sites will have a temporary negative impact on townscape. Where negative impacts have been found for the Landscape element of the Objective, the mitigation helps to ensure that the wider landscape is taken into account in the overall design of schemes eg PA57 Clifton West. The interaction of policies considering context and place making, design, open space and aftercare of sites will have a synergistic effect that will reduce negative impact, providing enhancements wherever possible.

SA Objective 8: Natural Resources and Flooding

- 13.11 The objective seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding. The Plan seeks to locate new development in highly sustainable urban locations, reducing the need to travel. This approach makes a

cumulatively positive contribution towards this objective. However, appraisals of the significant level of residential, employment and regeneration development and the associated transport infrastructure proposed in the plan identified negative impact against this objective, though the delivery of green infrastructure has the potential to improve development site drainage. Whilst negative impact on individual sites was predominantly estimated to range from minor to moderate, the cumulative negative impact could be more pronounced, and would need to be carefully mitigated. Mitigation could be provided through the flood risk assessment process as well as the promotion of sustainable design and prudent use of natural resources during the Development Management process as individual proposals emerge. The interaction of policies considering sustainable design and construction water design, flood risk, and water will have a synergistic effect that will reduce negative impact, providing enhancements wherever possible.

SA Objective 9: Waste

- 13.12 The objective seeks to minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials. The significant level of residential and employment/regeneration development proposed on allocated sites and through regeneration policies in the plan is likely to produce a negative impact against this objective. Whilst such harm was predominantly estimated to be minor or moderate, incidents of more significant negative impact were found and the cumulative negative impact would certainly be more pronounced, and would need to be carefully mitigated. Mitigation may be provided through the sustainable development approach proposed throughout the plan, alongside policies within the Waste Core Strategy for Nottingham. Given the scale of development that is required to meet the City's housing and employment needs through to the end of the plan period and the need for associated development and the increase in waste generation, the negative impacts anticipated for this objective are not unsurprising. However mitigation is proposed to address the likely negative impacts.

SA Objective 10: Energy and Climate Change

- 13.13 The objective seeks to minimise energy usage and to develop renewable energy resources in Nottingham, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources. Plan policies promoting renewable energy, sustainable development and transport will provide a cumulative positive contribution towards this objective. However the scale of development and supporting transport infrastructure proposed will result in additional energy use, with a cumulative impact predicted in the regeneration of the Quarters in the City Centre area. the effect of which would be mitigated by the sustainable measures discussed above. Similar to the Waste objective, given the scale of development that is required to meet the City's housing and employment needs through to the end of the plan period and the need for associated development and the increase in energy used by a growing population and additional development, the negative impacts anticipated for this objective are not unsurprising. However mitigation is proposed to address the likely negative impacts.

SA Objective 11: Transport

- 13.14 The objective seeks 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 ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available. Overall, the policies of the plan are highly compatible with this objective and are likely to give rise to a cumulative positive impact.
- 13.15 Significant regeneration in the City Centre quarters and other existing centres, which take advantage of existing transport hubs, would make very important positive cumulative impacts on the objective. Elsewhere, appraisals of sites have suggested small clusters where cumulative negative impact may arise. To a large extent, such apparent effect has been influenced by comparison with the City Centre, which performs as a very strong transport hub. In general, sites identified as performing less well in respect of transport are located at the end of transport corridors or in less well connected locations. However, these sites are in fact in relatively sustainable locations and would be likely to compare more favourably with many sites beyond the plan area, elsewhere in more rural areas in Greater Nottingham. Notwithstanding this, mitigation measures have been identified, which can be made as individual site proposals emerge.

SA Objective 12: Employment

- 13.16 The objective focuses on the creation of high quality employment opportunities. The policies of the plan are compatible with this objective and are likely to give rise to a cumulatively positive impact. A particularly strong positive cumulative impact will be felt where regeneration sites are clustered.

SA Objective 13: Innovation

- 13.17 The objective seeks to develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation. The appraisals have suggested that a positive cumulative outcome is likely for this objective. A particularly strong positive cumulative impact will be felt where regeneration sites (especially in the City Centre), existing science parks, higher education and health facilities are clustered.

SA Objective 14: Economic Structure

- 13.18 The objective seeks to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies. The appraisals have suggested that a positive cumulative outcome is likely for this objective. Again, the positive cumulative effect will impact on regeneration sites, existing and proposed employment parks, and higher education facility clusters

Overall Outcomes

- 13.19 Positive outcomes are anticipated for most of the SA objectives, although negative impacts associated with development on some allocated sites would have a negative impact on the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. However, a range of positive impacts can be drawn to these objectives from a variety of the LAPP policies.
- 13.20 Particularly strong positive impacts are predicted in respect of the Housing Health, Social, Transport and Employment.
- 13.21 The cumulative impact predicted against the Natural Resources, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change would be expected given the overall scale of development proposed within the plan, and as more development comes forward, so does the potential for negative impact. However, it is considered that sufficient mitigation could be provided through implementation of policies contained within the LAPP.

Likely Significant Effects on the Environment

- 13.22 Annex I of the SEA Directive requires the report to provide information on the “likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors”. The above issues are covered in the SA objectives. Figure 30 summarises the likely significant effects in line with the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 13.23 There is potentially a long term, permanent effect on soil in combination with biodiversity, water, cultural heritage, climatic factors and material assets. Development on some agricultural land and the loss of soil is inevitable given that there is a national and local need for growth. The spatial effect on landscape will be positive in the long term and permanent in that the plan leads development to the most sustainable solutions given the national and local need for development. Most sites are within the urban area making best use of brownfield land.
- 13.24 The plan has a significant overall positive effect on the area's cultural heritage on a long term permanent basis because of the specific heritage policies which will best conserve and enhance heritage assets including the caves within the City Centre. There is also a separate policy to support community facilities.
- 13.25 The cumulative effects of several developments will have significant impact on the population. The housing proposed on allocations and supported by policy is intended to contribute towards the adopted figure for housing provision for Nottingham in the Core Strategy, which is in anticipation of the projected population of the City.
- 13.26 The LAPP deals with human health spatially throughout the plan, and will have a significant positive impact on human health. A specific policy safeguarding, and facilitating expansion of health facilities will make an obvious positive contribution. Policies encouraging housing, together with

allocations for new housing development, will result in a significant positive cumulative impact on health. The promotion of walking and cycling, which plays an integral part in the approach to transport in the plan, will support healthy lifestyles. Long term, permanent human health benefits are dependent on delivery of the plan, especially community facilities.

Figure 30: Likely Significant Effects of the Plan

Short/Medium/Long Term (S/M/L); Permanent/Temporary (P/T); Secondary (Sec); Cumulative and Synergistic (Cum/Syn) None (x); Yes (✓)					
SA objective (SEA issue(s))	S/M/L	P/T	Sec	Cum/Syn	Comment
1. Housing (material assets)	L	P	✓	✓	In long term, the plan will ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Nottingham during the plan period plan. The level of future population in the plan areas will be determined, amongst other factors, by the level of housing provision. The development may create secondary effects from the use of material assets from outside the area and this would be a matter for the Minerals policies and the Waste Local Plans.
2. Health (population and human health)	L	P	x	✓	Long term permanent human health benefits are dependent on delivery of the plan. As plan implementation progresses, its effects on health and health inequalities will become more significant and lead to a permanent change in the area. The cumulative effects of developments will have significant impact.
3. Heritage (cultural heritage)	L	P	x	✓	A small number of site allocations were identified as having potential to cause harm to heritage assets, though policies of the plan are capable of mitigating such harm. The site allocations also provide significant opportunities for enhancements to heritage assets and their setting.
4. Crime (population and human health)	L	P	x	✓	In long term, the policies will serve to locate development in areas that are accessible and to ensure that new developments are laid out and designed in such a way that crime and antisocial behaviour are discouraged.
5. Social (population and human health)	L	P	x	✓	In long term, the policies will provide a cumulatively positive effect, as will those site allocations of a particular scale that would effectively result in new communities. As plan implementation progresses, its effects on social and cultural assets will become more significant and lead to a permanent change in the area. The cumulative effects of developments will have significant impact on population.
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (biodiversity, fauna and flora)	L	P	x	✓	In long term, there is likely to be a positive impact to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure. Although growth through residential, employment and regeneration and transport infrastructure will have a cumulatively negative impact that would have to be mitigated.
7. Landscape & Townscape	L	P	✓	✓	In long term, the policies of the plan will protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan area, and the scale of new development, predominantly on Brownfield land, is likely to lead to significant permanent enhancements to townscape. The impact on greenfield sites, albeit small over the plan area, would lead to the inevitable loss of some landscape and Green Belt land, but the impact on these are to be minimised where possible through mitigation set out in the Development Principles.

Short/Medium/Long Term (S/M/L); Permanent/Temporary (P/T); Secondary (Sec); Cumulative and Synergistic (Cum/Syn) None (x); Yes (✓)					
SA objective (SEA issue(s))	S/M/L	P/T	Sec	Cum/ Syn	Comment
8. Natural Resources and Flooding (water, climatic factors and material assets)	S/M/L	P	✓	✓	New development would inevitably have a negative impact on natural resources, including water. The significant level of residential and employment development and the associated transport infrastructure could produce a cumulative impact against the SA objective that would have to be mitigated. The impact on greenfield sites, albeit small over the plan area, would lead to the inevitable loss of some soils.
9. Waste (soil and material assets)	S/M/L	P	x	✓	The significant level of residential and employment/regeneration development is likely to produce a cumulative negative impact that would have to be mitigated.
10. Energy and Climate Change (climatic factors)	L	P	✓	✓	The policies promoting renewable energy, sustainable development and transport will provide a cumulative positive contribution towards the SA objective. The development of site allocations is likely to have a negative impact with increased net energy demand/use. Potential climate effects could extend beyond the boundaries of Nottingham.
11. Transport (air and climatic factors)	S/M/L	P	x	✓/x	Although the plan aims to promote development in accessible locations and enhance the availability of sustainable modes of transport, it is anticipated that underlying trends will result in increased traffic generation, potentially resulting cumulatively in reduced air quality.
12. Employment (material assets)	S/M/L	P/T	x	✓	Policies seeking to preserve appropriate employment land and introduce additional supply will make a positive contribution and, in long term, the plan will create high quality employment opportunities. The growth in employment will impact on material assets. Development proposed through the plan will have a cumulative short term positive effect on employment in through construction.
13. Innovation (population)	L	P	x	✓	In long term the plan will develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation by creating jobs and encouraging people to live and work in Nottingham. The level of future population in the plan areas will be determined by, amongst other factors, the level of job opportunities.
14. Economic Structure (material assets)	L	P	x	✓	The growth in employment and economic development will impact on material assets. In long term, there is a positive cumulative outcome to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.

Section 14: How the SA Process has Directly Influenced the Plan

- 14.1 The SA has helped to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of the LAPP so that the chosen option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development wherever possible. It has also helped to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan. To achieve this, the SA has been an integral part of the plan making process and has help to inform and amend the policies and proposed allocations within the LAPP. The various stages of the SA the process have resulted in changes to the LAPP to ensure that the plan is more sustainable and addresses issues that have arisen from the SA process. Detailed below in Figure 31 are a few examples where the SA process has had a direct influence.
- 14.2 This is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but to show how the SA has had a positive impact on the development of the LAPP.

Figure 31: Examples of how the SA Process has Influenced the LAPP

Policy/Section of the LAPP	Amendments made
RE8: Waterside	Flood risk criteria issues added to the policy
EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	Wording improvement to policy adding 'safe public connections' to the policy, combining the first two draft criteria to avoid repetition and also to add in a criterion to ensure that proposals maximise regeneration benefits.
IN4: Developer Contributions	Wording improvement to include heritage enhancement as well as protection and biodiversity improvements contributions within the policy.
Throughout the document	Mitigation resulting from SA incorporated into the Development Principles, eg Green Belt defensible boundaries for PA57 Clifton West and enhancement to landscape by referring to the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment PA59 Former Fairham Comprehensive.
Throughout the document	Consistency of approach to protecting and enhancing heritage assets and their settings.

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Section 15: Monitoring LAPP Policies

- 15.1 The SEA Directive requires the significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programme to be monitored “in order, inter alia, to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake remedial action”.
- 15.2 The significant effects indicators should be developed to ensure a robust assessment of policy implementation. The SA monitoring will cover significant social, economic and environmental effects.
- 15.3 In March 2011, the Department for Communities and Local Government wrote to all local planning authorities to announce the withdrawal of the guidance of Local Plan monitoring. The letter states that it is a matter for each council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports while ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. It is suggested that local planning authorities continue to adopt an integrated approach to monitoring the sustainability performance of Local Plans that incorporate the monitoring of the framework’s impacts alongside SA/SEA related significant effects.
- 15.4 Monitoring should assess whether:
- The assessment’s predictions of sustainability effects are accurate;
 - The Plan is contributing to the achievement of the desired SA objectives and targets;
 - If mitigation measures are performing as well as expected;
 - If there are any adverse effects and whether these are within acceptable limits or remedial action is desirable.
- 15.5 A monitoring framework has been established for the Core Strategy and the LAPP to ensure that the implementation of the policies can be monitored.
- 15.6 The responsibility for carrying out the monitoring programme lies with the Local Authority and will be provided within Authority Monitoring Reports (AMR). There is a need for integration between the monitoring report and SA, including indicators which enable a causal link to be established between implementation of the plan and the significant effects being monitored. Under the SEA Directive, the significant environmental effects of the plan must be monitored. It requires monitoring to identify unforeseen adverse effects arising from the plan to enable remedial action to be taken.
- 15.7 Local planning authorities are responsible for responding to any significant negative environmental effects of implementation of the plan. Similarly, local planning authorities are responsible for identifying and responding to unforeseen adverse effects of implementation of the plan, with help from the other bodies subject to the Duty to Co-operate.
- 15.8 Figure 32 on page 221 shows a list of indicators for monitoring the effects of LAPP and some of those are already monitored in the councils’ monitoring reports and also used for monitoring of the policies within the Core Strategy.

15.9 Ongoing review of environmental targets and indicators will be undertaken as consequential local development documents and revisions of the Local Plan are prepared (both Part 1 and Part 2) as such the monitoring programme provided in the table is a starting point and will in itself be subject to review. The monitoring programme will be available to designated environmental authorities and the community through the AMR.

Figure 32: SA Indicators and Monitoring Regime of the SA Objectives

Effects to be monitored (SA objectives)	LAPP Policies to monitor	Indicators for the SA Objectives	Target
1. Housing Effects on ensuring that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the plan areas	Policy HO1: Housing Mix	Population – by group	To monitor
	Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3) suitable for Family Occupation	Number of housing completions	Increase
	Policy HO3: Affordable Housing	Number of housing completions – affordable	Increase
	Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	Number of housing completions by dwelling type, size and density	To monitor
	Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Number and area of housing completions on previously developed land	Increase
	Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Average house prices	To monitor
	Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	Number of homelessness	Reduce
	Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	Number of vacant dwellings – by type	Reduce
	Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	Number of gypsy and traveller pitches	To monitor
	Policy RE5: Royal Quarter		
2. Health Effects on improving health and reducing health inequalities	Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction	Number of doctor surgeries, health facilities, community centres, leisure centres	Improve
	Policy CC3: Water	Life expectancy at birth	Improve
	Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	Residents participation in sport	Increase
	Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and	Area of new open space	Increase

Effects to be monitored (SA objectives)	LAPP Policies to monitor	Indicators for the SA Objectives	Target
	Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health Policy LS5: Community Facilities Policy EN1: Development of Open Space Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds Policy EN4: Allotments Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways Policy EN6: Biodiversity Policy EN7: Trees Policy MI1: Mineral Safeguarding Areas Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution Policy TR3: Cycling	Open space managed to green flag award standard	Improve
3. Heritage Effects on providing better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the plan areas heritage including the preservation,	Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Policy HE2: Caves Policy DE1: Building Design and Use	Number and area of Conservation Areas	To monitor
		Number of Listed Buildings	To monitor
		Number of Listed Buildings – at risk	Reduce
		Number and area of Registered Parks and Garden	To monitor
		Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	To monitor

Effects to be monitored (SA objectives)	LAPP Policies to monitor	Indicators for the SA Objectives	Target
enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)	Policy DE2: Context and Place Making Policy DE3: Design Principles for Policy Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre Policy DE5: Shopfronts Policy DE6: Advertisements	Number of museums	To monitor
4. Crime Effects on improving community safety, reducing crime and the fear of crime in the plan areas	Policy DE1: Building Design and Use Policy DE2: Context and Place Making	Number of Crimes – by category and total	Reduce
		Number of Noise complaints	Reduce
5. Social Effects on promoting and supporting the development and growth of social capital across the plan areas	Policy LS4: Public Houses outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value Policy LS5: Community Facilities	Number of community centres, leisure centres, libraries	Improve
		Number of Crimes – by category and total	Reduce
		Number of Noise complaints	Reduce
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Effects on increasing biodiversity levels and protecting and enhancing Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across the plan areas 7. Landscape & Townscape Effects on protecting and enhancing the landscape character of the plan areas, including heritage and its setting	Policy EN6: Biodiversity Policy EN7: Trees Policy EN1: Development of Open Space Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds Policy EN4: Allotments Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	Number and area of Nature Reserves	Improve
		Number of Local/National nature reserves Local Wildlife Sites (formerly known as Biological SINCs)	Improve
		Woodland area	Improve
		Number and area of Conservation Areas	To monitor
		Number of Listed Buildings	To monitor
		Number of Listed Buildings – at risk	Reduce
		Number and area of Registered Parks and Garden	To monitor
		Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	To monitor
		Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA	Reduce
		Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment	To monitor
Households in flood zones 2 and 3 without flood protection measures	Reduce		
8. Natural Resources and Flooding Effects on prudently managing the natural resources of the area	Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and	Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3 with no flood protection measures	Reduce
		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita total	Reduce

Effects to be monitored (SA objectives)	LAPP Policies to monitor	Indicators for the SA Objectives	Target
including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding	Heat Networks Policy CC3: Water Policy MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care Policy MI3: Hydrocarbon	% of new or extended mineral workings supported by comprehensive restoration and aftercare of sites	Monitor
		Amount of Primary (Sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone) and Secondary aggregates	Monitor
9. Waste Effects on minimising waste and increasing the re-use and recycling of waste materials 10. Energy and Climate Change Effects on minimising energy usage and developing the area's renewable energy resource reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks Policy CC3: Water Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration Policy IN4: Developer Contributions Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning Policy TR2: The Transport Network Policy TR3: Cycling	Energy consumed by type	Improve
		Energy per meter by type	Improve
		Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Increase
		New waste management facilities – by type	Improve
11. Transport Effects on making efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, helping reduce the need to travel by car, improving accessibility to jobs and services for all and ensuring that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning Policy TR2: The Transport Network Policy TR3: Cycling	Number of public transport trips	Increase
		Access to key facilities	Improve
		Plan area wide traffic growth	Monitor
		Railway station usage	Improve
		Proportion of households with hourly or better daytime bus service to district or City Centre	Increase
		Number of cycling trips	Improve
12. Employment Effects on creating high quality employment opportunities 13. Innovation Effects on developing a strong	Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses	Earnings – by type	To monitor
		Employment profile – by type	To monitor
		Area of new floor space and land by type and location	Increase
		Employment and unemployment rate	Improve
		Qualifications – by type	To monitor
		Type and area of employment land availability (ha)	To monitor

Effects to be monitored (SA objectives)	LAPP Policies to monitor	Indicators for the SA Objectives	Target
<p>culture of enterprise and innovation</p> <p>14. Economic Structure Effects on providing the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</p>	<p>Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities</p> <p>Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages</p> <p>Policy SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages</p> <p>Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations</p> <p>Policy SH5: Independent Retail Clusters</p> <p>Policy SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre</p> <p>Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)</p> <p>Policy SH8: Markets</p> <p>Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration</p> <p>Policy IN1: Telecommunications</p>	<p>Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses</p>	<p>To monitor</p>

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Section 16: Remaining Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 16.1 If there are proposed changes to the LAPP as part of the consultation stage of the Publication Version, it may be necessary to produce and to supplement this document depending on the significance of the proposed changes.
- 16.2 The remaining stages of the SA will be completed once the LAPP is adopted and include (please refer to Figure 11 on page 86):
- D3: Making decisions and providing information;
 - E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring; and
 - E2: Responding to adverse effects.
- 16.3 These remaining stages will form addendum(s) to this Sustainability Report.

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Section 17: Conclusions

- 17.1 This SA process has appraised the social, environmental and economic effects of the LAPP from the outset through its various preparation stages. In doing so it has helped to ensure that the decisions made have contributed to achieving sustainable development. The SA has also recommended some changes to help ensure that the LAPP is as sustainable as possible. Examples of these are shown in Section 14. It has also considered the cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts of the policies and sites of the LAPP.
- 17.2 The SA has been an integral part of the plan making process and has performed a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan. It has informed the decision making process by facilitating the evaluation of alternatives (detailed in Section 8 and Section 11). It has also helped demonstrate that the plan is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives and where negative impacts have been found suggested suitable mitigation to try and overcome them (see Section 12). Draft monitoring arrangements have also been put in place to ensure that the impact of the policies can be properly evaluated (see Section 15).

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Details of the Changes Made to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Showing Main Changes)

Appendix 3: Baseline Indicators

Appendix 4: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Appendix 5: Consideration of Alternatives to LAPP Policies

Appendix 6: Sustainability Appraisals of LAPP Policies

Appendix 7: Sustainability Appraisals of LAPP Sites

Appendix 8: Sustainability Appraisals of Sites Not Taken Forward into the LAPP

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Appendix 1: Details of the Changes Made to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives
<p>1. Housing</p> <p>No Change</p>
<p>2. Health</p> <p>The following decision making criteria were moved here from objective 6. (Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? <p>as more relevant to the Health Objective</p> <p>The following Indicators were moved here from objective 3. (Heritage);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space <p>These were considered to be more relevant to the Health Objective</p>
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>The following Indicators moved from the Heritage objective to Objective 2. (Health);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space <p>These were considered to be more relevant to the Health Objective</p> <p>The following Indicators from objective 7 (Landscape and Townscape); were repeated here;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed heritage assets including Caves • Scheduled ancient monuments • Number of Museums <p>These were considered to also be relevant to the Heritage Objective.</p>
<p>4. Crime</p> <p>Indicators clarified including “<u>Number of Crimes</u> – by category and total” and “<u>Number of Noise complaints</u>”.</p>
<p>5. Social</p> <p>Indicators clarified including “<u>Access to Community centres</u>”, “<u>Access to Leisure centres</u>” and “<u>Access to Libraries/mobile library stops</u>”</p>

SA Objectives

6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

'Environment' was added to title - previously omitted in error.

The following decision making Criteria were relocated to objective 2. (Health);

- Will it provide new open space?
- Will it improve the quality of existing open space?

These were considered to be more directly related to Health objective.

Indicators clarified

"Local/National nature reserves Local Wildlife Sites (formerly known as Biological SINC)s" - renamed.

Decision making criteria amended on Flood Risk to read;

- Will it reduce Flood Risk?

Amendment made in response to Environment Agency's comments received at the Preferred Option stage.

Additional decision making criteria added;

- Will it improve water efficiency?

Amendment made in response to Environment Agency's comments received at the Preferred Option stage

7. Landscape and Townscape

Objective expanded to also take account of potential impact on townscape.

Additional Decision Making Criteria set;

- Will it have an adverse impact on local landscape and townscape character?
- Will it have an adverse affect on the openness and visual amenity of the Green Belt?
- Will affect areas of public open space?
- Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements?
- Will it result in development is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale?

to ensure that the objective considers townscape as well as landscape.

'Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment' moved to be an indicator.

8. Natural Resources and Flooding

Abbreviations in the indicators confirmed including Previously Developed Land (PDL) and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

SA Objectives

9. Waste

Decision making criteria amended to make them more specific including;

- Will it ~~reduce household and commercial waste per head~~ result in additional waste?
- Will it increase waste recovery and recycling ~~per head~~?

10. Energy and Climate Change

Additional Decision Making Criteria set to ensure impact on energy demand is captured;

- Will it result in additional energy use?

Duplication of Decision Making Criteria removed;

- Will it support the development of community energy systems?

11. Transport

Additional Decision Making Criteria added;

- Will it give rise to a significant net increase in private car journeys?

to ensure consideration is given to the net increase in likely private car journey thereby taking into account existing uses on sites.

12. Employment

No Change

13. Innovation

Indicators replaced to be more in line with available statistics.

- % of 16-64 year olds with Level 2 qualifications or higher (5 GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent). Generally referred to as entry level qualifications
- % of jobs in knowledge intensive industries
- Number of graduates working in Nottingham/Notts 6 months after their graduation.
- % of 16-64 year olds with Level 4 qualifications or higher (Degree level)

14. Economic Structure

No change

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Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Showing Main Changes)

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>1. Housing</p> <p>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
<p>2. Health</p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?? • <u>Will it provide new open space?</u> • <u>Will it improve the quality of existing open space?</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates • <u>Open spaced managed to green flag award standard</u> • <u>New and enhanced open space</u> • <u>Satisfaction with open space</u>
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Nottingham's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect historic sites • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural heritage activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? • Will it protect and enhance the historical, geological and archaeological environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space • <u>Conservation Areas</u> • <u>Historic Parks and Gardens</u> • <u>Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed heritage assets including Caves</u> • <u>Scheduled ancient monuments</u> • <u>Number of</u> Museums
<p>4. Crime</p> <p>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Number of</u> Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • <u>Number of</u> Noise complaints

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Access To Leisure centres • Access to Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation in voluntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities
<p>6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across Nottingham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local Wildlife Sites (formerly known as Biological SINCs) • SSSIs
<p>7. Landscape and Townscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the landscape and townscape character of Nottingham, including heritage and its setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it respect identified landscape character? • Will it have an adverse impact on local landscape and townscape character? • Will it have an adverse affect on the openess and visual amenity of the Green Belt? • Will affect areas of public open space? • Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements? • Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment • Ancient Woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of Nottingham including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise/reduce Flood Risk? • Will it prevent the loss of high quality soils to development? • Will it prevent the loss of high-quality soils to development? • Will it improve water efficiency? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on <u>Previously Developed Land (PDL)</u> • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating <u>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</u> • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in additional waste Will it reduce household and commercial waste per head? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy
<p>10. Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop Nottingham's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use – renewables and petroleum products • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user • Renewable energy capacity installed by type

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>11. Transport</p> <p>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 ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities? • <u>Will it give rise to a significant net increase in private car journeys?</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Change in road traffic mileage • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage • Road traffic levels
<p>12. Employment</p> <p>To create high quality employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate
<p>13. Innovation</p> <p>To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within Nottingham? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>% of 16-64 year olds with Level 2 qualifications or higher (5 GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent). Generally referred to as entry level qualifications</u> • <u>% of jobs in knowledge intensive industries</u> • <u>Number of graduates working in Nottingham/Notts 6 months after their graduation.</u> • <u>% of 16-64 year olds with Level 4 qualifications or higher (Degree level)</u> • 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent • Working age population qualifications

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>14. Economic Structure</p> <p>To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? • Will it provide the required infrastructure? • Will it provide business/university clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed business development floorspace • Land developed for employment • Employment land lost • Employment land allocated • Profile of employment by sector

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Appendix 3: Baseline Indicators

Key

Status (status of indicators against target or regional/national performance)
No problems/equal to, or better than regional/national performance
Monitor closely/Some way below regional/national performance
Priority for attention/Significantly below regional/national performance

SA - Demographics (All)

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Indices of deprivation - score and rank							
Rank of average score (2007)	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nottingham saw a relative improvement on 2007 but remained in the worst 10%. The latest results show a worsening of the ranking against the rest of the Councils in England.		DCLG Note: Ranks are out of 326 districts
Rank of average score (2010)	20	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Rank of average score (2015)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Rank of average rank (2007)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Rank of average rank (2010)	17	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Rank of average rank (2015)	10	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Total population estimates							
Total population (2009)	294,800	780,100	4,471,700	52,196,400	Increase in City of 5.4% between 2009 and 2013 – higher than the national growth of 3.2%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Total population (2010)	299,800	783,600	4,507,100	52,642,500			
Total population (2011)	303,900	786,800	4,537,400	53,107,200			
Total population (2012)	308,700	790,200	4,567,700	53,493,700			
Total population (2013)	310,800	796,200	4,598,400	53,865,800			
Estimated population of 0-15 year olds							
Population aged 0-15 (2009)	53,712	142,076	833,081	9,902,975	Increase in City of 6.4% -		ONS Mid Year

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Population aged 0-15 (2010)	54,611	141,795	835,266	9,959,818	more than double that in England		Estimates
Population aged 0-15 (2011)	55,699	142,189	838,674	10,029,151			
Population aged 0-15 (2012)	56,458	142,974	844,364	10,129,183			
Population aged 0-15 (2013)	57,164	143,404	849,183	10,209,238			
Estimated population of 16-64 year olds							
Population aged 16-64 (2009)	205,767	500,655	2,893,513	33,884,925	Increase in City of 5.4% - more than double that in England		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Population aged 16-64 (2010)	209,608	501,295	2,908,907	34,110,962			
Population aged 16-64 (2011)	212,574	500,891	2,919,158	34,340,243			
Population aged 16-64 (2012)	216,080	497,795	2,912,235	34,299,812			
Population aged 16-64 (2013)	216,977	498,724	2,913,264	34,351,400			
Estimated population of males and females aged 65+							
Population aged 65+ (2009)	35,309	137,391	745,068	8,398,768	Increase in Nottingham (3.9%) was much lower than in England (10.8%)		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Population aged 65+ (2010)	35,509	140,568	762,909	8,562,065			
Population aged 65+ (2011)	35,608	143,731	779,620	8,728,106			
Population aged 65+ (2012)	36,174	149,422	811,135	9,054,844			
Population aged 65+ (2013)	36,696	154,088	836,282	9,305,179			
Total male population estimates							
Total male population (2009)	147,900	383,500	2,203,300	25,633,800	Increase in City of 6% between 2009 and 2013 – higher than the national increase of 3.5%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Total male population (2010)	150,800	385,400	2,221,700	25,877,200			
Total male population (2011)	153,188	387,151	2,236,979	26,127,917			
Total male population (2012)	155,733	388,852	2,252,054	26,333,448			
Total male population (2013)	156,734	391,891	2,268,092	26,533,969			
Estimated population of 0-15 year old males							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Male population 0-15 (2009)	27,600	72,800	426,800	5,070,200	Increase in City of 6.2% between 2009 and 2013 – higher than the national growth of 3.1%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Male population 0-15 (2010)	28,000	72,500	427,800	5,099,300			
Male population 0-15 (2011)	28,700	72,700	429,200	5,136,100			
Male population 0-15 (2012)	29,100	73,200	431,700	5,185,800			
Male population 0-15 (2013)	29,300	73,500	433,900	5,227,800			
Estimated population of 16-64 year old males							
Male population aged 16-64 (2009)	105,133	249,285	1,443,308	16,865,106	Increase in City of 5.8% between 2009 and 2013 – higher than the national growth of 1.5%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Male population aged 16-64 (2010)	107,375	249,907	1,451,093	16,985,779			
Male population aged 16-64 (2011)	109,032	249,918	1,455,955	17,111,688			
Male population aged 16-64 (2012)	110,772	248,067	1,451,839	17,090,588			
Male population aged 16-64 (2013)	111,189	248,424	1,452,702	17,120,238			
Estimated population of 65+ year old males							
Male population aged 65+ (2009)	15,199	61,328	333,200	3,693,707	Increase in City of 6.7% - below the national growth of 13.3%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Male population aged 65+ (2010)	15,352	62,948	342,841	3,787,529			
Male population aged 65+ (2011)	15,462	64,551	351,864	3,880,621			
Male population aged 65+ (2012)	15,870	67,567	368,483	4,052,284			
Male population aged 65+ (2013)	16,219	69,926	381,496	4,185,891			
Total female population estimates							
Total female population (2009)	146,900	396,700	2,268,400	26,562,500	Increase of 4.9% in City – slightly higher than the		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Total female population (2010)	149,000	398,300	2,285,400	26,765,200			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Total female population (2011)	150,702	399,652	2,300,471	26,969,608	national growth of 2.9%		
Total female population (2012)	153,002	401,321	2,315,677	27,160,281			
Total female population (2013)	154,103	404,325	2,330,637	27,331,848			
Estimated population of 0-15 year old females							
Female population aged 0-15 (2009)	26,200	69,200	406,300	4,833,700	Increase of 6.1% in City – higher than national growth of 3.1%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Female population aged 0-15 (2010)	26,600	69,300	407,500	4,861,500			
Female population aged 0-15 (2011)	27,000	69,500	409,500	4,894,000			
Female population aged 0-15 (2012)	27,400	69,700	412,600	4,944,400			
Female population aged 0-15 (2013)	27,800	69,900	415,300	4,981,400			
Estimated population of 16-64 year old females							
Female population aged 16-64 (2009)	100,645	251,369	1,450,220	17,019,844	Increase of 5.1% in City – three time the increase seen nationally growth of 1.2%		ONS Mid Year Estimates
Female population aged 16-64 (2010)	102,242	251,390	1,457,822	17,125,200			
Female population aged 16-64 (2011)	103,542	250,974	1,463,216	17,228,611			
Female population aged 16-64 (2012)	105,312	249,722	1,460,401	17,209,308			
Female population aged 16-64 (2013)	105,788	250,300	1,460,562	17,231,162			
Estimated population of females aged 65+							
Female population aged 65+ (2009)	20,105	76,065	411,856	4,705,079	Increase of 1.9% in City – less than a quarter of		ONS Mid Year Estimates

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Female population aged 65+ (2010)	20,166	77,624	420,068	4,774,583	the growth nationally of 8.8%		
Female population aged 65+ (2011)	20,146	79,180	427,757	4,847,473			
Female population aged 65+ (2012)	20,304	81,865	442,662	5,002,532			
Female population aged 65+ (2013)	20,477	84,162	454,786	5,119,288			

Indices of deprivation - score and rank of deprivation in the 354 English District Councils. A rank of 1 indicates the highest deprivation; a rank of 354 indicates the lowest deprivation. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Dwelling stock total							
Dwelling stock - total (Financial Year 09-10)	129,160	475,310		N/A	Increase of 2.9% in City between 2009 and 2013		Prior to 2012, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), from 2012, the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return
Dwelling stock - total (Financial Year 10-11)	N/A	N/A		N/A			
Dwelling stock - total (Financial Year 11-12)	131,620	480,450		N/A			
Dwelling stock - total (Financial Year 12-13)	132,420	482,970		23,236,000			
Dwelling stock - total (Financial Year 13-14)	132,880	485,350		23,372,000			
Homelessness							
Homelessness (Financial Year 09-10)	616	1,017			Decrease of over 25% since 2009	Number of eligible households that are unintentionally homeless and in	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Homelessness (Financial Year 10-11)	580	N/A					

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
10-11)						priority need, which are accepted as homeless.	
Homelessness (Financial Year 11-12)	617	N/A					
Homelessness (Financial Year 12-13)	481	N/A					
Homelessness (Financial Year 13-14)	449	N/A					
Median house prices							
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2009)	95,000	127,500		165,000	Slight increase of 2.6% compared to an increase of 11.5% nationally		DCLG
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2010)	104,498	133,825		182,500			
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2011)	90,500	134,973		177,000			
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2012)	98,000	129,995		182,000			
House price (median) (£) (Q02 2013)	97,500	135,000		184,000			
Housing affordability ratio							
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2009)	4.11	5.44		6.28	Housing is slightly more affordable in City in 2013, and slightly less affordable in Nottinghamshire and England	For this indicator, 'Nottinghamshire' data refers to Nottinghamshire County only, excluding Nottingham City	DCLG
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2010)	4.17	5.52		6.69			
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2011)	3.96	5.59		6.57			
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2012)	4.12	5.56		6.58			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2013)	4.07	5.51		6.45			
Total new housing completions							
Housing completions - total (Financial Year 09-10)	1,067	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total completions are down by -21.9% on 2009		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Housing completions - total (Financial Year 10-11)	553	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - total (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - total (Financial Year 12-13)	1,612	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - total (Financial Year 13-14)	833	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 1 bedroom							
1 bedroom (Financial Year 09-10)	712	N/A	N/A	N/A	Decrease of -61.2% on 2009		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
1 bedroom (Financial Year 10-11)	182	N/A	N/A	N/A			
1 bedroom (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
1 bedroom (Financial Year 12-13)	910	N/A	N/A	N/A			
1 bedroom (Financial Year 13-14)	276	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms							
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (Financial Year 09-10)	433	N/A	N/A	N/A	Decrease of nearly a half on 2009 figure		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (Financial Year 10-11)	140	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
11)							
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (Financial Year 12-13)	238	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms (Financial Year 13-14)	225	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms							
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (Financial Year 09-10)	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	In contrast to 1 and 2 beds, completions increased by nearly 30% from 2009		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (Financial Year 12-13)	201	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms (Financial Year 13-14)	114	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms							
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (Financial Year 09-10)	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	Significant % increase since 2009.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (Financial Year 10-11)	82	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (Financial Year 12-13)	263	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms (Financial Year 13-14)	215	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - houses and bungalows							
Housing completions - houses (Financial Year 09-10)	211	N/A	N/A	N/A	Increase of 23.2% between 2009 and 2013		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Housing completions - houses (Financial Year 10-11)	161	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - houses (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - houses (Financial Year 12-13)	277	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - houses (Financial Year 13-14)	260	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - flats, apartments and maisonettes							
Housing completions - flats (Financial Year 09-10)	854	N/A	N/A	N/A	In contrast to houses, there has been a significant decrease in completions of flats since 2009.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Housing completions - flats (Financial Year 10-11)	299	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - flats (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - flats (Financial Year 12-13)	665	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions - flats (Financial Year 13-14)	301	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Housing tenure - private							
Housing tenure - private (Financial Year 09-10)	90,970	N/A		N/A	Slight increase of 5.4% on 2009		Prior to 2012, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), from 2012, the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return
Housing tenure - private (Financial Year 10-11)	91,590	N/A		N/A			
Housing tenure - private (Financial Year 11-12)	94,040	N/A		N/A			
Housing tenure - private (Financial Year 12-13)	94,940	396,880		19,089,000			
Housing tenure - private (Financial Year 13-14)	95,900	399,680		19,232,000			
Housing tenure - Local Authority							
Housing tenure - LA (Financial Year 08-09)	28,931	N/A		N/A	Slight decrease of 6.2% on 2009		Prior to 2012, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), from 2012, the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return
Housing tenure - LA (Financial Year 09-10)	28,709	N/A		N/A			
Housing tenure - LA (Financial Year 11-12)	27,794	N/A		N/A			
Housing tenure - LA (Financial Year 12-13)	27,640	58,360		1,682,000			
Housing tenure - LA (Financial Year 13-14)	27,140	57,730		1,669,000			
Housing tenure – Registered Social Landlord							
Housing tenure - RSL (Financial Year 09-10)	9,339	N/A		N/A	Slight increase of 5.2% on 2009		Prior to 2012, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), from 2012, the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return
Housing tenure - RSL (Financial Year 10-11)	9,311	N/A		N/A			
Housing tenure - RSL (Financial Year 11-12)	9,674	N/A		N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Housing tenure - RSL (Financial Year 12-13)	9,730	27,380		2,392,000			
Housing tenure - RSL (Financial Year 13-14)	9,820	27,630		2,407,000			
LA stock that is non-decent							
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	32.50	N/A		N/A	No Local Authority homes are non decent		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A		N/A			
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	30.00	N/A		N/A			
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	20.06	N/A		N/A			
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A		N/A			
Vacant dwellings - Local Authority							
Vacant dwellings in LA ownership (Financial Year 08-09)	783	N/A		N/A	No real change in vacant Local Authority dwellings between 2009 and 2013		Prior to 2012, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), from 2012, the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return
Vacant dwellings in LA ownership (Financial Year 09-10)	838	N/A		N/A			
Vacant dwellings in LA ownership (Financial Year 11-12)	611	N/A		N/A			
Vacant dwellings in LA ownership (Financial Year 12-13)	813	1,138		27,681			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
13)							
Vacant dwellings in LA ownership (Financial Year 13-14)	792	1,123		27,318			
Vacant dwellings - total							
Vacant dwellings - total (Financial Year 09-10)	3,135	N/A		N/A	Increase of 26% since 2009		Prior to 2012, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), from 2012, the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return
Vacant dwellings - total (Financial Year 10-11)	N/A	N/A		N/A			
Vacant dwellings - total (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A		N/A			
Vacant dwellings - total (Financial Year 12-13)	3,409	14,719		635,127			
Vacant dwellings - total (Financial Year 13-14)	3,954	14,256		610,123			
New affordable housing completions							
Housing completions - affordable (Financial Year 09-10)	269	N/A	N/A		Decrease of 80% on 2009		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities. The figures include new build and conversions but exclude acquisitions. Acquisitions of affordable housing are not counted here as they are not influenced by Planning Policy.
Housing completions - affordable (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A				
Housing completions - affordable (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Housing completions - affordable (Financial Year 12-13)	49	N/A	N/A				
Housing completions - affordable (Financial Year 13-14)	53	N/A	N/A				

SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Life expectancy at birth - males							
Life expectancy at birth for males (Years) (2007-2009)	75	78	78	78	No change 2009-2013. Slight decrease between 2010-12 and 2011-13		Neighbourhood statistics.
Life expectancy at birth for males (Years) (2008-2010)	76	79	78	79			
Life expectancy at birth for males (Years) (2009-2011)	76	79	79	79			
Life expectancy at birth for males (Years) (2010-2012)	77	79	79	79			
Life expectancy at birth for males (Years) (2011-2013)	75	78	78	78			
Life expectancy at birth - females							
Female life expectancy at birth (Years) (2007-2009)	80	82	82	82	Slight increase on 2009		Neighbourhood statistics.
Female life expectancy at birth (Years) (2008-2010)	81	82	82	83			
Female life expectancy at birth (Years) (2009-2011)	82	83	83	83			
Female life expectancy at birth (Years) (2010-2012)	82	83	83	83			
Female life expectancy at birth (Years) (2011-2013)	81	82	82	82			
Adult participation in sport							
Sport participation (%) (2009-10 Oct)	36.8	35.3	31.5	36.2	Slight decrease since 2009, but slight improvement on 2012-13	Adults taking part in sport at least 1 time a week for at least 30 minutes.	Sport England Survey
Sport participation (%) (2010-11 Oct)	34.6	35.6	34.2	35.6			
Sport participation (%) (2011-12)	37.0	36.2	35.9	36.9			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Oct)							
Sport participation (%) (2012-13 Oct)	32.5	36.4	34.8	36.6			
Sport participation (%) (2013-14 Oct)	35.1	36.2	34.8	36.1			
Teenage conceptions							
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2007-2009)	64	37	39	40	Decrease over a third since 2009. Consistent decrease year on year.		Department of Health, Teenage Pregnancy Unit
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2008-2010)	59	36	37	38			
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2009-2011)	53	33	34	34			
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2010-2012)	46	31	31	31			
Rate per 1000 15-17 year olds (2011-2013)	42	29	28	28			
Proportion of households living in fuel poverty							
Households living in fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition) (% of all households) (2011)	15.24	13.5	13.29	10.91	Slight decrease on 2011.		Department of Energy and Climate Change.
Households living in fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition) (% of all households) (2012)	18.36	12.14	13.23	10.41			
Households living in fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition) (% of all households) (2013)	14.02	9.42	10.42	10.39			
Number of health facilities							
Health facilities - number (2012)	67	N/A	N/A	N/A	An increase of 2		Nottingham Primary

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
					facilities		Care Trust
Health facilities - number (2014)	69	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Area managed to green flag standard							
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2010)	515.30	874.19	N/A	N/A	A 12.5% increase on 2010, and more than double the area in 12-13		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2011)	72.09	455.46	N/A	N/A			
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (2012)	18.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	250.73	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Area managed to green flag award standards (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	579.63	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Money received for open space enhancement							
Money received (£) (Financial Year 09-10)	356328.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Money received (£) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
Money received (£) (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Money received (£) (Financial Year 12-13)	61192.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Money received (£) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New open space from S106 agreements							
New open space from S106 agreements (Financial Year 10-11)	1.70	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New open space from S106 agreements (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New open space from S106 agreements (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New open space from S106 agreements (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents							
People killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents (2010)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A 20% decrease in KSI in the City between 2012 and 2014		Nottinghamshire Police
People killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents (2012)	134	580	N/A	N/A			
People killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents (2013)	118	463	N/A	N/A			
People killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents (2014)	107	450	N/A	N/A			

Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life.

Households in living in fuel poverty - the proportion of all households that are living in fuel poverty. The definition of fuel poverty is based on the Low Income High Costs (LHC) framework. Under this definition, a household is said to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms). The "Fuel poverty ratio" is therefore defined as: Fuel poverty ratio = fuel costs (modelled usage x price) ÷ income.

SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the regions heritage

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Number of Museums							
Museums (2010)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	An increase of 3 in the City between 2010 and 2011, then static.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Museums (2011)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Museums (2012)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Museums (2013)	11	22	N/A	N/A			
Museums (2014)	11	22	N/A	N/A			
Data for the following indicators: Conservation Areas; Historic Parks and Gardens; Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed heritage assets; and Scheduled ancient monuments are detailed under Objective 7, landscape and Townscape.							

SA4 - To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
All crime							
All crime (per 1,000 of population) (2011)	109.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	No real change in the City between 2001 and 2014. A slight increase in rate between 2013 and 2014	All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of total population) based on 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.	Nottinghamshire Police
All crime (per 1,000 of population) (2012)	99.8	N/A	N/A	N/A			
All crime (per 1,000 of population) (2013)	98.4	N/A	N/A	N/A			
All crime (per 1,000 of population) (2014)	103.4	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Burglary (Dwelling)							
Burglary (Dwelling) (per 1,000 of households) (2011)	17.2	9.7	N/A	N/A	No change in the City between 2001 and 2014. A slight increase in rate between 2013 and 2014	All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of total households).	Nottinghamshire Police
Burglary (Dwelling) (per 1,000 of households) (2012)	16.2	8.7	N/A	N/A			
Burglary (Dwelling) (per 1,000 of households) (2013)	16.7	9.8	N/A	N/A			
Burglary (Dwelling) (per 1,000 of households) (2014)	17.2	9.2	N/A	N/A			
Criminal damage							
Criminal Damage (per 1,000 population) (2011)	16.9	12.6	N/A	N/A	A decrease in rate of nearly 20% in the City, similar to the 25% decrease in Nottinghamshire		Nottinghamshire Police
Criminal Damage (per 1,000 population) (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Criminal Damage (per 1,000 population) (2013)	N/A	9.3	N/A	N/A			
Criminal Damage (per 1,000 population) (2014)	13.9	9.5	N/A	N/A			
Drug offences							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Drug Offences (per 1,000 of population) (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A slight increase between 2013 and 2014 for both Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.		Nottinghamshire Police
Drug Offences (per 1,000 of population) (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Drug Offences (per 1,000 of population) (2013)	5.9	3.3	N/A	N/A			
Drug Offences (per 1,000 of population) (2014)	6.2	3.4	N/A	N/A			
Robbery							
Robbery (per 1,000 population) (2011)	2.6	1.1	N/A	N/A	A slight decrease in rate between 2011 and 2014		Nottinghamshire Police
Robbery (per 1,000 population) (2012)	2.2	0.9	N/A	N/A			
Robbery (per 1,000 population) (2013)	2.3	1.0	N/A	N/A			
Robbery (per 1,000 population) (2014)	2.4	1.0	N/A	N/A			
Vehicle Crime							
Vehicle Crime by Year (per 1,000 of Population) - Local data (2011)	10.2	7.3	N/A	N/A	A decrease in rate of 20% in the City, slightly higher than the 14% decrease in Nottinghamshire		Nottinghamshire Police
Vehicle Crime by Year (per 1,000 of Population) - Local data (2012)	8.7	6.7	N/A	N/A			
Vehicle Crime by Year (per 1,000 of Population) - Local data (2013)	7.8	6.2	N/A	N/A			
Vehicle Crime by Year (per 1,000 of Population) - Local data (2014)	8.1	6.3	N/A	N/A			
Violence against a person							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Violence Against a Person (per 1,000 of population) (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend data		Nottinghamshire Police
Violence Against a Person (per 1,000 of population) (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Violence Against a Person (per 1,000 of population) (2013)	N/A	12.1	N/A	N/A			
Violence Against a Person (per 1,000 of population) (2014)	22.4	14.4	N/A	N/A			

Criminal damage. Criminal Damage falls into five categories: criminal damage to vehicles, criminal damage to dwelling, criminal damage to other buildings, arson and other criminal damage. (Commonly known as vandalism). All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of population) based on 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Drug offences. Drug offences include being in possession of, being involved in the production of or being in possession of with intent to supply, or trafficking any controlled drug. NB. The location of many drug possession offences in Police Stations are due to drugs being found in the possession of the offender (for another offence) when searched. All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of population) based on 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Robbery. A person is deemed to be guilty of robbery if they use force, or the victim is in fear of the use of force, in stealing property directly from a victim. All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of population) based on 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Vehicle Crime. Unauthorised taking of or from a motor vehicle is committed if, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, the perpetrator takes any vehicle for his own or another's use or takes possessions from a vehicle. This category includes other vehicles such as motorcycles and mopeds. (N/A indicates where data is not available). All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of population) based on 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Violence against a person. Violent crime covers a number of offences where physical or verbal assault has taken place on an individual (this includes threats of violence). Offence types range from harassment, to assault, to grievous bodily harm and murder, but the number of serious offences tend to be relatively small. Sexual Offences are also included in this category. Violent crime includes Domestic Violence which is defined by the Home Office as any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse. All data is shown as a rate (per 1,000 of population) based on 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Number of community centres							
Community centres (2010)	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	An increase of 10 community centres in the City since 2010		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Community centres (2011)	53	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Community centres (2012)	59	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Community centres (2013)	59	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Community centres (2014)	59	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of new community facilities							
Number of new community facilities (Financial Year 09-10)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Number of new community facilities (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of new community facilities (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of new community facilities (Financial Year 12-13)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of new community facilities (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of community facilities lost							
Number of community facilities lost (Financial Year 09-10)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Number of community facilities lost (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of community facilities lost (Financial Year 11-12)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of community facilities lost (Financial Year 12-13)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Number of community facilities lost (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Number of libraries							
Libraries (2010)	21	81	N/A	N/A	A decrease of 5 libraries in the City between 2010 and 2014, the same as the whole of the County.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Libraries (2011)	17	77	N/A	N/A			
Libraries (2012)	16	76	N/A	N/A			
Libraries (2013)	16	76	N/A	N/A			
Libraries (2014)	16	76	N/A	N/A			
Number of leisure centres							
Leisure centres (2010)	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	No change		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Leisure centres (2011)	9	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Leisure centres (2012)	10	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Leisure centres (2013)	10	45	N/A	N/A			
Leisure centres (2014)	10	45	N/A	N/A			

SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels across the region

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Area of biological SINCs							
Biological SINCs (ha) (2010)	669.8	17,265.2	N/A	N/A	No real change in the City, compared to a 5% increase in Nottinghamshire		Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre
Biological SINCs (ha) (2011)	679.3	17,658.2	N/A	N/A			
Biological SINCs (ha) (2012)	692.2	17,858.1	N/A	N/A			
Biological SINCs (ha) (2013)	674.9	18,181.7	N/A	N/A			
Biological SINCs (ha) (2014)	674.9	18,181.7	N/A	N/A			
Number of Local Nature Reserves							
Local Nature Reserves (2010)	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	An increase of 7 Local Nature Reserves in the City since 2010.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Local Nature Reserves (2011)	19	69	N/A	N/A			
Local Nature Reserves (2012)	17	70	N/A	N/A			
Local Nature Reserves (2013)	16	70	N/A	N/A			
Local Nature Reserves (2014)	18	72	N/A	N/A			
Area of Local Nature Reserves							
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	120.5	684.9	N/A	N/A	Almost 150% increase in area in the City and an 80% increase in the County.	Note there was a large increase in HA in 2014 due to some of Wollaton Park being designated as a LNR.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	138.1	1,048.9	N/A	N/A			
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2012)	136.0	1,046.8	N/A	N/A			
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2013)	154.0	1,092.0	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Local Nature Reserves (ha) (2014)	298.0	1,236.0	N/A	N/A			
Number of National Nature Reserves							
National Nature Reserves (2009)	0	1	N/A	N/A	None in City		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
National Nature Reserves (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
National Nature Reserves (2011)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
National Nature Reserves (2012)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
National Nature Reserves (2014)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
Area of National Nature Reserves							
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2010)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A	None in City		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2011)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A			
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2012)	0.00	423.88	N/A	N/A			
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2013)	0.00	424.00	N/A	N/A			
National Nature Reserves (ha) (2014)	0.00	424.00	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is favourable							
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2010)	2.8	560.0	N/A	N/A	A 25% decrease in the City between 2010 and 2012, and stable since then.		Natural England.
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2011)	2.8	560.0	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2012)	2.1	554.1	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2013)	2.1	545.9	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) (2014)	2.1	545.2	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering							
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2010)	5.0	2,509.5	N/A	N/A	A decrease of 4.2 HA between 2010 and 2014 – see below.		Natural England.
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2011)	5.0	2,534.4	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2012)	5.7	2,631.6	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2013)	5.7	2,592.9	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) (2014)	1.5	2,583.3	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change							
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2010)	0.0	218.2	N/A	N/A	No change		Natural England.
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2011)	0.0	193.6	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2012)	0.0	86.5	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2013)	0.0	159.5	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) (2014)	0.0	165.0	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining							
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2010)	0.0	28.1	N/A	N/A	An increase of 4.2 HA – corresponding decline of area previously classed as unfavourable recovering – see above.		Natural England.
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2011)	0.0	57.5	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2012)	0.0	62.8	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2013)	0.0	36.7	N/A	N/A			
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) (2014)	4.2	40.9	N/A	N/A			

Area of biological SINCs - area covered by Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)s, in hectares. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

Local Nature Reserves. The number of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in each District. Some LNRs straddle District boundaries; where this happens it is attributed to the District that 'owns' the LNR. From 2011 Proposed Nature Reserves were included in the data. (N/A indicates where data is not available).

SA7 - To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets of the region.

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Battlefields							
Battlefields (2010)	0	1	N/A	N/A	None in the City; no change in Nottinghamshire.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Battlefields (2011)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
Battlefields (2012)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
Battlefields (2013)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
Battlefields (2014)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
Number of Conservation Areas							
Conservation Areas (2010)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	An increase of 1 in the City between 2010 and 2011 with a corresponding increase in area below.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Conservation Areas (2011)	30	170	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas (2012)	30	172	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas (2013)	30	172	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas (2014)	30	172	N/A	N/A			
Area covered by Conservation Areas							
Conservation Areas (ha) (2010)	771.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	A 5% increase in area between 2010 and 2014 as above.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Conservation Areas (ha) (2011)	813.5	5,420.1	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas (ha) (2012)	811.8	5,537.7	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas (ha) (2013)	811.8	5,537.7	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas (ha) (2014)	812.0	5,537.9	N/A	N/A			
Number of Conservation Areas with Management Plans							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2010)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	An increase of 1 in the City in 2011.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2011)	7	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2012)	8	25	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2013)	8	25	N/A	N/A			
Conservation Areas with Management Plans (2014)	8	25	N/A	N/A			
Geological sites							
Geological Local sites (ha) (2008)	16.93	344.63	N/A	N/A	No trend data		Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre.
Geological Local sites (ha) (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Geological Local sites (ha) (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Geological Local sites (ha) (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade I							
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2010)	10	146	N/A	N/A	No change in the City		English Heritage
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2011)	10	147	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2012)	10	147	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade I (2013)	10	148	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade I	10	148	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(2014)							
Listed Buildings - Grade II*							
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2010)	32	198	N/A	N/A	No change in the City		English Heritage
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2011)	34	201	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2012)	34	200	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2013)	34	206	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II* (2014)	34	206	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II							
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2010)	750	4207	N/A	N/A	A loss of 1 in the City between 2010 and 2011 and an increase of 25 in the County since 2010.		English Heritage
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2011)	749	4206	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2012)	749	4227	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2013)	749	4206	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings - Grade II (2014)	749	4232	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings at risk							
Listed Buildings at risk (2011)	0	20	139	1625	Increase of 1 to 2012 then a decrease of 1 to 2014		English Heritage
Listed Buildings at risk (2012)	1	31	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings at risk (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Listed Buildings at risk (2014)	0	31	N/A	1347			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Registered Parks and Gardens - number							
Registered parks and gardens - number (2010)	9	27	N/A	N/A	An increase of 1 between 2011 and 2012 then stable after.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Registered parks and gardens - number (2011)	9	27	N/A	N/A			
Registered parks and gardens - number (2012)	10	28	N/A	N/A			
Registered parks and gardens - number (2013)	10	28	N/A	N/A			
Registered parks and gardens - number (2014)	10	28	N/A	1633			
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)							
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2010)	313.58	5662.33	N/A	N/A	No real change		English Heritage
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2011)	317.55	5666.31	N/A	N/A			
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2012)	317.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2013)	315.00	5692.00	N/A	N/A			
Registered parks and gardens (ha) (2014)	315.00	5692.00	N/A	N/A			
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk							
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2010)	0	2	6		No change	The 2010 data were obtained on 18/02/2010; the 2011 were obtained on 14/03/2011.	English Heritage
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2011)	0	2	7	99			
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2012)	0	2	7	103			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2013)	0	2	N/A	N/A			
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk (2014)	0	2	N/A	N/A			
Scheduled Ancient Monuments							
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2010)	13	181	N/A	N/A	A decrease of 3 in the City between 2013 and 2014		English Heritage
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2011)	13	183	N/A	N/A			
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2012)	13	196	N/A	N/A			
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2013)	13	196	N/A	N/A			
Scheduled Ancient monuments (2014)	10	168	N/A	N/A			
Ancient Woodland							
Ancient woodland (ha) (2010)	38.63	2696.85	N/A	N/A	No change		English Nature
Ancient woodland (ha) (2011)	38.63	2696.85	N/A	N/A			
Ancient woodland (ha) (2012)	39.00	2720.00	N/A	N/A			
Ancient woodland (ha) (2013)	39.00	2720.00	N/A	N/A			
Ancient woodland (ha) (2014)	39.00	2729.00	N/A	N/A			
Woodland area (ha)							
Woodland areas (ha) (2011)	349.91	21334.00	N/A	N/A	No trend data.	Data derived from the National Inventory of Woodland - Interpreted Forest Type (IFT), 31st March 2002.	Forestry Commission.

Geological sites NOTE - there are no officially designated geological sites in Nottinghamshire. This data is still at a DRAFT stage and is mapped as potential sites. Criteria for inclusion have yet to be finalised and fieldwork is needed to determine boundaries. Some of the sites currently contained in the data may not eventually be included

SA8 - To manage prudently the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Air Quality Management Areas							
AQMAs (ha) (2010)	54.86	433.39	N/A	N/A	An increase of 79% in the City between 2010 and 2014		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
AQMAs (ha) (2011)	54.86	433.39	N/A	N/A			
AQMAs (ha) (2012)	98.27	476.80	N/A	N/A			
AQMAs (ha) (2013)	98.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
AQMAs (ha) (2014)	98.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Households living in Air Quality Management Areas							
Households living in AQMAs (2010)	971	1,600	N/A	N/A	A significant increase between 2010 and 2012 in both the City and Nottinghamshire		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Households living in AQMAs (2011)	1,388	2,106	N/A	N/A			
Households living in AQMAs (2012)	6,827	7,565	N/A	N/A			
Households living in AQMAs (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Households living in AQMAs (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Households in flood zones 2 and 3							
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 (2010)	14,070	43,376	N/A	N/A	A 6% increase in the City between 2010 and 2012, slightly lower than the 10% increase in the County		Environment Agency
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 (2011)	14,298	44,246	N/A	N/A			
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 (2012)	14,932	47,498	N/A	N/A			
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Flood zones 2 and 3							
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2010)	1,791.01	42,509.22	N/A	N/A	A very small decrease in the City since 2010, contrasted with a small increase in the County.		Environment Agency
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2011)	1,795.48	42,640.08	N/A	N/A			
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2012)	1,736.09	43,937.91	N/A	N/A			
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) (2014)	1,736	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total							
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total (2008)	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.8	A 10% decrease in the City and a similar decrease in Nottinghamshire.		Department of Energy and Climate Change
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total (2009)	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.1			
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2							
Excedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 (2010)	0	0	1	17	No trend. Zero value indicates success.	The number of exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2. Data for this indicator is now only recorded for automatic sites. In Nottinghamshire there is only one such site, which is located in	DEFRA Air Quality Archives
Excedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 (2011)	0	0	0	13			
Excedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 (2012)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Excedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 (2013)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		Nottingham City centre.	
Excedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 (2014)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Contaminated land							
Contaminated land (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Contaminated land (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Contaminated land (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Contaminated land (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Contaminated land (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Greenfield land lost (ha)							
Greenfield land lost (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	4.93	N/A	N/A	N/A	A decrease of 4.5 ha between 12-13 and 13-14.	Amount of greenfield land lost to housing and other uses, in hectares. Land is considered to be lost at the commencement of development.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities.
Greenfield land lost (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	2.32	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Greenfield land lost (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.18	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Greenfield land lost (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	9.82	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Greenfield land lost (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	5.34	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions at less than 30 per ha							
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (Financial Year 08-	267	855	N/A	N/A	A 73% decrease in		Nottinghamshire Local

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
09)					the City		Planning Authorities
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	198	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (less than 30 per ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	71	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions between 30 and 50 per ha							
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A 15% decrease since 12-13		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	66	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (between 30 and 50 per ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	56	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions at more than 50 per ha							
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (Financial Year 08-09)	436	915	N/A	N/A	A 76% decrease between 2008-09 and 2013-14		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	568	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions (more than 50 per ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	103	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions on PDL							
Housing completions on PDL (Financial Year 09-10)	736	2,168	N/A	N/A	Near doubling of completions on PDL in the City between 09-10 and 12-13 and then a reduction of nearly a half to 13-14		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Housing completions on PDL (Financial Year 10-11)	464	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions on PDL (Financial Year 11-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions on PDL (Financial Year 12-13)	1,512	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Housing completions on PDL (Financial Year 13-14)	779	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment on PDL							
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (Financial Year 08-09)	1.47	20.99	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (Financial Year 11-	0.07	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
12)							
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	3.22	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.05	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds)							
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (water quality grounds) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds)							
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	2	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	1	N/A	N/A			
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
PPs granted contrary to EA advice (flood defence grounds) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			

SA9 - To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (composting)							
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City		Nottinghamshire County Council
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (energy recovery)							
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)		30,000	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City. A 17% decrease in the County since 2008-09		Nottinghamshire County Council
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	20,000	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	25,000	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (landfill)							
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City		Nottinghamshire County Council
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (recycling)							
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	85,000	N/A		No trend in the City; a 70% decrease in the County		Nottinghamshire County Council
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	5,000	N/A				
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A				
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A				
Commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	25,000	N/A				
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial (waste transfer)							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	5,000	N/A		No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A				
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A				
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A				
Commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A				
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (composting)							
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A	No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Construction and demolition composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (energy recovery)							
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes)	0	0			No trend		Nottinghamshire

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(Financial Year 08-09)							County Council
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0					
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A					
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0					
Construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0					
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (landfill)							
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	200,000			No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0					
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A					
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0					
Construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0					
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (recycling)							
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0			No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0					
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A					
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0					
Construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	20,000					
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition (waste transfer)							
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0			No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0					
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A					
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0					
Construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	15,000					
New waste management facilities - municipal (composting)							
Municipal composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0	N/A	N/A	No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Municipal composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Municipal composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
Municipal composting (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A	N/A			
New waste management facilities - municipal (energy recovery)							
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0	N/A		No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A				
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A				
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A				
Municipal energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A				
New waste management facilities - municipal (landfill)							
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0			No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0					
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A					
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0					
Municipal landfill (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0					
New waste management facilities - municipal (recycling)							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0	N/A		No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0	N/A				
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A				
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0	N/A				
Municipal recycling (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0	N/A				
New waste management facilities - municipal (waste transfer)							
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	0			No trend		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	0					
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A					
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	0					
Municipal waste transfer (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	0					
Household waste recycled							
Household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 08-09)	32.49	41.59			A 1% increase in the City since 2008-09, slightly lower than the 4% increase in the County.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	35.47	42.59					
Household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	33.13	42.81					
Household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	32.00	43.00					

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	32.86	43.30					
Dry household waste recycled							
Dry household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 08-09)	21.91	27.54			A 4% decrease in the City since 2008-09.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Dry household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	23.55	27.45					
Dry household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	26.81	30.34					
Dry household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	19.21	29.74					
Dry household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	21.10	27.44					
Green household waste recycled							
Green household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 08-09)	10.59	14.06			An 11% increase in the City, comparable with the 13% increase in the County between 2008-09 and 2013-14.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Green household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	11.93	15.14					
Green household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	10.99	14.50					
Green household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	11.57	15.44					
Green household waste recycled (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	11.76	15.86					
Household waste incinerated							
Household waste incinerated	47.13	15.28	N/A		A 21% increase in		Nottinghamshire

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(%) (Financial Year 08-09)					the City, in line with an 18% increase in the County, since 2008-09		County Council
Household waste incinerated (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	43.71	13.46	N/A				
Household waste incinerated (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	55.57	17.94	N/A				
Household waste incinerated (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	54.83	16.82	N/A				
Household waste incinerated (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	57.13	18.00	N/A				
Household waste landfilled							
Household waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 08-09)	20.19	43.12	N/A		A large decrease (-50%) in the City since 2008-09, greater than the 10% decrease in the County.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Household waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	20.82	43.97	N/A				
Household waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	11.29	39.25	N/A				
Household waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	13.55	40.49	N/A				
Household waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	10.01	38.69	N/A				
Residual household waste per household							
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (Financial Year 08-09)	613	660			A 6% decrease in the City between 2008-09 and 2013-14.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	581	628					
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	566	614					

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	590	584					
Residual household waste per household (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	576	585					
Municipal waste							
Municipal waste (kg) (Financial Year 08-09)	160,851	420,407	2,353,361	27,333,000	There was a small decrease overall since 08-09, but 12-13 to 13-14 saw a small increase		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal waste (kg) (Financial Year 09-10)	157,471	408,272	2,296,000	26,541,000			
Municipal waste (kg) (Financial Year 11-12)	143,144	389,213	N/A	N/A			
Municipal waste (kg) (Financial Year 12-13)	147,996	385,449	2,183,414	25,270,000			
Municipal waste (kg) (Financial Year 13-14)	152,731	394,933	2,200,000	25,518,000			
Municipal solid waste landfilled							
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 08-09)	19.88	44.45	50.00	50.30	A large (-51%) decrease in the City over the 5 year period – greater than the national (-39%) and regional (-34%) decreases.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 09-10)	20.49	44.86	48.10	46.90			
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 11-12)	14.82	38.80	N/A	N/A			
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 12-13)	13.41	39.65	38.40	34.00			
Municipal solid waste landfilled (%) (Financial Year 13-14)	9.84	37.74	32.90	30.90			
Municipal waste used to recover heat/energy							
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes)	74,810	58,678	140,429	3,325,000	An 11% increase in the City, compared		Nottinghamshire

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(Financial Year 08-09)					to an 87% increase Nationally and a near doubling in the Region.		County Council
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 09-10)	68,200	50,923	152,000	3,610,000			
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 11-12)	77,064	66,646	N/A	N/A			
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 12-13)	76,704	59,846	213,818	22			
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery (tonnes) (Financial Year 13-14)	83,157	65,663	399,506	6,204,000			
Commercial and Industrial Waste							
Commercial and industrial waste (Financial Year 12-13)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data		Nottinghamshire County Council
Commercial and industrial waste (Financial Year 13-14)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Construction and Demolition Waste							
Construction and demolition waste (Financial Year 12-13)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data		Nottinghamshire County Council
Construction and demolition waste (Financial Year 13-14)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Domestic electricity consumption per meter (kWh)							
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2008)	3,749	N/A	4,135	N/A	A 1% decrease between 2008 and 2009 in both the City and Region		Department of Energy and Climate Change.
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2009)	3,707	N/A	4,086	N/A			
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2010)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Domestic electricity (kWh) (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Domestic gas consumption per meter (kWh)							
Domestic gas (kWh) (2008)	15,709	N/A	N/A	N/A	A 9% decrease in the City between 2008 and 2009, compared to a 65% decrease regionally		Department of Energy and Climate Change.
Domestic gas (kWh) (2009)	14,295	N/A	15,532	N/A			
Domestic gas (kWh) (2010)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Domestic gas (kWh) (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Domestic gas (kWh) (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Industrial/commercial electricity consumption per meter (kWh)							
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2008)	82,761	N/A	90,191	N/A	A 3% decrease between 2008 and 2009 in the City and 5% decrease in the Region		Department of Energy and Climate Change
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2009)	80,074	N/A	85,283	N/A			
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2010)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Industrial/commercial gas consumption per meter (kWh)							
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2008)	665,834	N/A	N/A	N/A	A 5 % increase in the City between 2008 and 2009		Department of Energy and Climate Change
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2009)	700,124	N/A	734,326	N/A			
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2010)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Industrial/commercial gas (kWh) (2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Energy consumed from petroleum products by domestic users							
Domestic users (GWh) (2008)	6.7	N/A	648	N/A	A 9% decrease in Nottingham over the period.		Department of Energy and Climate Change
Domestic users (GWh) (2009)	6.8	N/A	651.8	N/A			
Domestic users (GWh) (2010)	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Domestic users (GWh) (2011)	6	N/A	N/A	16,614.3			
Domestic users (GWh) (2012)	6.1	N/A	N/A	16,811.6			
Energy consumed from petroleum products by industrial/commercial users							
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2008)	218.1	N/A	8,171.7	N/A	A decrease of 39% in the City between 2008 and 2009.		Department of Energy and Climate Change
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2009)	189	N/A	7,537.9	N/A			
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2010)	149.1	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2011)	126.5	N/A	N/A	90,860.2			
Industrial/commercial users (GWh) (2012)	132	N/A	N/A	81,995.4			
Energy consumed from petroleum products by rail users							
Rail users (GWh) (2008)	16.1	N/A	738.9	N/A	A very small increase		Department of Energy

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Rail users (GWh) (2009)	16.1	N/A	739	N/A	of 2% over the period.		and Climate Change
Rail users (GWh) (2010)	16.6	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Rail users (GWh) (2011)	16.2	N/A	N/A	6,844			
Rail users (GWh) (2012)	16.4	N/A	N/A	6,899.3			
Energy consumed from petroleum products by road users							
Road users (GWh) (2008)	1,206.7	N/A	35,086.4	N/A			Department of Energy and Climate Change
Road users (GWh) (2009)	1,169.8	N/A	33,437.5	N/A			
Road users (GWh) (2010)	1,298.8	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Road users (GWh) (2011)	1,297.8	N/A	N/A	365,073.1			
Road users (GWh) (2012)	1,262.4	N/A	N/A	356,702.9			
Energy consumed from renewables							
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2008)	N/A	N/A	1,723	N/A			Department of Energy and Climate Change
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2009)	N/A	N/A	1,599.7	N/A			
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2010)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,120.9			
Energy consumed from renewables (GWh) (2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,995.8			
Renewable energy capacity installed from biomass							
Biomass (MW) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities until 2009/10. Data collected from DECC RESTATS website for
Biomass (MW) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Biomass (MW) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Biomass (MW) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			2010/11 onwards.
Biomass (MW) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Renewable energy capacity installed from ground source heat pumps							
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities until 2009/10. Data collected from DECC RESTATS website for 2010/11 onwards.
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Ground source heat pumps (MW) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Renewable energy capacity installed from solar PV							
Solar PV (MW) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities until 2009/10. Data collected from DECC RESTATS website for 2010/11 onwards
Solar PV (MW) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Solar PV (MW) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Solar PV (MW) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Solar PV (MW) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Renewable energy capacity installed from solar heat							
Solar heat (MW) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities until 2009/10. Data collected from DECC RESTATS website for 2010/11 onwards
Solar heat (MW) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Solar heat (MW) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Solar heat (MW) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Solar heat (MW) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Renewable energy capacity installed from wind							
Wind (MW) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend in the City.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities until 2009/10. Data collected from DECC RESTATS website for 2010/11 onwards
Wind (MW) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Wind (MW) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Wind (MW) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Wind (MW) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			

SA11 - 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 ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Railway station usage							
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits (Financial Year 09-10)	6,267,698	4,103,184	36,048,342	1,928,800,242	A very small decrease (-2%) in Nottingham compared to increases in the County, region and nationally (of 9%, 8% and 38% respectively)	The total number of people entering and exiting at stations based on ticket sales. Figures for Nottinghamshire is for the County only and excludes Nottingham City	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits (Financial Year 10-11)	6,242,000	4,181,974	37,247,340	2,313,793,045			
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits (Financial Year 11-12)	6,503,236	4,487,962	38,540,996	2,455,920,222			
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits (Financial Year 12-13)	6,504,762	4,459,294	38,752,850	2,537,959,092			
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits (Financial Year 13-14)	6,152,276	4,467,803	38,950,401	2,665,123,512			
Households with access to a GP by public transport							
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.5	89.4	N/A	N/A	There has been no change in the % of households within 15 and 30 minutes of a GP since 2009, compared to small percentage point decreases in the County.		Nottinghamshire County Council.
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.8	88.5	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.5	88.1	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	99.5	88.1					
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	99.0	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a GP	100.0	98.8	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)							
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	98.7	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	100.0	98.7					
Households with access to a hospital by public transport							
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	34.4	20.5	N/A	N/A	There has been a 2 percentage point increase in households within 30 minutes of a hospital since 2009, and a 9 percentage point increase in the County.		Nottinghamshire County Council.
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	32.8	22.2	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	34.2	21.6	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	34.2	21.6					
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	96.8	70.5	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	99.0	77.7	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	99.9	79.0	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	99.9	79.0					

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Households with access to a primary school by public transport							
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	99.7	97.0	N/A	N/A	The City has seen an increase to 100% of households within 15 minutes of a primary school, with no real change in the County.		Nottinghamshire County Council.
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	97.1	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	97.1	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	100.0	97.1					
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	99.5	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	99.6	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	99.4	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	100.0	99.4					
Households with access to a secondary school by public transport							
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	80.7	66.5	N/A	N/A	There has been no real change in the % of households within 15 or 30 minutes of a secondary school in both the City and the County.		Nottinghamshire County Council.
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	81.7	69.0	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	80.2	66.2	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
public transport (%) (2011)							
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	80.2	66.2		N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	96.9	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	97.4	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	96.0	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	100.0	96.0					
Households with access to a further education establishment by public transport							
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	73.7	43.0	N/A	N/A	Both the City and County saw percentage point increases of 10 and 7 in households within 15 minutes of further education between 2009 and 2010 followed by small percentage point decreases.		Nottinghamshire County Council.
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	83.4	49.6	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	77.7	46.3	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	77.7	46.3					
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	87.9	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public	100.0	88.6	N/A	N/A			
transport (%) (2012)							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
transport (%) (2010)							
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	86.6	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	100.0	86.6					
Households with access to a Council run leisure centre by public transport							
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	80.3	62.9	N/A	N/A	The City saw a 17 percentage point decrease in households within 15 minutes of a leisure centre between 2009 and 2012, and the County saw an 8 point decrease over the same period.		Nottinghamshire County Council.
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	71.8	58.8	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	63.6	55.3	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	63.6	55.3					
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2009)	100.0	95.5	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2010)	100.0	95.9	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2011)	100.0	95.2	N/A	N/A			
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%) (2012)	100.0	95.2					

Accessibility - the percentage of households that have access to a particular facility within 15 or 30 minutes by public transport. This is a calculation of the accessibility of GPs measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds.

SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Weekly earnings by place of residence							
Place of residence (£) (2009)	345	395	380	403	The City has seen a 2.6% increase in weekly earnings since 2009, compared to a 2.3% decrease in the County and slightly greater increases regionally and nationally.		Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.
Place of residence (£) (2010)	355	385	384	412			
Place of residence (£) (2011)	361	385	385	411			
Place of residence (£) (2012)	353	387	385	412			
Place of residence (£) (2013)	354	386	395	422			
Weekly earnings by place of work							
Place of work (£) (2009)	388	372	376	403	The City has seen a small 1.3% decrease in earnings by place of work since 2009, similar to the County, but in contrast to small increases regionally and nationally.		Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Place of work (£) (2010)	380	368	380	410			
Place of work (£) (2011)	377	364	378	410			
Place of work (£) (2012)	389	360	378	412			
Place of work (£) (2013)	383	366	384	422			
Economically active people of working age							
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jul)	64.09	77.88	77.03	76.5	There has been a 6.6 percentage point increase in the City, higher than the small increases seen regionally and nationally, and in contrast to a small decrease in the County.		Annual Population Survey.
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2010-11 Jul)	64.17	76.43	76.87	76.3			
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2011-12 Jul)	69.15	76.95	77.49	76.72			
Economically active people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2012-13 Jul)	67.49	77.76	77.52	77.5			
Economically active people	70.7	76.79	78.17	77.6			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2013-14 Jul)							
Economically inactive people of working age							
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jul)	35.91	22.11	22.97	23.51	In the reverse of the trend for economically active people, there has been a 6.6 percentage point decrease in the City greater than the decreases seen in the region and nationally.		Annual Population Survey.
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2010-11 Jul)	35.83	23.59	23.13	23.7			
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2011-12 Jul)	30.85	23.05	22.51	23.28			
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2012-13 Jul)	32.47	22.24	22.48	22.5			
Economically inactive people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2013-14 Jul)	29.3	23.21	21.83	22.4			
Employed people of working age							
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2009-10 Jul)	56	73	71	70	There has been a 6 percentage point increase in the City, compared to increases of 2 percentage point regionally and nationally, and a small decrease in the County		Annual Population Survey.
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2010-11 Jul)	56	71	71	70			
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2011-12 Jul)	60	71	71	70			
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64) (2012-13 Jul)	58	71	71	71			
Employed people of working-age (% all aged 16-64)	62	72	73	72			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(2013-14 Jul)							
Job Seekers Allowance claimants							
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly) (% of working age population) (May-2011)	6.09	4.02	3.47	3.60	There has been a 2.4 percentage point decrease in the City and the County since May 2011, slightly higher than that seen regionally and nationally, although the comparator areas are decreasing from a lower base.		ONS claimant count
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly) (% of working age population) (May-2012)	6.63	3.49	3.81	3.82			
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly) (% of working age population) (May-2013)	6.35	3.20	3.51	3.56			
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly) (% of working age population) (May-2014)	5.00	2.34	2.49	2.55			
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly) (% of working age population) (May-2015)	3.66	1.65	1.71	1.74			
People receiving out of work benefits							
People receiving out of work benefits (% of working age population) (Q02 2010)	16.92	11.59	11.49	11.87	All areas saw decreases of around 2 percentage points between 2010 and 2014.		DWP
People receiving out of work benefits (% of working age population) (Q02 2011)	16.8	11.48	11.28	11.6			
People receiving out of work benefits (% of working age population) (Q02 2012)	17.34	11.46	11.35	11.62			
People receiving out of work benefits (% of working age population) (Q02 2013)	16.11	10.74	10.66	10.91			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
population) (Q02 2013)							
People receiving out of work benefits (% of working age population) (Q02 2014)	14.77	9.61	9.55	9.84			
New registrations of VAT-registered enterprises							
New registrations of VAT-registered enterprises (2010)	855	3,230	N/A	209,030	An increase of 15% in the City, comparable with the national increase.		Small Business Service (SBS)
New registrations of VAT-registered enterprises (2011)	805	3,055	N/A	207,520			
New registrations of VAT-registered enterprises (2012)	980	2,390	16,625	239,975			
Total stock of VAT-registered enterprises							
Total stock of VAT-registered enterprises (2012)	8,230	24,210	156,190	2,070,400	A decrease of 11% in the City, higher than the decreases in the County (-6.5%), region (-2.8%) and England (-5.8%)		Small Business Service (SBS)
Total stock of VAT-registered enterprises (2013)	6,895	21,955	145,295	1,862,100			
Total stock of VAT-registered enterprises (2014)	7,300	22,635	151,770	1,950,030			
De-registrations of VAT-registered enterprises							
De-registrations of VAT-registered enterprises (2010)	1,040	4,025	N/A	248,110	A decrease of 7.2% in the City, smaller than the national decrease, and significantly smaller than the decrease in the County (-37%)		Small Business Service (SBS)
De-registrations of VAT-registered enterprises (2011)	1,140	4,185	N/A	261,880			
De-registrations of VAT-registered enterprises (2012)	965	2,525	16,305	223,800			
Jobs total							
Total jobs (2009)	198,000	318,000	2,145,000	26,636,000	The increase in the City (+13.6%) was significantly greater		ONS ONS, Business Register and
Total jobs (2010)	211,000	520,000	N/A	26,295,000			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Total jobs (2011)	217,000	315,000	2,204,000	26,859,000	than the increases regionally and nationally, and in contrast to the decrease of 2% in the County.		Employment Survey
Total jobs (2012)	213,000	307,000	2,191,000	27,117,000			
Total jobs (2013)	225,000	312,000	2,200,000	27,616,000			
Jobs density							
Jobs density (Ratio) (2009)	0.91	0.64	0.74	0.79	The City saw an increase in Jobs Density compared to a static picture elsewhere.		ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey
Jobs density (Ratio) (2010)	0.95	0.62	0.74	0.78			
Jobs density (Ratio) (2011)	1.02	0.63	0.75	0.78			
Jobs density (Ratio) (2012)	0.98	0.62	0.75	0.79			
Jobs density (Ratio) (2013)	1.04	0.63	0.76	0.80			
Jobs by industry - construction							
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2009)	3.9%	7.4%	5.3%	4.9%	Decreasing in all areas.		ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey – from Nomis on 27/08/15
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2010)	3.5%	6.1%	4.5%	4.5%			
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2011)	3.8%	7.0%	4.9%	4.5%			
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2012)	3.2%	5.9%	4.2%	4.4%			
Employees in construction (% all employees) (2013)	3.0%	5.3%	3.7%	4.3%			
Jobs by industry - manufacturing							
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2009)	5.7%	13.1%	13.4%	8.9%	Decreasing in the City, Region and England, but slight increase in percentage points in the County.		ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey – from Nomis on 27/08/15
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2010)	6.0%	13.7%	13.7%	8.7%			
Employees in manufacturing	4.8%	13.3%	13.0%	8.7%			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(% all employees) (2011)							
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2012)	4.7%	14.2%	13.6%	8.6%			
Employees in manufacturing (% all employees) (2013)	4.3%	13.8%	13.3%	8.4%			
Jobs by industry - services							
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2009)	90.0%	77.3%	78.9%	84.4%	Increasing in all areas – with a slightly greater increase in the City. The City rate remains the highest of all areas.		ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey – from Nomis on 27/08/15
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2010)	90.2%	78.1%	79.6%	85.0%			
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2011)	91.1%	77.5%	79.7%	85.0%			
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2012)	91.9%	76.8%	79.4%	85.2%			
Employees in other services (% all employees) (2013)	92.3%	78.3%	80.4%	85.6%			
New retail floor space in town centres							
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	2385	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	1386	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(Financial Year 13-14)							
New retail floor space on the edge of town centres							
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New retail floor space out of town centres							
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	172	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	3325	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New office floor space in town centres							
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	5000	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	125	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New office floor space on the edge of town centres							
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New office floor space out of town centres							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	4539	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	86	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	2143	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New leisure floor space in town centres							
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	1730	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	306	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New leisure floor space on the edge of town centres							
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
m) (Financial Year 08-09)							Planning Authorities
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New leisure floor space out of town centres							
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 08-09)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)		N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	794	N/A	N/A	N/A			

SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Level 1 and above qualifications							
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (% of working age population) (2010)	73.06	81.5	79.1	80.26	An 8 percentage point rise in the City between 2010 and 2014, higher than the rise in the comparator areas, but from a lower base.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS)
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (% of working age population) (2011)	78.8	83.4	81.9	82.7			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (% of working age population) (2012)	82.5	84.2	83.7	84.1			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (% of working age population) (2013)	80.42	82.35	83.14	84.57			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 1 (% of working age population) (2014)	81.24	83.09	84.73	85.14			
Level 2 and above qualifications							
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (% of working age population) (2010)	61.41	67.25	65.92	67	An 8 percentage point rise in the City between 2010 and 2014, higher than the rise in the comparator areas, but from a lower base.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS)
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (% of working age population) (2011)	66.2	70.2	68.0	69.3			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (% of working age population) (2012)	71.2	70.9	69.8	71.7			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (% of working age population) (2013)	70.74	68.57	69.71	72.46			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 2 (% of working age population) (2014)	69.73	69.83	71.36	73.19			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Level 3 and above qualifications							
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (% of working age population) (2010)	46.95	48.03	48.88	50.67	A 6.5 percentage point rise in the City between 2010 and 2014, slightly higher than the 5.8 percentage point rise nationally, and higher than regional and County increases		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS)
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (% of working age population) (2011)	49.1	50.7	49.9	52.3			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (% of working age population) (2012)	55.0	53.0	51.8	54.8			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (% of working age population) (2013)	55.15	53.09	52.4	55.57			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 3 (% of working age population) (2014)	53.44	51.55	53.33	56.47			
Level 4 and above qualifications							
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (% of working age population) (2010)	25.37	28.24	27.16	31.12	A 5.5 percentage point rise in the City between 2010 and 2014, slightly higher than the 4.6 percentage point rise nationally, and higher than regional and County increases		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS)
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (% of working age population) (2011)	29.1	30.32	28.37	32.65			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (% of working age population) (2012)	29.38	30.34	29.03	34.2			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (% of working age population) (2013)	29.35	30.35	30.07	35.05			
People of working-age qualified to at least level 4 (% of working age population) (2014)	30.83	30.6	30.92	35.69			
No qualifications							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
People of working-age with no qualifications (% of working age population) (2010)	15.71	10.5	12.89	11.1	A 4 percentage point decrease on 2010, greater than the decreases seen nationally (-2.5 percentage points) and regionally (-3.6 percentage points)		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS)
People of working-age with no qualifications (% of working age population) (2011)	13.48	9.84	11.49	10.41			
People of working-age with no qualifications (% of working age population) (2012)	10.48	9.18	9.31	9.48			
People of working-age with no qualifications (% of working age population) (2013)	12.88	11.26	10.27	9.15			
People of working-age with no qualifications (% of working age population) (2014)	11.7	10.6	9.31	8.62			

SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Employment land available							
Employment land availability (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	77.31	N/A	N/A	N/A	Increasing in City to 12-13 then decrease to 13-14.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Employment land availability (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	8.04	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land availability (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land availability (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	320.19	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land availability (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	191.84	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land lost							
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	12.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	Varying areas lost – no trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	1.44	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	1.64	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	20.65	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for business use							
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	2.37	N/A	N/A	N/A	Decrease in the City between 09-10 and 13-14		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.40	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - business (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.34	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for leisure uses							
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	0.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	Varying areas lost – no real trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	2.07	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for retail use							
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 07-08)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	Varying areas lost – no real trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.75	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for retail use							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 08-09)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	Varying areas lost – no real trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.75	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - retail (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for other uses							
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (Financial Year 09-10)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (Financial Year 10-11)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (Financial Year 11-12)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (Financial Year 12-13)	0.35	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Land developed for employment - other (ha) (Financial Year 13-14)	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
B general floorspace (sq m)							
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New business floor space - B general (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
B1 floorspace (sq m)							
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	3000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Decreasing amount of floor space from 09-10.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (Financial Year 11-12)	333	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1 (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
B1a floorspace (sq m)							
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	9509	N/A	N/A	N/A	Decreasing amount of floor space from 09-10.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	431	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1a (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
B1b and B1c floorspace (sq m)							
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No real trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	4074	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	2937	N/A	N/A	N/A			
B2 floorspace (sq m)							
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No real trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (Financial Year 11-12)	708	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B2 (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
B8 floorspace (sq m)							
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (Financial Year 09-10)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No real trend.		Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (Financial Year 10-11)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (Financial Year 11-12)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (Financial Year 12-13)	1770	N/A	N/A	N/A			
New business floor space - B8 (sq m) (Financial Year 13-14)	3325	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Employment profile 1: managers and senior officials							

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
People in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials (2009-10 Oct)	8.89	9.8	10.44	10.35	Decrease in City since 09-10, and much lower than comparator areas		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials (2010-11 Oct)	8.04	9.08	9.68	10.14			
People in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials (2011-12 Oct)	7.51	8.93	9.83	10.37			
People in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials (2012-13 Oct)	6.31	8.63	9.81	10.33			
People in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials (2013-14 Oct)	5.76	7.98	9.57	10.45			
Employment profile 2: professional occupations							
People in employment in professional occupations (2009-10 Oct)	16.01	17	16.72	18.81	Increase in all areas, with City increase of 1.5 percentage points comparable to national.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in professional occupations (2010-11 Oct)	18.11	16.6	16.95	19.54			
People in employment in professional occupations (2011-12 Oct)	16.75	17.08	16.46	19.26			
People in employment in professional occupations (2012-13 Oct)	18.16	19.66	17.35	19.78			
People in employment in professional occupations (2013-14 Oct)	17.48	19.96	18.25	20.01			
Employment profile 3: associate professional and technical occupations							
People in employment in associate professional and technical occupations (2009-10 Oct)	9.05	12.96	12.57	13.85	Greater increase in the City so % is now more comparable to Count and regional figures.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in associate professional and technical occupations	9.84	12.91	12.42	13.97			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
(2010-11 Oct)							
People in employment in associate professional and technical occupations (2011-12 Oct)	11.41	12.79	12.9	14.4			
People in employment in associate professional and technical occupations (2012-13 Oct)	12.23	13.55	13.08	14.19			
People in employment in associate professional and technical occupations (2013-14 Oct)	11.38	11.38	12.63	14.41			
Employment profile 4: administrative and secretarial occupations							
People in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations (2009-10 Oct)	10.56	10.44	10.15	11.5	Slight decrease in the City. In line with regional and national figures.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations (2010-11 Oct)	10.77	11.82	10.64	11.15			
People in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations (2011-12 Oct)	10.11	10.67	10.5	10.93			
People in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations (2012-13 Oct)	9.5	10.8	10.73	10.87			
People in employment in administrative and secretarial occupations (2013-14 Oct)	10.14	13.05	10.81	10.66			
Employment profile 5: skilled trade occupations							
People in employment in skilled trades occupations (2009-10 Oct)	11.23	11.64	11.91	10.74	Decrease of 2.5 percentage points in the City compared to fairly static figures in comparator areas.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in skilled trades occupations (2010-11 Oct)	9.45	12.41	12.07	10.56			
People in employment in skilled trades occupations (2011-12 Oct)	9.46	10.81	11.83	10.5			
People in employment in skilled trades occupations (2012-13 Oct)	9.5	10.22	10.69	10.37			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
People in employment in skilled trades occupations (2013-14 Oct)	8.71	12.48	11.29	10.47			
Employment profile 6: personal service occupations							
People in employment in caring, leisure and other service occupations (2009-10 Oct)	10.65	10.12	9.12	8.96	Decrease of 2.4 percentage points in the City compared to fairly static figures in comparator areas.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in caring, leisure and other service occupations (2010-11 Oct)	9.45	9.83	9.13	8.96			
People in employment in caring, leisure and other service occupations (2011-12 Oct)	9.1	11	9.27	8.93			
People in employment in caring, leisure and other service occupations (2012-13 Oct)	9.2	7.66	8.71	8.95			
People in employment in caring, leisure and other service occupations (2013-14 Oct)	8.29	9.13	8.73	9			
Employment profile 7: sales and customer service occupations							
People in employment in sales and customer service occupations (2009-10 Oct)	8.63	8.11	8.03	8.08	Increase of 2.1 percentage points in the City compared to fairly static figures in comparator areas.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in sales and customer service occupations (2010-11 Oct)	9.91	7.94	7.57	7.92			
People in employment in sales and customer service occupations (2011-12 Oct)	10.4	7.03	7.92	8.06			
People in employment in sales and customer service occupations (2012-13 Oct)	9.42	8.41	7.52	7.8			
People in employment in sales and customer service occupations (2013-14 Oct)	10.76	7.02	7.81	7.66			

	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Commentary on trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Oct)							
Employment profile 8: process, plant and machine operations							
People in employment who are process, plant and machine operatives (2009-10 Oct)	8.05	7.07	8.51	6.56	No significant changes – City figure in line with County and Region.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment who are process, plant and machine operatives (2010-11 Oct)	7.81	7.13	8.41	6.4			
People in employment who are process, plant and machine operatives (2011-12 Nov)	7.74	7.01	8.35	6.32			
People in employment who are process, plant and machine operatives (2012-13 Oct)	7.98	9.33	8.65	6.3			
People in employment who are process, plant and machine operatives (2013-14 Oct)	8.64	8.88	8.3	6.17			
Employment profile 9: elementary occupations							
People in employment in elementary occupations (2009-10 Oct)	16.51	12.74	12.26	10.73	City increase of less than one percentage point – remaining higher than other areas.		Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS).
People in employment in elementary occupations (2010-11 Oct)	16.24	11.88	12.82	10.98			
People in employment in elementary occupations (2011-12 Oct)	17.26	14.12	12.52	10.77			
People in employment in elementary occupations (2012-13 Oct)	16.87	11.49	12.95	10.74			
People in employment in elementary occupations (2013-14 Oct)	17.34	9.52	12.14	10.58			

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Appendix 4: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
European			
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992			
The Council of European Communities			
<p>The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity</p> <p>Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.</p>	<p>Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required.</p>	<p>Policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation within the City.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes into account the conservation status of areas within the City and seeks to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats.</p>
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC			
The Council of European Communities			
<p>This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015.</p>	<p>Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to water.</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Promote the sustainable use of water.</p> <p>Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances.</p> <p>Lessen the effects of floods and droughts.</p> <p>Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</p> <p>Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF</p>			
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979			
The Council of European Communities			
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Maintenance of bird populations</p> <p>Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats</p> <p>Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary.</p> <p>Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.</p>	<p>No set targets. To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.</p>	<p>Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
European Landscape Convention 2006			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
The Council of Europe			
<p>It provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experience across Europe.</p> <p>The convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development.</p>	No set targets	Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'. The Convention's definition of landscape and its emphasis on action/interaction, human factors and cultural perspectives is well reflected in the UK's national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of landscape.
Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)			
The Council of European Communities			
<p>This Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste</p>	No set targets	Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the City.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources.</p> <p>Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste.</p> <p>Reduced movements of waste.</p> <p>Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.</p>			<p>use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. It also includes objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the City.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</p>			
<p>The Council of European Communities</p>			
<p>On May 3 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 - halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss - and a vision for 2050: by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.</p>	<p>The six targets cover: - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure - More sustainable agriculture and forestry - Better management of fish stocks - Tighter controls on invasive alien species - A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that Biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure across the area.</p>
<p>Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC</p>			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
The Council of European Communities			
<p>This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Protect human health and the environment as a whole.</p> <p>Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels.</p> <p>Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved.</p> <p>Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas.</p> <p>Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM_{2,5} would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2,5}).</p>	No set targets	Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality
National			
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 (Volume 1)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term.</p>	No set targets	Policies will need to ensure that air quality is considered throughout the LAPP.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</p> <p>Now accompanied by the Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 2): http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol2.pdf</p>			
National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the</p>	<p>The document includes the following key areas: Achieving sustainable development:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, 	<p>The purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development. Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don't mean worse lives for future generations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework encompasses the principles and objectives set out in the policy framework.</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
policies in the National Planning Policy Framework so far as relevant.	flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals Plan-making Decision-taking		
Local			
Water for life and livelihoods - River Basin Management Plan - Humber River Basin District (2009) (Under Review)			
Environment Agency			
<p>This plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Humber River Basin District and the actions that will address them. It focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>This document is currently under review and consultation ended in early 2015.</p>	<p>By 2015, 14 per cent of surface waters in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element.</p> <p>19 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status / potential by 2015.</p> <p>32 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status by</p>	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
	2015. At least 29 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015.		
Biodiversity 2020 - A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services 2011			
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs			
<p>In October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan it was recognised just how important wildlife and ecosystems are for sustaining a healthy planet and for delivering essential benefits for people. This strategy for England will guide conservation efforts over the next decade, including setting our ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, and to move progressively to a position of net gain.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To halt overall biodiversity loss. - Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems on land and at sea. - Establish coherent ecological networks. - More and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. 	<p>To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020.</p> <p>Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition.</p> <p>At least 25% English waters to be covered by MPAs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity and considers impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity and considers impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.</p>
National Planning Policy for Waste (Department for Communities and Local Government, 16 October 2014)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
<p>Government policy on waste to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<p>Facilities should be provided for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, ensuring that opportunities for incorporating reuse/recycling facilities in</p>	<p>Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the City</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
	new developments are properly considered.		through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Also includes objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the City.
Energy Act 2011			
Department of Energy and Climate Change			
<p>The Act implements elements of: - The Coalition's programme for Government; - The first Annual Energy Statement published on 27 July 2010; and - The Carbon Plan published on 8 March 2011, which set out the Government's plans to support the UK's transition to a secure, safe, low-carbon, affordable energy system, and to mobilise commitment to ambitious action on climate change internationally.</p> <p>The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; - enhancing energy security; and - facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. <p>The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.</p>	No set targets	The LAPP should support the Act's policy objective of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
DEFRA			
<p>The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. • The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. • Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. • A more risk based approach to reservoir management. • Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. • To require the use of SuDS in certain new developments. The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers 	No set targets	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that to prudently manage natural resources, including water, whilst minimising flooding.
Hidden infrastructure - The pressures on environmental infrastructure			
Environment Agency			
'Hidden infrastructure' is the evidence that supports the Environment Agency's policy paper (Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure), which presents their new ideas to make sure growth in England and Wales is sustainable, and has the environmental services it needs.	No set targets	The LAPP will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
			environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.
Shaping Places Through Sport			
Sport England			
<p>The Shaping places through sport series of five documents details how local authorities and their partners can use sport to build stronger, healthier, sustainable and more prosperous communities. The reports are intended to help local policymakers and practitioners put sport at the heart of their broad range of work in local areas.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>To build communities by developing strong, sustainable and cohesive communities through sport.</p> <p>To create safer communities by reducing anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime through sport.</p> <p>To create healthier communities by improving health and reducing health inequalities through sport.</p> <p>To increase prosperity by increasing skills, employment and economic prosperity through sport.</p> <p>To transform lives by improving the life chances and focusing the energies of children and young people through sport.</p>	Targets to be set locally	Policies should promote opportunities for participation in sport	The SA Framework includes objectives to improve health, supporting increases in opportunities for recreational physical activity.
UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future (Final, HM Government, 2005)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
<p>The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing:</p>	<p>Five overarching principles which form the basis for policy in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, 	Policies should support the principles and objectives and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.	The strategy provides guidance and informs the whole SA process. The

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>- how goods and services are produced to reduce the inefficient use of resources; - the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle; - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gasses released during energy production and other human activity. Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery. Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.</p>	<p>healthy and just society - Achieving a sustainable economy - Promoting good governance - Using sound science responsibly.</p>		<p>relevant objectives and proposals are included within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Accessibility Planning Guidance (DfT, January 2006)			
Department for Transport			
<p>This guidance document seeks to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services. It provides advice on the principles and approaches that can guide local transport authorities when undertaking accessibility planning.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>For accessibility to be considered in the widest possible context, and in particular how it should be incorporated into subsequent LTPs.</p> <p>Promote social inclusion by tackling the accessibility problems experienced by those in disadvantaged groups and areas.</p> <p>To help to meet the health, education, and welfare to work agendas.</p> <p>To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas.</p> <p>To tackle crime and fear of crime that affect people's willingness to travel to access the jobs and key services that they need.</p>	<p>25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that accessibility is considered in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework encompasses the principle of improving access in decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services.</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
Now full guidance.			
Future Water - Water strategy for England (February 2008)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
<p>This strategy is a vision for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. It sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps required to get there.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Minimise amount of water wasted, and minimise leakages.</p> <p>Increase water efficiency in homes, communities, industry and agriculture.</p> <p>Ensure future demand for water is met.</p> <p>Increase rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>Ensure high quality water in rivers, lakes and estuaries.</p> <p>Tackle discharges into watercourses from sewers and direct pollution from nutrients from agriculture.</p> <p>Manage surface water in order to protect water courses from pollution and to reduce flooding.</p> <p>Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.</p> <p>Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding.</p>	No set targets	Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the strategy.	The SA Framework ensures that, reducing flood risk and water management is reflected in the objectives.
Planning Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Commissions decisions will be guided by National Policy Statements.</p> <p>The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure.</p> <p>Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.</p>	No set targets	The LAPP should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process. Including infrastructure provision priorities.	The SA Framework takes account of this Act.
Climate Change Act 2008			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
<p>The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.</p>	Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.	The LAPP will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
UK Climate Change Programme 2006			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme is the Government's programme to reduce man-made emissions (greenhouses gases) considered to be contributing to climate change. Objectives: Encourage energy production from renewable sources, and invest in the development of technologies that reduce carbon production in commercial processes. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by vehicular transport, businesses and agriculture.</p>	Deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-	Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions including that of

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
Reduce the amount carbon produced and water used by domestic properties.	2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.		CO2 and takes into account guidance on climate change.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981			
DCLG			
An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendments the Protection of Birds Acts 1954 to 1967 and the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act 1975; to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Benefits of Green Infrastructure (Forest Research, 2010)			
Forest Research for DEFRA and CLG			
Green infrastructure refers to the combined structure, position, connectivity and types of green spaces which together enable delivery of multiple benefits as goods and services. This report provides a synthesis of the evidence covering the benefits of green infrastructure, based on expert evaluation of scientific and other related literature.	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
			out in this document.
Planning for a healthy environment A good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity (Town & Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts, 2012)			
Town & Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts, 2012			
This guidance is designed to offer advice to planning practitioners on how green infrastructure and biodiversity can be enhanced and protected through the planning system. It summarises the latest policy drivers and distils the best of our current policy responses.	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Natural England Corporate Plan (2014-2019)			
Natural England			
This Corporate Plan explains our ongoing commitment to play our part in delivering the Government's priorities for the natural environment whilst meeting our statutory duties and core environmental outcomes. This will be achieved through working constructively with local partners and communities and our partners across the Defra network.	Promote nature conservation and protect biodiversity; -Conserve and enhance the landscape; -Secure the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment; -Promote access to the countryside and open spaces and encourage open-air	The plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
	recreation; and - Contribute in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment		
National Character Areas (NCAs)			
Natural England			
NCA profiles are guidance documents which will help to achieve a more sustainable future for individuals and communities. The profiles include a description of the key ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy. They identify potential opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action. e.g. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield, Sherwood, Leicestershire and Nottingham Wolds	No set targets	The plan should give consideration to the action plan	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment
Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012			
DCLG			
An Act to make provision for the conservation of habitats and species	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
DCLG			
<p>An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</p>	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Regional			
Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands (2011)			
Land Use Consultants, Centre for Sustainable Energy and SQW for East Midlands Councils			
<p>This report sets out an evidence base of the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies within the East Midlands. It aims to assist local planning authorities across the East Midlands in developing well-founded policies and strategies that support low carbon energy deployment up to 2030.</p>	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment			
Natural England			
<p>The East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA) aims to increase understanding of the region's varied landscape, by identifying distinctive, rare or special characteristics. It presents objective, non-technical descriptions of each of the 31 regional landscape character types. It also reviews the forces currently acting to</p>	No set targets	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the landscape character assessments for the area.	The SA Framework includes an objective to

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
change the landscape; the implications of these changes and provides guidance to counter adverse impacts and promote positive change.			protect and enhance the environment and Landscape.
Nottingham Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2015)			
Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC			
The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers. It sets out the number of new pitches required.	Requirement of a maximum of 2 new pitches for Nottingham over the study period	The LAPP should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework takes account of these needs.
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)			
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
<p>This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change.</p> <p>Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population.</p> <p>To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.</p>	No set targets	Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving air quality.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy Framework for Nottingham (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Policy Framework aims to inform local development planning by providing evidence for the case for higher energy performance standards in new development across the County.</p>	<p>Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development in this area.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the areas renewable energy resource</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (Adopted, 10 December 2013)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Nottinghamshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes.</p> <p>The ore Strategy sets out the scale, location and type of facilities required to manage different types of waste in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged, but it does not allocate specific sites for waste management use.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <p>Strengthen our economy.</p> <p>Care for our environment.</p> <p>Community well-being.</p> <p>Energy and climate.</p> <p>Sustainable transport.</p> <p>Meet our future needs.</p>	<p>Treatment capacity targets and additional disposal capacity requirements in Policy WCS3. Further targets set out in Table 7 (Monitoring and Implementation Framework).</p>	<p>The LAPP must take into account the policies and targets of the Waste Core Strategy and include further detailed policies where required to do so.</p>	<p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
High quality design and operation.			
Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
By mapping the local characteristics of the current landscape according to their known or likely functional origins and dates, it gives expression to the varying degrees of historical depth which are visible in today's landscapes and shows the influence of cultural behaviour and change in the structure and appearance of our surroundings. The maps produced in this work explain and complement other maps or descriptions characterising the landscape from other perspectives.	No set targets	The plan should give consideration to the action plan	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Green Belt Assessment Framework – February 2015			
Greater Nottingham Local Authorities			
This framework sets out a methodology for reviewing Green Belt boundaries within the Greater Nottingham Area.	No set targets	The plan should give consideration to this Framework when undertaking any review of the Green Belt.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
Nottingham Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 (2011)			
Nottingham City Council			
The Nottingham Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for the City up to 2026. In common with other LTPs it has been developed with a view to	Local bus and light rail passenger journeys	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	SA objectives reflects priorities

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining our current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.</p>	<p>originating in the authority area. Target is to increase by 2 million passenger journeys by 2020 from base year (55.9million 2007/08).</p>		<p>of the document as appropriate</p>
<p>The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan</p>			
<p>D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership</p>			
<p>Every action proposed in this Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is aimed at achieving a target creating an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs in D2N2 by 2023, shifting the balance to more private sector jobs.</p> <p>The SEP is based on five strategic themes under which there are specific actions. The strategic themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Support and Access to Finance • Innovation • Employment and Skills • Infrastructure for Economic Growth • Housing and Regeneration <p>Two actions which are most relevant to the employment elements of the LAPP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating the sites and premises that will allow indigenous businesses to grow as well as attracting inward investors from across the world; • ensuring the area's workforce and young people have the skills businesses need to grow and prosper in the 21st century economy. 		<p>Contains a target to create an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs in D2N2 by 2023</p>	<p>Specific proposals of the SEP, such as a new Nottingham Skills Hub and re-invigorating the Broadmarsh and Southern Gateway will need to be reflected in the LAPP.</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			
<p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. The aims of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats. 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development.</p> <p>Through planning control, ensure that the potential effects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented.</p> <p>Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p>	<p>Targets are set for a range of habitats and species in their respective action plan:</p>	<p>Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes account of these needs.</p>
Greater Nottingham			
Nottingham Core HMA Transport Modelling Work (2013)			
Nottingham Core HMA			
<p>The study models the proposed impacts of the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period to 2026.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The proposed impacts on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period to 2026.</p>	<p>See SEA of the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan</p>

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
Nottingham Core HMA Housing Market Needs Assessment Update (2009)			
B.Line Housing Information Ltd			
An assessment document reviewing Housing Market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the hosing stock meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Non-Technical Report			
Nottingham City Council			
A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is a planning tool which helps local authorities steer new developments away from high flood risk areas. This is the Non-Technical Report for the Greater Nottingham SFRA and comprises a summary of key findings. A Technical Report is also available.	No set targets	Policies should take into account this report.	The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding
Housing preferences for students at Nottingham's Universities (2008)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Nottingham Trent University (and Students' Union), The University of Nottingham (and Students' Union), Unipol Student Homes			
This study sought to identify the issues relating to student housing in Nottingham, the drivers behind student accommodation preferences, and the extent to which students in private accommodation were integrated into the communities in which they resided. Main findings:	No set targets	The LAPP should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the hosing stock

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Accommodation in locations close to University was of high importance, as was accommodation close to 'where the action is'.</p> <p>Privately rented accommodation seemed to offer better value for money than larger developments.</p> <p>The preferred type of accommodation changes from predominantly large developments in the first year, to private accommodation in the latter years.</p> <p>Although residents in larger developments felt they benefitted from the social opportunities on offer, they complained of inadequate social spaces, and suffer more from noise disturbance.</p> <p>The importance of security features was rated quite highly by all students, and was a contributing factor for choosing large developments.</p> <p>Students residing in private accommodation were considerably more likely to have got to know their neighbours.</p>			meets the needs of the area.
Accessibility Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottingham City Council			
<p>The Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy follows on from the Framework Accessibility Strategy by detailing how Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council will implement the measures to improve accessibility and bring about the associated benefits such as to improve health and social care outcomes, to improve attendance and attainment in education, to promote work as the best form of welfare for people of working age, to raise the levels of social inclusion, neighbourhood renewal and regional prosperity, to enhance opportunity and tackle social exclusion in rural areas, and to improve access to countryside leisure and exercise opportunities and to increase participation in culture and sport.</p>	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Framework takes account of these objectives that address accessibility issues.
Greater Nottingham Employment Land Forecasting Study (August 2015)			

Description	Targets	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
Greater Nottingham Local Authorities and Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood Districts			
<p>This study was prepared by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners. This study uses a standard methodology which looks at the projected growth in economic sectors and from these calculates the numbers of new jobs¹² in different sectors. From this, land use requirements up to 2033 for offices (in square metres) and industrial and warehousing (in hectares) are derived. It also provides figures to 2028 to tie in with the LAPP plan period. It develops 3 scenarios:-</p> <p>Scenario 1: Experian Baseline, which uses the Experian econometric projections to predict requirements based on past trends, ie projecting forward what has happened in the past. It therefore takes account of past policy interventions.</p> <p>Scenario 2: Job Growth, Policy On, which reflects the D2N2 SEP and its target of 55,000 new jobs by 2023.</p> <p>Scenario 3: Labour Supply, this considers how many jobs would be needed to broadly match forecast growth of resident workforce of the area.</p>	<p>Targets derived from this study and accompanying 'Strategic Distribution of Employment Requirements' Report can be found in the LAPP Employment and Economy Background Paper</p>	<p>The LAPP should give consideration to this study</p>	<p>The SA Framework's economic objectives support the findings of this assessment.</p>

¹² It is important to note that the study uses 'labour force jobs' rather than full time equivalents

The Nottingham Growth Plan, 2013

Nottingham City Council

The Growth Plan has been shaped by independent research from the Economic Strategy Research Bureau at Nottingham Business School. The Growth Plan provides a framework for working in partnership with a whole range of stakeholders across the public and private sectors to bring economic growth by encouraging more businesses and jobs into the City and making sure that citizens have the skills to be successful in those jobs. It sets out how the City Council and its partners will develop a highly skilled, science and technology based, low carbon economy within Nottingham by 2020. The three key themes are fostering enterprise, developing a skilled workforce and building 21st century infrastructure. The Growth Plan seeks to diversify the City's economy, noting that the current emphasis on service sector jobs, and a reliance on the public sector, makes the

Targets around the economy and employment.

The LAPP should give consideration to this document and incorporate the Creative Quarter ambitions.

The SA Framework's economic objectives support the Growth Plan.

<p>economy less resilient. Whilst it concludes that the emphasis on service sector jobs is a key strength, the economy needs to be readjusted and reconnected with its historical roots as a centre for manufacturing excellence and enterprise to ensure ongoing resilience.</p> <p>An important part of the Growth Plan's proposals is the establishment and development of the Creative Quarter in Nottingham City Centre (including both the Lace Market and Hockley), aimed at supporting the creation and growth of business.</p>			
<p>Connected, Creative, Competitive Nottingham (the Nottingham City Deal) 2013</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>To support the Growth Plan, Nottingham has agreed a £60m City Deal with Government which secured some of the financial investment required to deliver aspects of the strategy. The City Deal will help to unlock Nottingham's economic potential, by putting in place the structure to enable enterprise to flourish and to allowing young people to better access the opportunities that will be created.</p>	<p>Targets around the economy and employment.</p>	<p>The LAPP should give consideration to this document and incorporate the Creative Quarter ambitions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's economic objectives support the City Deal.</p>

<p>The City Deal includes a package of concerted business development activity aimed at maximising the impact of the Creative Quarter on the City's economy, building on the three Growth Plan key themes.</p>			
<p>Nottingham Heritage Strategy: Stimulating and celebrating the City's past – 2014-2030</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>This strategy provides a framework through which organisations, communities and the council can get together to understand, capitalise on and celebrate the City's rich heritage. The Action Plan is not an exhaustive list of what should or could happen in the City, but an inspirational guide to help heritage play an even more active role in City life.</p>	<p>Targets centred around the delivery of projects within the Action Plan</p>	<p>The LAPP should give consideration to this document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's heritage objectives support the aims of this document.</p>
<p>City Centre Time & Place Plan, 2013</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>The City Centre Time & Place Plan provides a spatial context for the future development of the City Centre, and along with the Creative Quarter, proposes the development of three further City Centre 'Quarters', each with its own unique character. It sets out broad principles for development within these quarters which are reflected in the Land and Planning Policies Document.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The LAPP should give consideration to this document and incorporate the Quarters.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives support the ambitions of this document.</p>
<p>Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>The aim of the SFRA is to provide a map-based planning tool that can be used by planning officers at Nottingham City Council to inform the Local Development Framework</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the LAPP should consider the findings of this</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to</p>

<p>(LDF) process and individual planning applications.</p> <p>Objectives: Help steer development away from areas of highest risk.</p> <p>Maximise development on brownfield land in accordance with national planning policy.</p> <p>Investigate solutions to flood risk at a strategic level.</p>		assessment.	minimise risk of flooding
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Greater Nottingham Habitats Regulations Assessment June 2012

Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council

<p>This document incorporates two documents: the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening Record (Feb 2010), and Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Scoping For Further Assessment (Sept 2010). The purposes of undertaking a Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening is to assess if new development will impact upon European sites (includes Ramsar - wetlands, SPA - birds, SAC - habitats, and EOMS - marine sites). This study found that with three exceptions, the level of growth proposed by the Aligned Core Strategy by 2026 would not be likely to have a significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The study identifies potentially significant effects on the prospective Sherwood Forest SPA. It recommends a precautionary approach should be adopted and Policy 2(1)(e) of the Aligned Core Strategy should preclude urban extensions north of the B6386 north of Calverton and, at Ravenshead, west of the A60 and north of Ricket Lane.</p>	No set targets	Policies within the LAPP should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework's objectives help to support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
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6Cs Green Infrastructure Study

Leicester City Council/Leicester County Council/ Nottingham City Council/ Nottinghamshire County Council/ Derby City Council & Derbyshire County Council

<p>The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy is a long term vision is to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements in and around the three cities of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, connecting with their surrounding towns and villages.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The plan should give consideration to the action plan</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.</p>
<p>Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>Landscape character assessment is a technique used to identify what makes a place unique. Characterisation involves assessing the physical components of a landscape alongside cultural influences. This study looked at the landscape of Greater Nottingham and will provide part of the evidence base for the local authorities LDFs.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the LAPP should consider the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham</p>
<p>Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study 2010</p>			
<p>Nottingham Growth Point Partnership</p>			
<p>This study provides strategic level advice on water infrastructure and environmental capacity and should be included as part of evidence base for the Councils' Local Development Frameworks. The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account</p>	<p>The study recommends that new households should achieve at least Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce demand. Development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1</p>	<p>Policies should take into account this report.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding</p>

<p>non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones.</p> <p>Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets.</p> <p>The need for a further detailed study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.</p>			
<p>Private Sector Housing Research 2010</p>			
<p>Nottingham Core HMA</p>			
<p>To help to identify and recommend approaches to a more strategic approach to working with the PRS in the Nottingham Core HMA and understanding how the sector might change in the future and in particular how these changes can be monitored and understood.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Identify and recommend approaches to a more strategic approach to working with the PRS in the LAPP and understanding how the sector might change in the future and in particular how these changes can be monitored</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal housing objective helps to address this, especially monitoring</p>
<p>Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009)</p>			
<p>Gedling Borough Council</p>			
<p>The Nottingham Core authorities commissioned Three Dragons to undertake this study to meet Planning Policy Statement 3 requirement that an assessment of viability should be undertaken before making major changes to</p>	<p>Proposes adoption of differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values</p>	<p>The LAPP should give consideration to the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the</p>

<p>Councils' affordable housing policies.</p> <p>A final version of the Study was published in November 2009 to build on the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.</p> <p>The study looks at whether developments of new housing would be viable with different levels of affordable housing in different area.</p> <p>Developments in areas with higher house prices and land values will potentially support more affordable housing than other areas with lower house prices and land values.</p> <p>The study considers two main approaches to setting affordable housing percentages:</p> <p>Retain the Local Plan target of affordable housing.</p> <p>Adopt differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values.</p>			<p>needs of the area.</p>
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Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Waste Storage and Collection

Nottingham City Council

<p>This planning guidance seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable, and that waste storage and collection has the minimum impact on the environment.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Make proper provision for waste management.</p> <p>Provide facilities to facilitate and encourage recycling, including composting where appropriate.</p> <p>Give special consideration to waste storage and</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The LAPP should give consideration to the guidance</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective relating to waste</p>
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<p>collection facilities for flats and apartments.</p> <p>Facilities should be of high design quality.</p>			
<p>The Nottingham Plan to 2020 (Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>This Sustainable Community Strategy sets the overall strategic direction and long term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the City of Nottingham. The strategy is informed by both evidence reviews and local aspirations. It provides the overarching vision and aims for all the City's other public strategies and plans, including the Local Area Agreement.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
<p>A Waste-Less Nottingham Waste Strategy 2010-2030</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>This Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the aims and intentions for delivery of the waste management service provided by the City Council. This includes the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of wastes from households, some commercial premises (known as trade waste), and other council supporting services to reduce the amount of waste we generate. The combination of both household waste and other wastes collected by the City Council is known as Municipal Waste.</p>	<p>The plan identifies the following 5 key actions which the strategy aims to deliver:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any core1 City in England. - To increase the amount of reuse and recycling from just over a third of our waste at present to the majority of household waste (55%+). - To transform the management of trade waste and other (non household) wastes by providing new services and infrastructure to reduce, recycle and recover energy. - To save an additional 3 - 6000 tonnes of carbon dioxide2 per year by recovering resources and energy from waste, helping to combat climate change - making the carbon savings by the waste management service 	<p>Ensure the LAPP reflects the identified objectives</p>	<p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p>

	<p>around 16 -19,000 tonnes of CO2 / year, this is 25 - 30% of the City Council emissions, e.g. from heating buildings, vehicle usage, street lighting etc.</p> <p>- To recover around 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste using the Energy from Waste plant at Eastcroft with associated District Heating and electricity generation scheme, and by also processing food and other organic waste in a technology known as Anaerobic Digestion.</p> <p>This also contributes to the Sustainable Energy Strategy targets.</p>		
The Housing Nottingham Plan 2013-15			
Nottingham City Council			
<p>This is the three-year plan of Nottingham's Housing Strategic Partnership, one of the theme partnerships of One Nottingham. In this plan we set out our approach to the housing market in the next three years, identifying the interventions which will deliver positive housing outcomes for our citizens. Although this plan is about housing interventions, its impact will be felt across a much broader range of aspects of Nottingham's wellbeing. By delivering housing and housing related activity, we can have a positive impact on the economy of the City, the health of citizens and the local environment. This is why the plan is so closely linked to the Nottingham Plan to 2020: it represents housings contribution to that overall plan.</p>	No set targets	The plan should give consideration to the action plan	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Energy Strategy 2010-2020			
Nottingham City Council			
This Strategy provides an overarching framework for the	The Action Plan prioritises the delivery of:	Ensure the LAPP reflects the	SA reflects the identified

<p>City's plans, programmes and initiatives relating to sustainable energy supply and use to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cutting emissions, - maintaining energy security, - maximising economic opportunities, and - protecting the most vulnerable. <p>The Strategy and the associated action plan will ensure that Nottingham accelerates the development, use and value of its energy resource and energy efficiency potential.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 26% reduction of carbon dioxide emissions against 2005 levels, - 20% of the City's own energy generated from low or zero carbon sources by the target date of 2020, <p>as set out in the local Sustainable Community Strategy².</p>	<p>identified objectives</p>	<p>objectives.</p>
<p>Breathing Space - Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces (2010-2020)</p>			
<p>Nottingham City Council</p>			
<p>The Revised Strategy for Nottingham's Open and Green Spaces. The revised 'Breathing Space' embeds the strategic framework, seeking to add value and revitalise the City of Nottingham's open and green spaces. Nottingham's first 'Breathing Space' strategic document was adopted in 2007 and has proved invaluable in providing a strategic approach towards the future planning, development and management of the open and green spaces network within the City in order to make a contribution to its citizens' quality of life.</p> <p>Since the adoption of Breathing Space there has been a great deal of work completed to ensure that the strategic approach to the management of open and green spaces in the City is further developed and implemented. This work has been shaped by the two audits that have been completed - the PPG17 and Outdoor Sports Playing Pitch Assessment - and through typology specific work including the Food Growing Framework, Allotment Strategy, Play Management Plan and the joint work with other Departments in the City which has produced the Area Commentaries and Impact Assessment Toolkit.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>

Nottingham City Statement of Licencing Policy 2015

Nottingham City Council

This document sets out the proposals for the determination of applications and related matters in respect of the Licensing Act 2003.

No set targets

The plan should give consideration to the action plan

The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.

Nottingham Outdoor Sport Strategy (September 2010)

Ashley Godfrey Associates

An audit of all playing pitches, other outdoor sports, changing and ancillary facilities including parking, public transport accessibility etc, school and college facilities (primary, secondary and tertiary) with special attention being paid to their availability for community use; The audit also focuses on multi use games areas used for sport, recreation and training.

No set targets.

Policies within the LAPP should consider the findings of this assessment.

The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving health, and reducing health inequalities and promoting and supporting social capital.

Nottingham Playing Pitch Strategy (2015)

Nottingham City Council (KKP)

The Strategy provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2015 and 2020.

The purpose to the strategy is to

- Providing adequate planning guidance to assess development proposals affecting playing fields and to inform the review of the Local Plan to shape policy, inform protection and provision of sports facilities and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and S106 and CIL

Ensure sufficient provision of formal playing pitches within the City

Policies within the LAPP should consider the findings of this assessment particularly on the release of lapse playing pitch sites.

The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving health, and reducing health inequalities and promoting and supporting social capital.

<p>schedules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing land use decisions in respect of future use of existing outdoor sports areas and playing fields (capable of accommodating pitches) across the City; • Providing a strategic framework for the provision and management of outdoor sports across the City; • Supporting external funding bids and maximise support for outdoor sports facilities; • Providing the basis for on-going monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of outdoor sport. 			
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The Nottingham Plan to 2020 (Sustainable Community Strategy)

Nottingham City Council

<p>This Sustainable Community Strategy sets the overall strategic direction and long term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the City of Nottingham. The strategy is informed by both evidence reviews and local aspirations. It provides the overarching vision and aims for all the City's other public strategies and plans, including the Local Area Agreement.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p>
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Food Growing Framework 2012-2015

Nottingham City Council

<p>The Food Growing Framework outlines the way in which Nottingham City Council's Parks and Open Spaces Service will work to encourage and support local food growing. The Food Growing Framework will contribute to a range of local policies and plans and in particular supports the delivery of the 'Locally sourced food' action programme of Nottingham's Sustainable Community Strategy.</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>	<p>Allotment policy in the LAPP should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.</p>
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Nottingham City Council Biodiversity Position Statement 2011-2020 – 'Ambitious for Wildlife'

Nottingham City Council			
<p>The City Council is committed to protecting, enhancing, monitoring and raising awareness of biodiversity and recognises the benefits for both wildlife and people's wellbeing. The council has developed an action plan to ensure biodiversity is safeguarded, developed, created and promoted within the City. Four aims for biodiversity in the City and across the Council:</p> <p>1 Make consideration towards biodiversity within all functions of the Council</p> <p>2 Promote and encourage the incorporation of biodiversity enhancements into the overall design of new developments and open spaces</p> <p>3 Maximise opportunities for biodiversity gain through Council wide initiatives</p> <p>4 Ensure protection is given to key species and habitats</p>	No set targets.	Biodiversity policies in the LAPP should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Nottingham Bus Strategy 2014-2019			
Nottingham City Council			
No data	<p>Public transport patronage (bus and tram): 3% increase from existing 2014 high level.</p> <p>- Public transport accessibility: no change from existing 2014 high level.</p> <p>- Bus service satisfaction: 2% increase from existing 2014 high level</p>	Policies within the LAPP should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.

	- Bus punctuality: 2% increase from existing 2014 high level. - Bus Journey times: 5% reduction from 2014 levels.		
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Nottingham (2008 - updated 2010)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water			
The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents.	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document	Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.
River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Nottingham (2008 - updated 2010)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council,			
The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the planning process to develop the Local Development Framework.	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document	Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.
Nottingham City Centre Urban Design Guide (May 2009)			
Nottingham City Council			
The Design Guide analyses the City Centre and the characteristics that make it work and make it special. These are developed into a series of design rules to guide development, to create a more lively, competitive and civilised City centre with access for all. The series of	Recommended building heights by area proposed	Policies should support the principles of this strategy	The SA Framework Environment Landscape objective seeks to protect and enhance the built environment of

rules cover: urban form and the siting of buildings; the public realm and the public spaces between buildings; massing of buildings and a strategy for tall buildings; maintaining and increasing activity; environmental sustainability and sustainable lifestyles; and general design principles.			Greater Nottingham
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Appendix 5: Consideration of Alternatives to LAPP Policies

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction	NPPF requires Local Authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate, see para 94-96.	Policy 1: Climate Change (1.4) of the Core Strategy confirms that further guidance on how development should contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions will be set out in the Part 2 Local Plan. Core Strategy includes a local standard for Water Consumption. Local standards are now replaced by National Standards – if used these must be set out in Local Plans.	No
Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks	NPPF requires Local Authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, in particular see 94-95 and 97.	Policy 1: Climate Change (1.4) of the Core Strategy confirms that further guidance on how development should contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions will be set out in the Part 2 Local Plan.	No
Policy CC3: Water	NPPF requires policy on flooding and water quality, see para 94, 99, 100, 109 and 156.	Core Strategy sets out the Part 2 Local Plan may provide further guidance.	No
Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites	NPPF requires that local plans have an economic role, and that sufficient land and buildings are available, see para 7, 20-21 and 161.	Employment provision is set out in Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development (4b) and 4d)) of the Core Strategy.	No
Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates	NPPF states that planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect	Policies 4hii and 4hiii of the Core Strategy set out a strategic context for redevelopment of employment land and re-use.	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	of a site being used, see para 22.		
Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses	NPPF states that planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used, see para 22.	Policies 4hii and 4hiii of the Core Strategy set out a strategic context for redevelopment of employment land and re-use.	No
Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities	NPPF states that Local Plans need to take local circumstances into account so as to achieve sustainable development , see para 10. In addition, Local Plans should set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, see para 18-21.	Policy 4i) of Core Strategy requires that the Council will work with partners and use planning obligations to provide appropriate employment and training opportunities to assist residents in accessing new jobs.	No
Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies. Of particular reference to this policy is para 23.	Policy 5 sets a strategic context for retail development in the City Centre.	No
Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies. Of particular reference to this policy is para 23. .	Policy 6 sets out a hierarchy of centres for Nottingham. It also states Part 2 Local Plan should set boundaries for Primary Shopping Frontages.	No
Policy SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies. Of particular		No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	reference to this policy is para 23. .		
Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies. Of particular reference to this policy is para 23 and 24.	Policy 6 states Part 2 Local Plans will set thresholds for where impact assessments are required.	No
Policy SH5: Independent Retail Clusters	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies Of particular reference to this policy is para 23.		No
Policy SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies Of particular reference to this policy is para 23.	Policy 5 includes criteria on crime and disorder issues and managing the scale, concentration and regulation of licenced premises or hot food takeaways.	No
Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies Of particular reference to this policy para 23.	Policy 6 states Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs) are to be defined through Part 2 Local Plans.	No
Policy SH8: Markets	Chapter 2 “Ensuring the vitality of town centres” in general sets out the need for retail policies Of particular reference to this policy is bullet point 5 of para 23.		No
Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration	A Core planning principle set out in NPPF is to encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed, see para 17	Policy 7 sets a strategic context for regeneration.	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	bullet point 8. Planning policies should also encourage the re-use of land that has been previously developed, see para 111. Compulsory purchase and reusing empty housing and buildings also highlighted in para 51.		
Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7: Regeneration sets out the strategic context for regeneration sites also confirms at Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of development on sites within the general locations referred to in Policy 7.	No
Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7: Regeneration sets out the strategic context for regeneration sites also confirms at Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of development on sites within the general locations referred to in Policy 7.	No
Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7: Regeneration sets out the strategic context for regeneration sites also confirms at Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of development on sites	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
		within the general locations referred to in Policy 7.	
Policy RE5: Royal Quarter	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7: Regeneration sets out the strategic context for regeneration sites also confirms at Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of development on sites within the general locations referred to in Policy 7.	No
Policy RE6: The Boots Site	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7c): Regeneration sets out the strategic policy and Policy 7.2 confirms that Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of development.	No
Policy RE7: Stanton Tip	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7f): Regeneration sets out the strategic policy and Policy 7.2 confirms that Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of	No
Policy RE8: Waterside	NPPF requires a clear economic vision that supports business, clusters and regeneration. See para 21 and para 23.	Policy 7c): Regeneration sets out the strategic policy and Policy 7.2 confirms that Part 2 Local Plan will set out details regarding the specific sites and the mix of uses and scale of	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
Policy HO1: Housing Mix	NPPF requires that local authorities plan for wide choice of homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. See para 50 in particular.	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice sets out the strategic context for housing provision leaving Part 2 Local Plan to provide further guidance.	No
Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3) suitable for Family Occupation	NPPF requires that local authorities plan for wide choice of homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. See para 50 in particular.	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice sets out the strategic context, for housing provision in particular see Policy 8.2 and 4e leaving Part 2 Local Plan to provide further guidance.	No
Policy HO3: Affordable Housing	NPPF requires that local authorities plan for wide choice of homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, in particular see para 50. Bullet 3 of para 50 states that where local authorities have identified need that there is a policy on affordable housing to meet that need.	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice sets out the strategic context, in particular see Policy 8.2. Policy 8.6 any that locational variation in affordable housing requirements, and the mix and threshold for affordable housing will be set out in the part 2 Local. Policy 8.7 goes on to state that In the case of larger developments the level of affordable housing will be considered on a site by site basis taking into account localised information and set out in Part 2 Local Plans.	No
Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	NPPF requires that local authorities plan for wide choice of homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed	Core Strategy spatial objective ix. Opportunities for all appropriate housing opportunities will be	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	communities and in particular bullet 1 of para 50 that local authorities plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes).	provided to meet the needs of older and disabled people. Policy 8 requires Part 2 Local Plans to give consideration to the elderly as part of housing mix.	
Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	NPPF requires that local authorities plan for wide choice of homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, in particular see para 50.	Para 3.8.7 states that the approach to student accommodation will be set out in the Part 2 Local Plan.	No
Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	NPPF requires that local authorities plan for wide choice of homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, in particular see para 50.	Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice, criteria 1) and 4e) of the Core Strategy direct the Part 2 Local Plan to have a policy.	No
Policy DE1: Building Design and Use	NPPF requires comprehensive policies that set out the need for high quality design in development. See para 57-58.	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identify requires that all new development should be of a high standard of design. Given the importance given by the Government in the NPPF on design, further guidance is required by Part 2 Local Plan policies. See also Para 3.8.7.	No
Policy DE2: Context and Place Making	NPPF requires comprehensive policies that set out the need for high quality	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identify requires that all new	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	design in development. See para 57-58.	development should be of a high standard of design. Given the importance given by the Government in the NPPF on design, further guidance is required in Local Plan Part 2 policies.	
Policy DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	NPPF requires comprehensive policies that set out the need for high quality design in development. See para 57-58.	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identify requires that all new development should be of a high standard of design. Given the importance given by the Government in the NPPF on design, further guidance is required in Local Plan Part 2 policies.	No
Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre	NPPF requires comprehensive policies that set out the need for high quality design in development. See para 57-58.	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identify requires that all new development should be of a high standard of design. Given the importance given by the Government in the NPPF on design, further guidance is required in Local Plan Part 2 policies.	No
Policy DE5: Shopfronts	NPPF requires robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area, that create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of		No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and are visually attractive as a result of good architecture.		
Policy DE6: Advertisements	NPPF requires direct policy for control of advertisements where appropriate which should be efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation. See para 67.		No
Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	NPPF considers the need for protection and enhancement of historic assets in para 126-141 and emphasise the importance that the Government attributes to their protection.	Policy 11: The Historic Environment sets out the strategic policy for heritage assets but leaves Local Plan Part 2 to provide further detail on the elements of the historic environment which contribute towards the unique identity of areas and help create a sense of place that will be conserved and, where possible, enhanced (see criteria 2).	No
Policy HE2: Caves	NPPF para 17 sets out core land use planning principles which should underpin plan-making and decision taking – it sets out that the need to ‘conserve assets in a manner appropriate to their significance’ – Nottingham’s caves are a unique and significant asset. Para 126 requires Local Plans to set out a positive	Policy 11 2d) in the Core Strategy makes reference to the importance of the Caves to the City and the policy confirms that further detail is to be set out in Part 2 Local Plans.	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.		
Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre	<p>NPPF supports policy A-F at para 23, criteria g at para 17 and 171. NPPG also outlines actions to deal with obesity via restricting hot food takeaways close to schools.</p> <p>An alternative policy approach could be to omit the criterion related to hot food takeaways near schools and therefore an appraisal of this alternative has been undertaken.</p>		Yes – omitting criteria relating to hot food takeaways near schools
Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education	NPPF para 156 directs LPA's to include strategic policies to deliver the provision of cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.	Policy 4f of the Core Strategy seeks to strengthen the local economy by encouraging the further expansion of the Universities, other higher education establishments and the hospital campuses for their own purposes, together with economic development associated with them	No
Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health	NPPF 156 directs LPA's to support include strategic policies to deliver the provision of health and other local facilities.	Policy 4f of the Core Strategy seeks to strengthen the local economy by encouraging the further expansion of the Universities, other higher education establishments and the hospital campuses for their own purposes, together with economic development associated with them	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
Policy LS4: Public Houses outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value	Subsequent to the publication of the NPPF, Government reviewed Permitted Development rights such that planning applications are now required for development/change of use of public houses which are listed as Assets of Community Value. Therefore Local Plan criteria are required to guide the determination of any such applications.		No
Policy LS5: Community Facilities	Policy consistent with NPPF requirement to take account of and support local strategies to improve health cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs (NPPF paragraph 17), and to plan positively for the provision and use of community facilities (NPPF paragraph 70). It is therefore concluded that a policy is required and there is no reasonable alternative.	Policy 12 of the Core Strategy supports provision of community facilities where they meet a local need.	No
Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning	Para 17 sets out that plan making should 'actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable'. Paras 29 to 41 of the NPPF support policies which promote	Policy 14 Managing Travel Demand sets a strategic framework for managing travel demand.	Yes – relating to parking guidance only.

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	<p>sustainable transport, submission of travel plans and transport assessments and enable LPA's to set out parking guidance.</p> <p>Given that provision of parking guidance is an option for LPA's an assessment of the policy omitting parking guidance has been undertaken.</p>		
Policy TR2: The Transport Network	Para 41 sets out that LPAs should identify and protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.	Policy 15 of the Core Strategy sets out that transport infrastructure schemes are likely to emerge through Part 2 Local Plans.	No
Policy TR3: Cycling	<p>Para 41 sets out that LPAs should identify and protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.</p> <p>Para 17 sets out that one of the core planning principles is to actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.</p>	Policy 15 of the Core Strategy sets out that further transport infrastructure schemes will emerge through subsequent Local Transport reviews and Development Plan Documents. Paragraph 3.7.5 of the Core Strategy states that Part 2 Local Plans will provide further detail (for regeneration sites) where necessary, including the promotion of improved accessibility and connectivity to minimise the need for travel and facilitate opportunities for public transport, walking and cycling initiatives, including by the exploitation of the riverside and	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
		water corridor	
Policy EN1: Development of Open Space	NPPF at para 73 requires that there is access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation and the important contribution this can have on health and well-being of communities. Para 74 goes to say that open space should not be developed upon unless criteria is met. Whilst para 70 states that to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments	Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space has criteria 4) which states "Parks and open space should be protected from development and deficiencies addressed in Part 2 Local Plans".	No
Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development	NPPF at para 73 requires that there is access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation and the importance contribution this can have on health and well-being of communities. Para 72 also states how access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of	Policy 19: Developer Contributions of Core Strategy requires that all development will be expected to: meet the reasonable cost of new infrastructure required as a consequence of the proposal; justification text confirms that developer contributions can be required for Open Space.	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	<p>communities and that planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities. In addition, para 74 states open space should not be developed upon unless a criterion is met.</p>		
<p>Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds</p>	<p>NPPF at para 73 requires that there is access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation. Whilst para 70 states that to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. Para 72 also states how access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities and that planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new</p>	<p>Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport "d) where appropriate, existing cultural, tourism and sporting facilities will be protected and their further development will be supported." Policy required in order to set out how any deficiencies can be addressed and how development proposals would be assessed.</p>	<p>No</p>

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	provision. In addition, para 74 states open space should not be developed upon unless a criterion is met.		
Policy EN4: Allotments	No direct reference to allotments within NPPF but requires access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation and how these can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities (see para 73). In addition, para 74 states open space should not be developed upon unless a criterion is met.	Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space, 4) "Parks and open space should be protected from development and deficiencies addressed in Part 2 Local Plans. Policy required in order to set out how any deficiencies can be addressed and how development proposals would be assessed.	No
Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	New policy – NPPF does not directly require a policy.	Part 1 Local Plan identifies strategic Green Infrastructure that should be enhanced such as waterways and leaves it for the Local Plan Part 2 to set more localised policies for protection and enhancement therefore requiring a policy.	No
Policy EN6: Biodiversity	Para 109 states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment including the protection of biodiversity.	Policy 17: Biodiversity sets out the strategic approach. LAPP policy is necessary to set out further detail to complement Policy 17 of the Core Strategy.	No
Policy EN7: Trees	Para 109 states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local	Policy 17: Biodiversity sets out the strategic approach leaving more locally specific policies to the Part 2	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	environment including the protection of biodiversity.	Local Plan.	
Policy MI1: Mineral Safeguarding Areas	NPPF requires Local Authorities to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised (see para 143).	Para 1.3.12 Core Strategy recognised that there are a number of matters surrounding minerals, and in particular coal, that will need to be addressed within the Local Plan Part 2 hence the requirement for a policy.	No
Policy MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care	In preparing Local Plans, para 143 states, local planning authorities should put in place policies to ensure worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place.	Para 1.3.12 Core Strategy recognised that there are a number of matters surrounding minerals, and in particular coal, that will need to be addressed within the Part 2 Local Plan hence the requirement for a policy.	No
Policy MI3: Hydrocarbons	No policy option as NPPF requires a safeguarding policy – see para 147 of NPPF.	Para 1.3.12 Core Strategy recognised that there are a number of matters surrounding minerals, and in particular coal, that will need to be addressed within the Local Plan Part 2 hence the requirement for a policy.	No
Policy IN1: Telecommunications	Para 43 of the NPPF requires Local Authorities in preparing Local Plans to support the expansion of electronic communications networks including telecommunications.		No
Policy IN2: Land	NPPF para 109 requires the planning		No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
Contamination, Instability and Pollution	system to prevent new and existing development from contributing or increasing risks of pollution and land instability.		
Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances	Para 172 requires that planning policies should be based on update information on such installations. NPPG sets out that in Plan Making LPAs should know the location of the hazardous installations to inform development proposals. It follows that Local Plans should set out the locations of such installations and have policies to guide determination of such applications.		No
Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	<p>NPPF para 17 bullet point three - sets out principles for plan making including delivery of infrastructure and thriving local places.</p> <p>Para 21 sets out that LPAs should 'identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement'.</p> <p>Para 156 states that LPAs should set out strategic priorities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal 	Policy 19: Developer Contributions sets out that development will be expected to meet the reasonable costs of new infrastructure required as a consequence of development.	No

LAPP Policy	What do the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and NPPG say?	What does the Part 1 Local Plan (Core Strategy) say?	Alternative to assess Yes/No
	<p>change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and • climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape. <p>Para 157 Local plans should plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area.</p>		

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Appendix 6: Sustainability Appraisals of LAPP Policies

Appraisal of Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	The policy could have positive impact on existing (through refurbishment or redevelopment) and new housing.	
2. Health	More efficient buildings should reduce fuel poverty, which would have a positive impact on the health objective.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Sustainable design has the potential to support biodiversity for example through green roofs.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on Landscape.</p> <p>The type of sustainable design/construction measures that may be provided for through this policy would be dependent on the nature of the development proposed and characteristics of each site. Policy supports innovative design solutions, which is likely to result in proposals that would not harm townscape. Negligible impact overall.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The policy directly supports minimising energy use, sustainable design, recycling of materials, reducing water consumption and reducing carbon consumption and emissions.	
9. Waste	Could minimise construction waste and to some degree encourage use of recycled materials.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy CC1: Sustainable Design and Construction	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy is geared towards minimising energy use and reducing carbon emissions.	
11. Transport	Negligible impact.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Policy promotes the use of new technology and modern structures, providing infrastructure.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective as well as a Major positive outcome for Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Moderate positive effects were predicted for the Housing, Health, Waste and Economic Structure objectives, alongside a minor positive outcome for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy supports decentralised energy and heat networks, which residential developments could connect to, where appropriate, promoting sustainable housing.	
2. Health	Policy could reduce fuel poverty with a minor positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact as the policy does allow the impact on heritage assets to be taken into account in determination of planning applications.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure that visual impact on landscape is taken into account. Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Renewable energy reduces consumption of raw materials and reduces emission and could reduce air pollution. The District Heating System uses waste products to create energy/heat.	
9. Waste	District Heating System uses waste material, policy has potential to promote other low carbon technologies which use waste products such as bio-mass. Renewable energy likely to result in less waste materials.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy CC2: Decentralised Energy and Heat Networks	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy aims for new development to connect to district heat network, where appropriate. Policy directly supports use renewable/low carbon energy, reduced dependency on non-renewable sources. Should have a very major impact.	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Could create jobs in construction / low carbon energy	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Encourages the use of new technology and modern structures.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective and a moderate to major positive effect also predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Waste and Economic Structure objectives alongside minor positive impacts for the Housing, Health, and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy CC3 Water

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy CC3 Water	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy seeks to ensure housing is appropriately located in areas of lowest flood risk.	
2. Health	Policy links to public health by ensuring there is adequate provision for sewage and waste water.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy could protect and improve water habitats. SuDs can provide new habitats.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy supports SuDS within developments. Implementation of SuDS offers opportunities to incorporate these into new open space and enhancing townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy directly secures water quality and seeks to minimise or mitigate flood risk. Policy should ensure that water efficient features and equipment are incorporated into new development.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy requires design to minimise and address impact of climate change. For example through SuDS.	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy CC3 Water	Potential Mitigation Measures
Summary: A major positive impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & flooding objective, with moderate positive outcomes also predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. A minor positive outcome was expected for the Housing objective. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Policy supports employment, which can have a positive impact on health. Reduces poverty.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development of vacant sites could reduce antisocial behaviour and crime. More employment opportunities generally may reduce motivation for crime.	
5. Social	More people in employment and therefore increased social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Additional employment provision across the City could result in use of natural resources i.e. consumption of raw materials	Mitigation through promotion of recycling of natural resources via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	New development could result in increased generation of waste through construction and operation.	Mitigation through waste management plans where appropriate and through provision of appropriate waste storage facilities and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE1: Providing a Range of Employment Sites	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development could result in increased demand and use of energy through construction and operation.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Most new employment provision could be in sustainable locations but may be likely to increase trip generation.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Makes provision for new employment land and jobs.	
13. Innovation	Policy includes specific elements relevant to innovation.	
14. Economic Structure	Seeks to ensure modern premises are provided, promotes clusters etc.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Employment objective, with further major positive outcomes also predicted for the Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A moderate positive outcome was identified for the Health objective, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Crime and Social objective. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with further minor negative outcomes predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding and Transport objectives.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy protects employment sites and therefore jobs which can have a minor positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Policy seeks to protect existing business parks/industrial areas and jobs. More employment generally may reduce motivation for crime.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Should lead to less Greenfield land loss as encourages reuse of existing premises and previously developed land.	
9. Waste	Policy protects major employment parks/industrial estates but does not necessarily promote additional waste creation. Neutral impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy protects major employment parks/industrial estates but does not necessarily promote additional energy use. Neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Policy protects major employment parks/industrial estates but does not necessarily promote additional floorspace. Locating employment within existing employment sites existing infrastructure, and existing public transport routes. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE2: Protecting Existing Business Parks/Industrial Estates	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Policy seeks to protect strategically important employment sites.	
13. Innovation	Policy protects strategically important employment sites which could be used for innovation.	
14. Economic Structure	Protects 'modern' high quality employment land and buildings.	
<p>Summary: A Major positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Economic Structure objectives, as well as minor positive impacts for the Crime, Natural Resources & Flooding and Innovation objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy permits some loss of employment land to alternative provision, including housing.	
2. Health	Policy permits some loss of employment land to alternative provision, including housing. Direct relationship between provision of housing and improvements to health and could also provide opportunity to remediate previously developed land and overcome any conflicts between employment uses and adjoining residential areas.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Reuse of redundant buildings for other use could improve activity, observation and surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy would assess the loss of employment buildings/sites and subject to the criteria within the policy facilitate the reuse of sites which would benefit the wider area including townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy permits the release of employment land to alternative uses which directly makes best use of land. Promotes recycling of brownfield land and potentially buildings.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE3: Change of Use to Non-Employment Uses	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Policy permits the reuse of existing buildings which could reduce construction waste. Reuse of employment land for additional uses including residential could potentially lead to no net increase in waste generation. Overall neutral impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could improve energy efficiency of buildings through new build.	
11. Transport	Could use existing transport infrastructure. Where mixed use is permitted this could lead to increased choice to nearby residents.	
12. Employment	This policy could result in the loss of employment land, however, it only permits loss subject to certain criteria. Alternative uses may also provide some new employment. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided by ensuring a sufficient supply of employment land is provided across the City via Development Management process and Policies and Core Strategy Policies.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	The policy takes account of the quality of buildings and sites and therefore buildings of high quality with modern facilities are unlikely to be lost. Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and landscape & Townscape objectives, alongside minor positive effects predicted for the Health, Crime, Natural Resources & Flooding, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. A possible minor negative impact was predicted against the Employment objective.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Mental health and socio-economic circumstances can be improved through employment.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Promotion of local job opportunities should reduce the amount of travel required from City residents beyond the plan area for work commuting purposes.	
12. Employment	Policy could result in the creation of more local employment and training opportunities.	
13. Innovation	The policy should assist in providing local jobs and training which could tackle barriers that exist for many Nottingham City residents.	
14. Economic Structure	The policy aim is on training and employment needs, not providing physical buildings for employment opportunities, as such, negligible impact on this SA objection.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EE4: Local Employment and Training Opportunities	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Innovation objective, alongside moderate positive effects for the Health and Employment objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Transport objective. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy promotes leisure uses, which may include opportunities for physical exercise.	
3. Heritage	Policy encourages sensitive reuse of existing buildings and consideration of the historic environment.	
4. Crime	Could improve routes in City Centre and increase surveillance, active frontages and lighting.	
5. Social	Policy promotes the City Centre as a major destination for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should secure major improvements to connectivity and the quality of public realm within the City Centre including creation of new and enhanced pedestrian and cycle routes, and public spaces which should improve townscape of the City Centre.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Neutral impact on flood risk as development would be concentrated within existing primary shopping area footprint and development, and through policy new development should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and where possible opportunities should be sought to reduce flood risk through new development. Potential negative impact on air quality through increased transport generated from additional retail operation. Whilst developing on existing brownfield land could minimise the use of natural resources, construction would inevitably result in their use, though natural resources from any demolition could be recycled.	Mitigation through promotion of smarter transport choices to minimise vehicular traffic, thereby lessening impact on air quality. Promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Significant development could lead to construction and on going operational waste.	Mitigation through provision of on-site waste management/storage facilities and promotion of recycling via Development Management process/ policies and policies of the Core Strategy.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Whilst new buildings may be more energy efficient, could result in increased intensity of uses within the City Centre and greater demand/use of energy. Parts of the City Centre are able to connect to the District Heating Network.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	City Centre is a sustainable location. Policy supports accessible City Centre developments and improved pedestrian and cycling routes.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH1: Major Retail and Leisure Developments within the City Centre's Primary Shopping Area	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	A significant number of jobs could be provided within the retail sector. Construction arising from the developments would also support this objective.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive outcomes were predicted for the Social, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Minor positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health, Heritage, and Crime objectives. A moderate negative impact was anticipated against the Waste objective, with further minor negative impacts expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Energy & Climate Change objectives.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy encourages sensitive reuse of existing buildings and consideration to the historic environment.	
4. Crime	Policy would promote active frontages, which would contribute to a general sense of security.	
5. Social	Policy would promote retail centres, which can provide destinations for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	The policy should maintain or reinforce the predominant shopping character of shop frontages and ensure integration with the existing retail provision, particularly through the inclusion of high quality, active shop front treatments. Should all have positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Encourages reuse of buildings but negligible impact	
11. Transport	Supports the vitality and viability of existing accessible centres.	
12. Employment	Promotes new retail development within areas within primary retail frontages, which could result in further employment.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH2: Development within Primary Frontages	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Crime, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy encourages sensitive reuse of existing buildings and consideration to the historic environment.	
4. Crime	Promote active frontages and general sense of security.	
5. Social	Policy promotes centres as destinations for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure schemes result in a positive contribution to the character and appearance of centres, securing the removal of unattractive and poor quality buildings that detract the townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Encourages reuse of buildings but Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Supports the vitality and viability of existing accessible centres.	
12. Employment	Promotes new retail development within retail frontages, which could result in further employment.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of SH3: Development within Secondary Frontages	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Moderate positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Crime, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Policy seeks to ensure new health services are located in accessible locations.	
3. Heritage	Policy encourages sensitive reuse of existing buildings and consideration of the historic environment.	
4. Crime	Policy promotes active frontages, which help to contribute towards general sense of security.	
5. Social	Policy promotes centres as destinations for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure proposals exploit any potential for the sensitive and sustainable re-use of sites and existing buildings where they make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area, including townscape. Should also help to secure the removal of unattractive and poor quality buildings that detract from centres and will also consider whether the development would assist in enabling the wider redevelopment of brownfield sites.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact as policy appropriate location rather than promoting new development.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH4: Development of Main Town Centre Uses in Edge of Centre and Out of Centre Locations	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact as policy promotes appropriate location rather than promoting new development.	
11. Transport	Seeks to locate development within centres, then edge of centres and then finally out of centre thereby promoting sustainable locations first.	
12. Employment	Promotes retail within existing centres and seeks to control retail in other locations as set out. This would serve to protect existing retail jobs within centres, and may help to create other jobs elsewhere, where deemed sequentially appropriate.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Social, Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, with more minor positive effects anticipated for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy SH5: Independent Retail Clusters

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of SH5: Independent Retail Clusters	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy promotes the sensitive and sustainable re-use of sites and existing buildings which could include building of heritage interest.	
4. Crime	Policy promotes active frontages which are likely to contribute towards a general sense of security.	
5. Social	Policy promotes independent retail clusters as destinations for social interaction. The scale of such clusters is likely to result in only minor positive impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the sensitive and sustainable re-use of sites and existing buildings where they make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area, and secure the removal of unattractive and poor quality buildings that detract.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Policy seeks to provide clusters of independent shops in accessible location.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of SH5: Independent Retail Clusters	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Policy could result in some job creation	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	This policy is likely to improve the diversity of jobs available, including innovative independent retail clusters requiring local manufacturing and production.	
Summary: Minor positive effects were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Social, Landscape & Townscape, Transport, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH6: Food and Drink Uses and High Occupancy Licensed Premises / Entertainment Venues within the City Centre	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy permits food and drink uses, but only in certain circumstances. Seeks to protect amenities of residents.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Policy seeks to control cumulative impact of such uses which can encourage crime.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to regulate and balance location for these uses, which facilitate social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Promotes uses in accessible sustainable locations	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive effect was identified for the Crime objective, alongside minor positive outcomes for the Health, Social and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisals of Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisals of Policy SH7: Centres of Neighbourhood Importance (CONIs)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	These centres can help to promote active frontages, and also control hours of operations, which can contribute towards minimising crime and antisocial behaviour.	
5. Social	Encourages social interaction	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact.	
11. Transport	Seeks to locate development within smaller centres and promotes good accessibility	
12. Employment	Policy could result in some job creation.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
Summary: A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective. Further minor positive outcomes were identified for the Crime, Social and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy SH8: Markets	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Encourages the purchases of fresh fruit and vegetables.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Markets act as areas for social gatherings.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact.	
11. Transport	Policy supports markets within existing centres, which are sustainable locations minimising the need to travel.	
12. Employment	The policy could result in some job creation.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
Summary: A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Social objective, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Health, Transport and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy should help support appropriately designed housing development on brownfield sites.	
2. Health	Redevelopment on sites offers opportunity to reduce contamination of brownfield land. There is also a recognised correlation between increased good quality housing provision and a positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Bringing forward vacant and derelict sites could help reduce crime associated with these sites.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Redevelopment could improve biodiversity and habitats but dependent on site specifics as biodiversity may also thrive by establishing on vacant sites. Minor positive impact anticipated.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the wider regeneration and transformation of areas and lead to positive impacts on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Through redevelopment of brownfield sites flooding could be alleviated and run off rates improved.	
9. Waste	Brownfield sites could have some existing waste arising, but it is difficult to quantify overall impact of redevelopment, which would be subject to site and circumstance factors. However, minor negative impact as increased intensity likely to result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE1: Facilitating Regeneration	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Brownfield sites could have some existing energy needs, difficult to quantify overall impact of redevelopment. Subject to site and circumstances. However, replacement development should be more energy efficient. Overall neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Existing brownfield sites tend to be in accessible locations and through redevelopment make use of existing public transport, pedestrian and cycling links however depends on sites specific. Overall neutral impact likely.	
12. Employment	Policy should help support appropriate designed employment development on brownfield sites and provide employment.	
13. Innovation	Policy could support creation of jobs within high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Policy likely to support the creation of buildings of a type required for modern businesses.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with more minor positive impacts suggested for the Health, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & flooding, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact was identified against the waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy RE2: Canal Quarter

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy aims to provide significant amount of new residential development within the Quarter.	
2. Health	Policy seeks to improve existing leisure and entertainment uses within the Quarter. There is also a recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health. Addition employment provision can also reduce mental health problems.	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks to improve existing heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Policy aims to regenerate area and make it more active with general improvement to the canal corridor. Reusing vacant and underused buildings should also have positive impact on crime levels.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to create large scale redevelopment of area which should promote social interaction including creation of a new neighbourhood within the Island site.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy promotes enhancements to existing and creation of new canal frontages and other waterways within the Canal Quarter.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the wider regeneration and transformation of the Quarter and leading to positive impacts on townscape. Major opportunities within this quarter to improve townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Large parts of the area are known to flood. Redevelopment may improve flooding and flood mitigation is set out in the development principles for the site allocations.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Major redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Major redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in energy use. However, replacement buildings should be more energy efficient. Sites within the Quarter have potential to connect to District Heating System. Overall moderate negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Policy seeks to develop the Canal Quarter which is in a highly sustainable location within the City Centre, close to transport hubs and provides opportunities for enhance walking and cycling.	
12. Employment	Policy aims to provide high quality offices and other employment floor spaces and support existing business.	
13. Innovation	Potential for buildings to support employment creation in high knowledge sectors.	
14. Economic Structure	Redevelopment should provide new buildings of a type required for modern business. Should also help to diversity jobs.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE2: Canal Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Very major positive impacts were identified for the Housing and Transport objectives, as well as major positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape and Employment objectives, moderate to major positive impacts for Social and Economic Structure objectives. The Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI and Innovation objectives were considered likely to benefit from a moderate positive impact, with a more minor positive effect suggested for the Natural Resources & flooding objective. A Moderate to major negative impact was predicted for the Waste objective as well as a moderate negative impact against the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy RE3: Creative Quarter

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy aims to provide significant residential development within the Quarter.	
2. Health	There is a recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health. Addition employment provision can also reduce mental health problems.	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks to improve existing heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Policy aims to regenerate area and make it more active with general improvements. Reusing vacant and underused buildings should also have a positive impact on crime levels.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to enhance and create new facilities which should support social interaction. Should also help to connect neighbourhoods.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the wider regeneration and transformation of the Quarter and leading to positive impacts on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Parts of the area are known to flood. Redevelopment may improve flooding as flood mitigation measures are set out in the development principles for the site allocations in this Quarter.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Major redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Major redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in energy use. However, replacement buildings should be more energy efficient. Sites within the Quarter have potential to connect to District Heating System Network. Overall moderate negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy seeks to develop the Creative Quarter which is in a highly sustainable location within and close to the City centre including bus routes, tram routes and within walking of the station, and provides opportunities for enhance walking and cycling.	
12. Employment	Policy aims to support the creative industry sector, provide a range of employment premises and support existing business.	
13. Innovation	Potential for buildings to support employment creation in high knowledge sectors. Policy supports enhanced training and education including relocation of Central College on Maid Marian Way and additional conference facilities.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE3: Creative Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Redevelopment should provide new buildings of a type required for modern business which provides ideal premises for a diverse range of jobs. Also supports growth sectors and access to high technology communication facilities and formation of clusters.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive effect was identified for the Housing objective. Major positive outcomes were also predicted for the Transport, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major positive impact were considered likely for the Landscape & Townscape and Innovation objectives. The Heritage, Crime and Social objectives were considered likely to benefit from moderate positive impacts with minor positive outcomes suggested for the Health and Natural Resources & flooding objectives. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective and a moderate negative impact for the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy RE4: Castle Quarter

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy aims to provide some residential development within the Quarter.	
2. Health	There is a recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health. Addition employment provision can also reduce mental health problems.	
3. Heritage	Quarter policy focuses on the importance of the Castle and surrounding area as a key heritage asset for the city. Policy seeks development that preserves and enhances the heritage assets within the Quarter.	
4. Crime	There is potential to improve surveillance in the area by increased activity and uses.	
5. Social	The policy seeks to enhance and create new facilities which should support social interaction including major tourism and leisure facilities. The Policy should also help to connect neighbourhoods.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the wider regeneration and transformation of the Quarter, leading to positive impacts on townscape, particularly the strategically important castle.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Policy seeks to improve facilities on existing sites.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in energy use. Replacement buildings should be more energy efficient. However, opportunity to secure renewable energy schemes for heritage assets may be limited. Overall moderate negative outcome.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Policy seeks to develop the Castle Quarter which is in a sustainable location within and close to the City Centre including bus routes, tram and within walking of the station, and provides opportunities for enhance walking and cycling. Type of uses promoted likely to encourage public transport patronage.	
12. Employment	High quality offices promoted along with additional employment, leisure and cultural facilities.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact. It is noted that Central College is to be relocated, but this is within the City Centre and the training and education opportunities may not therefore be lost.	
14. Economic Structure	There could be some diversification of jobs into leisure and cultural sectors.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE4: Castle Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A major positive outcome was predicted for the Transport objective as well as moderate to major positive effects for the Heritage, Social and landscape & Townscape objectives. The Housing and Employment objectives were considered likely to result in moderate positive outcomes with more minor positive effects identified for the Health, Crime and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy RE5: Royal Quarter

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE5: Royal Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy provides scope for some residential development within the Quarter.	
2. Health	There is also a recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health. Addition employment provision can also reduce mental health problems.	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks development that preserves and enhances the heritage assets within the Quarter.	
4. Crime	There is potential to improve surveillance in the area by increased activity and uses.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to enhance and create new facilities which should support social interaction including tourism, leisure and education enhancements.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the wider regeneration and transformation of the Quarter, leading to positive impacts on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Policy seeks to improve facilities on existing sites.	
9. Waste	Redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE5: Royal Quarter	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Redevelopment of the area likely to result in net increase in energy use. Replacement buildings should be more energy efficient. However, opportunity to secure renewable energy schemes for some heritage assets may be limited. Overall moderate negative outcome.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy seeks to develop the Royal Quarter which is in a sustainable location within and close to the City Centre. The Quarter accommodates bus and tram routes, and is within walking of the station, and provides opportunities for enhance walking and cycling. Type of uses promoted likely to encourage public transport patronage.	
12. Employment	High quality offices promoted along with additional employment of leisure and cultural facilities.	
13. Innovation	New and improved education and conference facilities promoted by the policy	
14. Economic Structure	There could be diversification of jobs into leisure, cultural, education sectors. May enhance existing University cluster.	
<p>Summary: A major positive effect was identified for some the Transport objective, as well as moderate to major positive impacts for the Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. The Heritage, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives were predicted to benefit from moderate positive outcomes, with minor positive effects also predicted for the Housing, Health and Crime objectives. The Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered likely to result in moderate negative impacts. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy RE6: The Boots Site

(Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE6: The Boots Site (Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant level of housing proposed.	
2. Health	General health benefits associated with significant new housing development as housing recognised as key determinant of health. The development of the site could result in greater leisure access to canal corridor which could also bring health benefits.	
3. Heritage	Listed buildings (Grade 1 and 2) on site. Finding an alternative use of the listed buildings can be difficult. The development provides investment and opportunities to preserve and enhance the listed buildings. The proposal could enable better public access to listed buildings. Development principles for this allocation supports proposals that will enhance heritage assets on the site.	
4. Crime	Secure site, new development could provide new opportunities for crime on a more accessible site. However, incorporation of designing out crime principles in the new layout could serve to make the area safer. Neutral impact.	
5. Social	New community to be created with housing and supporting facilities.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE6: The Boots Site (Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	<p>Whilst parts of the site are not currently publicly accessible, open space could be lost through development, the master planning of the area could enable the creation of new publicly accessible green corridors including enhancements to the LWS along the canal. Development could lead to de-contamination and remediation of brownfield land.</p>	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently used as the headquarters of Boots which is mix of buildings around the site. The site has restricted public access, but is visible from the canal to the south east.</p> <p>Comprehensive redevelopment of the site, following a masterplan which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale that considers the heritage assets on the site may result in a moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the opportunities created through redevelopment of this major brownfield site and helping to preserve and enhance the heritage assets on this site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>The site is within an identified flood zone, there are new flood defences built adjacent to the site but mitigation still required. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE6: The Boots Site (Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	More intense uses including the introduction of residential development could give rise to net increase in waste. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design. Combined heat and power plant to be retained (within planning permission). However, site is likely to be more intensively used and could result in net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site has relatively weak connectivity with the highway network, and suffers from congestion with no public through route. The development process should result in increased public transport accessibility but there could be more trip generation from employment and housing. Potential for links to be developed across the railway to the north, including linking to the tram. Potential for improved access to canal as pedestrian and cycle route. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE6: The Boots Site (Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Loss of some employment land but site benefits from Enterprise zone status and there could be a net increase in jobs from more intense use of the site. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Positive impact likely as a result of Enterprise Zone status with a focus on the High Tech sector including new clusters and knowledge intensive uses.	
14. Economic Structure	Positive impact likely as a result of Enterprise Zone status, including new clusters and knowledge intensive uses with provision of modern employment space.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact was forecast for the Housing objective. A major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were also identified for the Health and Social objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, objective. Moderate to major negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources and Waste objectives, with moderate and minor negative impacts identified against the Energy and Transport objectives, respectively. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip Hempshill Vale (DS7/LA63) for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses should include leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development of additional housing could contribute significantly towards house figure requirements. The site is suitable to accommodate a range and mix of all types of houses but predominately focused on family houses.	
2. Health	The correlation between housing provision and health outcomes should result in a minor positive impact on this objective as housing recognised as key determinant of health. Informal access to the site could be lost but some open space could be safeguarded with formal access. Overall minor positive outcome.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Site currently experiences some anti social behaviour. Redevelopment should reduce crime levels through increased surveillance.	
5. Social	The creation of a new community arising from housing proposals for the site, alongside likely formalisation of the use of open space arising from development, could have a positive impact on this objective. Scope for supporting new community facilities. Quantitative loss of open area balanced against qualitative improvement in accessible open space. Overall moderate positive impact anticipated.	

SA Objectives	<p>Appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip</p> <p>Hempshill Vale (DS7/LA63) for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses should include leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1).</p> <p>(Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)</p>	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could take place on brownfield, but the site has regenerated naturally. Policy seeks retention and enhancement of habitats including the Local Wildlife Site and the creation of additional area, including opening up existing culvert.	Mitigation through the protection of Local Wildlife Sites and capturing green corridor opportunities via the Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
7. Landscape & Townscape	Although not included in the GN Landscape Character Assessment, the site is a colliery spoil tip and is a prominent feature which has partially regenerated, with parts covered by scrub. Development likely to result in some loss of these features, although Development Principles require formal open space to be provided. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have moderate negative impact on landscape and townscape given the open and prominent nature of the large site.	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance Landscape, townscape, and the character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	<p>Appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip</p> <p>Hempshill Vale (DS7/LA63) for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses should include leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1).</p> <p>(Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)</p>	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Development of dwellings, employment and road infrastructure on this site could result in impacts on air and water quality. Possible impact on existing drainage network affecting capacity. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Balanced against these is decontamination and re-use of a brownfield site. Policy requires proposals for SuDs, flood risk mitigation and safeguarding of groundwater resources. The site is classified as Grade 3 Agricultural Land Quality but is a former spoil tip and so it is unclear why the site has been classified as agricultural land given its previous use. The maps produced by Natural England showing Agricultural Land Classification were last uploaded in August 2010. No mitigation can be provided for the loss of the soil if the classification were to be found to be correct. Overall neutral impact.</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Major residential, employment and retail development on the site could generate a significant amount of waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip Hempshill Vale (DS7/LA63) for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses should include leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development on the site could lead to net increase in energy use. The scale of new development would provide opportunities to incorporate sustainable features within design, for example small scale community energy generation.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site is located in a sustainable location near tram terminus, and could result in improvements to existing transport infrastructure. However, given the scale of development anticipated and the likely subsequent additional car borne trips generated, a negative impact against this objective is anticipated.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Potential for part of the site to be developed for employment facilities. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

<p>SA Objectives</p>	<p>Appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip</p> <p>Hempshill Vale (DS7/LA63) for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses should include leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1).</p> <p>(Note: this also forms an appraisal of the site as a site allocation)</p>	<p>Potential Mitigation Measures</p>
<p>Summary: The proposal for a mix of uses could have a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, having the potential to provide a significant number of new dwellings. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with other minor positives identified for Health, Crime and Employment. A potential moderate to major negative impact was identified for the Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, landscape. A major negative outcome against the Waste objective, and moderate to major impact against the Energy & Climate change objective were considered likely, with a moderate negative impact against Landscape & Townscape, and more minor negative outcomes against Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy RE8: Waterside

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE8: Waterside	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy aims to provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	Policy aims to provide new and enhanced areas for sports and leisure, as well as providing community and health facilities. There is also a recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health. Addition employment provision can also reduce mental health problems.	
3. Heritage	Area has a number of heritage assets. Policy seeks to preserve and enhance these.	
4. Crime	Policy aims to achieve regeneration of the Waterside area and provision of new development and linkages, with increased activity and natural surveillance. Could result in better design with new and attractive routes.	
5. Social	New public realm likely to be achieved on the site which could enhance social interaction. Scale of development could create new waterside community/employment area.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy aims to improve Green Infrastructure linkages, including those along the canal and River Trent. Development should result in decontamination of brownfield sites.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should ensure the wider regeneration and transformation of the strategic site and leading to positive impacts on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Parts of the area are at flood risk. However development provides opportunities to address this.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues, via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE8: Waterside	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Likely to be a net increase in waste generation.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Likely to be a net increase in energy use. However opportunities for replacement buildings to be more energy efficient with innovative designs. Opportunities for complementary low carbon related uses close to the energy from waste plant.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Although the area is relatively close to the City Centre and transport facilities including tram and station hub, it is currently poorly connected with unattractive routes. Policy seeks to exploit the clear opportunities to improve the area's bus, cycling, and pedestrian links.	
12. Employment	Policy aims to improve employment provision in the area focusing on modern businesses and expanding sectors. Likely to be some loss in employment in some sectors and restructuring in the type of jobs provided.	
13. Innovation	Opportunities for employment in high growth sectors across the area.	
14. Economic Structure	Policy aims to provide for the needs of modern businesses, including those identified in the Growth Plan.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy RE8: Waterside	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective with further moderate to major positive impacts suggested for the Social, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Health Crime, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Heritage objective. Moderately negative effects were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor negative impact also predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding. Mitigation measures have been suggested for possible negative outcomes.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy HO1: Housing Mix

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO1: Housing Mix	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	The policy should provide a diversification of the housing stock as there is currently significantly high proportion of low cost social housing which is typically of a smaller size. The policy also aims to increase the size of units within the City Centre.	
2. Health	There is also a recognised correlation between increased quality housing provision and a positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	The policy should promote the diversity of communities by providing a range of housing to meet local needs.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, alongside minor positive effects for the Health and Social objectives. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3) suitable for Family Occupation

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO2: Protecting Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3) suitable for Family Occupation	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	The policies meets the aims of the SA objective by protecting family housing stock which is identified as being in short supply across the city.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	The policy should promote diversity within communities by protecting family housing to meet local needs.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact.	
11. Transport	Negligible impact.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
Summary: A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with a minor positive effect for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy HO3: Affordable Housing

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of HO3: Affordable Housing	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	The policy aims to secure a proportion of allocated sites for affordable housing to meet the needs of the City so that the housing need for all social groups is met.	
2. Health	Policy aims to secure lower income residents access to housing. There is a recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	On-site affordable housing provision results in mixed and diverse communities, in line with NPPF aims.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	
9. Waste	The policy seeks to achieve a level of affordable housing across the City but not in itself allocate additional housing. This policy would be considered against other policies in the plan which covers waste considerations. Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	The policy seeks to achieve a level of affordable housing across the City but not in itself allocate additional housing. This policy would be considered against other policies in the plan for sustainable design, materials and construction technics. Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of HO3: Affordable Housing	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	The policy seeks to achieve a level of affordable housing across the City but not in itself allocate additional housing. These sites should be sustainable due to the compact nature of the city.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive effect was identified for the Housing objective, alongside a moderate positive impact for the Social objective and a minor positive effect predicted for the Health objective. No negative effects were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy HO4: Specialist Housing

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy supports planning permission for specialist housing in suitable areas. It is geared towards reducing the number of unfit homes across the City.	
2. Health	Policy seeks to provide housing for vulnerable groups, who may be more likely to have health issues. This policy should therefore help reduce health inequalities. There is a recognised correlation between increased housing provision, especially where it is tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups and a positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	People in specialist housing are disproportionately victims of crime. The policy has criteria to ensure suitable management arrangements. Overall neutral.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to address specific identified housing needs of vulnerable groups.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	The policy may only deliver a small number of new housing to meet these specific housing needs and many of these may comprise conversion of existing housing stock. There may therefore be only a minor net increase in waste created through intensification of these sites for conversions, although any new build may result in more waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO4: Specialist Housing	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	The policy may only deliver a small number of new housing to meet specific housing needs and many of these may comprise conversion of existing housing stock. There may therefore be only a minor net increase in energy use through intensification of these sites for conversions, although any new build may result in more energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy promotes accessibility to public transport and other services.	
12. Employment	Policy could result in the creation of care worker / support worker jobs. Also, providing accommodation for these groups could assist in their employment.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A major positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective, a moderate to major positive outcome for the Health objective and a moderate positive impact for the Social objective. Transport and Employment objectives were expected to benefit from minor positive impacts. The Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were viewed likely to receive minor negative effects. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	By promoting Purpose Built Student Accommodation in the right location, the policy should help free up traditional housing stock. Policy could therefore increase the range of housing available.	
2. Health	The provision of good quality housing for students will have beneficial health benefits.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	There are increased crime rates in areas with concentrations of students. The policy could help to reduce crime due to management arrangements and security measures.	
5. Social	The policy seeks to address the housing needs of students whilst also helping to restore balance in known high concentrations of students within certain neighbourhoods.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy considers the location of Purpose Built Student Accommodation on sites in need of regeneration or underused sites, which could have a positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO5: Locations for Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation likely to be more intensively used than existing buildings/sites and result in additional waste created.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation likely to be more intensively used than existing buildings/sites and result in more energy used. New build should be more energy efficient, however overall moderate negative impact likely.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy seeks to locate student accommodation in accessible locations near to university campuses, in the City Centre or on main transport routes.	
12. Employment	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation may result in some additional employment associated with the management of the schemes however overall negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A major positive effect was predicted for the Housing objective, with a moderate to major positive effect predicted for the Transport objective. The Social objective was considered likely to benefit from a moderate positive impact, alongside minor positive impacts for Health, Crime, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy seeks to permit new student housing in appropriate locations. By promoting Purpose Built Student Accommodation in the right location and restricting the supply of additional Housing in Multiple Occupation, this should help free up traditional housing stock. Policy could therefore increase the range of housing available.	
2. Health	Provision of housing would result in health benefits.	
3. Heritage	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation can make positive use of buildings with heritage assets through conversion, however overall, negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Policy specifically ensures suitable management arrangements are in place for new schemes which should help reduce crime levels. Policy also seeks to reduce concentrations of HMOs, which are associated with higher crime rates.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to reduce concentration of students within traditional housing stock and promotes Purpose Built Student Accommodation in appropriate locations. Overall policy should help to restore imbalance of students within certain areas of the city.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation likely to be more intensively used than existing buildings/sites and result in additional waste created.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation likely to be more intensively used than existing buildings/sites and result in more energy used. New build should be more energy efficient, however overall moderate negative impact likely.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy encourages appropriate car and cycle parking provision. Policy seeks to locate New Purpose Built student accommodation in accessible locations near to university campuses, in the City Centre or on main transport routes.	
12. Employment	New Purpose Built Student Accommodation may result in some additional employment associated with the management of the schemes however overall negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HO6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A major positive effect on the Housing objective was predicted, as well as moderate positive impacts for the Social and Transport objectives. The Health and Crime objectives were considered likely to receive minor positive benefits. Moderate negative effects were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy DE1: Building Design and Use

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE1: Building Design and Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Positive impact on the quality of development and residential environment.	
2. Health	Policy could result in increased amenity and quality of life for existing and future occupiers and to support general wellbeing.	
3. Heritage	Criterion a) deals with development sites and their surrounding context which could include historical considerations.	
4. Crime	One of the policy criteria covers enhancements for community safety, crime prevention and street activity. Another criterion deals with general amenity and includes safety and nuisance.	
5. Social	Policy aims to create safe and active environments.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Reference is made to the importance of considering landscape where relevant, including ridge lines. The various elements of the policy should result in very major positive impacts on the townscape objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	One of the policy criteria refers to the need for sustainable design including minimising surface water discharge.	
9. Waste	Policy promotes provision of waste facilities within developments.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy promotes sustainable design including renewable energy.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE1: Building Design and Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Negligible impact.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Policy promotes good design which could support modern employment needs.	
<p>Summary: A very major effect was predicted for the Landscape and Townscape objective. Moderate to major outcomes were predicted for the Housing, Crime and Social objectives, with a moderate positive impact for Health and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Heritage, Natural Resources & flooding, Waste and Economic Structure objectives. No negative impacts were predicted.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy DE2: Context and Place Making

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE2: Context and Place Making	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy seeks good urban design, which would benefit the housing objective.	
2. Health	Policy ensures sufficient open space creation, promotion of sustainable transport choices and communities facilities.	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks to respect local context and take advantage of heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Policy seeks to ensure streets are safe and development is well designed including integration with community facilities	
5. Social	Policy seeks to integrate development with community facilities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy requires development to take account of landscape, wildlife, biodiversity and other natural features.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy seeks to ensure that developments are sympathetic to landscape. The various elements of the policy should result in very major positive impacts on the townscape objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy should ensure that development takes advantage of site orientation.	
11. Transport	Policy seeks to ensure streets allow for pedestrian and cycle priority. Layouts need to be legible which should provide sustainable transport choices.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE2: Context and Place Making	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Policy promotes good design which could support modern employment needs.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive effect was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective. Moderate to major positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Crime, Social and Transport objectives. Further moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Heritage, and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives with minor positive effects also predicted for the Energy & Climate Change and Economic Structure objectives. No negative effects were predicted.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy is not restricted purely to retail development, but may not directly impact on the housing objectives and therefore likely negligible impact.	
2. Health	A high quality City Centre environment could increase well-being and support the creation of inclusive and accessible environments.	
3. Heritage	The City Centre contains numerous heritage assets and their context and setting could be improved by this policy.	
4. Crime	Policy could reduce crime through improved design and surveillance.	
5. Social	Policy should provide new or improved spaces for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	The various elements of the policy should result in moderate to major positive impacts on the townscape objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Policy could secure improved pedestrian environment.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE3: Design Principles for Development within the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive effect was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor positive effects identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Social and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Policy appraisal of Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Policy appraisal of Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy should help to provide protection to open spaces offering relief to the built environment and opportunities for recreational and physical activity.	
3. Heritage	Sites are shown on the policies map for improvement, some of these could provide enhanced settings for adjacent heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Policy could increase natural surveillance.	
5. Social	Policy should help to improve opportunities for social interaction within the City Centre	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Enhanced public spaces are unlikely to provide much green infrastructure given the nature of the City Centre. Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	The policy promotes creation and enhancement of public open spaces within the City Centre which should have positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact.	
11. Transport	Policy should help promote public spaces that are clean, safe and well-used, linked together by attractive walking routes.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Policy appraisal of Policy DE4: Creation and Improvement of Public Open Spaces in the City Centre	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, a moderate positive impact for the Social objective, with minor positive impacts predicted for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy DE5: Shopfronts

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE5: Shopfronts	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks to promote appropriate shop front design in sensitive areas.	
4. Crime	Policy promotes appropriate security measures for shop fronts. Poorly designed shutters can make areas feel intimidating and unsightly, which discourages people to walk along streets when shops are closed.	
5. Social	Policy promotes safe and active communities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	The policy promotes high standards of design in new shop fronts which should have positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Crime, and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with a moderate positive impact identified for the Heritage objective and a minor positive impact for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy DE6: Advertisements

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy DE6: Advertisements	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy seeks to avoid prejudice to public safety.	
3. Heritage	Policy considers impact on heritage assets from advertisements.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy aimed at controlling advertisements, and directing them to appropriate locations. This should result in a positive impact to townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Heritage objective, with minor positive impacts identified for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HE1: Proposals Affecting Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy provides strong protection to designated and non-designated heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Policy helps to protect and enhance cultural assets.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy will help to protect and enhance both designated and non-designated assets and their settings which are important features within the townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Reuse of buildings could reduce the amount of resources used.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: The Heritage objective was considered likely to benefit from very major positive benefit, with a moderate to major effect considered likely for the Landscape & Townscape objective, and minor positive outcome also predicted for the Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy HE2: Caves

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy HE2: Caves	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks to give strong protection to City caves which are a unique heritage asset for the city. Policy also seeks to protect/improve access to their assets.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Policy should protect and enhance existing cultural assets.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Heritage objective, with a minor positive outcome also suggested for the Social objective. No negative impacts were identified.		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre [LAPP APPROACH WITH CRITERIA g)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy seeks to ensure proposals do not result in any unacceptable impacts on nearby residents in terms of noise and disturbance.	
2. Health	Policy seeks to limit noise, fumes, anti-social behaviour. Policy directly addresses health and wellbeing of young people by seeking to restrict the sale of hot food close to schools.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Policy seeks to ensure the proposals do not result in anti-social behaviour, which can be associated with such uses.	
5. Social	Policy seeks to ensure that facilities are provided in the appropriate locations.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Unknown impact. Waste impact could depend on the type of use and whether change of use.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre [LAPP APPROACH WITH CRITERIA g)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Unknown impact. Energy consumption could depend on the type of use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy supports location of uses in local centres.	
12. Employment	Proposals could create employment.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Health objective, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Crime objective. Minor positive effects were anticipated for the Housing, Social, Transport and Employment objectives. The outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered to be unknown.</p>		

**Appraisal of Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre
[ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WITHOUT CRITERIA g)]**

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
								?	?					Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre [ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WITHOUT CRITERIA g)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy seeks to ensure proposals do not result in any unacceptable impacts on nearby residents in terms of noise and disturbance.	
2. Health	Policy seeks to limit noise, fumes, anti-social behaviour. Policy directly addresses health and wellbeing of young people by seeking to restrict the sale of hot food close to schools. Without the policy in place there could be a greater impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Policy seeks to ensure the proposals do not result in anti-social behaviour	
5. Social	Policy seeks to ensure that facilities are provided in the appropriate locations.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Unknown impact. Waste impact could depend on the type of use and whether change of use.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS1: Food and Drink Uses and Licensed Entertainment Venues Outside the City Centre [ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WITHOUT CRITERIA g)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Unknown impact. Energy consumption could depend on the type of use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Policy supports location of uses in local centres.	
12. Employment	Proposals could create employment.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate positive outcome was anticipated for the Crime objective, as well as minor positive effects for the Housing, Health Social, Transport and Employment objectives. The outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered to be unknown.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Student housing could be provided on new campuses	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Provision of land for education could be likely to have a positive social impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Policy could result in more intensively used site, producing increased waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	More intensively used sites could result from policy, increasing energy use, however, new build development at education facilities could be likely to be more sustainable and energy efficient due to the innovative culture associated with educational uses.	
11. Transport	Could utilise existing transport infrastructure utilising, therefore negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS2: Safeguarding Land for Further and Higher Education Facilities	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Potential to result in high quality new job creation on the sites.	
13. Innovation	The safeguarding of land could result in technology and innovation jobs and increase in research.	
14. Economic Structure	The safeguarding of land could result in improvements to the Economic Structure	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts have been identified for the Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Social, Transport and Employment objectives. A minor positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective. A minor negative impact was predicted for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health Facilities

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health Facilities	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Nurse accommodation may be acceptable under this policy providing there was no prejudice to health facilities.	
2. Health	Policy directly supports the provision of health facilities.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Policy could result in more intensively used site, producing increased waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	More intensively used sites could result from policy, increasing energy use, however, new build development at Health facilities could be likely to be more sustainable and energy efficient.	
11. Transport	Development could make best use of existing transport infrastructure and public transport facilities, at sustainable locations; NET Line 2 serves the QMC.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS3: Safeguarding Land for Health Facilities	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Potential to result in additional jobs and training facilities on site	
13. Innovation	Potential to create jobs in high knowledge sector and retain graduates.	
14. Economic Structure	Potential to create clusters supporting use of new technologies.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Transport objectives. A moderate positive impact was indicated for the Innovation objective. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Housing, Employment, and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact for the waste objective was predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS4: Public Houses outside the City Centre and/or designated as an Asset of Community Value	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Policy prevents the loss of buildings which are typically of heritage value.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Policy could help protect existing community assets.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with a minor positive impact for the Heritage objective. No negative impacts were anticipated.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy LS5: Community Facilities

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS5: Community Facilities	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Community facilities can help to promote health and wellbeing. (Community facilities includes a range of facilities including health centres, communities centres etc).	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Community centre facilities can provide opportunities for a wide range of people.	
5. Social	The policy could promote and support social and cultural assets, encourage engagement in community activities and potential to improve ethnic and inter-generational relations.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Policy has the potential to increase accessibility to services and facilities.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy LS5: Community Facilities	Potential Mitigation Measures
Summary: A very major positive impact was predicted for the Social objective, with a moderate to major positive impact predicted for the Health objective. Minor positive objectives were identified for the Crime and Transport objectives. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning [LAPP approach with Criteria 1a)]

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning [LAPP approach with criteria 1a)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Promotes sustainable forms of transportation and appropriate parking levels, and aims to reduce congestion which should be beneficial to air quality.	
3. Heritage	Policy seeks to protect the character of Conservation Areas.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy helps to ensure an appropriate level of parking provision thereby limiting the impact on townscape of over provision.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Promotes sustainable alternative travel through travel plans sustainable transport choices and reduce CO2.	
11. Transport	Promotes sustainable travel choices.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning [LAPP approach with criteria 1a)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A major positive impact on the transport objective was identified. Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor positive impact also predicted for the Heritage, and Landscape and Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy - TR1: Parking and Travel Planning
[ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WITHOUT CRITERIA 1a)]

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning [ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WITHOUT CRITERIA 1a)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy without parking guidance element would still promote sustainable transport and appropriate parking levels, and aims to reduce congestion which should be beneficial to air quality.	
3. Heritage	Policy without parking guidance element would still seek to protect the character of Conservation Areas.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy without parking guidance element would still help to ensure an appropriate level of parking provision thereby limiting the impact on townscape of over provision.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	The policy without parking guidance element would still promote sustainable alternative travel through travel plans sustainable transport choices and reduce CO2.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy TR1: Parking and Travel Planning [ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WITHOUT CRITERIA 1a)]	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Sustainable travel choices would still be promoted through a range of policies within the plan. Reduced positive impact in comparison to TR1 (with parking guidance criteria) likely, through absence of parking guidance framework, which would provide advice and guidance on sustainable approaches and levels of parking provision for developments.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Transport and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a minor positive impact also predicted for the Heritage, and Landscape and Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy TR2: The Transport Network	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Highway schemes directly facilitate and support housing growth.	
2. Health	Policy promotes sustainable transport cycle improvements which should have a positive impact on air quality improvements. Should also help to make people healthier by promoting more active sustainable transport solutions.	
3. Heritage	Not all of the details of the proposed schemes listed within the policy are fully developed at this stage. Full consideration of the potential impacts will be taken into account through the planning process prior to implementation. The impact on the heritage objective is therefore unknown.	Mitigation through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through the Development Management process and Policies and Core Strategy Policies.
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Potential access improvements to local services.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Not all of the details of the proposed schemes listed within the policy are fully developed at this stage. Full consideration of the potential impacts will be taken into account through the necessary processes prior to implementation. The impact on the Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure objective is therefore unknown.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	The safeguarded schemes will promote and facilitate regeneration generally, and it is anticipated that the net effect of engineering works associated with safeguarded schemes such as the Inner Ring Road strategy and Turning Point South is likely to result in significant public realm improvements, benefiting the townscape objective	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy TR2: The Transport Network	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Proposed schemes will require the use of resources for construction.	Mitigation through promotion of recycling of natural resources via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	The majority of schemes proposed are designed to encourage the use of sustainable transport.	
11. Transport	Policy protects important transport routes and would enhance existing infrastructure, reduce car journeys, encourage modal shift and improve access to local services.	
12. Employment	Potential access improvements to employment sites.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact was indicated for the transport objective. Other moderate positive impacts were predicted for the Housing, Health, Landscape & Townscape, and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Social and Energy & Climate change objectives. The impact on the Heritage and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives was considered unknown. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy Appraisal of Policy TR3: Cycling	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Recognised link between physical exercise including cycling and health. New and improved routes should have positive impact on this objective.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Cycling provides a sustainable alternative to the private car. New and improved cycling provision should have positive impact on this objective.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
Summary: Moderate to major positives were predicted for the Health and Transport objectives. No negative effects were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy EN1: Development of Open Space

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN1: Development of Open Space	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Policy should help to provide strong protection to open spaces which provide significant health benefits for City residents.	
3. Heritage	Open space can provide important settings for heritage assets, this policy should help provide additional protection.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	These spaces provide opportunities for people to meet and socialise, without the policy providing the strong protection, some of these space could be lost.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy provides strong protection to green infrastructure	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy provides protection to landscape character where relevant it also gives strong protection to open space which should help the townscape element of this objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The strong protection given by the policy could ensure that open space maintains its important role in drainage and flood storage, can also help improve air quality and prevent the loss of high quality soils to development.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact.	
11. Transport	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN1: Development of Open Space	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives, with moderate to major positive impacts also predicted for Health, Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate positive impact was identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with a minor positive identified for Heritage. No negative impacts were predicted.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy seeks to create new open space through development and increase access to existing open space. Additional or improved open space should have health benefits.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	The creation of open space in new development could result in increased social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	The provision of open space in new development could create new or enhanced habitats and green infrastructure.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should help secure new and enhanced open space provision leading to a moderate positive impact on the townscape objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN2: Open Space in New Development	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with further moderate positive impacts predicted for the health, Social and landscape & Townscape objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy provides strong protection to existing playing pitches, which are used for sport and physical activity.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	The policy should protect playing pitches which provide space for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Playing pitches can form part of the wider Green Infrastructure network.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy provides strong protection to playing fields and sports ground which can play an important role in the character of an area. Policy likely to result in positive impact on this objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Playing pitches provide land for drainage and, in some instances, act as floodplain. Policy helps to protect these functions.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN3: Playing Fields and Sports Grounds	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Major positive effects were identified for the Health and Social objectives, alongside moderate positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor positive outcome was suggested for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EN4: Allotments

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN4: Allotments	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Protects land for growing food and improves physical and mental wellbeing.	
3. Heritage	A lot of allotment sites have important historical backgrounds, e.g. listed features. In addition, Bag Thorpe Gardens are on English Heritage's list of Historic Parks and Gardens. Policy should help to preserve these heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Allotments are community facilities and promote social interaction. They encourage and promote intergenerational relations and places for people from different backgrounds to meet	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Likely to have positive impact on biodiversity but this could be dependent on how cultivated the sites are. Some overgrown/underused allotments could offer more biodiversity habitat, but could vary on particular features of sites.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy provides protection to allotments and in particular ones that provide a valuable contribution to the visual amenity of an area. Policy likely to result in positive impact on this objective.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Allotment land can be good for drainage	
9. Waste	Growing your own food results in less packaging.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Land acts as carbon sink	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN4: Allotments	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: The Health and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive effects. Other moderate positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Social, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor positive effects were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. No negative impacts were anticipated.</p>		

Policy appraisal of Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy encourages and promotes the use of rivers, canals and waterways as recreational and sustainable transport corridors. There are recognised physical and mental health benefits for people that can live, work or exercise near water.	
3. Heritage	Some of these rivers, canals and waterways are heritage assets for the City and the policy should help preserve and enhance them. Access to these assets should also be improved. These waterways can also provide the setting for adjacent heritage assets and so the policy should also therefore enhance these assets.	
4. Crime	Policy (as re-worded) includes the need for connections along waterways to be “safe”.	
5. Social	Policy should increase satisfaction with leisure facilities and provide opportunity for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy should ensure opportunities for improvements to waterways, enhancing biodiversity, creating new habitats and help to protect wildlife in general.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Waterways are important features within the townscape. The policy should help protect and enhance these features.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy should reduce flood risk through protection, maintenance and enhancement of SuDs.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN5: Development Adjacent to Waterways	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact.	
11. Transport	Policy should help encourage alternative modes of transport to the car including walking and cycling. An example of this could be improvements along the Trent River corridor by providing opportunities to improve walking and cycling.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Alongside a moderate positive impact for the Transport objective, minor positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Social, and natural Resources & Flooding objectives. No negative impacts were envisaged.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy EN6: Biodiversity

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN6: Biodiversity	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Areas of biodiversity contain some leisure and recreational value which could be given stronger protection through this policy.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Areas of biodiversity contain some recreational value which the policy could give stronger protection to.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy seeks to provide strong protection and enhancement to biodiversity.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy seeks to protect Local Nature Reserves and other biodiversity features which could be important landscape and townscape features.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy could give protection to water quality, and prevent the loss of high quality soils and other biodiversity features.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Policy offers additional protection to trees and other foliage which act as a carbon sink, reducing the impacts of climate change.	
11. Transport	Negligible impact.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN6: Biodiversity	Potential Mitigation Measures
Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with moderate positive outcomes also anticipated for the Health, Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor positive effects were also suggested for the Social and Energy & Climate Change objectives. No negative impacts were anticipated.		

Appraisal of Policy EN7: Trees

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN7: Trees	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Trees have a positive impact on health by improving air quality and providing a more attractive environment.	
3. Heritage	TPO (Tree Protection Order) trees can be protected for their heritage. Some trees also add value to the setting of listed buildings	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Trees are part of the Green Infrastructure Network and create connectivity across places and habitats and are sources of food for wildlife. Can be important stepping stones in urban areas. Policy provides strong protection for trees.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy seeks to protect trees which could be important landscape and townscape features.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Trees retain water and can play apart in alleviating flood issues and improve air quality.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy EN7: Trees	Potential Mitigation Measures
Summary: A major positive impact was predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, with moderate positive impacts also envisaged for the Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor positive effects were identified for the Health and Heritage objectives. No negative effects were identified.		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy MI1: Minerals Safeguarding Area	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy could prevent valuable resources being sterilised unnecessarily	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Some additional employment could be created with working resources which otherwise may not be worked.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with a minor positive outcome also predicted for the Employment objective. No negative impacts were predicted.		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy MI2: Restoration, After-use and After-care	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Public access could be improved to restored sites.	
3. Heritage	After-use is required to have regard to the wider context of the site including the historic environment.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy may provide enhancement of biodiversity interests, geodiversity and GI through restoration of worked sites.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy should provide enhancement to the landscape character through restoration and after-care.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Through restoration flood risk could be reduced.	
9. Waste	Could make positive use of waste that may otherwise be disposed of.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Could be some job creation through restoration and after-use.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor positive outcomes were predicted for the Health, Heritage, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Employment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy MI3: Hydrocarbons	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy permits Hydrocarbon exploration in environmentally sensitive areas where evidence demonstrates such exploration could not be achieved in a more acceptable location, and the proposal would have least impact	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Plan Policies.
7. Landscape & Townscape	Possible temporary impact on landscape until restoration and aftercare.	Mitigation through appropriate conditions relating to aftercare treatment through Development Management process and application of Plan Policies.
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy permits the appropriate extraction of a natural resource.	Promotion of sustainable development through the Development Management process and application of Plan Policies to minimise the overall use of natural resources.
9. Waste	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy MI3: Hydrocarbons	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Unknown impact. It is accepted that the policy could permit extraction of hydrocarbons, but the use of these hydrocarbons if sourced and used locally, may be more efficient than alternatives.	Promotion of sustainable development through the Development Management process and application of Plan Policies to minimise the overall use of natural resources.
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Could be some job creation through extraction.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A minor positive effect was identified for the Employment objective. Minor negative impacts were predicted for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, and Natural Resources & flooding objectives. The outcome for the Energy & Climate Change was considered to be unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy IN1: Telecommunications

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy IN1: Telecommunications	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	The special character of heritage assets is set out to be preserved or enhanced within policy	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
Summary: A moderate positive effects was identified for the Heritage objectives. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy IN2: Land Contamination, Instability and Pollution	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Minor positive impact on housing due to ensuring existing and proposed housing is not impacted on by pollution	
2. Health	Many development sites within the City are on brownfield land. The policy should ensure that health impact from pollution on existing and new residents are minimised.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy should mitigate impact on living organisms, ecological systems and natural environment.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy should ensure that pollution does not harm water, air and soil and development may improve situation.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A major positive impact was predicted for the Health objective, with a moderate to major positive impact indicated for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Additionally, a moderate positive impact was identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, alongside a minor positive impact for the Housing objective. No negative impacts were anticipated.</p>		

Appraisal of Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy IN3: Hazardous Installations and Substances	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Policy seeks to minimise risks to health through development.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Negligible impact	
12. Employment	Negligible impact	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
Summary: A major positive effect was expected for the Health objective. No negative impacts were identified.		

Appraisal of Policy IN4: Developer Contributions

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact, not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Policy seeks contributions to deliver affordable housing and directly supports the target for 20% affordable housing on allocated housing sites.	
2. Health	Policy may result in increases or improvements to health such as, improvements to open space, health facilities, improved access to and provision of green infrastructure, sustainable travel and measure to improve air quality. There is also a recognised correlation between increased housing provision (affordable housing in this case) and a positive impact on health.	
3. Heritage	Policy allows for contributions to be sought for protection and enhancement of heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Policy allows for contributions to be sought to support policing and crime reduction measures.	
5. Social	Policy allows for contributions to be sought for education, sport facilities, allotments, community facilities and cultural facilities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Policy may result in increases or improvements to open space and biodiversity.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Policy may result in increases or improvements to landscape and townscape areas through developer contributions being sought for new or enhanced open space.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Policy allows for contributions to be sought for drainage and flood protection.	
9. Waste	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Policy IN4: Developer Contributions	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Negligible impact	
11. Transport	Policy seeks contribution towards improvements of sustainable transport.	
12. Employment	Policy seeks provision towards employment and training.	
13. Innovation	Policy seeks provision towards employment and education.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: The Housing objective was considered likely to benefit from a very major positive effect, with a major positive impact also anticipated for the Health objective and a moderate to major positive impact for the Social objective. Further moderate positive impacts were identified for the Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Transport, Employment and Innovation objectives. No negative impacts were identified.</p>		

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Appendix 7: Sustainability Appraisals of LAPP Sites

Site have been renumbered for the Publication Version – reference numbers used in previous stages are shown in brackets

SA Objectives	PA1 (LA6 DS2) Bestwood Road - Former Bestwood Day Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide additional housing	
2. Health	Negligible impact. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact. Ashfield have confirmed that there is a heritage asset within 250m of the site, known as Forge Mill (Grade II), on Mill Lane but negligible impact is anticipated.	
4. Crime	Site currently vacant. Development could give rise to more surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is currently surrounded by LWS (and includes a small area to the north west) – development may be larger than previous footprint.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Brownfield site now cleared. Site secured by poor quality boundary treatment and attracting fly tipping. Opportunity to enhance streetscene/townscape and nearby heritage asset through appropriate designed scheme.	

SA Objectives	PA1 (LA6 DS2) Bestwood Road - Former Bestwood Day Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Mainly surface water / run-off issues. Some flooding. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could increase energy use through construction and use of buildings	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site located on cycle network. New houses could increase new car borne trips in this location. Site has relatively poor public transport links.	Mitigation through promotion of 'smarter transport choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact, although construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA1 (LA6 DS2) Bestwood Road - Former Bestwood Day Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The site could provide housing on Previously Developed Land, with minor positive impacts identified for the Housing, Health, Crime and Landscape and Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives, with a minor negative impact suggested for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.</p>		

PA2 (LA7 DS4) Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
														? = unknown impact
														No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	

SA Objectives	PA2 (LA7 DS4) Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact as no housing proposed	
2. Health	Site was previously an allotment – this resource has since been relocated in the locality.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could offer opportunities to secure boundaries and provide natural surveillance.	
5. Social	Site was previously an allotment – this resource has since been relocated in the locality.	Mitigation through provision of sufficient provision of allotments in the City through the Local Plan.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development of the site may have some negative impact on Biodiversity and green infrastructure (south eastern boundary is Local Wildlife Site). The planted landscape buffers may also provide natural screening to the northern (open land) and western (allotments) boundaries.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. The site currently adjoins the	

SA Objectives	PA2 (LA7 DS4) Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space	Potential Mitigation Measures
	<p>Green Belt but is screened along this boundary and should therefore have minimal impact given the industrial estate setting.</p> <p>Previously allotment site, now mostly cleared. Site subject to fly tipping, particular around boundaries.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which protects and enhances existing landscaping will maintain existing townscape. Neutral impact.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is not at risk of flooding but development may reduce existing drainage capacity by creating non permeable surfaces.</p> <p>The site is classified as Grade 3 Agricultural Land Quality and was a former allotment but is now cleared and not used for agriculture. It has planning permission for energy from waste facility. The maps produced by Natural England showing Agricultural Land Classification were last uploaded in August 2010.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p> <p>No mitigation can be provided for the loss of the soil however a replacement allotment site has been provided.</p>
9. Waste	New development could result in significant waste treatment facilities,	

SA Objectives	PA2 (LA7 DS4) Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space	Potential Mitigation Measures
	moving waste up the waste hierarchy. Development likely to result in waste from construction and subsequent ongoing waste generation.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Energy park proposal could make a significant contribution to sustainably produced energy.	
11. Transport	Development may significantly increase the number of car and HGV trips made.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Development could result in the creation of new on site employment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Nature of employment proposed is likely to give significant opportunities for innovation (proposed use is a demonstrator site).	
14. Economic Structure	Development proposed could support the economic structure by providing infrastructure and job diversity.	
<p>Summary: The development proposed could result in significant positive impacts. A major positive impact was predicted for the Energy & Climate Change objective, with moderate to major positive impacts also identified for the Waste and Innovation objectives. The Employment and Economic Structure objectives were considered likely to receive moderate positive effects, with a further minor positive impact expected for the crime objective. A moderate to major negative impact was identified against the</p>		

SA Objectives	PA2 (LA7 DS4) Blenheim Lane for Employment (B1, B8) including energy park with office space	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Transport objective, a moderate negative effect against the Environment. Biodiversity & GI objective and minor negative impacts against the Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA3 (LA36 DS17) Eastglade, Top Valley - Former Eastglade School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant amount of housing	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Could provide access to open space (not currently accessible). Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development on a currently vacant site / derelict & fenced off may offer opportunities for activity and secure site boundaries	
5. Social	Cleared school site and currently fenced off preventing public access. Development proposals could provide for new open space.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Current site has limited biodiversity interests.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Former school site which has been mainly cleared and subject to some fly tipping. Not currently making positive contribution to townscape. Development Principles set out a significant proportion of the site to be retained as Open Space. Opportunity to enhance streetscene/ townscape through appropriate designed scheme.	

SA Objectives	PA3 (LA36 DS17) Eastglade, Top Valley - Former Eastglade School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Development could increase the built up area, introducing non permeable surfaces which may impact on drainage network. No fluvial flooding. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
9. Waste	Development may give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Likely to increase energy use through on going use of new buildings.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Some public transport routes in the area but not high frequency. Increase in car borne journeys likely	Mitigation through promotion of smarter transport choices via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on to this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA3 (LA36 DS17) Eastglade, Top Valley - Former Eastglade School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposed use was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact on the Housing objective, with a moderate positive effect also likely to be felt by the Health objective. More minor positive impacts were anticipated for the Crime, Social and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with more minor negative effects predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts identified against the sustainability objectives.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA4 (LA46 DS6) Linby Street/Filey Street for Employment (B1 and B8), residential (C3, predominantly family housing), retail (A1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in an increase in the housing stock	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health but Negligible impact as not much housing is anticipated on the site.	
3. Heritage	Development would provide opportunities to improve the setting of listed building located opposite the site, on Main Road.	
4. Crime	Redevelopment of the site could offer opportunity to adopt designing out crime principles, providing secure boundaries and increased natural surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Existing brownfield site could be reclaimed for beneficial use. Existing site does not make significant contribution to the environment. Development could provide opportunities for enhancement.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Existing site, formed of mix of uses including some employment and residential. Significant amount of vacant buildings. Site does not make substantial contribution to the townscape therefore comprehensive redevelopment of the site likely to offer significant improvement.	

SA Objectives	PA4 (LA46 DS6) Linby Street/Filey Street for Employment (B1 and B8), residential (C3, predominantly family housing), retail (A1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>A large proportion of this site is located in an area of high flood risk and already at risk of flooding. Development provides an opportunity to address flooding issues through a comprehensive development scheme.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
9. Waste	The site includes a number of derelict/vacant properties. Redevelopment would be likely to result in a more intensively used site. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could increase energy use through construction and use of buildings	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and where appropriate on site renewable energy via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is highly accessible located next to the town centre with a choice of transport options including a net tram stop and several bus routes. However uses could be significant trip generators.	
12. Employment	New employment land could be created through this development. Construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA4 (LA46 DS6) Linby Street/Filey Street for Employment (B1 and B8), residential (C3, predominantly family housing), retail (A1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Significant benefit of reusing brownfield site in an accessible location. The proposal was considered to provide a moderate to major positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective alongside moderate positive benefits for the Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive impacts were identified for Heritage, Health and Crime objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with further minor negative impacts also identified against the Waste and Environment & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been set out for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA5 (LA42 DS20) Ridgeway - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development of site would provide significant housing.	
2. Health	Minor positive on balance, new housing recognised as key determinant of health although open space could be lost, the development principles require enhanced formal sport provision to be re-provided elsewhere in the locality.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	The playing pitch could be lost but enhanced formal sport provision could be created in the locality.	Mitigation by ensuring sufficient formal sport playing pitch provision in the City through policies of the Local Plan – discussion with Sport England on-going
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could take place on open space.	Mitigation by ensuring sufficient open space provision in the City through policies of the Local Plan.
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Former school playing field. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have negative impact on townscape given the open nature of the site in its present form.	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect and enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA5 (LA42 DS20) Ridgeway - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Majority of site is currently undeveloped so has Greenfield run off rates. Development may result in introduction of non-permeable surfaces. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could increase energy use through construction and use of buildings	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is relatively isolated, with limited public transport routes close to the site	Mitigation through promotion of smarter transport choices via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA5 (LA42 DS20) Ridgeway - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring major positive housing benefits, with a moderate positive impact on the health objective also anticipated. Moderate negative impacts on Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste and Energy & Climate Change. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Social, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA6 (LA41 DS19) Beckhampton Road - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Open space including community sports hub with potential for small element of residential (C3, predominantly family housing) depending on final layout.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	A small number of housing could be provided on the site subject to the detailed design of a community sports hub.	
2. Health	Major positive impact due to creation of formal sports provision specifically designed to meet deficiencies in this part of the city.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Could reduce crime through providing increased activity and participation in formal sport.	
5. Social	Formal sport provision could enhance social interactions and cohesion.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Nature of proposed use could result in negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Former school playing field. Site likely to form new community sport hub so open character of the site likely to be maintained. Neutral impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Majority of site is currently undeveloped and has existing Greenfield runoff rates, which would be maintained by policy. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Negligible impact overall.	

SA Objectives	PA6 (LA41 DS19) Beckhampton Road - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Open space including community sports hub with potential for small element of residential (C3, predominantly family housing) depending on final layout.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development would give rise to construction and subsequent operational waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development would give rise to energy demand/use from construction and subsequent operational waste.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Nature of the proposed use could result in increased journeys, some buses in the area, but not high frequency.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on to this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA6 (LA41 DS19) Beckhampton Road - Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field for Open space including community sports hub with potential for small element of residential (C3, predominantly family housing) depending on final layout.	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The site is proposed for the creation of a Community Sports Hub to deal with any deficit in formal sports provision. The sports facility could bring major positive benefits for health objective and moderate to major positive impact for the Social objective. The Crime and Housing objectives were identified as likely to benefit from moderate and minor positive outcomes respectively. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA7 (LA45 DS8) Hucknall Road/Southglade Road - Southglade Food Park for Employment (B1 and B2).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA7 (LA45 DS8) Hucknall Road/Southglade Road - Southglade Food Park for Employment (B1 and B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development of the site could offer opportunity to adopt designing out crime principles, providing secure boundaries and increased natural surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is remaining undeveloped parcel of purpose built employment land. Site is maintained but does not significantly contribute to the streetscene. Appropriately designed development likely to have neutral impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site not at risk of flooding. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Negligible impact overall.	
9. Waste	New development likely to result in increased waste generation on this site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA7 (LA45 DS8) Hucknall Road/Southglade Road - Southglade Food Park for Employment (B1 and B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development likely to result in additional energy used on site.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development could result in additional trip generation. However the site is located in a well-served accessible location with opportunities for sustainable transport. Neutral impact.	
12. Employment	New on-going employment generated by development. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The development for employment is likely to lead to new job creation leading to a moderate positive impact for the employment objective. A minor positive outcome was also predicted for the Crime objective. Minor negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA8 (LA40 DS18) Eastglade Road - Former Padstow School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a significant proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in a significant amount of housing.	
2. Health	Could increase access to open space. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site subject to community sports hub being provided at Former Padstow School Detached Playing Field (Beckhampton Road).	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Site includes some community facilities. Development principle for site set out that existing youth facility to be retained or relocated in a suitable and appropriate location. They also state that residential development should include a significant proportion of improved publicly accessible on site open space. Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Could be a quantitative loss of open space but balanced against a qualitative improvement and could link with local nature reserve. Overall negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA8 (LA40 DS18) Eastglade Road - Former Padstow School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a significant proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Former school including playing fields in elevated position. Development Principles require a significant proportion of the site to be converted to public open space. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have minor negative impact on townscape given the open nature of the site, resulting in a minor negative impact on this objective overall.</p>	<p>Mitigation by ensuring developments respect and enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Majority of site is currently undeveloped. Development may result in introduction of non-permeable surfaces. Existing site has existing Greenfield runoff rates which would be maintained by policy.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA8 (LA40 DS18) Eastglade Road - Former Padstow School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a significant proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could be increase in energy use through use and construction of buildings	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Some public transport provision is available in the area, but not high frequency. Whilst the site is highly sustainable, the scale of development proposed is likely to lead to a negative impact on this objective.	Mitigation through promotion of 'smarter choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposed use was considered to be likely to result in a very important positive outcome for the Housing objective, with a moderate positive outcome also suggested for the Health objective. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective, with moderately negative outcomes predicted against the Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives, and more minor positive impacts against the Landscape & Townscape and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA9 (LA43 DS21) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant amount of housing.	
2. Health	Development could result in the loss of former school playing field however these could be re-provisioned at PA6 with community access. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site and is currently fenced off with little if any public access. Overall positive impact given the enhanced provision at PA6.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Development could result in the loss of former school playing field however these could be re-provisioned at PA6 with community access.	Mitigation by ensuring sufficient formal sports playing pitch provision in the City through policies of the Local Plan – discussion with Sport England on-going
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could take place on the majority of this site which is open space which could have a negative impact on this objective.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.

SA Objectives	PA9 (LA43 DS21) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character. Former school playing fields on land rising to the west. Development Principles require a proportion of the site to be converted to public open space. Buildings fronting Edwards Lane provide limited visual interest. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have minor positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Majority of site is currently undeveloped and development may result in introduction of non-permeable surfaces. Existing Greenfield runoff rates on site would be required to be maintained by policy.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA9 (LA43 DS21) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Detached Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could be increase in energy use through future use of buildings	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Some public transport in the area including some high frequency services. The scale of development proposed and the consequent additional trips generated is likely to give rise to a negative impact on this objective.	Mitigation through promotion of 'smarter choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring major positive housing benefits, with more minor positive outcomes for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderately negative impacts were identified against the Environment Biodiversity and GI, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Minor negative impacts were anticipated against the Social, Natural Resources & Flooding and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA10 (LA39 DS85) Piccadilly - Former Henry Mellish School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing proposed on the site.	
2. Health	Loss of field could have impact on healthy exercise opportunities through informal access. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. The planning permission for a new school incorporates school pitches with community use agreement. Overall neutral impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Potential to create more secure boundary treatments to neighbouring properties.	
5. Social	Negligible impact as the open space does not have existing formal public access.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Loss of former playing field likely to have impact on green infrastructure	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA10 (LA39 DS85) Piccadilly - Former Henry Mellish School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Former school playing field which is currently fenced off, not open to the public and is grassed. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have a minor negative impact on townscape given the open nature of the site. Overall minor negative impact on this objective as a whole.</p>	<p>Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site has existing Greenfield runoff rates which would be maintained by policy. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan</p>
9. Waste	<p>Likely to be increased on-going waste generation following development.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
10. Energy & Climate Change	<p>Likely to be increased on-going energy demand/use following development.</p>	<p>Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA10 (LA39 DS85) Piccadilly - Former Henry Mellish School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Development could introduce new car borne trips however the site is located close to high frequency bus routes. Neutral impact likely.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on to this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposed residential use on this site is considered likely to result in a moderately positive impact for the Housing objective, and a minor positive impact for the Crime objective. The Environment, Biodiversity and GI objective was identified as being likely to receive a moderately negative impact, with more minor negative outcomes predicted against the Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA11 (LA63 DS7) Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1).

(Note: this also forms an appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA11 (LA63 DS7) Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development of additional housing could contribute significantly towards house figure requirements. The site is suitable to accommodate a range and mix of all types of houses but predominately focused on family houses.	
2. Health	The correlation between housing provision and health outcomes should result in a minor positive impact on this objective as housing recognised as key determinant of health. Informal access to the site could be lost but some open space could be safeguarded with formal access. Overall minor positive outcome.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Site currently experiences some anti-social behaviour. Redevelopment should reduce crime levels through increased surveillance.	
5. Social	The creation of a new community arising from housing proposals for the site, alongside likely formalisation of the use of open space arising from development, could have a positive impact on this objective. Scope for supporting new community facilities. Quantitative loss of open area balanced against qualitative improvement in accessible open space. Overall moderate positive impact anticipated.	

SA Objectives	PA11 (LA63 DS7) Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip)	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could take place on brownfield, but the site has regenerated naturally. Policy seeks retention and enhancement of habitats including the Local Wildlife Site and the creation of additional area, including opening up existing culvert.	Mitigation through the protection of Local Wildlife Sites and capturing green corridor opportunities via the Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
7. Landscape & Townscape	Although not included in the GN Landscape Character Assessment, the site is a colliery spoil tip and is a prominent feature which has partially regenerated, with parts covered by scrub. Development likely to result in some loss of these features, although Development Principles require formal open space to be provided. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have moderate negative impact on landscape and townscape given the open and prominent nature of the large site.	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance Landscape, townscape, and the character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA11 (LA63 DS7) Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip)	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Development of dwellings, employment and road infrastructure on this site could result in impacts on air and water quality. Possible impact on existing drainage network affecting capacity. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Balanced against these is decontamination and re-use of a brownfield site. Policy requires proposals for SuDs, flood risk mitigation and safeguarding of groundwater resources. The site is classified as Grade 3 Agricultural Land Quality but is a former spoil tip and so it is unclear why the site has been classified as agricultural land given its previous use. The maps produced by Natural England showing Agricultural Land Classification were last uploaded in August 2010. No mitigation can be provided for the loss of the soil if the classification were to be found to be correct. Overall neutral impact.	
9. Waste	Major residential, employment and retail development on the site could generate a significant amount of waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA11 (LA63 DS7) Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip)	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development on the site could lead to net increase in energy use. The scale of new development would provide opportunities to incorporate sustainable features within design, for example small scale community energy generation.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site is located in a sustainable location near tram terminus, and could result in improvements to existing transport infrastructure. However, given the scale of development anticipated and the likely subsequent additional car borne trips generated, a negative impact against this objective is anticipated.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Potential for part of the site to be developed for employment facilities. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA11 (LA63 DS7) Tip - Hempshill Vale for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Additional uses leisure (D2), community (D1), employment (B1 and B2) and potentially small scale local need retail (A1). (Note: this also forms an appraisal of Policy RE7: Stanton Tip)	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposal for a mix of uses could have a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, having the potential to provide a significant number of new dwellings. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Social objective, with other minor positives identified for Health, Crime and Employment. A major negative outcome against the Waste objective, and moderate to major impact against the Energy & Climate change objective were considered likely, with a moderate negative impact against Landscape & Townscape, and more minor negative outcomes against Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA12 (LA38 DS5) Highbury Road - Former Henry Mellish School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) to the south west and education uses to north east of the site. Potential for community facilities to be provided.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	The development could result in some new housing.	
2. Health	Enhanced community access to improved sport provision. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Proposal for community facilities and education could assist towards social objective.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of open space. Negligible impact overall.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Former school and associated playing fields which is currently fenced off, not open to the public. Site is partially cleared and provides limited visual interest and in current states detracts from the street scene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale paying particular attention to the Highbury Road frontage may have a minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term, but negligible impact overall.	

SA Objectives	PA12 (LA38 DS5) Highbury Road - Former Henry Mellish School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) to the south west and education uses to north east of the site. Potential for community facilities to be provided.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could result in creation of increase in household waste, though only small number of houses proposed. Replacement school could be neutral in waste creation terms.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could increase domestic energy used but school likely to be more efficient than previous school. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Trips generated by the school use could likely to be neutral. Although housing could generate some car journeys, the site is on high frequency bus corridor and close to tram stop promoting sustainable transport choices.	
12. Employment	Some job creation related to school development likely. Construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA12 (LA38 DS5) Highbury Road - Former Henry Mellish School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) to the south west and education uses to north east of the site. Potential for community facilities to be provided.	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposal could result in moderate positive impacts for the Health and Social objectives alongside minor positive outcomes for the Housing, Landscape & Townscape, Transport and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts on Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA13 (LA37 DS40) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant amount of housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Currently a cleared site. Development here could offer opportunities for improved natural surveillance of the area.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is former school. Some loss of former school amenity space.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Former school and associated playing field, which is currently fenced off, is not open to the public and is partially grassed. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale paying particular attention to the Edwards Lane frontage may have minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term, but negligible impact overall.	

SA Objectives	PA13 (LA37 DS40) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Could result in increased waste from use of buildings proposed through development.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	The proposed use would result in additional energy demand/use on this currently cleared site.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site benefits from good public transport route on Edwards Lane. However, given the proposed development and consequent additional trip generation, a negative impact for this objective is likely.	Travel planning measures/promotion of alternative modes of travel via Development Management process/policies and policies of the Core Strategy.
12. Employment	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA13 (LA37 DS40) Edwards Lane - Former Haywood School Site for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring moderate to major positive housing benefits. Minor positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health, Crime and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts may occur for the Environment, Biodiversity and GI, Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives alongside a minor negative outcome against the Transport objective although mitigation measures have been identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA14 (LA1 DS16) Arnside Road - Former Chronos Richardson for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

																	Very major/important positive
																	Major positive
																	Moderate to major positive
																	Moderate positive
																	Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall			
																	Minor negative
																	Moderate negative
																	Moderate to major negative
																	Major negative
																	Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA14 (LA1 DS16) Arnside Road - Former Chronos Richardson for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant amount of housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Site is currently vacant. Development could increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is currently vacant and development could create GI through the site	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Cleared site which adds little visual interest to the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have a moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the state of the site.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term, but negligible impact overall.	
9. Waste	New residential development would give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA14 (LA1 DS16) Arnside Road - Former Chronos Richardson for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	New residential development would be likely to increase the on-going energy demand/use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Reasonably well connected to public transport links on Arnold Road. Residential development likely to result in a net increase in car trips generated and minor negative impact overall.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The site could provide housing on previously developed land in a sustainable location. Moderate to major positive outcomes were anticipated for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, as well as more minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime and Biodiversity objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, as well as a minor negative impact against the Transport objective Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA15 (LA12 DS86) Bulwell Lane - Former Coach Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA15 (LA12 DS86) Bulwell Lane - Former Coach Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing provision likely	
2. Health	Use of housing could result in some health benefits to surrounding housing in addition housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Some evidence that site is used for fly tipping. Development would offer opportunities for more secure layout through design.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of vegetation on the site, but opportunities for open space on the site. Overall neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Overgrown site subject to some fly tipping on the access road from Northern Court. It is acknowledged that development may result in the loss of vegetation on the site but weighed against this is the removal of the palisade fencing to Bulwell Lane. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have a minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term, balanced against the removal of hard surface on the site and opportunities for sustainable drainage.	

SA Objectives	PA15 (LA12 DS86) Bulwell Lane - Former Coach Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Could increase waste produced on site through introduction of new domestic waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New residential development would be likely to increase the on-going energy demand/use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development could introduce new car borne trips but good bus services in the area. Given low level of housing proposed here, the impact is likely to be negligible on balance.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposed residential use on this site was considered likely to result in a moderate positive impact for the Housing objective as well as more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Landscape & Townscape and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Minor negative outcomes were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA16 (LA52 DS24) Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North for Employment (B1, B2, B8).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact due to sufficient buffer between site and Strelley Conservation Area to the south and west.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Although the site has outline planning permission, it is currently undeveloped and could result in loss of green field.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA16 (LA52 DS24) Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North for Employment (B1, B2, B8).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site adjoins land that is categories as being part of the “Magnesian Limestone Ridge” County character areas and specifically adjoining the ML15 (see map showing extent of zone) Strelley Plateau Draft Policy Zone Draft Policy Zone. The DPZ overall assessment found the landscape condition to be “moderate” and landscape character to be also “moderate”.</p> <p>The site forms two parcels of land; one is within the business park which should have negligible impact on landscape. The other parcel of land adjoins the DPZ and as such, the development has the potential for moderate to major negative impact on landscape character.</p> <p>The site also forms the Green Belt and has the potential to have an impact on the Open Character.</p> <p>The site will form part of a high quality business park with well-designed buildings, low density and substantial amount of landscaping. Development of these two parcels of land following a similar approach could add to the townscape value.</p> <p>Overall taking landscape and townscape into account, moderate negative impact likely.</p>	<p>Seek sensitive design through Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan. Take into account the Draft Policy Zone ML15. Strelley Plateau Draft Policy Zone paying particular attention to “landscape actions”. In particular the action “Enhance the planting around industrial areas and business parks on the urban edges to filter view to these urban elements”. This should also assist in defining an appropriate boundary for the Green Belt. It may however not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the landscape.</p>

SA Objectives	PA16 (LA52 DS24) Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North for Employment (B1, B2, B8).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Majority of site is currently undeveloped so has Greenfield run off rates. Potential coal resource in the area theoretically available for extraction prior to construction. The site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Quality. Outline consent for use as a business park and forms part of the final plots to be developed. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Development of the site will result in loss of some agricultural land for which mitigation is not possible however the site already has planning permission.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could be increase in energy use through use of and constructing buildings	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Limited existing public transport provision. Currently relatively car dependent. Close to motorway.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Proposed use is employment – large employment land allocation. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA16 (LA52 DS24) Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North for Employment (B1, B2, B8).	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Existing surrounding uses include medical and research	
14. Economic Structure	May create clusters based on existing uses.	
<p>Summary: The proposed employment use on this site was considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcomes for the Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major negative impacts were predicted against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative impacts were also identified against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Landscape & Townscape objectives, with a further minor negative outcome predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA17 (LA53 DS26) Woodhouse Way - Woodhouse Park for Residential, (C3, predominantly family housing with scope for an element of specialist housing suitable for elderly people). Local convenience store (A1), employment uses (B1, B2, B8) with appropriate buffer if employment uses are developed alongside residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in a significant increase in the housing stock.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. New accessible open space to be created.	
3. Heritage	Strelley Conservation Area is close to the site and part of the site is within archaeological constraints area.	Mitigation through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Proposal likely to create new community, bringing further opportunities for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is currently Greenfield (although development under construction).	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA17 (LA53 DS26) Woodhouse Way - Woodhouse Park for Residential, (C3, predominantly family housing with scope for an element of specialist housing suitable for elderly people). Local convenience store (A1), employment uses (B1, B2, B8) with appropriate buffer if employment uses are developed alongside residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site adjoins land that is categorised as being part of the “Magnesian Limestone Ridge” County character areas and specifically adjoining the ML15 see map showing extent of zone). Strelley Plateau Draft Policy Zone. The DPZ overall assessment found the landscape condition to be “moderate” and landscape character to be also “moderate”.</p> <p>The site is currently being developed for residential development. Previously it was open grassland and forms part of the wider area consented as a business park but remained undeveloped until planning application 13/01703/POUT was implemented for residential development. The site is largely featureless, characterised by its openness with the exception of a line of trees leading to a copse. As part of the application, a Landscape and Visual Appraisal was submitted that set out in detail the impact on the landscape and the mitigation to be undertaken as part of the scheme. Inevitably though the development could have negative impact on landscape. The site also forms the Green Belt and has the potential to have an impact on the Open Character.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, taking reference to the adjacent residential estate may result in neutral impact on townscape.</p> <p>Overall moderate to major negative impact likely.</p>	<p>Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the landscape, townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan. Take into account the Draft Policy Zone ML15. Strelley Plateau Draft Policy Zone paying particular attention to “landscape actions”. In particular the action “Enhance the planting around industrial areas and business parks on the urban edges to filter view to these urban elements”. This should also assist in defining an appropriate boundary for the Green Belt. It may however not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the landscape.</p>

SA Objectives	PA17 (LA53 DS26) Woodhouse Way - Woodhouse Park for Residential, (C3, predominantly family housing with scope for an element of specialist housing suitable for elderly people). Local convenience store (A1), employment uses (B1, B2, B8) with appropriate buffer if employment uses are developed alongside residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Majority of site is currently undeveloped so had Greenfield run off rates. Potential coal resource in the area theoretically available for extraction prior to construction. The site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Quality. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Development of the site will result in loss of some agricultural land for which mitigation is not possible however the site already has planning permission for residential development.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could be increase in energy use through constructing buildings and proposed use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA17 (LA53 DS26) Woodhouse Way - Woodhouse Park for Residential, (C3, predominantly family housing with scope for an element of specialist housing suitable for elderly people). Local convenience store (A1), employment uses (B1, B2, B8) with appropriate buffer if employment uses are developed alongside residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Limited existing public transport. Currently car dependant. Close to motorway	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact for the housing objective was considered likely, with a moderate positive impact for the Health objective and a more minor positive outcome for the Social objective. Moderate to major negative outcomes were identified against the Landscape & Townscape, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Environment Biodiversity and GI objective as well as more minor negative impact against the Heritage and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA18 (LA64 DS13) Vernon Road - Former Johnsons Dyeworks for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in an increase in housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Development could be likely to incorporate open space	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could increase surveillance – currently a derelict site.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site likely to have some biodiversity but development could be likely to improve this via improvements to Daybrook.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Former industrial land showing some signs of natural revegetation with the Day Brook running through the site. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale paying particular attention to the Vernon Road frontage and taking advantage of the watercourse may have moderate positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is at risk from flooding. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA18 (LA64 DS13) Vernon Road - Former Johnsons Dyeworks for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Waste could be created through construction and subsequent use on this mostly cleared site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is currently mostly undeveloped and development is likely to increase energy demand and use here.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development could increase trips but site is close to trams and frequent bus services	
12. Employment	Development could lead to loss of jobs in depot but this could be balanced against new job creation therefore neutral impact. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The site could provide housing on previously developed land, resulting in a moderate to major positive impact for the housing objective, with a moderate positive outcome also predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective. Further minor positive impacts were predicted for the Health, Crime, Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA19 (LA47 DS33) Lortas Road for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of on site open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development of the site could result in an increase in the housing stock	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Current open space not publicly accessible. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could increase surveillance	
5. Social	Development could result in loss of open space, but may allow for enhanced public access overall. Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site could result in loss of open / green space in area where there are not many open spaces and may impact on biodiversity.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA19 (LA47 DS33) Lortas Road for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of on site open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Partially derelict site with foundations of previous school still visible. The site shows signs of revegetation, is fenced off and has no public access. It is also screened from Lortas Road by the existing hedgerow so adds little to the townscape of the area. Public open space to be provided in line with the Development Principles. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is currently partly grassed area. Development could result in an increase in hard standing Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New residential development would be likely to increase the on-going energy demand/use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA19 (LA47 DS33) Lortas Road for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of on site open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Site is not currently developed and could result in increased trip generation, but not far from high frequency bus service thereby limiting negative impact.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal could bring a moderate positive impact for the Housing objective with more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate negative outcome was predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective, alongside more minor negative outcomes against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA20 (LA61 DS93) Haydn Road/Hucknall Road - Severn Trent Water Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA20 (LA61 DS93) Haydn Road/Hucknall Road - Severn Trent Water Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing proposed.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is not currently open space. Potential to establish green areas through development	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. The buildings on the site are currently used as a Water Depot and offices and offer little architectural quality. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale paying particular attention to retaining existing boundary landscaping likely to have minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Development could improve site – potential contaminated land. Site is not at risk of flooding. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	

SA Objectives	PA20 (LA61 DS93) Haydn Road/Hucknall Road - Severn Trent Water Depot for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development likely to give rise to additional waste generation through subsequent residential use.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development likely to give rise to additional energy demand/use through construction and subsequent use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Frequent public transport service available on Hucknall Road, balanced against increased vehicle movements	
12. Employment	If employment is included as part of the development it may result in an increase in jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal for residential and employment use was considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcome for the Housing objective. Other minor positives identified for Health, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA21 (LA62 DS41) Mansfield Road - Sherwood Library for Retail (A1), residential (C3), office (B1) community facility (D1). There is a desire to accommodate the existing library on this site as part of any redevelopment proposal.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	If residential included likely to be small scale.	
2. Health	Although housing recognised as key determinant of health, as minimal housing is proposed, a negligible impact is likely.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Impact unknown – depends if there is loss in quality and quantity of library provision.	Mitigation by promotion of sufficient provision on site or elsewhere in the City through the Local Plan.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. The site is formed of a car park to the north and a 2 storey flat roofed building. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have positive impact on townscape given the design of the current building and its prominence within a district centre.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA21 (LA62 DS41) Mansfield Road - Sherwood Library for Retail (A1), residential (C3), office (B1) community facility (D1). There is a desire to accommodate the existing library on this site as part of any redevelopment proposal.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Negligible impact given existing use on the site and likely scale of use proposed.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	New buildings could be more sustainable than existing, but site may be more intensively used, therefore a neutral impact is considered likely.	
11. Transport	Within district centre and proposed uses are compatible with this. High frequency bus route, with stop directly outside site.	
12. Employment	Potential for new retail jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Landscape & Townscape and Transport objectives, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Housing and Employment objectives. The impact on the Social objective was considered to be unknown with a minor negative outcome predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA22 (LA76 DS14) Western Boulevard for Residential (C3) and employment (B1 and B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Site currently houses travelling showpeople in the winter balanced against new housing being proposed. Neutral impact.	
2. Health	Development could replace temporary housing with permanent. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	No heritage assets likely to be affected. Listed buildings to north separated by ring road.	
4. Crime	Development opportunities to enhance security by design and permanent occupation of the site.	
5. Social	Negligible impact on balance. Loss of temporary accommodation replaced by permanent housing.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Could include some open space/area for enhancement biodiversity in a new scheme, linking through to existing adjacent local wildlife site.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is currently used for storage of fairground rides. Site is prominent from Western Boulevard and currently has open storage within the site. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have positive impact on townscape and heritage assets to the north.	

SA Objectives	PA22 (LA76 DS14) Western Boulevard for Residential (C3) and employment (B1 and B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Very small part of site at risk of flooding (1 in 100 years). Site is currently hard surfaced so proposed uses should not increase flood risk from run off. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Neutral impact.	
9. Waste	Development could give rise to construction and subsequent operation waste. Balanced against existing waste generation on site a minor negative impact is considered likely.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could give rise to construction and subsequent operation energy demand/use. Balanced against existing energy use on site, a minor negative impact is considered likely.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development could increase trips. The net line runs close to the site, however, tram stops are not very accessible currently. Bus services are in walking distance from the site, but hostile environment.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Ring Road major scheme underway and potential for improved pedestrian and cycle routes to existing along the River Leen.

SA Objectives	PA22 (LA76 DS14) Western Boulevard for Residential (C3) and employment (B1 and B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Employment a potential use. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate positive outcome was anticipated for the Landscape & Townscape objective, alongside more minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime, Environment Biodiversity & GI, and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA23 (LA3 DS10) Radford Road - Former Basford Gasworks for Employment (B1, B2, B8), residential (C3, significant proportion to be family housing). Supplementary uses could include A1, A2, A3, and D2.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide housing	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	No heritage assets likely to be affected. Listed buildings to north separated by the Ring Road. Conservation Area close to the site, but limited perceived impact.	
4. Crime	Could design out crime through increased overlooking	
5. Social	Mix of uses proposed on the site including assembly and leisure.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Potential improvement along river corridor. Dependant on form of development and provision of biodiversity features.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Brownfield site which is very prominent in the streetscene from Radford Road and Western Boulevard that is not currently making positive contribution to townscape. Site has watercourse running to west of the site. Development Principles should ensure new open space is created and improved along the watercourse. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the prominent nature of the site.	

SA Objectives	PA23 (LA3 DS10) Radford Road - Former Basford Gasworks for Employment (B1, B2, B8), residential (C3, significant proportion to be family housing). Supplementary uses could include A1, A2, A3, and D2.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is currently hard surfaced so proposed uses should not increase flood risk from run off. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Neutral impact.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	The site is mostly cleared. Development could give rise to additional waste from construction and subsequent use.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	The site is mostly cleared. Development could give rise to additional energy demand/use from construction and subsequent use. The buildings likely to be more energy efficient.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development of the site could generate more trips. Site is within walking distance of tram stop. Bus services are reasonably frequent and close to the site. Overall neutral impact.	
12. Employment	Development could increase number of jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA23 (LA3 DS10) Radford Road - Former Basford Gasworks for Employment (B1, B2, B8), residential (C3, significant proportion to be family housing). Supplementary uses could include A1, A2, A3, and D2.	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive outcomes were identified for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives. A moderate positive impact was also identified for the Employment objective, with further minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Social, and Environment Biodiversity & GI objectives. Moderate negative impacts were expected against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with a further more minor negative outcome expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA24 (LA49 DS23) College Way - Melbury School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with provision of on site open space.

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA24 (LA49 DS23) College Way - Melbury School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with provision of on site open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Could provide housing on the site.	
2. Health	Open space could be lost, but not publicly accessible. Balanced against housing being recognised as key determinant of health. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site. Overall positive impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Potential for harm to biodiversity/GI but dependant on form of development and provision of biodiversity features.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA24 (LA49 DS23) College Way - Melbury School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with provision of on site open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>The site was assessed as part of the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment and classified as falling within the Magnesian Limestone Ridge Regional Character Area, and specifically the ML15 Strelley Plateau (see map showing extent of zone). However, the site is former school playing fields and is surrounded by residential development as such could have negligible impact on the landscape element of the objective.</p> <p>Site is not publically accessible and does not form a significantly visual feature in the area with limited public views. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have a neutral impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Currently grassed site and developing could result in more runoff. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA24 (LA49 DS23) College Way - Melbury School Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with provision of on site open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could result in increased energy usage	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site has poor public transport accessibility in relation to other sites. Likely to result in high number of car journeys.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Proposed residential and open space uses could bring moderate to major positive outcomes for the Housing objective as well as a minor positive impact for the Health objective. A moderate negative impact was identified against the Transport objective, as well as further minor negative impacts against the Environment Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA25 (LA24 DS22) Chingford Road Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA25 (LA24 DS22) Chingford Road Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Potential use could provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	<p>Open space could be lost, but not publicly accessible. Balanced against housing being recognised as key determinant of health.</p> <p>Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site. Close to Bilborough Park and Harvey Haddon sport facilities.</p>	
3. Heritage	Site is adjacent is adjacent to a Grade II* listed church of St Martin and two other listed buildings, and an archaeological constraints area. The development principles for the proposed development seek to preserve and enhance heritage assets	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could take place on grassed land which was formerly school playing fields.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA25 (LA24 DS22) Chingford Road Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>The site is surrounded by residential properties with limited public viewpoints. The site is also not publically accessible.</p> <p>The Development Principles should ensure new public open space is created within the site and could include a buffer to the heritage assets. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have a neutral impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Majority of site is currently undeveloped so has greenfield run off rates. Built form has potential to increase run off without appropriate mitigation. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA25 (LA24 DS22) Chingford Road Playing Field for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	New residential development would be likely to increase the on-going energy demand/use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site has reasonable public transport accessibility via Strelley Road, but still likely to result in significant number of car journeys. A moderate negative impact on the objective is considered likely, given the scale of proposed development here.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring major positive impacts for the Housing objective as well as a minor positive outcome for the Health objective. The waste objective was considered likely to receive a moderate to major negative impact alongside moderate negative impacts against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Energy & Climate Change, and Transport objectives, as well as a minor negative outcome for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA26 (LA28 DS27) Denewood Crescent - Denewood Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with potential for an element of specialist housing to meet the needs of the elderly.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant new housing is a proposed use	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Revised boundary removes playing fields from the site.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negative impact through loss of training centre which may have some public use.	Promotion of social capital generally through the Development Management process and the full range of Local Plan policies.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. The site is currently used as a training centre. The building itself is not prominent in the streetscene and is of little architectural quality. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale likely to have a minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Brownfield site at present so no increase in run off likely. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	

SA Objectives	PA26 (LA28 DS27) Denewood Crescent - Denewood Centre for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) with potential for an element of specialist housing to meet the needs of the elderly.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste but this is balanced against the existing waste generated on the site, so minor negative impact is anticipated.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	The proposed development is likely to give rise to a more intensive use compared to the existing operation. New buildings could be more efficient.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Reasonably well connected to public transport. Existing use generates trips which may offset trip generation from the new uses.	
12. Employment	Could result in loss of employment in existing facility. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. On balance a minor negative impact is anticipated.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring a major positive impact on the Housing objective, as well as minor positive outcomes for the Health and Landscape & Townscape objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted against the Social, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA27 (LA77 DS91) Wilkinson Street - Former PZ Cussons for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1, B2) and open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant new housing could be delivered	
2. Health	Contaminated site could be improved. Open space could be delivered on site – health benefits from new housing. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Chimney feature retained on site, potential to enhance its setting. Listed building and conservation area in the vicinity but separated by existing uses/buildings likely resulting in minor positive impact.	
4. Crime	Potential to improve boundary treatments generally and provide active frontages and resulting natural surveillance of the area.	
5. Social	Mix of employment, housing and open space to be created which should have some positive social benefits.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Opportunities to provide enhancement to Local Wildlife Sites and green infrastructure.	

SA Objectives	PA27 (LA77 DS91) Wilkinson Street - Former PZ Cussons for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1, B2) and open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Cleared derelict site with remains of building material on site. Has large frontage to Wilkinson Street and is close to Star Buildings Conversation Area making the site very prominent within the streetscene. Development Principles should ensure new and improved walking and cycling links should be provided and the existing chimney on the site retained. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale likely to have moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the prominence of the site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Development could provide significant opportunities to mitigate flood risk on this site and downstream.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	
9. Waste	<p>The proposed use could introduce net increase in domestic and commercial waste generation on site.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA27 (LA77 DS91) Wilkinson Street - Former PZ Cussons for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1, B2) and open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	A cleared site. New development would result in increased energy demand/use. New energy efficient buildings are likely.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is highly sustainable being accessible to tram and bus services. Many local services in the vicinity of the site. Opportunities for new and improved pedestrian and cycle routes running through the site.	
12. Employment	The site is no longer in employment use and some potential for new employment use as part of proposed uses. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal for residential use is considered likely to have a major positive impact on the housing objective and moderate to major positive impacts on the Landscape & Townscape, and Transport objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were also predicted for the Health and Natural Resources and Employment objectives. Minor positives for Heritage, Crime, Social, and Environment objectives were also identified. A moderate to major negative outcome was predicted against the Waste objective and Moderate negative impact against Energy. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA28 (LA44 DS38) Ransom Road - Hine Hall for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing including provision of affordable and accessible housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing could be provided on site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Site is within a Conservation area. Additional development on this site could have a negative impact if design of development is not sensitive to setting.	Mitigation through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
4. Crime	Negligible impact. The site is currently securely gated.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Could have significant effects – site currently hosts groups of Trees under preservation orders and landscaped grounds.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is within conservation area and building has heritage interest. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still have negative impact on townscape given the heritage interest of the site.	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA28 (LA44 DS38) Ransom Road - Hine Hall for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing including provision of affordable and accessible housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Proposed development could be placed on existing green areas introducing non permeable areas. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Increase in buildings could increase energy use. Site does have the potential to connect to the existing district heating system network however given the scale of the additional housing on the site, this may not be financially viable. Overall minor negative.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is gated and not well accessed. Most trips likely to be made by private car use	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA28 (LA44 DS38) Ransom Road - Hine Hall for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing including provision of affordable and accessible housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective as well as a more minor positive impact for the Health objective. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted for Environment, Biodiversity and GI objective with moderate negative impacts also identified against the Heritage and Transport objectives. Less significant negative impacts were predicted against the Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA29 (LA9 DS92) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Land Adjacent to Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential use (C3, predominantly family housing).

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA29 (LA9 DS92) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Land Adjacent to Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential use (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in new housing development	
2. Health	Development could result in new open space provision. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could result in design improvements improving local security.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development offers opportunity to improve/enhancements of biodiversity features as part of redevelopment	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently mixture of buildings forming small industrial units of little or no architectural quality which are prominent within the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site in flood area. Existing site is largely hard surfaced. Flood issues could be addressed through development. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	
9. Waste	Introduction of household waste. Removal of existing waste production on site. Overall neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA29 (LA9 DS92) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Land Adjacent to Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential use (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development may be more energy efficient than current use/buildings. Neutral impact on this objective considered likely.	
11. Transport	Site is in sustainable location close to local centre. Development likely to be neutral in terms of trip generation.	
12. Employment	Loss of employment land through redevelopment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, as well as more minor positive outcomes for the Housing, Health, Crime, Environment and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor negative impact against the Employment objective was also identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA30 (LA8 DS28) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in new housing development	
2. Health	Development could result in new open space provision. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact. Part of the site is within an archaeological constraints area.	
4. Crime	Development could result in design improvements given the nature of the current site including redundant buildings.	
5. Social	Mix of employment, housing and open space to be created which should have some positive social benefits.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development offers opportunity to improve/enhancements of biodiversity features as part of redevelopment.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is currently mixture of buildings forming small industrial units of little or no architectural quality which are prominent within the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site in flood area. Existing site is largely hard surfaced. Flood issues could be addressed through development. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address flood issues wherever possible, via Development Management process/ policies and policies of the Core Strategy.

SA Objectives	PA30 (LA8 DS28) Bobbers Mill Bridge - Bobbers Mill Industrial Estate for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing), employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Introduction of domestic as well as commercial waste through proposed uses, which are likely to be more intensive than existing, resulting in a negative impact on this objective.	Mitigation through provision of on-site waste management/storage facilities, via Development Management process/ policies and policies of the Core Strategy.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development could result in energy demand although there is current energy use from the site, it is likely the amount of use could be a net increase.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is in sustainable location close to local centre. Development likely to be neutral in terms of trip generation.	
12. Employment	Some existing employment land could be lost, but development principles allows for some replacements with higher quality. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring a moderate to major positive housing benefit, as well as a moderate positive outcome on Landscape & Townscape. Other minor positive benefits were predicted for the Health, Crime, Social, and Environment objectives. A moderate negative outcome for the Natural Resources objective was predicted as well as minor negative outcomes against the Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA31 (LA2 DS31) Ascot Road – Speedo for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA31 (LA2 DS31) Ascot Road – Speedo for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Mixed use likely to include new housing	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently cleared and reasonably prominent within the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	
9. Waste	The site is cleared. Proposed uses likely to result in negative impact on this objective.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA31 (LA2 DS31) Ascot Road – Speedo for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Proposed uses likely to result in negative impact on this objective. New development could be designed to be more energy efficient than previous buildings on site, but site is currently cleared.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is in sustainable location close to local centre. Development likely to be neutral in terms of trip generation.	
12. Employment	Cleared site therefore negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a minor positive impact for the Health objective. Moderate negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy objectives were also predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA32 (LA5 DS30) Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op Dairy for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA32 (LA5 DS30) Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op Dairy for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Positive impact based on scale of site and likely new residential build.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Possible open space to be provided through development.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	New design may increase natural surveillance and boundary enclosure treatments.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	There are a number of TPOs on and adjacent to the site and the Robins Wood Local Wildlife Site. Landscaping, new open space linked to existing features, leading to bio/GI enhancement opportunities.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently mixture of buildings forming variety of industrial units of little or no architectural quality and cleared site and is prominent within the streetscene from Beechdale Road. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA32 (LA5 DS30) Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op Dairy for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The site is not in the flood zone and is on previously developed land. Neutral impact. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	
9. Waste	There are existing waste generating uses, but redevelopment could result in net increase in waste overall.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Proposed development likely to result in increased energy demand/use, though buildings likely to be more energy efficient.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site is not particularly well placed for public transport. Likely increased trip generation as a result of proposal.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Not all in active use, but acknowledged that there could be a loss of some employment land. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA32 (LA5 DS30) Beechdale Road - South of Former Co-op Dairy for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact for the Housing objective was identified, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Other more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime and Environment objectives were predicted. Minor negative impacts against the Waste, Energy Transport and Employment objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA33 (LA23 DS29) Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA33 (LA23 DS29) Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant level of housing development proposed	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Likely to involve net increase in publically accessible open space.	
3. Heritage	Listed building on site, which is not open to the general public. Development provides opportunity to open up access to public. Recent planning approval on this site requires retention of listed building.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Existing green spaces to be retained. Neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Low rise large institutional/Government buildings which are not currently prominent in the streetscene. There is one listed building on the site. Development Principles should ensure retention and enhancements to the setting of the listed building. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in minor positive impact on townscape.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA33 (LA23 DS29) Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site not in flood risk area. New residential development could improve run off rates through introduction of permeable back gardens, as well as open spaces SUDS, landscaping. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	
9. Waste	Likely to result in no net increase in waste generation given previous use on the site.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Existing buildings of poor quality. Energy efficient new buildings. Given the scale of new development this brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design eg small scale community energy generation.	
11. Transport	The site is reasonably well connected for public transport and a national cycle route is in close proximity to the site. Given scale of proposed development likely to increase trip generation overall, although the existing use generated significant transport movements.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Loss of employment land. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA33 (LA23 DS29) Chalfont Drive - Former Government Buildings for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Proposed residential use could bring very important positive impacts for the Housing objective. A moderate positive outcome for Health, and further minor positive impacts for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Energy were also identified. A moderate to Major negative outcome against the Employment objective was predicted, alongside a minor negative effect against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA34 (LA4 DS90) Beechdale Road - Beechdale Baths and Ambulance Service HQ for Convenience retail store (A1), residential.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA34 (LA4 DS90) Beechdale Road - Beechdale Baths and Ambulance Service HQ for Convenience retail store (A1), residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide new housing on this site.	
2. Health	Loss of existing sporting facility is being replaced at Harvey Haddon. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Neutral impact overall.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	There could be a loss of sport facilities on the site as part of any redevelopment; however this is balanced against new and enhanced facilities in the area.	
6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently formed by a large swimming pool and smaller office buildings to the rear. The buildings are all of limited architectural interest and the swimming pool is particularly prominent within the streetscene from Western Boulevard. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	

SA Objectives	PA34 (LA4 DS90) Beechdale Road - Beechdale Baths and Ambulance Service HQ for Convenience retail store (A1), residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	The proposed uses could result in net increase in waste production on site through construction and operation.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development proposed likely to be more intensive than existing use, but balanced against buildings which are likely to be more energy efficient than those on the site presently	
11. Transport	The site is in a sustainable location but could generate net additional car borne journeys.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Retail development could be likely to provide net increase in jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impacts were identified for Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a minor positive outcome for the Employment objective. A moderately negative impact on the Transport objective was predicted as well as a more minor negative effect on the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA35 (LA78 DS56) Woodyard Lane – Siemens for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and community facilities (D1) and open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant level of housing development proposed	
2. Health	Loss of some open space balanced by opening up remainder to public access. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Proposed use includes community facilities	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Approximately half the site is currently open space although some could be retained as part of the redevelopment; The overall impact could be negative. There are also TPOs on the western edge and elsewhere in the vicinity. Half of the site is brownfield. Development principles set out the need to retain TPOs, and provide a significant amount of open space on the site.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by a large area of grassed field to the rear of low rise employment buildings. The site is reasonably well screened, although the entrance is industrial in nature. Development Principles should ensure the retention of part of the grassed area as public open space and the trees along the western edge of the site. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in minor positive impact on townscape.	

SA Objectives	PA35 (LA78 DS56) Woodyard Lane – Siemens for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and community facilities (D1) and open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Developing part of the green field element but Sustainable Drainage Systems could be incorporated across the site therefore impact neutral.	.
9. Waste	Development could be likely increase intensity of uses and so more waste generated.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Proposed use more intensive than existing. Energy consumption could increase. New buildings likely to be more energy efficient.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is not well accessed by sustainable travel modes and therefore is likely to have a high dependency on cars. More intensive use likely, although existing use does generate significant vehicular movements.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Development could result in loss of employment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA35 (LA78 DS56) Woodyard Lane – Siemens for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and community facilities (D1) and open space.	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal for residential and community facility uses on this site were considered likely to result in major positives to the Housing objective, and moderate positive outcomes for the Health and Social objectives. A minor positive outcome was also predicted for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate negative impacts against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives were predicted, alongside minor negative effects for the Environment and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA36 (LA79 DS54) Russell Drive - Radford Bridge Allotments for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) including open space and re-provision of allotments.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	Planning permission has now been given. Development could result in loss of allotment area but an increase in the total number. Management agreement may lead to fewer vacant allotments. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. There could also be new publically accessible open space on the site.	
3. Heritage	The adjacent Martin's pond is within an archaeological constraints area. Negligible impact likely.	
4. Crime	Development could offer opportunities to secure boundaries/create natural surveillance of area.	
5. Social	Planning permission provides for enhanced access to Martin's pond and net increase in the number of allotments.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Close to Martin's Pond LNR (also a Site important for Nature Conservation). Vacant allotments which support biodiversity could be lost.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies. The approved scheme should result in replacement allotments.

SA Objectives	PA36 (LA79 DS54) Russell Drive - Radford Bridge Allotments for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) including open space and re-provision of allotments.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently private allotments, some of which are underused with no public access. Reasonable boundary treatment along Russell Road including mature hedges and trees. Redevelopment of the site could see the loss of some allotments. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still result in neutral impact on townscape given the lack of street frontage and limited public views into the site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site not in an area of flooding. Site is currently undeveloped and development could result in increased hard standing. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could result in net increase waste generated.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA36 (LA79 DS54) Russell Drive - Radford Bridge Allotments for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) including open space and re-provision of allotments.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	There could be a net increase in energy consumption.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site has a reasonable high frequency bus service (Ilkeston to Nottingham) running close to the site. However given the proposed use it is still likely to result in a high dependency on cars and net increase in journeys compared to current use.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The uses proposed at the allotment site were considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Housing objective, as well as more minor positives for the Health, Crime and Social objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were suggested for the Waste and Energy objectives, as well as moderate negative impacts on the Environment, Natural Resources and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA37 (LA57 DS52) Robin Hood Chase for Residential (C3, to include elderly and family housing provision) and a community facility/centre (D1).

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA37 (LA57 DS52) Robin Hood Chase for Residential (C3, to include elderly and family housing provision) and a community facility/centre (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing could be provided.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	No impact on heritage assets. Development likely to enhance adjacent Robin Hood Chase walkway	
4. Crime	Opportunities for reducing crime through improved poor layout and design.	
5. Social	The mix of uses proposed is likely to result in a positive impact for this objective.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Potential to enhance to green corridor. Minor positive.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Number of low rise retail buildings on the site of poor architectural value. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape and may enhance the streetscene and the setting of the non-designated heritage asset of Robin Hood Chase.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	

SA Objectives	PA37 (LA57 DS52) Robin Hood Chase for Residential (C3, to include elderly and family housing provision) and a community facility/centre (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Intensification of uses beyond the existing use on the site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Intensification of use on site. Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings also likely to be more energy efficient. Neutral impact likely.	
11. Transport	Site is in a highly sustainable location close to City centre and local facilities including retail, health and other community uses.	
12. Employment	Minor job losses from existing uses although these could have been offset by new development just to the south east of the site. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The regeneration of Robin Hood Chase with residential development and community facility was considered likely to result in minor positive impacts for the Housing and moderate Landscape/Townscape objectives. Minor positive impacts were expected for the Health, Crime, Social, Environment and Transport objectives. A minor negative effect on Waste was predicted. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA38 (LA21 DS49) Carlton Road - Former Castle College for Residential (C3), employment (B1), community and education (D1).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA38 (LA21 DS49) Carlton Road - Former Castle College for Residential (C3), employment (B1), community and education (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New residential development as part of mix of uses on the site	
2. Health	Although housing recognised as key determinant of health given small scale of housing provision only negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	A vacant site which is subject to some fly tipping. Opportunities to design out crime as part of new development and increased surveillance.	
5. Social	Community and education uses are proposed as part of the mix use scheme which should have some positive impact on social objectives.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	No significant biodiversity/Green Infrastructure on site – development may provide opportunities for some green links. Not likely to be significant impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is derelict cleared site and prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape with particular focus on enhancement to the Carlton Road frontage.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is not at significant risk of flooding. Neutral impact given existing built footprint. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	

9. Waste	There could be a net increase in waste generation likely from mix of development proposed.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close to the existing district heating system network, connection possible especially given the size of the site. However, the site is currently cleared with no energy use therefore although new buildings should be more sustainable there could be a significant net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Community, education and employment may result in net increase in trip generation. However, site is in a highly sustainable location promoting modal shift.	
12. Employment	New employment proposed on site. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	New education facilities if provided may improve education outcomes.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal for the mix of uses at this site was considered likely to result in moderate positive impacts for the Social and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as minor positives for the Housing, Crime, Transport, Employment and Innovation objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were anticipated against the Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA39 (LA34 DS51) Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site and Co-op for Retail (supermarket A1) and residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

																	Very major/important positive
																	Major positive
																	Moderate to major positive
																	Moderate positive
																	Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall			
																	Minor negative
																	Moderate negative
																	Moderate to major negative
																	Major negative
																	Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA39 (LA34 DS51) Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site and Co-op for Retail (supermarket A1) and residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New residential development as part of mix of uses on the site	
2. Health	Although housing recognised as key determinant of health given small scale of housing provision only negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Opportunities to design out crime as part of new development.	
5. Social	Existing site is derelict. Retail element should enhance social objectives.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	No significant biodiversity/Green Infrastructure on site – development may provide opportunities for some green links. Not likely to be significant impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is made up of a partially derelict cleared site and a derelict building both of which are prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is not at significant risk of flooding. Neutral impact given existing site. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	

SA Objectives	PA39 (LA34 DS51) Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site and Co-op for Retail (supermarket A1) and residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	No current active uses on site, therefore there could be a net increase in waste generation likely from mix of development proposed.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	The site is currently partially cleared with the remaining building unused. Redevelopment of the site could result in significant increase in energy use. However, given the size of the site, there is the potential to connect to the District heating system network. Minor negative impact overall.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Although in a sustainable location, the retail element could be a significant trip generator.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	New employment generated as a result of retail on site. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA39 (LA34 DS51) Carlton Road - Former Albany Works Site and Co-op for Retail (supermarket A1) and residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposal for the mix of uses at this site was considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective and moderate positive impact on the Employment objective. More minor positive effects were expected for the Housing, Crime, Social and Environment objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Transport objectives, as well as a minor negative effect against the Energy objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA40 (DS107) Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station for Residential (C3).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA40 (DS107) Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station for Residential (C3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Some housing on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health but given the number of homes only negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development offers opportunities to increase activity and natural surveillance of area	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Redevelopment of this brownfield site could see some minor environmental benefits.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character. A small part of the site is within the Green Belt although given the character of the site, development would not have a negative impact on the open character. The Green Belt boundary is also proposed to be amended in this location removing the entire site from the Green Belt.</p> <p>Site is a former petrol station which has been cleared but is left derelict and prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA40 (DS107) Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station for Residential (C3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The site is within an area of high flood risk. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Cleared site. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development on vacant site would result in additional energy demand/use. New dwellings would be of sustainable design.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is close to reasonable bus services and there is a cycle path adjacent to the site. Given the number of homes, there should not be a significant amount of car journeys generated.	
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA40 (DS107) Daleside Road - Former Colwick Service Station for Residential (C3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderately positive impact was expected for the Landscape/Townscape objective, with further minor positive impacts for the Housing, Crime and Environment objectives. Minor negative effects were anticipated against the Natural Resources, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA41 (LA33 DS34) Alfreton Road - Forest Mill for Retail (A1) (as component of mixed use scheme), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), office (B1), non-residential institution (D1).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA41 (LA33 DS34) Alfreton Road - Forest Mill for Retail (A1) (as component of mixed use scheme), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), office (B1), non-residential institution (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	A mix of housing should be provided.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Development principles does allow for community uses which could include health facilities.	
3. Heritage	Prominent site within conservation area. Given that there are derelict buildings on site, potential to enhance setting of the Conservation Area.	
4. Crime	Could improve crime objective. Site currently underused and derelict.	
5. Social	Potential for mix of uses on the site which could enhance the social objectives.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by a partially cleared site and a large former office building of low quality design, both of which are prominent in the streetscene. It also lies within Alfreton Road Conservation Area. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate positive impact on townscape given the prominent nature of the site within the district centre and the potential to improve the setting to the Conservation Area.	

SA Objectives	PA41 (LA33 DS34) Alfreton Road - Forest Mill for Retail (A1) (as component of mixed use scheme), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), office (B1), non-residential institution (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. No fluvial flooding and currently mostly cleared site. Given previous use, neutral impact.	
9. Waste	Development could give rise to net increase in operation and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New buildings could be more efficient but site could be more intensively used.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is on Alfreton Road which has high frequency public transport services and is close to shops and employment.	
12. Employment	Site is mostly vacant with limited employment. Mix of uses proposed which could include small amount of office space and jobs created in retail. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA41 (LA33 DS34) Alfreton Road - Forest Mill for Retail (A1) (as component of mixed use scheme), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), office (B1), non-residential institution (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A major positive impact has been identified for the Housing objective. Moderate positive impacts were also anticipated for the Heritage and Landscape/Townscape objectives. More minor positive effects were expected for the Health, Crime, Social, Natural Resources, Transport and Employment objectives. Moderately negative outcomes for the Waste and Energy objectives were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA42 (LA55 DS36) Ilkeston Road - Radford Mill for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Potential for community facilities (D1) and/or employment (B1) uses.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
		?													Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
		?													Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA42 (LA55 DS36) Ilkeston Road - Radford Mill for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Potential for community facilities (D1) and/or employment (B1) uses.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	No designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site. Opportunities to consider retention of southern mill to be explored. Unknown impact. If building is lost it could have a negative impact, if retained, it could result in positive impact from opportunities arising from development to repair and improved its setting	Mitigation for any negative impact through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
4. Crime	Current site prone to vandalism. Design of new uses could offer opportunities to improve security.	
5. Social	Potential positive impact through provision of community facilities if provided – no facilities there at present	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Currently no green space on site, development could provide minor contributions to GI. Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by an old mill, new industrial sheds to the Ilkeston Road frontage and part of the site currently being redeveloped for apartments. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape given the prominent nature of the site and the poor quality of the buildings fronting Ilkeston Road.	

SA Objectives	PA42 (LA55 DS36) Ilkeston Road - Radford Mill for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing). Potential for community facilities (D1) and/or employment (B1) uses.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	New development could result in better drainage of site / SuDS. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	
9. Waste	Site is currently in use therefore may not be a significant net increase in waste produced. Overall neutral impact.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is currently in use therefore may not be a significant net increase in energy demand/use. Overall neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Site is on Ilkeston Road, well accessed by high frequency bus services. Current trip generating development onsite. Redevelopment could result in modal shift.	
12. Employment	Development could result in loss of employment space however could increase quality and job density. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive effect was predicted for the Housing objective, with further moderate positive impacts identified for the Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Health, Crime, Social and Natural Resources objectives. The impact on Heritage was considered to be unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA43 (LA59 DS94) Salisbury Street for Residential (primarily C3) and small scale retail (A1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
																		? = unknown impact
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA43 (LA59 DS94) Salisbury Street for Residential (primarily C3) and small scale retail (A1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide new housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health but given scale only negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Cleared site. New use could increase casual surveillance of surrounding uses.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is not currently open space. Potential to establish green areas through development	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Cleared site and prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the prominent nature of the site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Redevelopment could improve contaminated land. Small part of the site at risk of flooding. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA43 (LA59 DS94) Salisbury Street for Residential (primarily C3) and small scale retail (A1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Site is likely to be more intensively used and development could give rise to operational and construction waste, therefore negative impact.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is likely to be more intensively used.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site is in vicinity of public transport on Ilkeston Road and Derby Road, both with high frequency bus services. Vehicle movements could increase given current use, however development offers opportunities for modal shift through public transport, walking and cycling.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive effect was anticipated for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted for the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA44 (LA60 DS37) Derby Road - Sandfield Centre for Residential (C3) suitable for both private rented accommodation and owner occupation, with an element of family housing. Potential scope for small scale commercial uses (A1 retail and A3 café) along with employment (B1a) and community facilities (D1).

																	Very major/important positive
																	Major positive
																	Moderate to major positive
																	Moderate positive
																	Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall			
																	Minor negative
																	Moderate negative
																	Moderate to major negative
																	Major negative
																	Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA44 (LA60 DS37) Derby Road - Sandfield Centre for Residential (C3) suitable for both private rented accommodation and owner occupation, with an element of family housing. Potential scope for small scale commercial uses (A1 retail and A3 café) along with employment (B1a) and community facilities (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Site is currently underused; redevelopment could result in increased surveillance.	
5. Social	If community uses are provided on site, potential improvement to social objective. Unknown impact in absence of certainty regarding ultimate uses on site	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Borders local wildlife site. Site is mainly built up but through development could provide incidental green space. Neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by mixture of former school buildings most currently used as offices. The site is prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site does not currently flood and is developed. Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA44 (LA60 DS37) Derby Road - Sandfield Centre for Residential (C3) suitable for both private rented accommodation and owner occupation, with an element of family housing. Potential scope for small scale commercial uses (A1 retail and A3 café) along with employment (B1a) and community facilities (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Change of use could increase waste. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Proposed use likely to result in more energy consumption as site likely to be more intensively used.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is on located on Linton Boulevard and Derby Road, and has excellent public transport provision. Development likely to result in increase in car borne trips from residential development given that the site is currently underused. Proximity to City Centre offers opportunities for walking, cycling and modal shift but overall negative impact.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Existing employment premises could be lost but this is only minimal. Negligible impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA44 (LA60 DS37) Derby Road - Sandfield Centre for Residential (C3) suitable for both private rented accommodation and owner occupation, with an element of family housing. Potential scope for small scale commercial uses (A1 retail and A3 café) along with employment (B1a) and community facilities (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective, with further minor positive impacts anticipated for the health, crime and Landscape/Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives and a minor negative impact against the Transport objective. The impact on the Social objective was unknown. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA45 (DS110) Prospect Place for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA45 (DS110) Prospect Place for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Cleared fenced off site. Could improve surveillance through development.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a demolished cleared site which is prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term but negligible impact overall	
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA45 (DS110) Prospect Place for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development of cleared site resulting in increased energy demand/use	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Public transport is very assessable with high frequency services. But given uses, increase in car borne trips likely as it is currently cleared.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective was predicted, alongside a moderately positive impact for the Housing objective. Other minor positive impacts were predicted for the Health and Crime objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, together with a minor negative effect on the Transport objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA46 (DS80/LA29) Derby Road - Former Hillside Club for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA46 (DS80/LA29) Derby Road - Former Hillside Club for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant new housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Potential for improvement to surveillance boundaries.	
5. Social	Private social club no longer in use therefore negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of green space, habitat and potential impact on neighbouring biodiversity and TPOs on site. However, opportunities to open up the culverted Leen to create continuous river corridor could have positive impacts.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by a former social club and part of the land is currently hard surfaced and used for car parking. Development Principles could result in improvements by opening up the culverted River Leen. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Part of the site is in Flood zone and at risk of flooding. Opportunities to open up culverted watercourse to be explored.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA46 (DS80/LA29) Derby Road - Former Hillside Club for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Energy use likely to increase through redevelopment of the site.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is in an accessible location with good public transport links and on cycle route (National cycle route) however redevelopment of the site could lead to more car borne journeys being created.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impact were identified for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with other minor positive impacts predicted for the Health and Crime objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Environment & Biodiversity, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

Objectives	PA47 Abbey Street/Leen Gate for Employment (principally hospital/health related B1) and facilities which support the operation of the QMC. Auxiliary residential (C3) and hotel (C1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Small level of housing proposed.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health but given the small number of houses proposed a negligible impact likely.	
3. Heritage	Site is adjacent to a registered historic park and gardens, opposite ancient monument and adjacent to a Grade 2 Listed Building. Part of the site is within an area of archaeological interest. Site is currently of limited value in terms of its townscape quality. Redevelopment offers opportunity to enhance setting of heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Designing out crime opportunities with new development.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could lead to improvements to environment/Biodiversity/Green Infrastructure conditions	

Objectives	PA47 Abbey Street/Leen Gate for Employment (principally hospital/health related B1) and facilities which support the operation of the QMC. Auxiliary residential (C3) and hotel (C1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a mixture of uses and buildings mostly of low architectural quality and close to buildings of heritage interest. The site is prominent in the streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape given that the Development Principles should result in a scheme of high innovative quality design. Site has the potential to use innovative design and good urban design principles.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Site is in a flood risk area. Redevelopment of the site may reduce flood risk through sustainable drainage.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Net increase in waste likely. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

Objectives	PA47 Abbey Street/Leen Gate for Employment (principally hospital/health related B1) and facilities which support the operation of the QMC. Auxiliary residential (C3) and hotel (C1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is part of an Enterprise Zone. Innovative approaches to design and energy very likely on the site. Replacement buildings are likely to be more energy efficient.	
11. Transport	Degree of replacement trips compared to current uses on site. Site is in a sustainable location with excellent bus services, very close to NET tram stop and national cycle route. Local services also close to the site.	
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Although some loss of employment uses on site, could result in increase in quality and diversity of jobs.	
13. Innovation	Site is enterprise zone, specialist medical cluster. High tech jobs and training expected which could aid graduate retention. Employment generated at this site likely to have positive innovation benefits.	
14. Economic Structure	Diversity of jobs likely to be increased by proposed use, create high tech cluster and meets current business demands.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive outcomes were predicted for the Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives with further moderate positive outcomes predicted for the Transport and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Housing, Heritage, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and GI objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA48 (DS111) Queens Drive - Land adjacent to the Portal for Office (B1), Motor Showroom (sui generis), ancillary retail (A1) as part of a comprehensive development.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Existing brownfield site. Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is cleared and very prominent on the Southern Gateway to the city. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the prominent nature of the site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. The site is within an area of high flood risk.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA48 (DS111) Queens Drive - Land adjacent to the Portal for Office (B1), Motor Showroom (sui generis), ancillary retail (A1) as part of a comprehensive development.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could give rise to net increase in operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New uses on this cleared site would result in increased energy demand/use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Tram phase 2 runs near site. Located on cycle network and good bus services also close to the site. Car traffic would be generated due to proposed retail use, but modal shift possible due to highly sustainable location and transport options.	
12. Employment	Employment generated by the mix of uses.	
13. Innovation	Office development proposed on the site could benefit from proximity to Portal (high-speed broadband exchange)	
14. Economic Structure	Neutral impact	

SA Objectives	PA48 (DS111) Queens Drive - Land adjacent to the Portal for Office (B1), Motor Showroom (sui generis), ancillary retail (A1) as part of a comprehensive development.	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact for the Landscape/Townscape objective was identified, as well as a moderate positive impact for Employment. Minor positive effects were also anticipated for the Transport and Innovation objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted against the waste and Energy objectives, as well as a minor negative effect on the Natural Resources objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA49 (DS61/LA51) NG2 West - Enterprise Way for Employment (B1a/b).

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA49 (DS61/LA51) NG2 West - Enterprise Way for Employment (B1a/b).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could occupy a currently vacant site and could provide surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Local Wildlife Site borders the site to the south west and a further LWS is to the north on the other side of the railway line. Development unlikely to have an impact on these LWSs. Development Principles set out the need for landscaping to the redeveloped site adjoining the LWS.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is cleared within a new employment area and is one of two remaining parcels to be built out. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in minor impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Site is located in an area of high flood risk. Site could potentially be contaminated. SuDS may be difficult if contamination present.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA49 (DS61/LA51) NG2 West - Enterprise Way for Employment (B1a/b).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	A cleared site. Development would increase intensity of uses. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	A cleared site. More energy usage likely to result from more intensive development	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Tram phase 2 runs adjacent to site (Enterprise Way). On cycle network and good bus services also close to the site. Some car traffic could be generated but modal shift possible due to sustainable transport options.	
12. Employment	Development could provide modern employment opportunities in high profile location. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Could create high end / potentially graduate jobs due to proximity to similar businesses.	
14. Economic Structure	Could provide business clusters due to proximity to existing uses.	

SA Objectives	PA49 (DS61/LA51) NG2 West - Enterprise Way for Employment (B1a/b).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, and moderate positive impacts suggested for the Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Minor positive impacts were identified for the Crime and Environment Biodiversity & GI and Landscape/Townscape objectives. Moderate negative impacts were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA50 (DS60/LA50) NG2 South - Queens Drive for Employment (B1a/b).

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA50 (DS60/LA50) NG2 South - Queens Drive for Employment (B1a/b).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could occupy a currently vacant site and could provide surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Local Wildlife Site borders the site to the south. Development unlikely to have an impact on this LWS. Development Principles set out the need for landscaping to the redeveloped site adjoining the LWS. However group of TPOs along the southern boundary. Overall neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is within a new employment area and is one of two remaining parcels to be built out. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate impact on townscape given the prominence from Queens Drive.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. This site is located in an area of high flood risk. Site could potentially be contaminated. Sustainable Urban Drainage systems may be difficult if contamination present.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials, address contamination issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA50 (DS60/LA50) NG2 South - Queens Drive for Employment (B1a/b).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development likely to increase intensity of uses. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	More energy usage through more intensive development.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Tram phase 2 runs close to site. Good bus service. On cycle network. Some car traffic could be generated but modal shift possible due to sustainable transport options close to park and ride site.	
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Could create high end / potentially graduate jobs due to existing adjacent businesses	
14. Economic Structure	Could provide business clusters due to location in close proximity to other businesses.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, and moderate positive impacts suggested for the Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor positive impact was identified for the Crime objective, as well as a moderate positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate negative impacts were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA51 (DS62/LA56) Riverside Way for Residential (C3), offices/research & development/light industry (B1).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA51 (DS62/LA56) Riverside Way for Residential (C3), offices/research & development/light industry (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Residential could be provided on site	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Listed heritage assets in the area including Wilford Bridge toll house and embankment gateway. Redevelopment of site offers opportunities to enhance townscape which would serve to enhance setting of heritage assets	
4. Crime	Development could increase natural surveillance	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Redevelopment of brownfield site to similar intensity, impact neutral.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Mix of uses and buildings on the site including DIY store, office and bus garage.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape given the prominent location of the site adjacent to the river and main gateway route into the city.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Much of eastern part of the site and small part of the western part at flood risk. Redevelopment could incorporate SuDS and remediate site. Neutral impact as brownfield site.	

SA Objectives	PA51 (DS62/LA56) Riverside Way for Residential (C3), offices/research & development/light industry (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could be likely to increase intensity of uses. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	More energy usage through more intensive development	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	NET phase 2 and good bus services close to site. Development could add trips to the network.	
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Replacement employment premises could be higher quality potential for more and better jobs on site.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impacts are envisaged for the Housing, Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives, with minor positive impacts for Health, Heritage, Crime, and Employment objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA52 University Boulevard - Nottingham Science and Technology Park for Office/research and development (B1a/b) and auxiliary/compatible uses.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Registered Park located on opposite side of University Boulevard, although this is well separated from site by highway. Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Potential negative impact on green infrastructure, small part of site is within LWS which lies to the south east of the site.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is within a science park and is the remaining parcel of land to be built out. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in minor to moderate impact on townscape given the prominence from University Boulevard and also the opportunity to use innovative design as used elsewhere on the science park	

SA Objectives	PA52 University Boulevard - Nottingham Science and Technology Park for Office/research and development (B1a/b) and auxiliary/compatible uses.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. The site is within an area of medium flood risk.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Net increase in waste generation on site from proposed use as currently not creating any. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Net increase in energy consumption resulting from proposed use. Site is in an enterprise zone. New buildings likely to be highly sustainable.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site close to tram bus and cycle routes – but new journeys generated. Overall minor positive impact.	
12. Employment	New Jobs created. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Nature of jobs likely to boost innovation	
14. Economic Structure	New jobs, and their nature are likely to support the economic structure	

SA Objectives	PA52 University Boulevard - Nottingham Science and Technology Park for Office/research and development (B1a/b) and auxiliary/compatible uses.	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were predicted for the Employment, Innovation and Economic Structures objectives. A moderate positive impact for Landscape/Townscape and a minor positive impact for the Transport objective. Moderate negatives were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with minor negative impacts for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA53 (DS97/LA30) Electric Avenue for Office/research & development /light industrial (B1).

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA53 (DS97/LA30) Electric Avenue for Office/research & development /light industrial (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Listed buildings and conservation area located on opposite side of River Trent in Wilford. Impact on these heritage assets from development of the site likely to be of negligible impact given the nature/scale of the proposed development and the degree of distance/separation provided by Queens Drive and the river.	
4. Crime	Opportunities to provide secure environment through design and layout	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of existing, but compensated by replacement landscaping in redevelopment of the site. Neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is within employment area and is formed by a vacant piece of land currently partially landscaped with some tree/bush coverage.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in neutral impact on townscape given prominence of the site from Queens Drive weighed up against the loss of the landscaping.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA53 (DS97/LA30) Electric Avenue for Office/research & development /light industrial (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. The site is within an area of medium flood risk and new build could result in non-permeable surfaces to the detriment of drainage.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Increased commercial waste could result from the proposed uses. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New demand for energy use could be created by the uses proposed	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	There is a high frequency bus route running adjacent to the site, park & ride close to the site and cycle route along river.	
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Jobs could be created through the uses proposed	
13. Innovation	Proposed uses including Research & Development	
14. Economic Structure	Proposed uses could benefit the economic structure.	

SA Objectives	PA53 (DS97/LA30) Electric Avenue for Office/research & development /light industrial (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective, with minor positive impacts for Crime, Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA54 (DS76/LA10) Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University.

(Note: this also forms an appraisal of RE6: The Boots Site)

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA54 (DS76/LA10) Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University. (Note: this also forms an appraisal of RE6: The Boots Site)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant level of housing proposed.	
2. Health	General health benefits associated with significant new housing development as housing recognised as key determinant of health. The development of the site could result in greater leisure access to canal corridor which could also bring health benefits.	
3. Heritage	Listed buildings (Grade 1 and 2) on site. Finding an alternative use of the listed buildings can be difficult. The development provides investment and opportunities to preserve and enhance the listed buildings. The proposal could enable better public access to listed buildings. Development principles for this allocation support proposals that will enhance heritage assets on the site.	
4. Crime	Secure site, new development could provide new opportunities for crime on a more accessible site. However, incorporation of designing out crime principles in the new layout could serve to make the area safer. Neutral impact.	
5. Social	New community to be created with housing and supporting facilities.	

SA Objectives	PA54 (DS76/LA10) Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University. (Note: this also forms an appraisal of RE6: The Boots Site)	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Whilst parts of the site are not currently publicly accessible, open space could be lost through development; the master planning of the area could enable the creation of new publicly accessible green corridors including enhancements to the LWS along the canal. Development could lead to de-contamination and remediation of brownfield land.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is currently used as the headquarters of Boots which is mix of buildings around the site. The site has restricted public access, but is visible from the canal to the south east. Comprehensive redevelopment of the site, following a masterplan which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale that considers the heritage assets on the site may result in a moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the opportunities created through redevelopment of this major brownfield site and helping to preserve and enhance the heritage assets on this site.	

SA Objectives	PA54 (DS76/LA10) Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University. (Note: this also forms an appraisal of RE6: The Boots Site)	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The site is within an identified flood zone, there are new flood defences built adjacent to the site but mitigation still required. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	More intense uses including the introduction of residential development could give rise to net increase in waste. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design. Combined heat and power plant to be retained (within planning permission).However, site is likely to be more intensively used and could result in net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA54 (DS76/LA10) Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University. (Note: this also forms an appraisal of RE6: The Boots Site)	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	The site has relatively weak connectivity with the highway network, and suffers from congestion with no public through route. The development process should result in increased public transport accessibility but there could be more trip generation from employment and housing. Potential for links to be developed across the railway to the north, including linking to the tram. Potential for improved access to canal as pedestrian and cycle route. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Loss of some employment land but site benefits from Enterprise zone status and there could be a net increase in jobs from more intense use of the site. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Positive impact likely as a result of Enterprise Zone status with a focus on the High Tech sector including new clusters and knowledge intensive uses.	
14. Economic Structure	Positive impact likely as a result of Enterprise Zone status, including new clusters and knowledge intensive uses with provision of modern employment space.	

SA Objectives	<p>PA54 (DS76/LA10) Boots for Employment (B1, B2 and B8) and residential (C3). Potential for an element of student accommodation (sui generis) subject to improved linkages to the University.</p> <p>(Note: this also forms an appraisal of RE6: The Boots Site)</p>	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact was forecast for the Housing objective. A major positive impact was identified for the Employment objective, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for Heritage, Landscape/Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate positive impacts were also identified for the Health and Social objectives, with a minor positive impact for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, objective. Moderate to major negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources and Waste objectives, with moderate and minor negative impacts identified against the Energy and Transport objectives, respectively. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA55 (DS108) Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127 for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing)

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA55 (DS108) Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127 for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing proposed on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health but given scale of proposed housing, Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site currently forms part of back gardens. Could be net loss of habitat associated with such land.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently formed by several residential properties and their rear gardens. Would likely to result in the creation of an access road to service a new housing site.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still result in negative impact on townscape given the visual interruption in the streetscene caused by the loss of the existing housing and the backland development that may result. Minor negative impact to objective overall</p>	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA55 (DS108) Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127 for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing)	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Site is within flood zone, 2 and 3 and is currently undeveloped. New development could introduce additional hard surfacing. However given small nature of development, only minor negative impact likely.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development likely to give rise to increased energy demand/use. New buildings likely to be of sustainable design.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is close to tram stop, cycle route and pedestrian links.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA55 (DS108) Ruddington Lane - Rear of 107-127 for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing)	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Minor positive impacts were predicted for the Housing and Transport objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape/Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA56 (DS104) Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing and/ or specialist elderly housing).

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA56 (DS104) Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing and/ or specialist elderly housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing proposed on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Provision of specialist housing has a positive impact on the objective.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Large number of TPOs on the site and LWS to the south east of the site. Development would only affect brownfield part of site, opportunities to enhance LWS to east. Overall neutral impact likely.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently formed by a residential home and landscaping offers a level of screening from Clifton Lane</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale result in neutral impact on townscape given the limited public views into the site.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA56 (DS104) Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing and/ or specialist elderly housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	The site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Quality but the site is brownfield land with agricultural land to the north, outside the site boundary. The maps produced by Natural England showing Agricultural Land Classification were last uploaded in August 2010. Site is within 1 in 100 flood zone. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. No mitigation can be provided for the loss of the soil if the classification were to be found to be correct but given the current use there is no loss.
9. Waste	New development likely to result in increased waste generation from site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New development likely to result in increased energy demand/use. New buildings likely to be of sustainable design.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development would take place on a cleared site. Good bus services but net increase in trips generated likely.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA56 (DS104) Sturgeon Avenue - The Spinney for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing and/ or specialist elderly housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective and further minor positive impacts for the Health and Social objectives. Minor negatives were predicted against the Natural Resources & flooding, Waste, Energy and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA57 (DS82/LA25) Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA57 (DS82/LA25) Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant new housing likely as a result of proposed use	
2. Health	Provision of large amount good quality homes with provision of some open space retained. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site but could still result in loss of informal open space but balanced against formal accessible reprovision. Overall neutral impact.	
3. Heritage	Sensitive site directly adjacent to Clifton Village Conservation Area and the Grade II registered park and garden of Clifton Hall. Development has the potential to impact negatively on these heritage assets.	Mitigation through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
4. Crime	Opportunities to provide secure environment through design, layout and increased natural surveillance.	
5. Social	Informal access to open area could be lost, but provision will be made for public accessible open space within the development. Provision of new housing will provide a new community/	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Loss of informal open space and agricultural land on the site but potential to have positive impact on adjacent Local Wildlife Site. Some replacement open space to be provided. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA57 (DS82/LA25) Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>The site adjoins the existing urban area of Clifton with some heritage assets to the north east. In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site is categorised as being part of the “South Nottinghamshire Farmland” County character areas and specifically within SN01 Clifton Slopes Draft Policy Zone (see map showing extent of zone). The DPZ overall (which covers a much wider than the site) was found to be “moderate” in landscape condition and “moderate” for landscape character.</p> <p>The site currently adjoins the Green Belt and so development could have a negative impact on the open character without appropriate layout and design.</p> <p>The site forms two parcels of land, one in agricultural use and the other is former playing fields of Nottingham Trent University now lapsed.</p> <p>Potential for significant effect on landscape character.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, taking reference to the adjacent residential estate may result in a continuation of existing townscape character.</p> <p>Overall moderate to major negative impact likely.</p>	<p>Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the Landscape, townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan, taking into account the Draft Policy Zone SN01 Clifton Slopes paying particular attention to “landscape actions”. The boundary to the Green Belt should be maintained.</p>

SA Objectives	PA57 (DS82/LA25) Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Not in an area of flood risk. Creation of non-permeable surfaces could impact on drainage conditions but could be offset by use of SuDs. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Some loss of agricultural land. Part of the site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Quality and is formed by two parcels of land, part agricultural fields and part former playing fields. The maps produced by Natural England showing Agricultural Land Classification were last uploaded in August 2010.	Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Development of the site will result in loss of some agricultural land for which mitigation is not possible.
9. Waste	Use likely to increase domestic waste through development.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development on the site could result in more energy being used.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Not particularly well connected to public transport but adjoining existing built up area would benefit from NET line 2. New access road building required.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA57 (DS82/LA25) Clifton West for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing).	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact was identified for the Housing objective and a minor positive impact for the Crime objective. Moderate to major negative impacts were identified against the Landscape, Waste and Energy objectives, with moderate negative impacts against the Heritage and Transport objectives. Minor negative impacts were identified against the Environment and Natural Resources objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA58 (DS84/LA32) Green Lane - Fairham House for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and retail (A1) to support the role of the existing District Centre, potential for employment uses (B1) close to the District Centre.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing could result from proposed use. Scale of site should result in moderate positive impact.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Development on the site could add to the existing District Centre and increase the associated benefits.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of existing landscaping/trees possibly impacting on biodiversity and green infrastructure	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>The site currently houses an office block of limited architectural merit. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate positive impact on townscape by helping to better address the frontages and integrate the site into the urban form.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA58 (DS84/LA32) Green Lane - Fairham House for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and retail (A1) to support the role of the existing District Centre, potential for employment uses (B1) close to the District Centre.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term, but negligible impact overall.	
9. Waste	Development likely to result in a more intensively used site. Could give rise to net increase in operation and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development likely to result in a more intensively used site. Proposed uses likely to result in overall increase in energy usage.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site lies close to the centre of Clifton which is served by a new tramline and has numerous bus services. Some car borne trips could be generated. Overall, minor positive.	
12. Employment	Although some new employment associated with the retail element, there could be a net loss of employment land arising from proposed uses. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA58 (DS84/LA32) Green Lane - Fairham House for Residential (C3, predominantly family housing) and retail (A1) to support the role of the existing District Centre, potential for employment uses (B1) close to the District Centre.	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposals were considered likely to result in moderate positive impacts for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with further minor positive impacts for the Health, Social, and Transport objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were anticipated against the Waste and Energy objectives, with minor negative impacts identified against the Environment and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA59 (DS83/LA31) Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comprehensive School for Residential development (C3, predominantly family housing) and community uses (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing proposed	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Site is confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy to be a lapsed site. On balance neutral impact. Less open space but could be publicly available.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could increase natural surveillance and assist in preventing crime and anti-social behaviour.	
5. Social	New community uses on the site could increase social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of open space but balanced against potential to improve adjacent Local Wildlife Site as set out in the development principles.	

SA Objectives	PA59 (DS83/LA31) Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comprehensive School for Residential development (C3, predominantly family housing) and community uses (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>The site forms two parcels of land, one being the former school with associated hard surfacing and buildings, the other being the former playing fields.</p> <p>In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site is categorised as being part of the “South Nottinghamshire Farmland” County character areas and specifically within SN02 Ruddington Alluvial Farmland Draft Policy Zone (DPZ) (see map showing extent of zone). The DPZ overall (much wider than the site) was found to be “poor” in landscape condition and “moderate” for landscape character. The site currently lies within the Green Belt and so development likely to have a negative impact on the open character.</p> <p>The development could lead to some loss of open space, but the formal playing fields do not follow the form of the open fields to the south west (and the rest of the DPZ). Overall there could still be a moderate negative impact on landscape. The site is currently within the Green Belt and has the potential to have a negative impact on the Open Character.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, taking reference to the adjacent residential estate may result in neutral impact on townscape. There may be some loss of openness but this would be weighed against the replacement of buildings of limited merit.</p> <p>Overall moderate negative impact likely.</p>	<p>Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan, taking into account the Draft Policy Zone SN02 Ruddington Alluvial Farmland paying particular attention to “landscape actions” for the open space to be retained. This should also assist in securing an appropriate new boundary for the Green Belt. It may however not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the landscape.</p>

SA Objectives	PA59 (DS83/LA31) Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comprehensive School for Residential development (C3, predominantly family housing) and community uses (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	New build could result in creation of non permeable surfaces having detrimental impact on drainage conditions. Part of the site is brownfield; the reuse of this element of the site could have positive benefits. Boundary amended to avoid areas of flood risk. Overall neutral impact.	
9. Waste	Development could give rise to net increase in operational and construction waste. Currently minimal waste generation from the uses on the site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New buildings could be built to modern standards but could produce net increase in energy consumption. Overall moderate negative impact due to scale of development.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Existing bus services run along Farnborough Road. Net increase in car borne trips likely.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA59 (DS83/LA31) Farnborough Road - Former Fairham Comprehensive School for Residential development (C3, predominantly family housing) and community uses (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal was considered as being likely to result in a major positive impact for the housing objective, with minor positive impacts also predicted for the Crime and Social objectives. Moderate negative impacts were identified against the Landscape/Townscape, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA60 (DS53/LA65) Victoria Centre for Retail (A1), leisure (D2), office (B1a), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5), public transport facility (Sui Generis).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA60 (DS53/LA65) Victoria Centre for Retail (A1), leisure (D2), office (B1a), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5), public transport facility (Sui Generis).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Site adjacent to listed building and near to Conservation Area. Existing site does not make a significant contribution to these heritage assets and redevelopment could have positive impact, subject to scheme design. There are caves under the site which would need to be fully investigated in line with the Policy on caves.	
4. Crime	Design could have an impact on reducing crime due to increase surveillance and active frontages.	
5. Social	Proposed use could enhance the attractiveness of the shopping centre and City Centre as a whole, widening the opportunities for community interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Small loss of grassed area but offers little biodiversity interest. Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA60 (DS53/LA65) Victoria Centre for Retail (A1), leisure (D2), office (B1a), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5), public transport facility (Sui Generis).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a mix of uses and buildings which include part of the Victoria Shopping Centre and the bus station.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a major positive impact on townscape through comprehensive redevelopment of this majorCity Centre site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site within Air Quality Management Area. Site is not at risk of flooding. New development may result in additional non permeable surface. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to net increase in operation and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA60 (DS53/LA65) Victoria Centre for Retail (A1), leisure (D2), office (B1a), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5), public transport facility (Sui Generis).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use given the scale of development proposed. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is in a highly accessible location. Bus station to be reconfigured. Whilst there is likely to be a significant net increase in trip generation as a consequence of the development, it's highly sustainable location results in a probable moderate positive impact.	
12. Employment	Creation of significant number of retail and other employment generated. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal was considered as being likely to result in major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape objective, with moderate to major positive impacts for the Social and Employment objectives, and moderate positive impact predicted for the Crime and Transport objectives. A minor positive effect was also identified for Heritage. A moderate negative outcome was suggested for the Waste objective, and minor negative impacts against the Natural Resources and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA61 (DS95/LA58) Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police Station and Fire Station for Hotel (C1), offices (B1a), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2), residential (predominantly C3, potential for minor element of student accommodation). Auxiliary uses retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3/A4 delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Some housing proposed on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Neutral impact overall as only small amount proposed.	
3. Heritage	<p>Listed buildings and other heritage assets (including adjacent conservation area) on and adjacent to the site. Historic caves present beneath site on which development could impact.</p> <p>Development may result in the loss of buildings which make a significant contribution to the streetscape, and potential to impact on caves.</p> <p>Conversely, development could secure the long term viability of the listed buildings by introducing new uses.</p>	Mitigation through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
4. Crime	Site is part vacant, new uses could increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Proposed uses could enhance the facilities within the City Centre which should provide opportunities for further social interactions/facilities.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA61 (DS95/LA58) Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police Station and Fire Station for Hotel (C1), offices (B1a), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2), residential (predominantly C3, potential for minor element of student accommodation). Auxiliary uses retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3/A4 delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a mix of uses and buildings, some of which are heritage assets.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, incorporating the sensitive re-use and enhancement of the heritage assets may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site within Air Quality Management Area but likely uses to have similar vehicular trips. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Development likely to result in more intensively used site which could give rise to additional operation and construction waste. The extent of this is unknown given the range of possible uses.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA61 (DS95/LA58) Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police Station and Fire Station for Hotel (C1), offices (B1a), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2), residential (predominantly C3, potential for minor element of student accommodation). Auxiliary uses retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3/A4 delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. Development likely to result in more intensively used site. Development could replace some old buildings with new ones, which are likely to be more energy efficient.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings and sustainable design via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is in the City Centre and all uses compatible with the location/ sequential preferred. Exceptional public transport connections close to the site including tram and bus services. Proposed uses could lead to positive modal shift given City Centre location.	
12. Employment	Different forms of employment provided but some may be lost / moved elsewhere – likely to result in net increase in employment. Scale of impact dependent on final uses. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Proximity to university could lead to high knowledge uses but extent of positive impact unknown.	
14. Economic Structure	Proposed uses could provide support infrastructure for high knowledge uses but extent of positive impact unknown.	

<p>SA Objectives</p>	<p>PA61 (DS95/LA58) Royal Quarter - Burton Street, Guildhall, Police Station and Fire Station for Hotel (C1), offices (B1a), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2), residential (predominantly C3, potential for minor element of student accommodation). Auxiliary uses retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3/A4 delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).</p>	<p>Potential Mitigation Measures</p>
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive impacts were identified for the Landscape/Townscape and Transport objectives, moderate positive impacts for the Social, Employment, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives although the extent was considered unknown. A Moderate negative impact was suggested for the objectives. Minor positive effects were expected to be felt in the Housing and Crime objectives. A moderately negative impact was expected for the Heritage and Waste objectives, alongside a more minor negative effect on the Energy objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA62 (DS105) Creative Quarter - Brook Street East for Offices/Studio/Workshop/Research & Development (B1), Hotel (C1), Residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), Assembly & Leisure (D2), Non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor Financial & Professional Services (A2), Food & Drink (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Some housing may be delivered on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	There are heritage assets close to the site including listed buildings. Site is partly within and adjacent to Sneinton Conservation Area. Given that the site is cleared opportunity for sympathetic development to enhance heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Cleared site. Development offers opportunities to increase activity and provide natural surveillance, to the benefit of this objective.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is cleared. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the opportunities redevelopment would give	

SA Objectives	PA62 (DS105) Creative Quarter - Brook Street East for Offices/Studio/Workshop/Research & Development (B1), Hotel (C1), Residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), Assembly & Leisure (D2), Non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor Financial & Professional Services (A2), Food & Drink (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Cleared site, development may result in increased run off. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Site is within an Air Quality Management Area and given the cleared site, uses could increase are likely to exacerbate air quality issues.	Mitigation through design to address drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Air Quality Management Area policy in relation to air quality issues.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. Net increase in energy use on the site. On balance neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Net increase in trips likely, although site lies within the City Centre and associated public transport facilities, allowing for modal shift	
12. Employment	Some employment likely. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA62 (DS105) Creative Quarter - Brook Street East for Offices/Studio/Workshop/Research & Development (B1), Hotel (C1), Residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), Assembly & Leisure (D2), Non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor Financial & Professional Services (A2), Food & Drink (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape/Townscape objective, alongside moderate positive impacts for Housing and Heritage. Health, Crime, Transport and Employment objectives were considered likely to receive minor positive benefit. Minor negatives were considered likely for the Natural Resources and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA63 (DS106) Creative Quarter - Brook Street West for Offices/studio/workshop/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Some housing may be delivered on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	There are heritage assets close to the site including listed buildings. Site is close to Sneinton Conservation Area. However, negligible impact likely.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Range of could include assembly & leisure uses.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a royal mail sorting depot with the buildings on site offering limited architectural merit. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact on townscape given the limited contribution the site and buildings in their current form.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA63 (DS106) Creative Quarter - Brook Street West for Offices/studio/workshop/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Brownfield site with existing buildings and car parking. Site is within an Air Quality Management Area and given the cleared site, uses are likely to exacerbate air quality issues. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Air Quality Management Area policy in relation to air quality issues.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operational and construction waste however, this is balanced against the existing uses on site.	
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. Existing uses on site but replacement buildings should be more energy efficient.	
11. Transport	Site lies in a highly sustainable location within the City Centre with good access to its associated public transport facilities. Existing use generates significant trips.	
12. Employment	Some replacement employment likely, but no net increase. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA63 (DS106) Creative Quarter - Brook Street West for Offices/studio/workshop/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential Institutions (D1). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive effect on the Landscape/Townscape objective was expected. The Housing and Transport objectives were viewed as likely to benefit from moderate positive impacts, with more minor positive effects for the Health, Social and Energy objectives. A minor negative was identified against the Natural Resources objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA64 (DS50/LA27) Creative Quarter - Sneinton Market for Office / workshop / research & development (B1), residential (C3), retail (A1) with ancillary leisure and community uses (D1) as part of a mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Housing proposed on the site.	
2. Health	Site located close to leisure centre and walking distance to City Centre. Housing recognised as key determinant of health	
3. Heritage	Site within Sneinton Market Conservation Area and several listed buildings are within the site and nearby but with some buildings of poor quality to the edges of the site. Scheme proposed would retain and restore many of the buildings with heritage interest, finding viable uses for the buildings. However development could result in loss of some buildings on site.	Mitigation through design which should be sensitively designed to preserve and enhance heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies.
4. Crime	New development improvement opportunities via design	
5. Social	Development could provide social infrastructure. Site is adjacent to leisure centre, market and close to City Centre.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in minor positive impact through opportunities to improve the appearance of some damaged and underused buildings on the site. Overall score takes into account potential loss of some heritage assets that may result.	

SA Objectives	PA64 (DS50/LA27) Creative Quarter - Sneinton Market for Office / workshop / research & development (B1), residential (C3), retail (A1) with ancillary leisure and community uses (D1) as part of a mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site lies within an Air Quality Management Area uses may increase resident population. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Air Quality Management Area policy in relation to air quality issues.
9. Waste	Proposed use could result in a net increase in commercial/domestic waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close to the existing district heating system network, connection possible. Partial redevelopment proposed but still some net increase in energy use. Replacement buildings should be more energy efficient and potential for renewable energy (solar panels).	
11. Transport	The site lies within the City Centre with good public transport links.	
12. Employment	Development could revitalise employment use. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Site is within the Creative Quarter and should support creative/high tech industries.	

SA Objectives	PA64 (DS50/LA27) Creative Quarter - Sneinton Market for Office / workshop / research & development (B1), residential (C3), retail (A1) with ancillary leisure and community uses (D1) as part of a mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Site is within the Creative Quarter and should support creative/high tech industries.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Housing, Social, Transport and Employment objectives, with minor positive outcomes suggested for the Health, Crime, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Minor negative impacts against the Heritage, Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives were expected. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA65 (DS42/LA26) Creative Quarter - Bus Depot for Residential (C3), hotel (C1), employment (B1), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Auxiliary retail (A1, A2, A3) (delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant housing likely to be provided on site.	
2. Health	Changing uses could improve the environment as currently used for buses. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Part of the site in Conservation Area, including the buildings along the frontage between Mangers Street and Stanhope Street, which make a positive contribution to the conservation area, though the existing bus depot use is dominant in the street scene. Significant urban design opportunities likely through redevelopment. Overall neutral impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Mixed use could provide social Infrastructure. Redevelopment could open up opportunities to link into City Centre, Sneinton Market and Sneinton.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	No biodiversity value at present. New development could include some open space. However negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA65 (DS42/LA26) Creative Quarter - Bus Depot for Residential (C3), hotel (C1), employment (B1), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Auxiliary retail (A1, A2, A3) (delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is largely formed by bus garage and mix of other uses including some retail. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major positive impact given the prominent nature of the site and the poor quality of some of the buildings. Significant urban design opportunities likely through redevelopment and should enhance retained heritage assets. Overall score takes into account potential impact on heritage assets.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Opportunities to reduce runoff through site via development. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Given land has been bus depot for a long time could be contaminated. Air quality likely to be improved.</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to net increase in operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA65 (DS42/LA26) Creative Quarter - Bus Depot for Residential (C3), hotel (C1), employment (B1), non-residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Auxiliary retail (A1, A2, A3) (delivered as integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Redevelopment gives opportunities for new energy efficient buildings, but this may be offset by increase in densities and uses on the site. Could likely result in net increase in energy use. However, site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. Overall minor positive impact.	Building could be more sustainable. Could include renewable energy and may connect to district heating system via Development Management process/ policies and policies of the Core Strategy.
11. Transport	The site is in a highly sustainable location within the City Centre with good public transport links.	
12. Employment	Net increase in jobs likely. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Site is within the Creative Quarter, close to BioCity and should support creative/high tech industries.	
14. Economic Structure	Site is within the Creative Quarter, close to BioCity and potential to create clusters, should support creative/high tech industries.	
<p>Summary: A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with a moderate to major positive outcome predicted for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives. Moderate positive outcomes were identified for the Health, Natural Resources & Flooding, and Transport objectives. Minor positive impacts were considered likely for the Social, Environment Biodiversity & GI, Energy & Climate Change, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A minor negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA66 (DS35/LA22) Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site for Tourism (D2), offices (B1a), residential (C3), small scale retail (A1, A2, A3 delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA66 (DS35/LA22) Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site for Tourism (D2), offices (B1a), residential (C3), small scale retail (A1, A2, A3 delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Potential positive if housing provided.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Site lies close to a number of listed buildings including Nottingham Castle and part within Conservation Area. There is a small collection of historic caves under the site. Site and buildings currently do not enhance the setting of these important heritage assets and redevelopment likely to improve townscape generally, and have a significant positive impact on setting and access to these neighbouring historic sites.	
4. Crime	Redevelopment provides opportunity for improved footfall and surveillance.	
5. Social	College to be relocated close-by. Redevelopment should result in major improvements to public realm and improve connectivity around the City Centre.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA66 (DS35/LA22) Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site for Tourism (D2), offices (B1a), residential (C3), small scale retail (A1, A2, A3 delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>The site currently formed by a large educational building and mix of other buildings fronting on to Maid Marian Way and Castle Boulevard. Site is therefore important prominent gateway site which lies close to Nottingham Castle and other heritage assets.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in very major/important positive impact on townscape given the significant urban design opportunities likely through redevelopment which should also enhance the setting of strategically important heritage asset.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site borders Air Quality Management Area. Depending on use air quality issues could be increased. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Air Quality Management Area policy in relation to air quality issues.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Neutral impact given existing uses on site.</p>	
10. Energy & Climate Change	<p>Site lies close on the existing district heating system network, connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, significant existing energy use on the site unlikely net increase.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA66 (DS35/LA22) Castle Quarter, Maid Marian Way - College Site for Tourism (D2), offices (B1a), residential (C3), small scale retail (A1, A2, A3 delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Site is within City Centre and easy walking distances of transport hub at the station, so highly accessible and provides opportunities for improved pedestrian and cycle routes.	
12. Employment	Proposed uses likely to create jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	College to be relocated close to the site so no loss. Neutral impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A very important/major positive outcome for the Landscape/Townscape objective was predicted. Major positive impact was identified for the Heritage and Transport objectives, with a moderate positive result considered likely for Housing. Further minor positive impacts were identified against the Health, Crime, Social, Energy & Climate Change and Employment objectives. A minor negative impact On the Natural Resources & Flooding objective was identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA67 (DS57/LA11) Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA67 (DS57/LA11) Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed on the site.	
2. Health	Could be improvement in road safety / high footfall pedestrian routes and public realm as part of development	
3. Heritage	Scheduled Ancient Monuments on site and lies within and close to several conservation areas with associated heritage assets. Site currently detracts from heritage assets and redevelopment should significantly improve impact on historic features. The current centre offers direct access to the cave network under the centre with further enhancements planned to the tourist facilities as part of the wider redevelopment of the centre.	
4. Crime	Redevelopment could enhance City Centre, creating greater permeability and improving public realm and natural surveillance.	
5. Social	Redevelopment could result in improved public realm and places for gathering. Other town centre uses could include leisure uses or similar places for social interaction. Education provision could also increase social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Could be some incidental green space as part of development. Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA67 (DS57/LA11) Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>The site is formed by Broadmarsh Shopping Centre, car parking, bus station and other buildings in a mix of uses. This large site is therefore an important prominent gateway to the City Centre which also lies close to some important heritage assets.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in positive impact on townscape given the significant urban design opportunities likely through redevelopment of the area. Major positive impact overall.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site partially within 1:1000 flood plain to southern and eastern part of the site. The development proposed is largely on the same footprint. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. A small part of the site is in AQMA but traffic may be removed from the heavily trafficked Collin Street, which is likely to improve air quality on the site.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA67 (DS57/LA11) Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Reuse of currently vacant areas likely to cause net increase in waste. Proposals on same footprint but may be increased in waste produced	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is currently on district heating system. Could be increased energy consumption on site through redevelopment. More energy efficient buildings should be achieved on the site. Overall minor negative impact given the net increase in floor area and associated energy use proposed.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is located within the City Centre and redevelopment to be supported by a new high frequency tram stop and site is close to transport hub. Redevelopment could enhance infrastructure although trips could be likely to increase. Bus station on site. Site is in sequentially preferable location for retail.	
12. Employment	Net increase in jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA67 (DS57/LA11) Broadmarsh Centre for Primarily retail (A1), leisure (D2), food & drink (A3), offices (B1a), education (D1), cave visitor facility, public realm, public transport provision (including bus station, tram facilities, cycle parking) public car parking. Auxiliary uses could include food & drink (A4, A5) delivered as integral element of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	College to be relocated from Maid Marian Way which could enhance educational facilities for the City (new college site within allocation).	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective, alongside a likely major positive impact for Landscape/Townscape. Moderate to major positive impacts were considered likely for the Heritage, Social and Employment objectives. A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Crime objective, with minor positive impacts identified for Health, Natural Resources and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impact was highlighted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide substantial amount of housing	
2. Health	Site adjacent to NHS walk in centre. Opportunity to provide open space on site. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Listed building and other heritage assets on site at risk, development may bring back into productive use. Other listed buildings in proximity to the site and their settings should be enhanced. Also opportunities to improve relationship with canal towpath and basin.	
4. Crime	Site is subject to significant crime/antisocial behaviour. Redevelopment should address these issues.	
5. Social	New public realm likely to be achieved on the site which could enhance social interaction. Scale of development could create newCity Centre community/employment area.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	The site is adjacent to Nottingham Canal. Opportunity to create Green Infrastructure across site, connecting to two adjacent Local Wildlife Sites.	

SA Objectives	PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>The site is mainly vacant/underused land and buildings lying close to the City Centre. There are some Listed buildings and other heritage assets on site which are at risk, development may bring back these buildings into productive use. Other listed buildings in proximity to the site and their settings should be enhanced. Also opportunities to improve relationship with canal towpath and basin.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a very major/important positive impact on townscape given the significant urban design opportunities likely through redevelopment of this large prominent and strategically important site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is within 1:1000 flood plain. Development could increase run off through redevelopment however site contaminated, and through redevelopment opportunities provided to address this. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Overall impact neutral.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Redevelopment of this large mostly cleared/vacant site likely to significantly increase waste generated.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site has potential to connect to district heating system and given the scale of new development this brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design eg small scale community energy generation. However, given that the site is mainly vacant and the scale of redevelopment proposed there is likely to be significant net increase in energy use resulting in a moderate to major negative score overall.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is currently perceived as disconnected to the City Centre but is actually only 5 minutes from transport hub at the station. Redevelopment has the potential to generate significantly more trips, but there is significant potential to make the site attractive for walking, cycling and public transport use. Major improvements to connectivity to the City Centre and Sneinton required.	
12. Employment	Development could create jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	PA68 Canal Quarter - Island Site for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), residential (C3) and retail (A1, A2, A3), leisure (D2), hotel (C1), conference use (D1) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Site lies adjacent to BioCity and is within the creative quarter.	
14. Economic Structure	Significant grade A office space adjacent to BioCity and within Creative Quarter. Potential for economic clusters.	
<p>Summary: The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, with moderate to major positive impacts predicted for the Heritage, Social and Employment objectives. Other moderate positive impacts were expected for the Health, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, Transport, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. A very major negative impact was identified against the Waste objective, as well as a major negative impact against Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA69 (DS100/LA19) Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street for Offices (B1a), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), hotel (C1), leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1), auxiliary retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3) focussed at ground floor level.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA69 (DS100/LA19) Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street for Offices (B1a), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), hotel (C1), leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1), auxiliary retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3) focussed at ground floor level.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Housing could be provided as part of the development	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Site is within 2 Conservation Areas and includes 2 Listed Buildings and canal towpath. The station is a grade II* and lies opposite the site. Site is currently run down in part, redevelopment could result in some loss of existing buildings but enhancements to heritage assets and their settings overall.	
4. Crime	Redevelopment could improve safety in the area and more active frontages including the canal towpath.	
5. Social	Negligible impact due to current uses	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA69 (DS100/LA19) Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street for Offices (B1a), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), hotel (C1), leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1), auxiliary retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3) focussed at ground floor level.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a mix of buildings and uses fronting on to Carrington Street and Station Street. Site is within 2 Conservation Areas and includes 2 Listed Buildings and canal towpath. The station is a grade II* and lies opposite the site. Site is currently run down in part; redevelopment could provide significant opportunities to improve the urban form. Redevelopment could result in some loss of existing buildings but enhancements to heritage assets and their settings overall. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the importance of this site as gateway to the City Centre.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Development is partially within flood 1:1000 and 1:100+20. Development gives opportunity to incorporate SuDS. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Could be a greater level of development on site which could increase waste on site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA69 (DS100/LA19) Canal Quarter - Station Street/Carrington Street for Offices (B1a), residential (C3), student accommodation (sui generis), hotel (C1), leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1), auxiliary retail (A1), financial & professional services (A2), food & drink (A3) focussed at ground floor level.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use. Overall neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Highly sustainable location. Next to train, tram, bus, cycle and pedestrian routes.	
12. Employment	Likely to increase the level of employment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Potential to create modern office accommodation.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact was predicted for the Transport objective with a moderate to major positive effect identified for Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts identified for the Housing, Heritage, Crime and Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were also predicted for the Health, Environment, Biodiversity and G.I, and Economic Structure. Minor impact was predicted against the Natural Resources and Flooding and Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA70 (DS64/LA16) Canal Quarter - Queens Road, East of Nottingham Station for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide high density residential development.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Close to GP surgery and NHS walk in centre.	
3. Heritage	Site is in the Station Conservation Area and adjacent to listed buildings. Site currently occupied by industrial style buildings, replacement should therefore enhance setting within Conservation Area.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact,	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	No current GI. Redevelopment could provide some incidental green space.	

SA Objectives	PA70 (DS64/LA16) Canal Quarter - Queens Road, East of Nottingham Station for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a mix of buildings and uses fronting on to Queens Road and London Road. Site is in the Station Conservation Area and adjacent to listed buildings. Site currently occupied by industrial style buildings, replacement should therefore enhance setting within Conservation Area and streetscene. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the importance of this site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Part of the site within flood 1:1000 event. Could have positive impact through providing Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (site is currently hard surfaced and built form). Next to Air Quality Management Area.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Overall neutral impact.</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Development likely to result in more intensively used site and could give rise to net increase in operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA70 (DS64/LA16) Canal Quarter - Queens Road, East of Nottingham Station for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non residential institution (D1), leisure (D2). Potential auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but development likely to result in more intensively used site and likely to be a net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The site is adjacent to Nottingham's main train station and transport hub. Well connected to tram, bus network, cycle network. Development could replace existing car parking spaces. Opportunities for modal shift.	
12. Employment	Use could provide employment and site could be more intensively used. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: The mixed use proposal at this site was considered likely to result in major positive impacts for the Housing and Transport objectives with a moderate to major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts were also expected for the Heritage and Employment objectives. A minor positive impact was also identified for the Health objective. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective and a further more minor negative outcome for Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA71 (DS68/LA18) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way, Sovereign House for Primarily Offices (B1a). Additional uses could include residential (C3), hotel (C1), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary uses could include car parking, small scale retail (A1) financial services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5) to ground floor (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed on this site	
2. Health	Currently a car park which could give rise to pollutants, redevelopment could alleviate this.	
3. Heritage	Site is partially within conservation area and adjacent to listed buildings. Could have a positive effect if redevelopment sensitive.	
4. Crime	Redevelopment should improve public realm and increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Mixed use scheme, should improve public realm and enhance City Centre as destination. Key redevelopment site in southern gateway.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Adjacent to Tinkers Leen, which is important for Biodiversity and currently undisturbed. Opportunities for enhancement to the biodiversity of the water course but redevelopment may have negative affect. Overall neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	<p>PA71 (DS68/LA18) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way, Sovereign House for Primarily Offices (B1a). Additional uses could include residential (C3), hotel (C1), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary uses could include car parking, small scale retail (A1) financial services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5) to ground floor (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).</p>	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a car park and high rise office building (incorporating a retail unit). Site is partially within and adjacent to conservation area, listed buildings and opposite the station. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in major impact on townscape given the importance of this site at a key site on this gateway location to the city.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is within 1:100+20% and partially within 1:1000 event. Site is currently developed. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Future use could include more vulnerable type of uses.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Redevelopment could result in net increase in waste. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA71 (DS68/LA18) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way, Sovereign House for Primarily Offices (B1a). Additional uses could include residential (C3), hotel (C1), assembly & leisure (D2), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary uses could include car parking, small scale retail (A1) financial services (A2), food & drink (A3, A4, A5) to ground floor (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use. Overall neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Site is located next to train, tram, bus, cycle network. Could remove multi-storey car park and opportunities for modal shift.	
12. Employment	Mix of uses proposed but significant net increase in jobs likely. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Site has the potential for brand new A grade office accommodation.	
<p>Summary: The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Transport objective, alongside a major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives. Moderate positive impact was anticipated for the Heritage and Economic Structure objectives and Minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, and Social objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, alongside a minor negative impact against the Waste objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA72 (DS69/LA20) Canal Quarter - Waterway Street for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) to ground floor (delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme).

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA72 (DS69/LA20) Canal Quarter - Waterway Street for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) to ground floor (delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Residential could be provided as part of the development	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Redevelopment could improve crime by increasing surveillance.	
5. Social	Key site within the southern gateway, redevelopment should enhance relationship and connectivity to the Meadows.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is next to Tinkers Leen. Some potential for improvements but negligible impact overall.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by a largely cleared site and retail warehouse building. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of	

SA Objectives	PA72 (DS69/LA20) Canal Quarter - Waterway Street for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) to ground floor (delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
	design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers at a gateway to the city.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site flood 1:1000 and 1:100+20 and proposed use could include residential which is more vulnerable. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Mix of uses on site could result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a significant net increase in energy use	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where

SA Objectives	PA72 (DS69/LA20) Canal Quarter - Waterway Street for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) to ground floor (delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
	given that majority of the site is cleared. Overall minor negative impact.	appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is located close to train, tram, bus, cycle network likely to be net increase in trips.	
12. Employment	Mostly site vacant or cleared. Net increase in jobs could result. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Mixed scheme, should result in some grade A office space.	
<p>Summary: The proposal was considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for Transport, with a moderate to major positive impact for Landscape/Townscape objective. Moderate positive effects were expected for the Housing and Employment objectives, with more minor positive impacts suggested for Health, Crime, Social and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative impact against the Natural Resources & Flooding and Waste objectives were predicted, as well as a minor negative impact against the Energy & Climate Change objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA73 (DS65/LA17) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street for Primarily offices (B1a) within block north of Crocus Street and offices/light industry/research & development (B1) to south. Potential secondary uses - residential (C3), hotel (C1). Auxiliary uses: small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA73 (DS65/LA17) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street for Primarily offices (B1a) within block north of Crocus Street and offices/light industry/research & development (B1) to south. Potential secondary uses - residential (C3), hotel (C1). Auxiliary uses: small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Site should provide housing use as part of a mixed use scheme	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	A small element of site at northern end is in conservation area and contains buildings of heritage value. Nottingham Station which is a listed building lies close to the site. Site currently occupied by some warehouse buildings, redevelopment should help enhance the built form.	
4. Crime	Cleared site, most buildings do not relate well to the street. Redevelopment could improve crime through increased surveillance.	
5. Social	Key site within the southern gateway, redevelopment should enhance relationship and connectivity to the Meadows.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. A small element of site at northern end is in conservation area and contains buildings of heritage value. Nottingham Station which is a listed building lies close to the site. Site currently occupied by some warehouse buildings and	

SA Objectives	PA73 (DS65/LA17) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street for Primarily offices (B1a) within block north of Crocus Street and offices/light industry/research & development (B1) to south. Potential secondary uses - residential (C3), hotel (C1). Auxiliary uses: small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
	partially cleared. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers at a gateway to the city.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Small part within flood zone 2 at low flood risk. Opportunities for SUDs. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could give net increase in operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a significant net increase in energy use given that most of the site is cleared. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process

SA Objectives	PA73 (DS65/LA17) Canal Quarter - Sheriffs Way/Arkwright Street for Primarily offices (B1a) within block north of Crocus Street and offices/light industry/research & development (B1) to south. Potential secondary uses - residential (C3), hotel (C1). Auxiliary uses: small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
		and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is located next to train, tram, bus, cycle network. Opportunities for modal shift.	
12. Employment	Site should provide net increase in jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Site has the potential for brand new A grade office accommodation.	
<p>Summary: The proposal at this site was considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Transport objective. A moderate to major positive impact was also identified for both the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, as well as a moderate positive impact for the Employment objective. More minor positive outcomes were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Economic Structure. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective, with minor negatives expected against Natural Resources and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA74 (DS63/LA14) Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East for Primarily Offices (B1a), light industry/research & development (B1). Potential secondary uses could include residential (C3), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary ground floor uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA74 (DS63/LA14) Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East for Primarily Offices (B1a), light industry/research & development (B1). Potential secondary uses could include residential (C3), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary ground floor uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Housing could be provided as part of a mixed use scheme.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Part within Station Conservation Area and listed buildings close by including Nottingham Station. Redevelopment has the potential to enhance conservation area and setting of listed buildings.	
4. Crime	Site is partially cleared and some buildings in poor condition. Redevelopment should provide opportunities for improved surveillance.	
5. Social	Key site within the southern gateway, redevelopment should enhance relationship and connectivity to the Meadows.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Tinkers Leen runs through the site. Redevelopment offers opportunities to improve the watercourse.	

SA Objectives	PA74 (DS63/LA14) Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East for Primarily Offices (B1a), light industry/research & development (B1). Potential secondary uses could include residential (C3), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary ground floor uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Part within Station Conservation Area and listed buildings close by including Nottingham Station. Site is formed by a mix of uses and buildings, mostly industrial in character with some retail frontages. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers at a gateway to the City and redevelopment has the potential to enhance the conservation area.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Redevelopment could improve drainage through SUDs and Air Quality Management Area covers a small part of the northern tip of the site. The site is within areas of medium and high flood risk and. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address flooding/drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Air Quality Management Area policy in relation to air quality issues.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to net increase in operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA74 (DS63/LA14) Canal Quarter - Arkwright Street East for Primarily Offices (B1a), light industry/research & development (B1). Potential secondary uses could include residential (C3), non-residential institution (D1). Auxiliary ground floor uses could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as integral part of mixed use scheme.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use. Overall neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Site is located near to train, tram, bus, cycle network. Opportunities for modal shift.	
12. Employment	Net increase in jobs likely. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Site has the potential for brand new A grade office accommodation.	
<p>Summary: The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a major positive outcome for the Transport objective, alongside moderate to major positive effects on Landscape/Townscape and moderate positive outcomes for the Housing and Employment objectives. Minor positive outcomes were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. and Economic Structure objectives. Minor negative impacts on Natural Resources and Waste were anticipated. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA75 (DS67/LA14) Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint for Residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis). Auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme)

														Very major/important positive
														Major positive
														Moderate to major positive
														Moderate positive
														Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall
														Minor negative
														Moderate negative
														Moderate to major negative
														Major negative
														Very major/important negative

* The site has been assessed against the proposed Development Principles and the mix of potential uses rather than the appeal decision which is for purely residential development. If this or an alternative scheme were to come forward providing only housing then the likely positive affects on the Employment and Economic Structure objective could be lost.

SA Objectives	PA75 (DS67/LA14) Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint for Residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis). Auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme)	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Site could provide significant housing	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	North eastern corner of the site is within Station conservation area. Redevelopment should enhance setting.	
4. Crime	Large cleared site, redevelopment could have positive impact with increased surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	The Tinkers Leen is important for biodiversity.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	PA75 (DS67/LA14) Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint for Residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis). Auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme)	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>North eastern corner of the site is within Station conservation area. Site is formed by a mostly cleared site. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers and has the potential to enhance the conservation area and prominence from London Road.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Part of site is in an area of medium flood risk. Mainly cleared site. Site is close to AQMA Redevelopment could incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems as part of any scheme. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address flooding/drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. Air Quality Management Area policy in relation to air quality issues.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Redevelopment could result in net increase in waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation via Development Management process/ policies and policies of the Core Strategy.</p>

SA Objectives	PA75 (DS67/LA14) Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint for Residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis). Auxiliary uses to ground floor could include small scale retail (A1, A2, A3) delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme)	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a significant net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is 5 min walk from transport hub including railway station and tram. Walking and cycle route close to the site. Opportunities for modal shift.	
12. Employment	Mostly cleared site. Potential for small net increase in jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Site has the potential for brand new A grade office accommodation.	
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, as well as a major positive impact on the Transport objective. A moderate to major positive effect for the Landscape/Townscape objective was expected, and minor positive impact was identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was considered likely against the Waste objective, a moderate negative impact against the Energy objective, minor negative impacts against the Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Natural Resources objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA76 Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development/warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Scope for elements of residential subject to detailed layout/design but negligible impact as numbers likely to be low.	
2. Health	Surrounding uses non-conforming to residential so could be negative impact. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Possibility of sport facilities on site. However neutral due to these factors.	
3. Heritage	Opportunities to improve the setting of heritage assets including listed building and canal through redevelopment.	
4. Crime	Could be minor improvement due to increased surveillance.	
5. Social	Redevelopment could result in loss of community training facility.	Mitigation by promotion of social capital generally through the Development Management process and the full range of Local Plan policies.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Could be beneficial if canal side opened up / improved / enlarged	

SA Objectives	PA76 Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development/warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Heritage assets close to the site including canal. Site is formed by an existing college building. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers and has the potential to enhance London Road and the canal setting.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Only minor flooding on site. Site is currently developed so some SuDS could be provided through redevelopment. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Redevelopment could increase waste because site likely to be more intensely used. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA76 Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development/warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network, however connection difficult, may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is well located close to station and bus routes but possible access constraints on London Road. Opportunity to open up access to the canal / big track cycle route. Mixed use could create more trips. Overall moderate positive impact.	
12. Employment	Redevelopment could result in an increase in jobs as employment could be provided as part of the mix of uses. This could likely result in higher density scheme. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Development could result in a loss of training facility. High tech/modern office accommodation could be achieved on the site off setting this. Overall neutral impact.	Ensure college continues function elsewhere. Try to incorporate some onsite reprovion.
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA76 Waterside - London Road, Former Hartwells for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development/warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Moderate positive impacts for Transport and Employment were expected. The Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to result in minor positive outcomes. A moderate negative impact against the Social objective was predicted, alongside minor negatives against the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Scope for elements of residential subject to detailed layout/design but negligible impact as numbers likely to be low.	
2. Health	Site is currently a depot. Railway line adjacent to site, as is incinerator. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Housing likely to be located away from incinerator near canal. Overall neutral.	
3. Heritage	Site has four Grade 2 listed buildings. Given current use, potential for positive impact on these heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Site currently has restricted access. Borders canal although no natural visibility. Redevelopment could improve overlooking on canal	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is adjacent to Local Nature Reserve. There is opportunity to improve value of green corridor through development.	

SA Objectives	PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Heritage assets on the site including four Grade 2 listed buildings and the canal runs adjacent. Site is formed by mix of industrial units currently used as a Council depot. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers and has the potential to enhance London Road and the canal setting.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is partially within 1:1000 and 1:100+20. Site is likely contaminated. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials, address contamination issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Redevelopment could increase waste. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is well located close to station and bus stations. Opportunity to open up access to the canal / big track. Mixed use could create more trips but highly sustainable location.	
12. Employment	Redevelopment could result in loss of employment, although jobs could move to other location. Likely to be overall gain. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	High tech/modern office accommodation could be achieved on the site.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA77 Waterside - London Road, Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), transport/depot uses, non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive impact for the Landscape/Townscape objectives, with moderate positive outcomes also anticipated for the Heritage, Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive impacts for Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., and Innovation objectives were identified. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources and Flooding objective, with more minor negative impacts identified against the objectives for Waste, and Energy & Climate Change. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impacts which may result from the proposed development. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA78 Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
																?
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA78 Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Scope for elements of residential subject to detailed layout/design but negligible impact as numbers likely to be low.	
2. Health	Adjacent to local authority depot and could have a negative impact on health through noise nuisance. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Overall neutral impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Potential to open up canal towpath, reducing crime.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Site is adjacent to Local Nature Reserve and redevelopment should give opportunities to improve canal towpath	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>The canal runs adjacent to the site. Mainly cleared site as well part of Council depot. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on</p>	

SA Objectives	PA78 Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
	townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers and has the potential to enhance London Road and the canal setting.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is within 1:100+20 and 1:1000 flood plain. Residential element of the mix of uses is 'sensitive' in terms of flooding. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could increase waste. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan

SA Objectives	PA78 Waterside - London Road, South of Eastcroft Depot for Offices/high tech, light industry/research & development, warehouse (B1, B8), non-residential institution (D1), sports facility, assembly & leisure (D2) and scope for elements of residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Site is well located close to station and bus stations. Opportunity to open up access to the canal / big track. Mixed use could create more trips but highly sustainable location.	
12. Employment	Development could create employment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	High tech/modern office accommodation could be achieved on the site.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive effect on the Landscape/Townscape objective, with moderate positive impacts for the Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive outcomes for the, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, and Innovation objectives were also anticipated. A moderate negative impact against the Natural Resources & Flooding objectives was predicted, alongside more minor negative outcomes for the Waste, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA79 (DS73/LA70) Waterside - Iremonger Road for Offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Redevelopment for mixed use could provide a proportion of residential development.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Listed bridge adjacent to site. Redevelopment of site has potential to enhance its setting.	
4. Crime	Development could increase overlooking of canal towpath.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Relationship to Local Nature Reserve and redevelopment should give opportunities to improve canal towpath	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by industrial buildings with the canal running adjacent to the site. Listed bridge adjacent to site to the south. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers and has the potential to enhance London Road and the canal and heritage asset setting.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site within 1:100. Mixed use could potentially include more sensitive uses. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	PA79 (DS73/LA70) Waterside - Iremonger Road for Offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), student accommodation (Sui Generis).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Buildings are still occupied on site. However, redevelopment could increase waste. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	New buildings should be more energy efficient. Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. Therefore overall neutral impact.	
11. Transport	Bus services close to the site. Cycle route along the canal. More trips may be generated from proposed uses but HGV trips could reduce.	
12. Employment	Loss of current employment but redevelopment could introduce better quality employment buildings provided in its place. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	High tech/modern office accommodation could be achieved on the site.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major outcomes were predicted for the Housing and Landscape/Townscape objectives, alongside a moderate positive outcome for the Employment objective, and more minor positive impacts predicted for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Environment, Biodiversity and G.I., Transport and Innovation objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, alongside a more minor negative outcome for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA80 (DS101/LA66) Waterside - Cattle Market for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Mixed use scheme likely on the site and could provide a proportion of housing development on the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Listed gate features on site. Redevelopment offers opportunities to enhance the setting.	
4. Crime	Development could increase surveillance	
5. Social	Neutral impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by industrial buildings. Listed gates within the site. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA80 (DS101/LA66) Waterside - Cattle Market for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is within an area of flooding. Residential is a sensitive use. Could use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems on site that is currently hard standing, which is positive. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development could likely increase intensity of uses. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close to the existing district heating system network, however connection difficult, may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	London Road / Trent Bridge closest public Transport links but poor routes to these. Cycle/pedestrian route along the canal. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA80 (DS101/LA66) Waterside - Cattle Market for Offices/light industry/research & development (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Market could be lost but new employment provided as part of redevelopment. Should be net increase in jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	High tech/modern office accommodation could be achieved on the site.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: Moderate to major positive outcome was identified for the Housing and landscape/Townscape objectives. Minor positive outcomes were suggested for the Health, Heritage, Crime, Employment and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impact was expected against the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, and Energy objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA81 (DS74/LA74) Waterside - Meadow Lane for Primarily residential (C3) with other uses - offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Mixed use development could provide significant housing	
2. Health	Could open up waterside recreation on canal towpath and river and improve environment promoting healthy pursuits. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development could improve area – currently not well overlooked.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Canal is Local Nature Reserve. Development could be likely to lead to biodiversity enhancements along the River Trent corridor associated with cycle/pedestrian route.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by industrial buildings adjacent to the river Trent. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers by exploiting the riverside setting.	

SA Objectives	PA81 (DS74/LA74) Waterside - Meadow Lane for Primarily residential (C3) with other uses - offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is within 1:100+20 and 1:1000. Proposed use could be sensitive. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Existing industrial uses on site which generate waste. Development could result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses. Overall moderate negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	London Road / Trent Bridge closest public Transport links but poor routes to these. Potential for riverside walking/cycle route. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA81 (DS74/LA74) Waterside - Meadow Lane for Primarily residential (C3) with other uses - offices/high technology, light industry/research & development (B1), hotel (C1), non-residential institution (D1), assembly & leisure (D2). Auxiliary uses could include small scale retail (A1), financial services (A2), food & drink (A3) (delivered as an integral part of a mixed use scheme).	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Development could result in loss of existing employment but replacement jobs likely. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Neutral impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing objectives, with a further major positive effect anticipated for Landscape/Townscape. A moderate positive for Health and minor positive impact for the Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and G.I. objectives were predicted. Moderate negative impacts were expected for the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	PA82 Waterside - Freeth Street for Residential (C3), office (B1) and small scale convenience retail (A1) and restaurant/café (A3) and non-residential institution (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Substantial of new housing anticipated as part of a mix use scheme.	
2. Health	Open space as part of scheme and access to the waterside promoting healthy pursuits such as walking and cycling. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Opportunities to discourage crime via design and increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Site is of a size to create new community with ancillary supporting uses including non-residential institution (D1).	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Opportunities for green corridor improvements and biodiversity enhancements in design.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by mix of industrial buildings with some residential and south of the site is adjacent to the river Trent. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers including by exploiting the riverside setting.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is at relatively low flood risk (1 in 1000). SuDs should be incorporated into redeveloped scheme. Overall neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA82 Waterside - Freeth Street for Residential (C3), office (B1) and small scale convenience retail (A1) and restaurant/café (A3) and non-residential institution (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Existing intensive industrial uses on site. Replacement uses could introduce net increase in waste production. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close to the existing district heating system network, however connection difficult, may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses. Overall minor negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is not particularly well connected to public transport routes but scheme should allow for enhanced pedestrian and cycle links along the river corridor. Existing intensive uses on site. Development likely to result in little net change.	
12. Employment	No overall net increase in employment likely.	
13. Innovation	Mix of uses could result in modern employment uses.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA82 Waterside - Freeth Street for Residential (C3), office (B1) and small scale convenience retail (A1) and restaurant/café (A3) and non-residential institution (D1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposed uses were considered likely to result in a very major/important positive outcome for the Housing objective with a Major positive outcome expected for the Landscape/Townscape objective. Further moderate positive impacts for the Health, Social, and Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. objectives, as well as minor positives for Crime and Innovation were also expected. Minor negative outcomes against the Waste, Energy & Climate Change were identified. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA83 (DS48/LA68) Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin

for Residential (C3) and employment (B1).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA83 (DS48/LA68) Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin for Residential (C3) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing anticipated as part of a mix uses	
2. Health	Open space as part of scheme and access to the waterside to improve healthy exercise from walking and cycling. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Opportunities to discourage crime via design and surveillance.	
5. Social	Site is of a size to create new community with ancillary supporting uses.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Opportunities for green corridor improvements and biodiversity enhancements in design along river corridor.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by mix of industrial buildings and south of the site is adjacent to the river Trent. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers including by exploiting the riverside setting.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Part of the site is a low flood risk. SuDs could be introduced as part of redevelopment. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA83 (DS48/LA68) Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin for Residential (C3) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Site part vacant so could lead to net increase in waste production. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a significant net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses and clear site. Overall moderate negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is not particularly well connected to public transport routes but scheme should allow for enhanced pedestrian and cycle link along the river corridor. Existing trip generating uses on site. Negligible impact.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact. Net change in jobs likely to be minimal. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Mix of uses could result in modern employment uses.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	PA83 (DS48/LA68) Waterside - Daleside Road, Trent Lane Basin for Residential (C3) and employment (B1).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposed uses at this site were considered as being likely to result in a very major positive outcome for the Housing objective, alongside a major positive effect on Landscape/Townscape. Other moderately positive impacts for the Health, Social and Environment, Biodiversity & G.I. objectives and minor positive impacts for the Crime and Innovation objectives were also anticipated. Moderate negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA84 (DS45/LA67) Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint for Retail (A1) and restaurant/café uses (A3).

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & Gl	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA84 (DS45/LA67) Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint for Retail (A1) and restaurant/café uses (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed.	
2. Health	Negligible impact.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Development incorporating designing out crime principles likely to result in positive impact for objective. Very busy road any development here could increase activity	
5. Social	Provides potential for social interaction with mix of uses proposed including retail offices and café.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Cleared site and has Sneinton Railway Lands LWS to the north of the site. New development could bring minor positive opportunities for biodiversity and green infrastructure.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is formed by a cleared site fronting on to Daleside Road and Trent Lane. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate to major impact on townscape given the prominence of the site.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Not located in a flood area. Brownfield site development should incorporate SuDs. Likely to be contaminated land. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	PA84 (DS45/LA67) Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint for Retail (A1) and restaurant/café uses (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Introduction of waste generating activities. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a significant net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses and clear site.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Possible retail use likely to increase car journeys given proposed uses. There are bus services along Daleside Road.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Likely to regenerate area and result in new employment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	New offices may assist economic structure.	

SA Objectives	PA84 (DS45/LA67) Waterside - Daleside Road, Eastpoint for Retail (A1) and restaurant/café uses (A3).	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposed uses were considered likely to result in moderate to major positive outcomes for the Landscape/Townscape and Employment objectives, as well as minor positive impacts for the Crime, Social, Environment & G.I., and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were identified against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, alongside a minor negative effect on Transport. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

PA85 (DS47/LA75) Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club for Residential (C3) and employment (B1/B2).

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = Negligible impact., not relevant or neutral overall				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	PA85 (DS47/LA75) Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club for Residential (C3) and employment (B1/B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Could provide significant amount of housing.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Minor positive.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Opportunities to discourage crime via design. Increased surveillance possible.	
5. Social	Site could open up access to the river Trent providing opportunities for increased social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Tree preservation orders on site. Design could need to avoid harm to valuable trees. Site is largely hard surfaced. New development could bring opportunities for biodiversity and green infrastructure enhancements.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by mix of industrial buildings and south of the site is adjacent to the river Trent with mooring for boat trips. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers including by exploiting the riverside setting.</p>	

SA Objectives	PA85 (DS47/LA75) Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club for Residential (C3) and employment (B1/B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Not in flood risk area. Drainage is main constraint with contaminated land. SuDs could be incorporated into redeveloped site. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Neutral impact.	Mitigation through design to address drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials, address contamination issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Intensification of use on site likely. Likely to generate additional waste. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult may be long term potential. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a net increase in energy use through redevelopment of existing uses. Overall moderate negative impact.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Not currently well served by public transport. Cycle and pedestrian routes should be improved through development.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Loss of some existing employment likely but low intensity site. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Ensuring employment land is maintained and provided for across the City via Development Management process/ policies and policies of the Core Strategy.

SA Objectives	PA85 (DS47/LA75) Waterside - Trent Lane, Park Yacht Club for Residential (C3) and employment (B1/B2).	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	
<p>Summary: The proposal was considered likely to result in a very major positive impact for the Housing objective, as well as a major positive outcome for Landscape/Townscape. Minor positive outcomes for the Health, Crime, Social, and the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives were also predicted. Moderate negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, with minor negative outcomes also identified against the Natural Resources & flooding, Transport objectives and Employment objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impacts.</p>		

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Appendix 8: Sustainability Appraisals of Sites Not Taken Forward into the LAPP

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS3 Bestwood Sidings for Employment use	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed and not suitable location.	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Development could increase activity and overlooking of the site.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	The site is currently a naturally landscaped strip hosting biodiversity and providing a green infrastructure link. Development of the site could have a negative impact on this objective.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site lies adjacent to rail corridor and mainly naturally vegetated with some hard surfacing. Site is bounded by high boundary treatment and some advertisement hoardings. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still result in a neutral impact on townscape weighing up the improvements that could be made to the frontage against the loss of the vegetation within the site.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS3 Bestwood Sidings for Employment use	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	A large proportion of this site is located in an area of high flood risk (Zones 3 and 2). Loss of tree coverage combined with development could create rainwater runoff. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	New development could result in increased waste generation on a site not currently generating any.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is undeveloped and development could increase energy demand.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development could increase trips made. Site is currently inaccessible and could require significant investment in infrastructure. Poor public transport links.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS3 Bestwood Sidings for Employment use	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Development could result in the creation of new employment land. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate positive impact was predicted for the Employment objective, with a minor positive outcome anticipated for the Crime objective. The Transport objective was considered likely to experience a moderate to major negative impact, with moderate negative impacts also predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS9 Bar Lane Industrial Park for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in family housing.	
2. Health	Minor health benefits associated with the provision of new modern housing as housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Brownfield site with listed buildings nearby site. Development offers opportunities to enhance the setting of these	
4. Crime	Development of the site could offer opportunity to adopt designing out crime principles, providing secure boundaries and increased natural surveillance	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	A number of TPO on the site which could constrain development options. The redevelopment on this employment site could offer opportunities to enhance the environment, biodiversity and green infrastructure	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS9 Bar Lane Industrial Park for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a large industrial building partially screened by trees and set behind a concrete fence fronting on to Bar Lane. The site is surrounded by residential development. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate impact on townscape given the opportunities to improve the front frontage.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term, but negligible impact overall</p>	
9. Waste	<p>The development could eliminate commercial waste currently generated but new dwellings generating domestic waste may lead to increase overall.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
10. Energy & Climate Change	<p>New dwellings result in domestic energy demand/use. Site is likely to be more intensively used – may lead to increase.net increase in energy use overall. Buildings likely to be more energy efficient.</p>	<p>Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS9 Bar Lane Industrial Park for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Employment related travel could be replaced by residential travel. The site is located in a sustainable location. Neutral impact.	
12. Employment	Loss of jobs and employment land. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A major positive impact was predicted for the Housing objective; alongside a moderate positive impact for the Landscape & Townscape objective and more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Heritage, Crime and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted for the Employment objective, whilst the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives were considered likely to receive some minor negative impact. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS11 Basford Gateway for Employment and Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Housing could be provided on site	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Site is adjacent to a listed building (public house) – development likely to be an improvement to the setting of the building.	
4. Crime	Minor positive, as could increase surveillance – currently tall wall surrounding site.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a commercial waste transfer depot. And is within a mix use area with a listed building (public house) opposite. Low quality boundary treatment including billboards currently has negative impact on the streetscene.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, could have a moderate to major impact on the townscape given the nature of the use and the prominence of the site.</p>	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS11 Basford Gateway for Employment and Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is partially within flood zone 2. Site is currently mostly hard standing. Development could include SuDS	
9. Waste	Part of the site is currently a waste transfer depot, therefore waste could need to be transferred elsewhere. Development of the site could also increase waste as site is likely to be more intensively used.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site is currently developed. Any new development could be more sustainable and could be likely to reduce emissions given current uses but net increase in energy use likely.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is adjacent to tram and currently in industrial / waste use with HGV and other commercial trips generated. Development could reduce the number of these types of trips and could place residential development in a sustainable location close to the tram.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact on overall level of employment.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS11 Basford Gateway for Employment and Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective alongside more minor positive impacts for the Housing, Health, Heritage, Crime, Natural Resources & flooding and Transport objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS12 Church View industrial Estate for Residential and Retail	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could lead to an increase in housing.	
2. Health	Minor health benefits associated with the provision of new modern housing as housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Site is adjacent to a listed building. Scope for improvement in setting due to current form of development.	
4. Crime	Development could increase surveillance. Site is currently surrounded by a wall.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Culverted river through the site. Development could result in more green spaces for biodiversity as currently hard standing.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS12 Church View industrial Estate for Residential and Retail	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a small industrial estate accessed of Church Street. There is some screening to the site by mature trees although the buildings are of low quality. There is a listed building opposite the site.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, could have a moderate to major impact on the townscape given the nature of the use, the prominence of the site and the opportunity to enhance the setting of the church (listed building).</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is at severe risk of flooding; being almost entirely within flood zone 3 and development could lead to a more sensitive development use.</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>
9. Waste	<p>Residential development likely to result in some net increase in waste, compared to existing use.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS12 Church View industrial Estate for Residential and Retail	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Residential development likely to result in net increase in energy demand/use. Buildings would be of more energy efficient design than existing.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Housing and retail could be likely to result in an increase in the number of trips.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Redevelopment of site could result in no net loss of jobs.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor positive outcomes also anticipated for the Housing, Health, Heritage, Crime, and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, a moderate negative against transport, with more minor negative outcomes also anticipated for the Waste, Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS15 Western Section of Former Dunn Line Coach Station for Residential and Employment	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing provision likely	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Opportunities for more secure layout through design. Existing anti-social behaviour associated with vacant site. Greater security for existing uses.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Some loss of vegetation on the site, but opportunities for open space on the site. Overall neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Overgrown site subject to some fly tipping on the access road from Northern Court. It is acknowledged that development may result in the loss of vegetation on the site but weighed against this is the removal of the palisade fencing to Bulwell Lane. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may have a minor positive impact on townscape.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Negligible impact. Loss of vegetation balanced against removal of hard surface on the site. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS15 Western Section of Former Dunn Line Coach Station for Residential and Employment	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Could increase energy use through construction and use of buildings and introduce new domestic waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could introduce new energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Development could introduce new car borne trips but good bus services in the area.	
12. Employment	Some employment could happen under this option. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Minor positive outcomes are anticipated for the Housing, Crime, Landscape & Townscape, Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer Option) Option 1 for Residential Part of site also appraised as PA17 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North (DS26/LA53) for residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could result in an increase in the housing stock.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health. New accessible open space to be created.	
3. Heritage	Strelley Conservation Area is close to the site and part of the site is within archaeological constraints area. This enlarged site compared to the PA17 Woodhouse Way likely to have greater impact as projects closer to the heritage assets.	Mitigation through design which conserves or enhances heritage assets in line with their interest and significance through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies. It may not be possible to mitigate against all impacts to the Conservation Area depending on the impact.
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer Option) Option 1 for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Part of site also appraised as PA17 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North (DS26/LA53) for residential. Site is currently Greenfield (although site is under construction). The enlarged site compared to PA17 could have greater impact.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer Option) Option 1 for Residential Part of site also appraised as PA17 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North (DS26/LA53) for residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site adjoins land that is categories as being part of the “Magnesian Limestone Ridge” County character areas and specifically adjoining the ML15 see map showing extent of zone). Strelley Plateau Draft Policy Zone. The DPZ overall assessment found the landscape condition to be “moderate” and landscape character to be also “moderate”.</p> <p>The site is currently being developed for residential development. Previously it was open grassland and forms part of the wider area consented as a business park but remained undeveloped until planning application 13/01703/POUT was implemented for residential development. The site is largely featureless, characterised by its openness with the exception of a line of trees leading to a copse. As part of the application, a Landscape and Visual Appraisal was submitted that set out in detail the impact on the landscape and the mitigation to be undertaken as part of the scheme. Inevitable though the development could have negative impact on landscape. The rejected site is larger than the planning application and could therefore have a greater impact on the landscape.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, taking reference to the adjacent residential estate may result in neutral impact on townscape.</p> <p>Overall moderate to major negative impact likely.</p>	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the landscape, townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan. Take into account the Draft Policy Zone ML15 . Strelley Plateau Draft Policy Zone paying particular attention to “landscape actions”. In particular the action “Enhance the planting around industrial areas and business parks on the urban edges to filter view to these urban elements”. It may however not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the landscape.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer Option) Option 1 for Residential Part of site also appraised as PA17 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North (DS26/LA53) for residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Majority of site is currently undeveloped so had Greenfield run off rates. Potential coal resource in the area could theoretically be available for extraction prior to construction. The site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Quality Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.	Mitigation provided through Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan Development of the site will result in loss of some agricultural land for which mitigation is not possible however the site already has planning permission for residential use.
9. Waste	Development could give rise to operation and construction waste. An enlarged site compared to PA17 could increase the amount of waste created.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Could be increase in energy use through constructing buildings and proposed use. An enlarged site compared to PA17 could increase the amount of energy used.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS25 Nottingham Business Park South (Developer Option) Option 1 for Residential Part of site also appraised as PA17 Woodhouse Way - Nottingham Business Park North (DS26/LA53) for residential.	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Limited existing public transport. Currently car dependant. Close to motorway	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Negligible impact. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact for the housing objective is considered likely, with a moderate positive impact also identified for the Health objective. The Landscape & Townscape objective was predicted to receive a major negative impact, whilst moderate to major negative impacts were also forecast against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, Energy & Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative outcome was identified for the Heritage objective, along with a more minor negative impact for the Natural Resources & flooding objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for negative impacts predicted.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS32 Ellis and Everard, Haydn Road for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide housing.	
2. Health	New housing can have a positive impact on health as housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate to major impact on townscape given the opportunities the site offers to improve the streetscene.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site currently not at risk of flooding. SuDs likely to be incorporated into any redevelopment. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term - neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS32 Ellis and Everard, Haydn Road for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Net increase in waste likely.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development of the site likely to result in net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings and sustainable design via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Development of the site could generate more trips. Site is within walking distance of tram stop. Bus services are reasonably frequent and close to the site. Overall neutral impact.	
12. Employment	Development could result in loss of employment. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS32 Ellis and Everard, Haydn Road for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The Landscape & Townscape objective was considered likely to benefit from a moderate to major positive result in a moderate positive outcome also predicted for the Housing objective. The Health objective could receive a minor positive impact. Minor negative outcomes were identified for the Waste, Energy and Climate Change and Employment objectives, though mitigation measures are identified for negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of DS44 Waterside - British Waterways part of Freeth Street for Residential, Employment and Restaurants/Cafes
 Site forms part of the larger proposed allocation of PA82

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS44 Waterside - British Waterways part of Freeth Street for Residential, Employment and Restaurants/Cafes	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	New housing anticipated as part of a mix use scheme.	
2. Health	Open space as part of scheme and access to the waterside promoting healthy pursuits such as walking and cycling. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Opportunities to discourage crime via design and increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Site on its own is not of a size to create new community with ancillary supporting uses therefore neutral impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Opportunities for green corridor improvements and biodiversity enhancements in design.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS44 Waterside - British Waterways part of Freeth Street for Residential, Employment and Restaurants/Cafes	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by industrial buildings and south of the site is adjacent to the river Trent. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers. This site makes up a smaller proportion of the PA82 which was considered likely to result in a major positive impact on this objective given the greater potential that larger site has for comprehensive redevelopment.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is at relatively low flood risk (1 in 1000). SuDs should be incorporated into redeveloped scheme. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p> <p>Overall neutral impact.</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Net increase in waste production. Development could give rise to operational and construction waste.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS44 Waterside - British Waterways part of Freeth Street for Residential, Employment and Restaurants/Cafes	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Replacement buildings likely to be more energy efficient but increased energy demand likely from mix of uses on the site. Possible connection to District Heating Network. Neutral impact likely	
11. Transport	Site is not particularly well connected to public transport routes but scheme should allow for enhanced pedestrian and cycle links along the river corridor. Existing intensive uses on site. Development likely to result in little net change.	
12. Employment	Some employment likely as part of mix use scheme. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Mix of uses could result in modern employment uses.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A moderate to major positive impact was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with moderate positive outcomes also predicted for the Housing, Health and Environment, Biodiversity & GI objectives, along with more minor positive effects on the Crime, Employment and Innovation objectives. A minor negative impact was predicted against the Waste objective. Mitigation measures against possible negative impact have been identified.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS55 Radford Bridge Allotments (Option 2) for Residential, Sport, Leisure, Allotments and Open Space	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide housing.	
2. Health	Planning permission has now been given for part of the site for housing and remaining as allotments/open space. Development could result in loss of allotment area but an increase in the total number. Management agreement may lead to fewer vacant allotments. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. There could also be new publicly accessible open space on the site.	
3. Heritage	The adjacent Martin's pond is within an archaeological constraints area. No impact likely.	
4. Crime	Residential development could add surveillance.	
5. Social	Planning permission provides for enhanced access to Martin's pond and net increase in the number of allotments.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Close to Martin's Pond LNR and LWS. Vacant allotments which support biodiversity could be lost.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS55 Radford Bridge Allotments (Option 2) for Residential, Sport, Leisure, Allotments and Open Space	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently private allotments, some of which are underused with no public access. Reasonable boundary treatment along Russell Road including mature hedges and trees. Redevelopment of the site could see the loss of some allotments. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still result in neutral impact on townscape given the lack of street frontage and limited public views into the site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site not in an area of flooding. Site is currently undeveloped and development could result in increased hard standing. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan</p>
9. Waste	<p>Development could be likely to increase intensity of uses and therefore the amount of waste generated.</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS55 Radford Bridge Allotments (Option 2) for Residential, Sport, Leisure, Allotments and Open Space	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	There could be a net increase in energy consumption.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site has a reasonable high frequency bus service (Ilkeston to Nottingham) running close to the site. However given the proposed use it is still likely to result in a high dependency on cars.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole. Negligible impact overall	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A major positive outcome for the Housing objective was predicted, alongside minor positive impacts for the Health, Crime and Social objectives. Moderate to major negative outcomes were suggested for the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives, alongside other moderate negative outcomes against the Environment, Biodiversity & G.I., Natural Resources and Flooding, and Transport objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for negative outcomes.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS66 Southside – Site of Former Hicking Pentecost & Company for Residential – Site is part of PA75 Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Site could provide significant housing (although less than the proposed allocation PA75)	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	North eastern corner of the site is within Station conservation area. Redevelopment should enhance setting.	
4. Crime	Large cleared site, redevelopment could have positive impact with increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Negligible impact.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	The Tinkers Leen is important for biodiversity.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS66 Southside – Site of Former Hicking Pentecost & Company for Residential – Site is part of PA75 Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. North eastern corner of the site is within Station conservation area. Site is formed by a mostly cleared site. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers and has the potential to enhance conservation area. This rejected site is smaller, and does not include the London Road frontage, hence the lower score for townscape as this removes the opportunity to improve this prominent frontage.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is in flood zone 2. Mainly cleared site. Redevelopment could incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems as part of any scheme. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term Neutral impact overall.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS66 Southside – Site of Former Hicking Pentecost & Company for Residential – Site is part of PA75 Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Redevelopment could result in net increase in waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies directly on the existing district heating system network, immediate connection possible. New buildings could be more sustainable, but still likely to be a significant net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	Site is 5 min walk from transport hub including railway station and tram. Walking and cycle route close to the site. Opportunities for modal shift.	
12. Employment	Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS66 Southside – Site of Former Hicking Pentecost & Company for Residential – Site is part of PA75 Canal Quarter - Crocus Street, Southpoint	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing and Transport objectives. A moderate positive outcome was predicted for the Landscape & Townscape objective, with more minor positive impacts were also identified for the Health, Heritage, Crime, and Social objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was considered likely against the Waste objective, with a moderate negative impact identified against the Energy & Climate Change objective, and a more minor negative outcome against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

SA Objectives	DS70 Waterside – British Waterways Owned Part of Meadow Lane Site for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Mixed use development could provide some housing	
2. Health	Could open up waterside recreation on canal towpath and river and improve environment promoting healthy pursuits. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Development could improve surveillance of the area – currently not well overlooked.	
5. Social	Negligible impact	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Canal is Local Nature Reserve. Development could be likely to lead to biodiversity enhancements along the River Trent corridor associated with cycle/pedestrian route..	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by industrial buildings adjacent to the river Trent. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate to major impact on townscape given the considerable opportunities the site offers by exploiting the riverside setting. This site is smaller than the allocation PA81 therefore has scored a moderate to major impact on the Townscape objective.</p>	

SA Objectives	DS70 Waterside – British Waterways Owned Part of Meadow Lane Site for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is within 1:100+20 and 1:1000 flood zones. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Residential development could give rise to ongoing net increase in waste on this site.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Site lies close on the existing district heating system network; however connection difficult, may be long term potential. Replacement buildings likely to be more efficient but the site likely to also be more intensely used and result in net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and on-site renewable energy generation and connection to District Heating System Network where appropriate via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
11. Transport	London Road / Trent Bridge closest public Transport links but poor routes to these. Potential for riverside walking/cycle route. Neutral impact.	

SA Objectives	DS70 Waterside – British Waterways Owned Part of Meadow Lane Site for Residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
12. Employment	Development could result in loss of existing employment but replacement jobs likely. Negligible impact overall, though construction from development is likely to have a short term beneficial impact on this objective across the City area as a whole. Neutral impact.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: The proposed uses at this site were considered likely to result in a moderate to major positive outcome for the Landscape & Townscape objective, a moderate positive impact for the Housing and Health objectives, and a minor positive impact for the Crime and Environment, Biodiversity and G.I. objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted against the Natural Resources & Flooding objective, with more minor negative impacts against the Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS87 Broxtowe Country Park for Residential and Commercial	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Development could provide significant housing	
2. Health	Positive health benefits of new housing may not outweigh the health benefits due to the loss of significant open space.	Provision of appropriate level of open space in the City via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. It is unlikely however that full mitigation could be provided for the loss of Open Space proposed as part of any development scheme and the negative impact this could have on health.
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Opportunities to provide a safe and secure layout through design	
5. Social	Loss of valuable open space for social interaction.	Ensure sufficient replacement open space in the City via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. It is unlikely however that full mitigation could be provided for the amount of Open Space proposed to be loss.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS87 Broxtowe Country Park for Residential and Commercial	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negative impact on Local Wildlife Site, local biodiversity and green corridor.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies. It is unlikely however that full mitigation could be provided for the amount of Open Space proposed to be loss.
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site forms part of Broxtowe Park. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may still result in a moderate to major negative impact on townscape given the loss of a large part of the park which forms an important feature within the townscape.	Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan. It is unlikely however that full mitigation could be provided for the amount of Open Space proposed to be lost.
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Not at significant risk of flooding although development could result in introduction of non permeable surfaces impacting on drainage. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS87 Broxtowe Country Park for Residential and Commercial	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could result in a significant net increase in waste generation.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could result in a significant net increase in energy demand	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Access into the site is problematic and location is not particularly sustainable. New use could generate net increase in car borne journeys.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Jobs could be provided. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible Impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible Impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS87 Broxtowe Country Park for Residential and Commercial	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A very major positive impact on the Housing objective was identified, along with a moderate positive impact for the Employment objectives. Minor positive impacts were also anticipated for the Crime objective. Moderate to major negative outcomes were predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Landscape & Townscape, Waste, Energy and Climate Change and Transport objectives. A moderate negative impact was predicted for the Health objective and a more minor negative impact also identified for the Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS88 New Aspley Gardens (Option 1) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant levels of new housing could be provided	
2. Health	Loss of all allotments which provide recreational exercise opportunity and healthy locally produced food. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Overall moderate negative score overall.	Ensure sufficient allotment provision is made in the City and local area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Development could offer opportunities to secure boundaries/create natural surveillance of area.	
5. Social	Proposed use could result in loss of existing allotments. Proposed uses include community use which could add some social value. Resulting in an overall minor negative outcome.	Ensure sufficient replacement open space in the City via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. However, it may not be possible to mitigate fully against the loss of the allotments.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Loss of this site could result in significant negative impact against this objective on a large area of allotments with nature conservation and environmental value.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies. However, it may not be possible to mitigate fully against the loss of the allotments.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS88 New Aspley Gardens (Option 1) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently private allotments, some of which are underused with no public access. Reasonable boundary treatment along Western Boulevard including mature hedges and trees, although some are overgrown. Current frontages to Western Boulevard and Aspley Lane formed by close boarded fencing. Depending on the form and nature of development, for example residential, there could be improvements to townscape by providing attractive, active frontages. If dominated by retail and car parking, likely to not improve. Neutral impact.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Not at significant risk of flooding although development could result in introduction of non permeable surfaces impacting on drainage. Expectations on greenfield sites is that run off levels after development will not exceed current levels however there could still be foul water discharge which could give rise to flood risk. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS88 New Aspley Gardens (Option 1) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could result in a significant net increase in waste generation.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could result in a significant net increase in energy demand. Given the scale of new development this brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design eg small scale community energy generation.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The proposal could result in significant new car borne trip generation. There is a high frequency bus route close to the site. Improved cycling routes proposed as part of ring road improvements. Overall negative impact given level of housing proposed compared with the relative low trip generation from existing use of site.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	New employment could be generated from the retail element of the proposal uses. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS88 New Aspley Gardens (Option 1) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome for the Housing objective was identified, along with moderate and minor positive impacts for the Employment and Crime objectives, respectively. Moderate to major negative impacts were predicted against the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, and Energy and Climate Change and Transport objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were also predicted for the Health, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives, with a further minor negative outcome for the Social objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

Appraisal of DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use

																Very major/important positive
																Major positive
																Moderate to major positive
																Moderate positive
																Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy and Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant		
																Minor negative
																Moderate negative
																Moderate to major negative
																Major negative
																Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant levels of new housing could be provided.	
2. Health	This option results in further loss of recreational exercise opportunity and healthy locally produced food compared to option 1. Housing recognised as key determinant of health. Overall moderate to major negative impact.	Ensure sufficient allotment provision is made in the City and local via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Development could offer opportunities to secure boundaries/create natural surveillance of area on both sides of the ring road.	
5. Social	Proposed use could result in greater loss of existing facilities compared to Option 1. Proposed uses include community use which could add some social value. Resulting in an overall moderate negative outcome.	Ensure sufficient replacement open space in the City via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. However, it may not be possible to mitigate fully against the loss of the allotments.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Loss of allotments could result in negative impact on objective over larger areas than option 1.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management process and application of Local Plan Policies. However, it may not be possible to mitigate fully against the loss of the allotments.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is currently private allotments, some of which are underused with no public access. Reasonable boundary treatment along Western Boulevard including mature hedges and trees, although some are overgrown. Current frontages to Western Boulevard and Aspley Lane formed by close boarded fencing. Depending on the form and nature of development, for example residential, there could be improvements to townscape by providing attractive, active frontages. If dominated by retail and car parking, likely to not improve. Neutral impact. Although this is a larger site than DS88 it is still considered that the impact on townscape would be neutral.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Not at significant risk of flooding although development could result in introduction of non permeable surfaces impacting on drainage. Expectations on greenfield sites is that run off levels after development will not exceed current levels however there could still be foul water discharge which could give rise to flood risk and increased water consumption. No material difference to option 1 as developments of green field sites should maintain run off at green field rates. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	<p>Mitigation through design to address drainage issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	Development could result in a further net increase in waste generation over option 1.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could result in a further net increase in energy demand over option 1. Given the scale of new development this brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design eg small scale community energy generation.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	The proposal could result in significant new car borne trip generation. There is a high frequency bus route close to the site. Improved cycling routes proposed as part of ring road improvements. Overall negative impact given level of housing proposed compared with the relative low trip generation from existing use of site. The net impact would be greater than option 1 for this site, given larger site area.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	New employment could be generated from the proposed use same as option 1. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS89 New Aspley Gardens (Option 2) for Residential, Foodstore and Community Use	Potential Mitigation Measures
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A very major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective with further moderate positive impacts predicted for the Crime and Employment objectives. Major negative outcomes were identified for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, Waste, and Transport objectives, with a moderate to major negative effect anticipated against the Health, and Energy & Climate Change objectives. The Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives were considered likely to receive a moderate negative impact. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

Appraisal of DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
																		? = unknown impact
																		No fill = negligible impact or not relevant
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure					

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing proposed	
2. Health	Negligible impact	
3. Heritage	One listed building on small portion of site and adjacent to Wollaton Hall listed gate house and Conservation Area. The development presents opportunities to enhance the setting of the heritage assets.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact	
5. Social	Enhancement and increased educational and complementary facilities could encourage social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development provides opportunity to improve open space and local wildlife sites including local watercourses. Overall neutral impact because of possible loss of some open land.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is formed by a mix of uses and buildings. Part of the site has been developed out as a new campus for The Nottingham University incorporating some innovative designs. The remaining part of the site is more industrial and commercial in character. Parts of the site are also cleared. One listed building on small portion of site and adjacent to Wollaton Hall listed gate house and Conservation Area.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a major positive impact on townscape given the major opportunities provided through redevelopment of the site on this prominent location from Derby Road and Wollaton Road.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Redevelopment of the site could provide the opportunity to include flood risk mitigation. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term</p>	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	New development likely to result in net increase in waste. Minor negative.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Increased development could increase energy usage but buildings may become more efficient compared to existing. Current university buildings on the site are exemplar in sustainable design. Neutral impact likely	
11. Transport	Public transport on Wollaton Road and Derby Road. There is also university campus link bus that runs between sites. National cycle routes run adjacent to the site.	
12. Employment	Development could create research jobs offsetting the loss of jobs from existing uses. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Development could create research jobs and potential for clusters.	
14. Economic Structure	Development could create research jobs	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS96 Extension to Jubilee Campus for education, research and Innovation Park	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: The proposed uses were considered likely to result in major positive impacts for the Landscape & Townscape, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives, with moderate positive impacts for the Transport and Employment objectives. More minor positive outcomes were identified for the Heritage, Social and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. A minor negative impact was identified for the Waste objective. Mitigation measures have been identified for the negative impacts which may result from the proposed development.</p>		

Appraisal of DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential, B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar

Site forms part of the smaller proposed allocation of PA53.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Housing proposed as part of mix of uses.	
2. Health	Small health benefits associated with leisure elements of proposal. Housing recognised as key determinant of health.	
3. Heritage	Listed buildings and conservation area located on opposite side of River Trent in Wilford. Impact on these heritage assets from development of the site likely to be of negligible impact given the nature/scale of the proposed development and the degree of distance/ separation provided by Queens Drive and the river.	
4. Crime	Opportunities to provide secure environment through layout/design.	
5. Social	Minor positive given mix of proposed uses.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Some loss of existing green infrastructure from development likely.	Mitigation via sensitive design seeking to protect or enhance Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity as appropriate through Development Management

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar	Potential Mitigation Measures
		process and application of Local Plan Policies
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site is within employment area and is formed by a vacant piece of land currently partially landscaped with some tree/bush coverage. This is a larger site than the allocation PA53 and includes a reasonably new office building fronting Electric Avenue and Tottle Road.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in neutral impact on townscape given prominence of the site from Queens Drive weighed up against the loss of the landscaping. Redevelopment of the existing office building likely to have neutral impact as well.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	Site is within Flood Zone 2 and small part	Mitigation through design to address

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar	Potential Mitigation Measures
	of the site to the north west corner in Flood Zone 3, and new build could result in non permeable surfaces to the detriment of drainage. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Net increase in waste generation likely	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	Net increase in energy demand likely	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	There is a high frequency bus route running adjacent to the site, park & ride	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS98 Electric Avenue – Option 2 for Residential B1, Retail showroom, Foodstore, Retail Warehouse, Leisure /GymB2, D1, Hotel/Restaurant/Bar	Potential Mitigation Measures
	close to the site and cycle route along river. Depending on nature and scale of uses implemented, effect on objective could range from minor to moderate negative impact	Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Mix of uses could result in the generation of new jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: A major positive outcome was predicted for the Housing objective, with moderate positive outcomes identified for the Health and Employment objectives, as well as more minor positive effects for the Crime and Social objectives. The Waste, Energy and Climate Change, and Transport objectives were considered likely to receive moderate negative impacts, with further minor negative outcomes anticipated for the Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Natural Resources & Flooding objectives. Mitigation measures for the possible negative impact have been identified.</p>		

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS99 NG2 South for B1 Office, Research & Development, Light industrial, Retail, Health and Fitness Club, Hotel/Leisure, Institutional use.	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Negligible impact	
2. Health	Small health benefits associated with leisure elements of proposal.	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact	
4. Crime	Opportunities to provide secure environment through layout/design including increase surveillance.	
5. Social	Minor positive given mix of proposed uses.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Local Wildlife Site borders the site to the south. Development unlikely to have an impact on this LWS. Development Principles set out the need for landscaping to the redeveloped site adjoining the LWS. However group of TPOs along the southern boundary. Overall neutral impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	Negligible impact on local landscape character. Site is within a new employment area and is one of two remaining parcels to be built out. Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS99 NG2 South for B1 Office, Research & Development, Light industrial, Retail, Health and Fitness Club, Hotel/Leisure, Institutional use.	Potential Mitigation Measures
	scale may result in moderate impact on townscape given the prominence from Queens Drive.	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	This site is located in an area of high flood risk (Zones 3 and 2). Site could potentially be contaminated. Sustainable Urban Drainage systems may be difficult if contamination present. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term	Mitigation through design to address drainage/flooding issues. Promotion of recycling of building materials, and address contamination issues via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
9. Waste	Development likely to increase intensity of uses. Development could give rise to operation and construction waste.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	More energy usage through more intensive development.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS99 NG2 South for B1 Office, Research & Development, Light industrial, Retail, Health and Fitness Club, Hotel/Leisure, Institutional use.	Potential Mitigation Measures
11. Transport	Tram phase 2 runs close to site. Good bus service. On cycle network. Car traffic would be generated due to proposed uses despite presence of sustainable transport options. Uses on the site likely to generate more car borne trips.	Mitigation through promotion of Travel Plans and 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Mix of uses could result in the generation of new jobs. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	Could create high end / potentially graduate jobs due to existing adjacent businesses.	
14. Economic Structure	Could provide business clusters due to location in close proximity to other businesses.	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive impacts were identified for the Landscape & Townscape and Employment objectives, with further minor positive outcomes forecast for the Health, Crime, Social, Innovation and Economic Structure objectives. Moderate negative outcomes were identified for the Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives, with a minor negative impact also predicted against the Transport objective. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.</p>		

SA Objectives	DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Significant amount of housing could be built on the site although site is constrained by overhead powerlines and flooding issues.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health however playing pitches could be lost to development and are all in active use by both community and college as confirmed in the Playing Pitch Strategy. Could have overall negative impact on health.	Ensure sufficient replacement open space in the City via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan. However it may not be possible to fully mitigate against the loss of the open space.
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Minor negative impact due to loss of the existing education use on the site	Promotion of social capital generally through the Development Management process and the full range of Local Plan policies.
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Development could give the opportunity to improve the adjacent local wildlife site to the east but this is balanced against some loss of open space. Neutral impact	

SA Objectives	DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site is categoried as being part of the “South Nottinghamshire Farmland” County character areas and specifically within SN03 Mickleborough Fringe Draft Policy Zone (DPZ) (see map showing extent of zone). The DPZ overall (much wider than the site) was found to be “moderate” in landscape condition and “weak” for landscape character. In particular it concludes that “small changes in land use could have a significant effect on landscape character.”</p> <p>The site forms a large parcel of land which is made up of playing fields including a sports track and pitches, the college buildings and associated developments including car parking. The site lies within the Green Belt and so development likely to have a negative impact on the open character.</p> <p>Development here could lead to some loss of open space, but the formal playing fields do not follow the form of the open fields to the west (and the rest of the DPZ). Overall there could still be a moderate negative impact on landscape.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale, taking reference to the adjacent residential estate may result in a minor negative on townscape. Interest could be added to the frontage of the site, but redevelopment likely to result in the site being more intensively used which would impact on the overall open character.</p> <p>Moderate negative impact overall</p>	<p>Mitigation by ensuring developments respect or enhance the Landscape, townscape and character of the area via Development Management process/ and policies of the Local Plan into account the Draft Policy Zone SN03 Mickleborough Fringe DPZ paying particular attention to “landscape actions” for the open space to be retained. This should also assist in securing an appropriate boundary for the Green Belt. It may however not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the landscape.</p>

SA Objectives	DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>New build could result in creation of non permeable surfaces having detrimental impact on drainage conditions. SuDs could be incorporated. Part of the site is brownfield, the reuse of this element of the site could have positive benefits. Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term. The site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Quality and is currently in education use with education buildings and associated playing fields. The maps produced by Natural England showing Agricultural Land Classification were last uploaded in August 2010. Overall neutral impact.</p>	
9. Waste	<p>Development could give rise to net increase in operational and construction waste</p>	<p>Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.</p>

SA Objectives	DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	Development could give rise to net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Site is on bus route running along Farnborough Road. Minor net increase in car borne journeys likely.	Mitigation through promotion of 'Smarter Choices' via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
12. Employment	Loss of employment in existing use. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	Mitigation by provision of sufficient suitable employment land across the City area via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
13. Innovation	Loss of education facilities could have impact on qualifications.	Ensure sufficient education facilities in the City via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	DS103 Charnwood Centre for residential	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: A major positive outcome was identified for the Housing objective. A moderately negative outcome was predicted against the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further minor negative outcomes also predicted against the Health, Social, Waste, Energy and Climate Change, Transport, Employment, and Innovation objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.</p>		

DS109 Flower Market for residential, office, research and development, light industrial (B1), general industrial (B2), warehousing (B8), retail, sports and leisure and hotel.

																		Very major/important positive
																		Major positive
																		Moderate to major positive
																		Moderate positive
																		Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant				
																		Minor negative
																		Moderate negative
																		Moderate to major negative
																		Major negative
																		Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS109	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	Housing to be provided on part of the site.	
2. Health	Housing recognised as key determinant of health	
3. Heritage	Negligible impact.	
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	Mix of uses could include some elements which allow for social interaction.	
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	Negligible impact.	
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>Negligible impact on local landscape character.</p> <p>Site currently contains warehouse units set behind a reasonable high wall fronting Meadow Lane.</p> <p>Appropriately designed scheme which is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale may result in a moderate positive impact on townscape by opening up the streetscene from Meadow Lane and the prominent of the site.</p>	
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>Site is at risk of flooding. Development offers opportunities to introduce sustainable drainage methods.</p> <p>Construction from development is likely to give rise to the use of additional natural resources on this site in the short term.</p>	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS109	Potential Mitigation Measures
9. Waste	There could be a net increase in waste generation.	Mitigation by provision of waste management agreements/storage facilities where appropriate and promotion of recycling via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
10. Energy & Climate Change	There could be a net increase in energy use.	Mitigation provided through promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable design and, where appropriate, on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and policies of the Local Plan.
11. Transport	Frequent City bus service on runs along Daleside Road Cycle/pedestrian route along the canal. Neutral impact overall.	
12. Employment	Redevelopment likely to increase number of jobs provided on the site. Construction from development is likely to contribute to a short term beneficial impact for this objective across the City area as a whole.	
13. Innovation	High tech/modern office accommodation could be achieved on the site.	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact.	

SA Objectives	Appraisal of DS109	Potential Mitigation Measures
<p>Summary: Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Housing and Landscape & Townscape objectives, alongside more minor positive outcomes for the Health, Social, Employment and Innovation objectives. Minor negative impacts were predicted against the Waste and Energy and Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified for the possible negative impact.</p>		

Appraisal of Sand & Gravel Extraction at Barton in Fabis site

This site forms part of a much larger site within Rushcliffe (adjoining area) and determination of any planning application for mineral extractions would fall to Nottinghamshire County Council as Mineral Planning Authority. This wider site has been assessed through the County's own SA process as part of the Mineral Local Plan Review and details of the assessment can be found on the County's web site. Despite the separate methodology applied, the City's appraisal is broadly consistent with that undertaken by the County.

															Very major/important positive
															Major positive
															Moderate to major positive
															Moderate positive
															Minor positive
1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Environment, Biodiversity & GI	7. Landscape & Townscape	8. Natural Resources & flooding	9. Waste	10. Energy & Climate Change	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant	
															Minor negative
															Moderate negative
															Moderate to major negative
															Major negative
															Very major/important negative

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Sand & Gravel Extraction at Barton in Fabis site	Potential Mitigation Measures
1. Housing	No housing is proposed on the site, and there would be no loss of existing houses. Negligible impact	
2. Health	<p>In the extraction phase there are a number of settlements in close proximity to the site there could be an adverse effect from noise, dust and traffic.</p> <p>Restoration could provide additional public open space providing health benefits. Overall minor negative.</p>	<p>Traffic issues could be considered in a Transport Assessment including possible alignment of routes to minimise disturbance.</p> <p>Environmental protection measures to reduce noise and dust through conditional of planning consents.</p>
3. Heritage	<p>The settings of Clifton Village conservation area and listed buildings and a scheduled ancient monument at Barton-in-Fabis could be affected through the extraction phase. In the long-term the impact on the settings could be neutral depending on the type of restoration that is carried out. There is very high potential for, and risk to, non-designated archaeology interests which could include remains of schedulable quality.</p>	<p>Archaeological surveys to determine the nature and significance of non-designated remains, then adequate provision to be made for preservation, excavation or recording. Metal detector on conveyor belt to seek metal objects of archaeological interest. Buffer zones and screening. Appropriate restoration proposals.</p>
4. Crime	Negligible impact.	
5. Social	<p>Could be impact on right of way through the site during extraction. In the long term, restoration proposals could include enhanced public access and recreational areas which could aid social interaction. Overall neutral impact.</p>	<p>Ensure Public access to restored areas post extraction policies of the Local Plan. .</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Sand & Gravel Extraction at Barton in Fabis site	Potential Mitigation Measures
6. Environment, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure	<p>There are several designated Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) within the wider site (Barton Flash, Brandshill Marsh and Brandshill Grassland) which could all be directly affected. Several more LWSs (Borrow Pits, Brandshill Wood, Barton-in-Fabis Pond and Drain, Burrows Farm Grassland and Clifton Wood) and, Attenborough SSSI Holme Pit SSSI are in close proximity to the site so could be indirectly affected during operations through noise, dust and changes in hydrology and hydrogeology.</p> <p>Longer term, depending on the type of restoration enhancement could be made to biodiversity. Due to the potential significant biodiversity enhancement that could follow from restoration, overall moderate negative impact</p>	<p>Ecological surveys and hydrological Reports. Alternative working proposals/buffer zones to retain/protect LWSs and SSSI.</p> <p>Appropriate restoration scheme to maximise BAP priority habitats for the area.</p> <p>It may not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the environment, biodiversity & green infrastructure in the short to medium term through extraction, however potentially in the long term subject to a suitable restoration and after use scheme there may be opportunity to enhance the environment, biodiversity and provide new green infrastructure.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Sand & Gravel Extraction at Barton in Fabis site	Potential Mitigation Measures
7. Landscape & Townscape	<p>In the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment the site adjoins land that is categories as being part of the “Trent Valley” County character areas and specifically adjoining the TSV01 (see map showing extent of zone) Attenborough Wetlands Draft Policy Zone Draft Policy Zone. The DPZ overall assessment found the landscape condition to be “moderate” and landscape character to be also “moderate”.</p> <p>The development has the potential for moderate to major negative impact on landscape character in the short term, although, through restoration could have a positive impact subject to the type of restoration scheme.</p> <p>The landscape action categorisation is ‘Enhance’. The impact is therefore likely to be negative during the operational period and remain negative, although to a lesser degree, in the long-term, as improving the existing good quality landscape features is unlikely to be compatible with minerals extraction, but there is potential through restoration to introduce elements or features in order to strengthen character and/or condition.</p> <p>The site is within the Green Belt with the potential for the development to be harmful to the open character.</p>	<p>Seek sensitive design through Development Management process and application of Core Strategy and Development Management Policies. Take into account the Draft Policy Zone TSV01. Attenborough Wetlands Draft Policy Zone paying particular attention to “landscape actions”. In particular the action “Undertake sensitive restoration of areas of active mineral extraction, integrating new areas into the existing landscape through native riparian tree planting, wetlands and areas of open water”. Development should also ensure that built form is minimised limiting the impact on the open character of the Green Belt and an appropriate restoration scheme is achieved. It may not be possible to mitigate against all the impact to the landscape in the short to medium term through extraction, however potentially in the long term subject to a suitable restoration and after use scheme the landscape could be restored and there may be opportunity to enhance.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Sand & Gravel Extraction at Barton in Fabis site	Potential Mitigation Measures
8. Natural Resources & Flooding	<p>The site would make a large contribution to meeting national and local demand for sand and gravel.</p> <p>The site is largely located in the River Trent floodplain (Zone 3 – high flood risk area). Sand and gravel workings are considered to be water-compatible development which is appropriate in this zone provided that there is no net loss of floodplain storage, water flows are not impeded and flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Potential de-watering and discharge into watercourses. Operations would create dust which could impact on air quality.</p> <p>Impact in the long-term could be positive or negative depending on the nature of restoration.</p>	<p>No excavation within 45m of flood defences or, if the site is not defended, the River Trent.</p> <p>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) including consideration of flood flow and storage. Implementation of SUDs.</p> <p>Environmental protection measures to reduce dust.</p> <p>Hydrological reports. On-site protection measures to avoid pollution of surface waters and groundwater. Meeting the requirements of the Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Board (IDB).</p> <p>The potential for mitigation in the long-term could vary depending on the nature of restoration.</p>
9. Waste	<p>There will be a net increase in waste generation. The site is classified as Grade 3 Agricultural Land Quality and is formed by open fields. There is no mitigation possible for the loss of the agricultural land in the short term.</p>	<p>Appropriate waste management facilities as part of the Development Management process. In the long term the type of restoration of the land is unclear but could include restoration back to agricultural land if the soil were retained.</p>

SA Objectives	Appraisal of Sand & Gravel Extraction at Barton in Fabis site	Potential Mitigation Measures
10. Energy & Climate Change	There will be a net increase in energy use.	Implement restoration which provides appropriate habitats to help to increase the resilience of flora and fauna.
11. Transport	The extraction of mineral will result in additional traffic movements compared to the site at present. However, the site is in close proximity to the Nottingham which is likely to be the main market for the mineral thus minimising haulage distances and is well related to the main highway network with direct access to the new A453 alignment. Conversely there is the potential for the resource to be sustainable located to its market resulting in a moderate negative score overall.	Pursue extraction and processing of resource on site to minimise haulage movements.
12. Employment	This site has the potential to produce a large quantity of aggregate which is important in supporting the wider economy particularly through meeting the demands of the construction industry. There is also the potential for creation of some local job opportunities.	
13. Innovation	Negligible impact	
14. Economic Structure	Negligible impact	
<p>Summary: Moderate positive outcomes were predicted for the Natural Resources & Flooding and Employment objectives. A moderate to major negative impact was identified against the Landscape & Townscape objective, with further moderate negative effects also predicted for the Heritage, Environment, Biodiversity & GI, and Transport objectives. Minor negative outcomes were predicted for the Health, Waste and Energy & Climate Change objectives. Mitigation measures for possible negative impact have been identified.</p>		