

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Mansfield Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation Development Plan Document (DPD)

Interim SA Report

Mansfield District Council

June 2019

Quality information

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Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Name	Position
Scoping Report				
1	19 th June 2018	Draft Scoping Report for internal review	Cheryl Beattie	Environmental Planner
2	21 st June 2018	Draft Scoping Report for further QA	Alastair Peattie	Principal Consultant
3	25 th June 2018	Final Scoping Report for client review	Ian McCluskey	Principal Consultant
4	26 th June 2018	Amendments to final Scoping Report	Ian McCluskey	Principal Consultant
Interim SA Report				
5	February – April 2019	Stage B – Consideration of alternatives	Nicole Norman	Consultant
5	May - June 2019	Preparation of Interim SA Report (draft for client review)	Ian McCluskey	Principal Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

- 1.1.1 AECOM has been commissioned to undertake an independent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in support of the Mansfield Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document (hereafter referred to as the 'G&T DPD'). SA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the effects of an emerging plan, and potential alternatives in terms of key sustainability issues. The aim of SA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative effects and maximising the positives. Through this approach, the SA for the G&T DPD seeks to maximise the emerging plan's contribution to sustainable development.

1.2. Mansfield's emerging G&T DPD

- 1.2.1 Mansfield District Council has a duty to assess, identify and plan to meet the District's housing needs, including those of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. When plan-making, local planning authorities are required to identify and update annually a supply of specific, deliverable sites and also identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for the following five to ten years. The Mansfield Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2017 identified the need for three pitches and one transit site to be delivered by the end of the Local Plan period (2033).
- 1.2.2 The Consultation Draft Local Plan 2016 sets out the Council's strategic approach to meeting the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community, but does not allocate sites to meet this need. As part of a Local Plan advisory meeting with the Planning Inspectorate in March 2018, it was highlighted that by not identifying any available, suitable, achievable and deliverable sites, the Local Plan may be found unsound.
- 1.2.3 The Council has a duty to meet Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs; however, there is insufficient time to undertake the necessary assessment of sites without significantly delaying the Local Plan. In order to ensure that the publication of the Local Plan is not delayed and to mitigate the risks to the Local Plan being found unsound, it is deemed necessary to include a commitment in the Local Plan to prepare a separate Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD (the G&T DPD), and to show progress by the time of the Examination of the emerging Local Plan. Key information relating to the G&T DPD is presented in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Key facts relating to the Mansfield Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document

Title of Plan	Mansfield Gypsy and Traveller DPD
Subject	Spatial plan
Purpose	The DPD will set out the strategy for meeting the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community in the Mansfield District
Timescale	Up to 2033
Area covered by the plan	Mansfield District
Summary of content	The DPD will set out the District's policies and land allocations for meeting future housing needs in relation to Gypsy and Traveller communities.

1.3. Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

- 1.3.1 SA is undertaken to address the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations) which transpose into national law the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.¹ It also widens the scope of the assessment from focussing on environmental issues to further consider social and economic issues. SA is a legal requirement for town and country planning/land-use plans.
- 1.3.2 The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) states that ‘the role of the Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives’.²
- 1.3.3 Two key procedural requirements of the SEA Directive are that:
1. When deciding on ‘the scope and level of detail of the information’ which must be included in the SA Report there is a consultation with nationally designated authorities concerned with environmental issues; and
 2. A report (the ‘SA Report’) is published for consultation alongside the Draft Plan that presents an assessment of the Draft Plan (i.e. discusses ‘likely significant effects’ that would result from plan implementation) and reasonable alternatives. Before this, interim SA Reports may be prepared that document specific stages of the plan-making process and the accompanying appraisals.
- 1.3.4 Scoping is the first stage of the SA process in which the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SA Report is established. It sets out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identifies relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives.
- 1.3.5 The NPPG states that ‘a key aim of the scoping procedure is to help ensure the SA process is proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan being assessed’. It also states more widely that the SA process ‘should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects...It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan’.³ It presents a suggested scope for the SA so that the nationally designated authorities (which, in England, are Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England) can provide timely comment.

1.4. Approach to scoping for the SA

- 1.4.1 Developing the scope has involved the following steps:
1. Exploring the policy context for the SA, i.e. reviewing high level messages (e.g. from government departments and agencies in particular) with a view to gaining an understanding of broadly what the SA needs to focus on.
 2. Establishing the baseline for the SA, i.e. the current and future situation in the area in the absence of the Plan, in order to help identify the plan’s likely significant effects.
 3. Identifying particular problems or opportunities (‘issues’) that should be a particular focus of the SA.

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC

² Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) Planning Practice Guidance Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal Para 001 Reference ID: 11-001-20140306 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal> [accessed 11/06/18]

³ Ibid.

4. Developing an SA framework comprising objectives and appraisal questions on the basis of these issues which can then be used to assess the draft plan and consider alternatives.

1.4.2 The Scoping Report built upon the work carried out for the SA of the Mansfield District Local Plan. For consistency with the Local Plan, the Report adopted the same SA Themes, and built upon the context review and baseline information, refining and updating the information where necessary. The SA Objectives used in the assessment of the Local Plan have also been used in this Scoping Report; however, these objectives and the relevant appraisal questions have been refined where necessary to ensure that the SA supports sustainable development for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community specifically.

1.5. Structure of the Scoping Section

1.5.1 The outcomes of the scoping elements introduced through steps 1-4 above have been presented under a series of SA themes, as follows:

- Housing
- Health and wellbeing
- Green space and culture
- Community safety
- Social capital
- Biodiversity
- Built and natural heritage
- Natural resources
- Waste
- Energy
- Transport and accessibility
- Employment, economy and infrastructure

1.5.2 The selected SA themes incorporate the 'SEA topics' suggested by Annex I(f) of the SEA Directive.⁴ These were refined to reflect a broad understanding of the anticipated scope of plan effects. It is intended that presenting the scoping information under these themes will help enable the reader to easily locate the information of greatest interest to them.

1.5.3 The scope of the Plan has been consulted upon, and the key issues are presented under these twelve themes, which provide a methodological 'framework' for the assessment of the draft plan and alternatives. The discussion of the scoping information under each SA theme is presented in Sections 2 to 13.

⁴ The SEA Directive is 'of a procedural nature' (para 9 of the Directive preamble) and does not set out to prescribe particular issues that should and should not be a focus, beyond requiring a focus 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' [our emphasis]

2. Housing

2.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**⁵: This framework has a social objective to 'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities' by supplying a sufficient number and range of homes to meet current and future needs, and by a 'well-designed and safe built environment with accessible services and open space'. Particular planning policies relating to housing include:
 - Housing needs in local plans should be based upon local housing needs assessment. This should identify the size, type and tenure of homes for the different groups of people in the community.
 - Accessible services and facilities should be retained and developed within rural communities.
 - Support town centres to enable their growth, management and adaption, and promote their long-term vitality and viability.
 - The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- **Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015)**⁶: This document provides the formal definition of Gypsies and Travellers. It aims to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, by facilitating their traditional way of life, while also respecting the interests of the settled community.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**⁷: Local Planning Authorities should assess their development needs working with the other local authorities in the relevant housing market area or functional economic market area in line with the duty to cooperate. This is because such needs are rarely constrained precisely by local authority administrative boundaries. Local planning authorities should secure design quality through the policies adopted in their local plans. Good design is indivisible from good planning, and should be at the heart of the plan making process.
 - A healthy community is a good place to grow up and grow old in. It is one which supports healthy behaviours and supports reductions in health inequalities. It should enhance the physical and mental health of the community.
- **Our Towns and Cities: The Future - delivering an urban renaissance (2000)**⁸: This white paper presents a vision of urban living where cities and suburbs offer a high quality of life and opportunity for everyone. Measures are set out to achieve the following objectives:

⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf

⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government (2000) Our Towns and Cities: The future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance [online] available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807022000/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/pdf/154869.pdf>

- Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right;
 - Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity;
 - Providing the quality services people need; and
 - Equipping people to participate in developing their communities.
- **Localism Act (2011)**⁹: The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to decentralise the decision making process to the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them. This act gives local authorities control over housing decisions, empowers local people and allows neighbourhood plans and local referendums.
 - **Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)**¹⁰: This strategy aims to address housing market concerns by supporting the delivery of new homes, supporting choice and quality for tenants, tackling empty homes, and providing better quality homes, places and housing support.
 - **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)**¹¹: This strategy for sustainable development aims to equip everyone across the globe with basic needs and a better quality of life, while sustaining the quality of life for future generations. In order to achieve this, the following principles have been set out:
 - Living within environmental limits;
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - Achieving a sustainable economy;
 - Promoting good governance; and
 - Using sound science responsibly

The strategy sets out four shared priorities:

- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Climate change and energy;
- Natural resources protection and environmental enhancement; and
- Sustainable communities.

Indicators are also identified to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK.

- **Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2011)**¹²: This is a national strategy for housing in an ageing society. It seeks to support residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods in terms of resident empowerment, access, services and amenities, build and natural environment, social networks/well-being, and housing.

⁹ Localism Act (2011) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted>

¹⁰ Department of Communities and Local Government (2011) Laying the foundations: A housing Strategy for England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/laying-the-foundations-a-housing-strategy-for-england-2>

¹¹ Defra (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy>

¹² Department of Communities and Local Government (2011) Lifetime Neighbourhoods [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lifetime-neighbourhoods-2>

Local

- **Mansfield District Local Plan – Publication Draft 2013 - 2033¹³**: The document contains a vision that sets out how the council would like the District to look in 2033. Objectives are included to help deliver the vision and guide the selection of the preferred residential and employment sites to meet the District's housing and employment requirements for the plan period. The next stage of preparation of this plan will identify the District's growth target, for how much housing and employment land is required and which sites will be allocated for development.

2.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 2.2.1 The Mansfield District Council area is experiencing an increase of net housing completions, from an average of 254 houses between 2011 and 2015 to 367 net completions in 2016/2017. This trend is evident in Table 2.1 below.
- 2.2.2 Alongside the housing completions, in 2016/17, there were 3266 dwellings with either outline or detailed planning permission in the Mansfield District, yet to be built. In order for Mansfield to reach its dwelling requirement over the plan period, there needs to be an average of 388 completions annually for the remaining time period.¹⁴

Table 2.1: Mansfield District housing completions 2011-2017¹⁵

Year	Net Completions
2011/2012	264
2012/2013	204
2013/2014	295
2014/2015	254
2015/2016	390
2016/2017	367

- 2.2.3 In terms of house prices, the majority of sales in Mansfield during 2017 were semi-detached properties, selling for an average price of £124,270. Detached properties sold for an average of £212,889, with terraced properties fetching £95,204. Mansfield, with an overall average price of £150,809, was similar in terms of sold prices to nearby Forest Town (£144,285). Overall sold prices in Mansfield over the last year were 4% up on the previous year and 10% up on the 2015 level of £136,933.¹⁶

¹³ Mansfield District Council (2017) Mansfield District Local Plan – Preferred Options Consultation Document 2013 – 2033 [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9521&p=0>

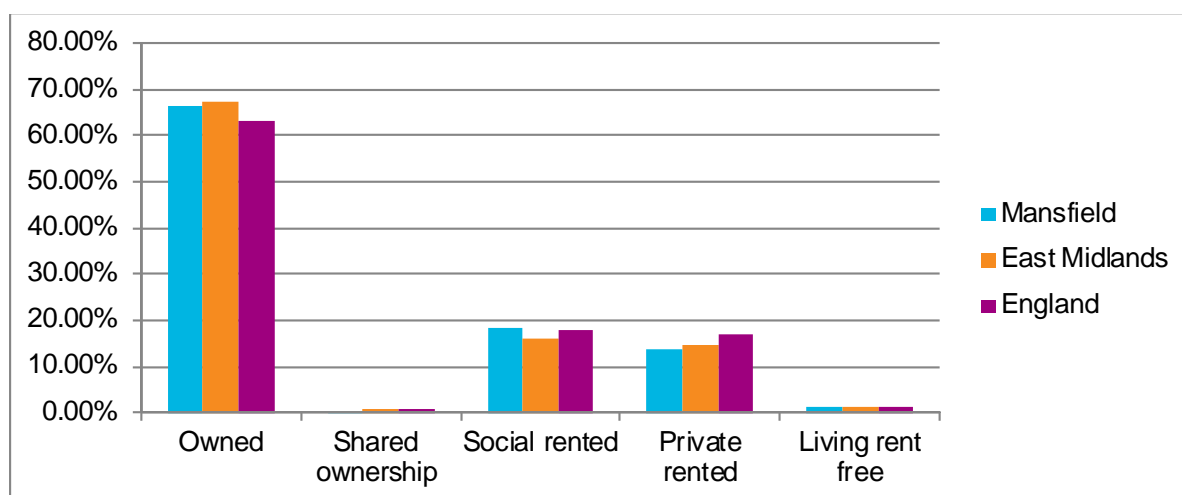
¹⁴ Mansfield District Council (2017) Housing Monitoring Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9774&p=0>

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Right Move (2017) House Prices in Mansfield [online] available at: <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/house-prices/Mansfield.html>

- 2.2.4 As of January 2013, there were 177 properties in Mansfield that have been vacant for over 2 years and 38 properties vacant for over 8 years. The Council has begun its Empty Homes Strategy which aims to tackle the problem of long term vacant properties.¹⁷
- 2.2.5 Figure 1 shows the tenure of households in Mansfield in comparison with tenures in the East Midlands and nationally. Mansfield has a slightly higher proportion of people that live in social rented accommodation (18.25%) than averages for East Midlands (15.85%) and England (17.70%). The proportion of people that own their homes (66.57% - either outright or with a mortgage) is slightly higher than the national average (63.30%), but lower than the average for the East Midlands region (67.24%). Also, fewer people privately rent in Mansfield (13.61%) than the average for the East Midlands (14.90%) and nationally (16.80%).¹⁸

Figure 1: Housing Tenures in Mansfield District, East Midlands and England¹⁹



- 2.2.6 There are currently no Gypsy and Traveller pitch provisions in Mansfield and only 1 Travelling Showpeople yard. The MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count recorded 7 and 11 caravans located on unauthorised sites in Mansfield in January and July 2016.
- 2.2.7 Data accumulated by Mansfield District Council further show that there were 9 unauthorised encampments recorded in the District between 2014 and 2016. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identifies that 3 Gypsy and Traveller pitches are required, as well as 1 transit/emergency stopping place over the period 2017 – 2033. There is no further requirement for Travelling Showpeople plots.²⁰

Summary of Future Baseline

- 2.2.8 The suitability of housing for local requirements depends in part on the successful implementation of appropriate housing policies taken forward through the Local Plan. At this stage, the Local Plan does not allocate land to accommodate the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Therefore, without implementation of the G&T DPD the needs of these communities are less likely to be planned for and met, which in turn may exacerbate the use of unauthorised sites or unauthorised encampments.

¹⁷ Mansfield District Council (2013) Empty Homes Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6205&p=0>

¹⁸ ONS (2018) Local Statistics [online] available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/help/localstatistics>

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Mansfield District Council (2017) Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9663&p=0>

- 2.2.9 Unauthorised sites and pitches could have detrimental effects for communities , as well as the built and natural environment.

2.3. Key Issues

- There is a need to deliver housing to meet identified needs, including the needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community.

2.4. SA Objectives

- 2.4.1 The table below sets out the SA Objectives and supporting questions that will be used as part of a wider framework for assessing the impacts of the Plan. The topic is focused upon Housing.

Table 2.2: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Housing

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
	Will the option/proposal help to:
SA1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver new sites/pitches to meet local needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community? Deliver a mix of sites/pitches to accommodate needs? i.e. permanent pitches / transit/emergency stopping place

3. Health and wellbeing

3.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**²¹: This framework has a social objective to 'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities'. Planning decisions should aim to support healthy lifestyles, and particularly address local health and well-being needs. This can be achieved by providing safe access to green infrastructure, sports facilities, healthier food, allotments, and walking and cycling paths. Plans should provide access to a network of high quality open spaces, as well as opportunities for sport and physical activity. Additionally, decisions regarding the location of new development should consider the effects of pollution on health and living conditions.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**²²: Local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making.
- **Fair Society, Healthy Lives ('The Marmot Review')**²³: Investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is: "*overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities*".
- **Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England (2010)**²⁴: This white paper sets out a long term approach to tackling public health challenges, by putting local communities at the forefront. It highlights the important role of local government in improving public health.
- **The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)**²⁵: This strategy details a long term vision for improving air quality in the UK, which involves objectives and policies for the different pollutants and the health implications associated with these. This framework will provide important benefits to human health and quality of life.
- **National Policy Statement: Hazardous Waste (2013)**²⁶: This sets out government policy on hazardous waste which involves:
 - The protection of human health and the environment;

²¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

²² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

²³ The Marmot Review (2011) The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning [online] available at: <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/live/12111/53895/53895.pdf>

²⁴ Department of Health and Social Care (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-our-strategy-for-public-health-in-england>

²⁵ Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69337/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf

²⁶ Defra (2013) National Policy Statement: Hazardous Waste [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement>

- Implementation of the waste hierarchy;
- Self-sufficiency and proximity of disposal facilities; and
- Climate change mitigation and adaption.

Regional

- **Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 - 2022**²⁷: The strategy aims to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Nottinghamshire and reduce health inequalities with four identified ambitions; to give everyone a good start in life; to have healthy and sustainable places; to enable healthier decision making; and to work together to improve health and care services.
- **Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2017)**²⁸: The assessment aims to paint a picture of what it is like to live, work, learn and travel in Nottinghamshire and how important these social factors are to health and wellbeing.
- **Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016-21**²⁹: The plan seeks to drive change in five high impact areas; promoting wellbeing, prevention, independence and self-care; strengthening primary, community, social care and carer services; simplifying and improving urgent and emergency care; delivering technology enabled care; and ensuring consistent, evidence based pathways in planned care. Improving housing and the environment is identified within the plan as an area for continuous improvement, with the aim to maximise the potential improvements in health and wellbeing by addressing the wider determinants of health such as housing standards and environmental factors, including;
 - Improved standards and quality in private sector housing to meet the needs of citizens both now and in the future
 - People supported to live independently in adapted and appropriate housing to reduce demand for health and care services
 - A planning system that takes full account of future health needs through the provision of green and open spaces to encourage participation in physical activity, quality adaptable housing and employment opportunities
 - Improved air quality in key hotspot areas in a way that has an impact on citizen health with an impact on reductions in mortality attributable to particulate air pollution from 6 (city) and 5.8 (county) to 4.7
 - Reduce fuel poverty to 12.2 (city) and 8 (county)

Local

- **Mansfield District Council Playing Pitch Strategy Action Plan (2016)**³⁰: Sets out the priorities for the delivery of outdoor sports facilities and playing pitches in the District up to 2025. The plan seeks to support:
 - Accessible, affordable and high quality opportunities are provided for all ages and abilities to experience and adopt a sporting habit for life

²⁷ Nottinghamshire Health & Wellbeing Board (2018) Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/129223/the-joint-health-and-wellbeing-strategy-2018-2022.pdf>

²⁸ JSNA Steering Group (2017) The People of Nottinghamshire [online] available at: <http://nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/research-areas/jsna/summaries-and-overviews/the-people-of-nottinghamshire-2017/>

²⁹ Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council & NHS (2016) Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016-21 [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8891&p=0>

³⁰ Neil Allen Associates (2016) Mansfield District Council Final Playing Pitch Strategy Action Plans [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9630&p=0>

- Outdoor sport is recognised and makes its contribution to addressing health inequalities and supporting people to live longer through healthier lifestyles, encouraging active lifestyles through participation in sport and tackling obesity
 - Outdoor sport contributes positively to the image and economy of the area, raising the profile as a sports friendly District; and
 - Sports facilities are well maintained and managed and are viable and sustainable.
- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Report (2018)**³¹: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

3.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 3.2.1 The population of Mansfield has been growing steadily since 2006. There has been a 6.5% increase in people over the last ten years, with the population in 2016 at 107,900.³² The Public Health England Profile (2017) states that the health of people in Mansfield is generally worse than the England average, deprivation is also higher than average and about 23% of children live in poverty.
- 3.2.2 Life expectancy for both men (77.8 years) and women (81.6 years) is lower than the England average (79.5 and 83.1 years respectively). The life expectancy is 9.4 years lower for men and 7.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Mansfield than in the least deprived areas.³³
- 3.2.3 In terms of children's health in the District, 19.7% of children aged 10-11 are classified as obese compared to a national average of 20%. The levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.³⁴
- 3.2.4 In 2016/17, 63.9% of adults were classified as either overweight or obese, worse than the average for England (61.3%). The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 787, worse than the average for England (636). The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 222.9, worse than the average for England. Estimated levels of adult excess weight, smoking and physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of TB and sexually transmitted infections is better than average however.³⁵
- 3.2.5 Figure 2 is from the health profiles developed by Public Health England and shows how the health of the residents of Mansfield compares with the rest of England.

³¹ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

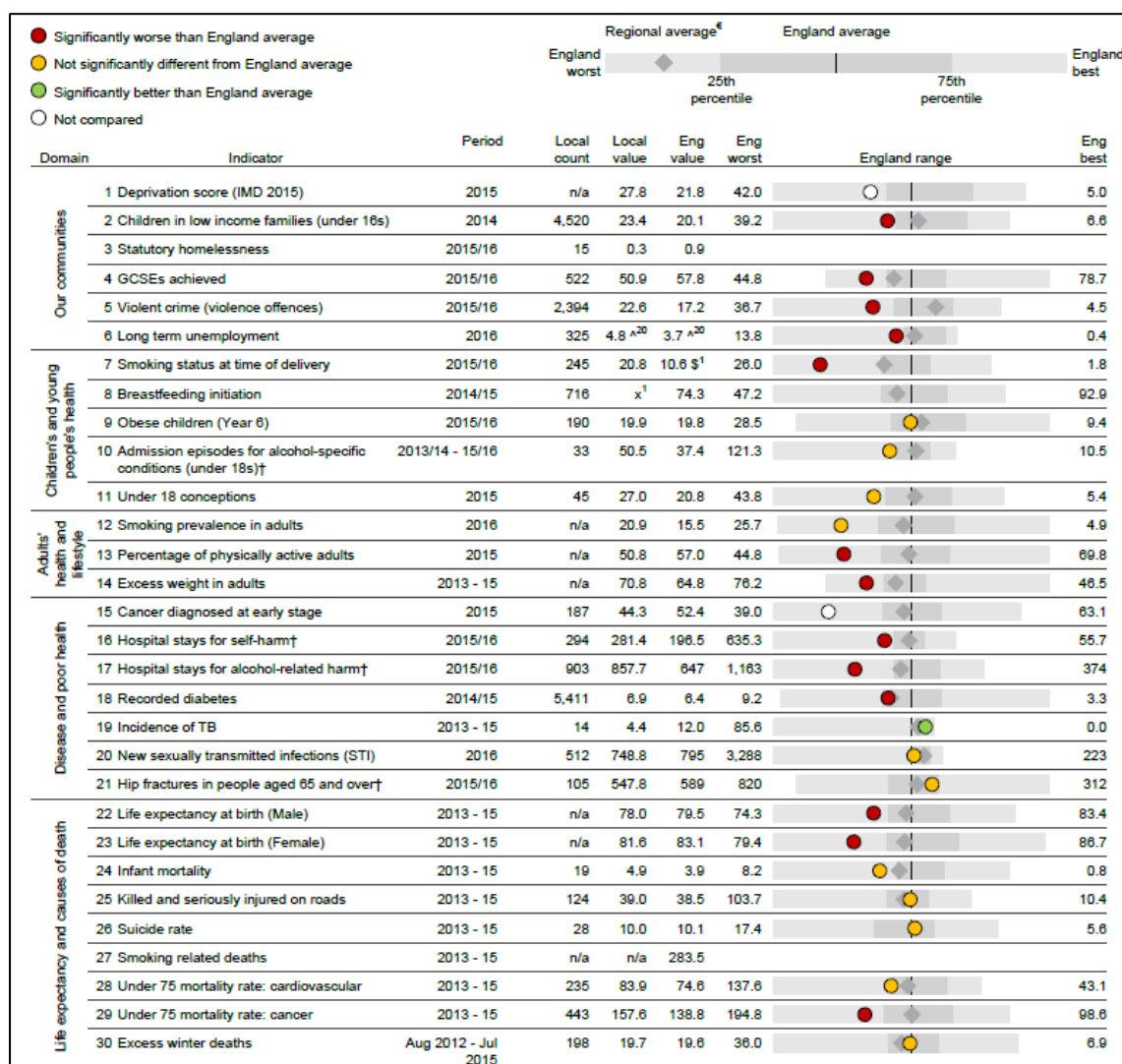
³² ONS (2018) Annual Population Survey [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157166/report.aspx>

³³ Public Health England (2017) Health Profile [online] available at: <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e07000174.pdf>

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

Figure 2: Health Profile for Mansfield District



3.2.6 Local priorities in the Mansfield District include:³⁶

- Reducing child poverty
- Keeping children and young people safe
- Making sure that children and young people are happy and healthy
- Creating healthy and sustainable places
- Integrating health into all policies
- Partnership working to improve health and care services

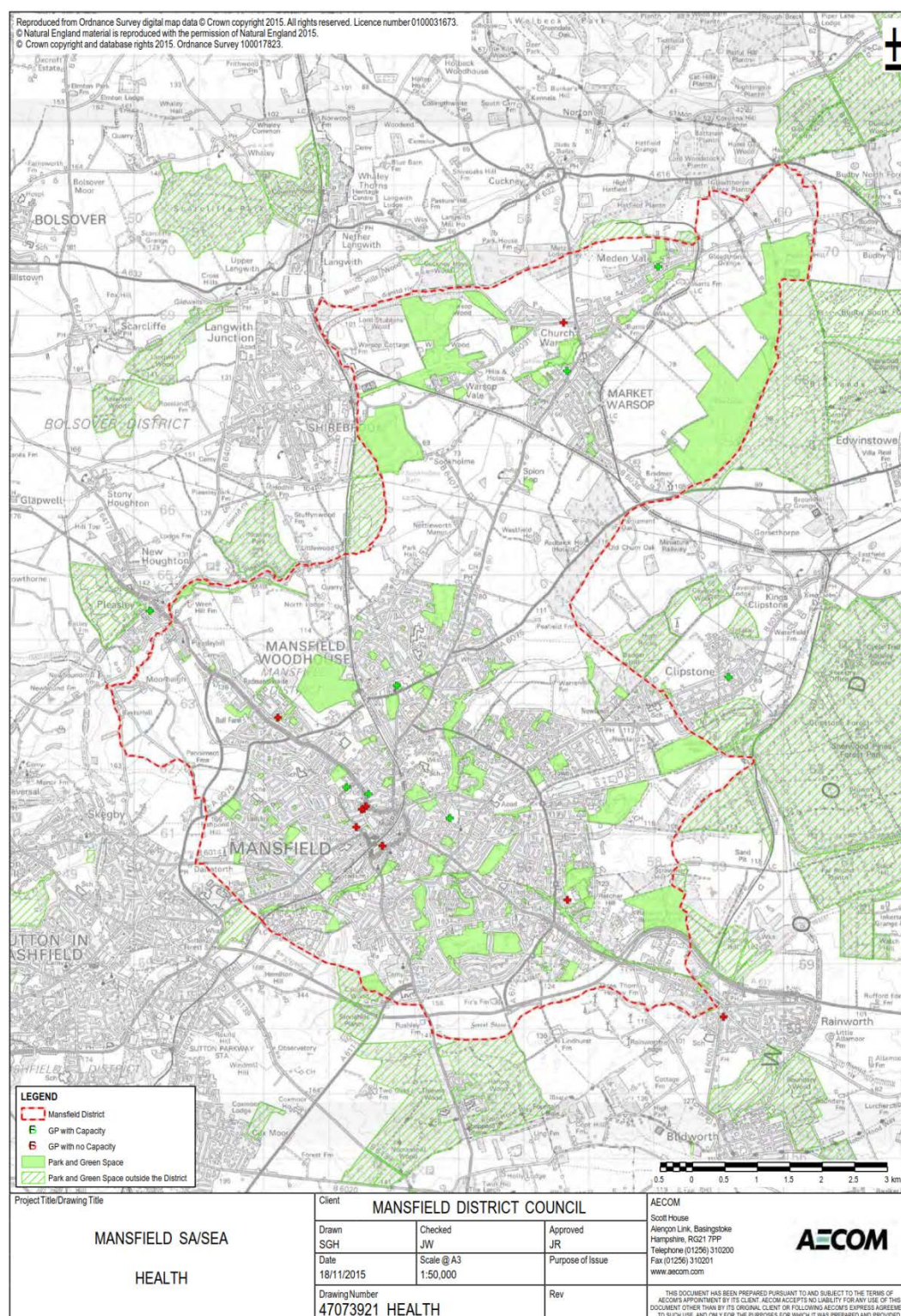
3.2.7 Figure 3 shows the location of GP facilities in Mansfield and Warsop. As of 2015 there were 8 GPs without capacity and 5 GPs with capacity in Mansfield and Warsop.

3.2.8 The District benefits from a number of open space and recreational areas, which can help encourage healthier lifestyles, including over 150 parks and green spaces; and over 50 open spaces and play areas. Flagship parks include; Carr Bank Park; King George V Park; Peafield park; Quarry Lane Local Nature Reserve; The Carrs Local Nature Reserve;

³⁶ Nottinghamshire Health & Wellbeing Board (2018) Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/129223/the-joint-health-and-wellbeing-strategy-2018-2022.pdf>

Titchfield Park; and Yeoman Hill Park.³⁷ There are also four leisure centres within the plan area; ³⁸ Water Meadows Swimming and Fitness Complex; Oak Tree Leisure Centre; River Maun Recreation Centre; and the Rebecca Adlington Swimming Centre.

Figure 3: Location of GP facilities, parks and green space in Mansfield and Warsop



³⁷ Mansfield District Council (2018) MyMansfield – Parks and Local Nature Reserves[online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/article/5761/Parks-Local-Nature-Reserves>

³⁸ Mansfield District Leisure Trust (2018) [online] available at: https://www.mansfieldleisure.com/mansfield_home/HOME

- 3.2.9 2011 census data identifies that 30.6% of all households (44,928 households) contained one person with a long-term health problem or disability. Of this 30.6%, 5.5% had dependent children. This is a slightly higher percentage of the resident population than found overall at the county level (27.4%, of which 4.6% have dependent children).³⁹

Summary of Future Baseline

- 3.2.10 Broadly speaking, the health of the population in Mansfield is generally lower than national averages. The G&T DPD presents the opportunity to plan for healthy and sustainable provision of and access to health services and facilities for these members of the community. Without the G&T DPD unauthorised sites are more likely to emerge which, without careful planning, may exacerbate social exclusion and health inequalities.

3.3. Key Issues

- Poor health and health inequalities exist in parts of the District.
- There are pockets of deprivation within the District.

3.4. SA Objectives

Table 3.1: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Health and wellbeing

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA2. To improve health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to health services and facilities for the Gypsy and Traveller community? ▪ Increase opportunities for Gypsies and Travellers to access recreational physical activity?

³⁹ ONS (2011) Local Area Report (Mansfield and Nottinghamshire) [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1941962811>

4. Green space and culture

4.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**⁴⁰: Includes the core planning principle to promote mixed-use development, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production). The framework further identifies that Local Plans should develop policies which optimise the potential of a site to accommodate development and include the incorporation of green space. The framework recognises that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities, and requires planning policies to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The framework also resists the loss of existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land where appropriate.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**⁴¹: Green infrastructure is a network of multifunctional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Local Plans should identify the strategic location of existing and proposed green infrastructure networks. Where appropriate, supplementary planning documents can set out how the planning, design and management components of the green infrastructure strategy for the area will be delivered.
- **The National Adaptation Programme - Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013)**⁴²: This outlines the work being undertaken to help the UK adapt successfully to future weather conditions. It contains a range of policies and proposals to address the climate impacts predicted by the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment and sets out the most urgent areas for action. It also highlights the opportunities related with future climate change.
- **Working with the grain of Nature - A biodiversity Strategy for England (2006)**⁴³: This strategy seeks to embed biodiversity considerations across all sectors of economic activity. It sets out government actions to integrate biodiversity into agriculture, water, woodland, marine and coastal management and urban areas. The strategy also explores ways to engage society in biodiversity conservation.
- **Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)**⁴⁴: Sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustain economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being.

⁴⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60772/116950.pdf

⁴¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

⁴² HM Government (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209866/pb13942-nap-20130701.pdf

⁴³ Defra (2006) Working with the grain of Nature – A biodiversity Strategy for England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-with-the-grain-of-nature-a-biodiversity-strategy-for-england>

⁴⁴ Defra (2012) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (Natural Environment White Paper) [online] available at: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

Local

- **Mansfield District Council Playing Pitch Strategy Action Plan (2016)**⁴⁵: Sets out the priorities for the delivery of outdoor sports facilities and playing pitches in the District up to 2025. The plan seeks to support:
 - Accessible, affordable and high quality opportunities are provided for all ages and abilities to experience and adopt a sporting habit for life
 - Outdoor sport is recognised and makes its contribution to addressing health inequalities and supporting people to live longer through healthier lifestyles, encouraging active lifestyles through participation in sport and tackling obesity
 - Outdoor sport contributes positively to the image and economy of the area, raising the profile as a sports friendly District; and
 - Sports facilities are well maintained and managed and are viable and sustainable.

4.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 4.2.1 The extent of existing green space within the Mansfield District area is depicted in Figure 3 (see Health and Wellbeing section).
- 4.2.2 The Community Open Space Assessment⁴⁶ provides an overview of existing open space provisions, as depicted in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Existing green space provision – quantity by type

Type	Number	% of total open space (number)	Area in hectares	% of total open space (area)
District parks and recreation grounds	15	8.1%	120.28	13.56%
Local parks and recreation grounds	38	20.5%	76.53	8.63%
Amenity space	18	9.7%	18.10	2.04%
Incidental (less than 0.4ha) amenity space	68	36.8%	10.49	1.18%
Natural green space	46	24.9%	661.41	74.58%
Total provision	185		886.81	

- 4.2.3 The assessment identifies that, based on land area, just over a quarter of the land is formally managed provision including; parks and recreation grounds, amenity space and incidental open space. Around three quarters is natural green space. This ratio is reversed when considering the number of sites, with 25% green space and 75% formally managed green space. This depicts that essentially there are fewer, but much larger

⁴⁵ Neil Allen Associates (2016) Mansfield District Council Final Playing Pitch Strategy Action Plans [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9630&p=0>

⁴⁶ Mansfield District Council (2018) Mansfield District Council Local Plan (2013-2033) Community Open Space Assessment [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9933&p=0>

areas of natural green space than compared with formally managed sites, accessible to residents.

- 4.2.4 In regards to the distribution, many of the larger areas of natural green space are located outside, but mostly immediately adjacent to the urban areas. These areas are connected to the urban areas by public footpaths and long-distance trails, their urban edge location is considered to make them less accessible to the majority of residents in the District. 7 of the 36 wards in the District are considered to have good access to these areas.
- 4.2.5 Within the urban area, large and connected green spaces generally take on the form of green corridors, including; River Maun Valley Green Corridor (north-east and south-west); Mansfield Way Green Corridor; Sherwood Forest (south); Berry Hill Area/South Mansfield; and the River Meden Green Corridor. Many of the green corridors stretch over long distances, mainly running east-west across the District. Just over a third (approximately 35%) of the total area of natural green space and other open space with natural areas can be found within the urban area.
- 4.2.6 Overall, it is considered that there is a relatively good balance of natural green space within the urban area, as well as spaces located on the urban edge, indicating a fairly well distributed resource throughout the District. A general exception to this trend however, is the western section of the District which is considered to be lacking in this resource. Overall, it is also considered that the majority of open spaces offering access to nature are located within walking distance to where people live.
- 4.2.7 Important to consider in this overview is the distribution of incidental open space, as even though these small amenity spaces make up just 1.18% of the total land area, they account for 37.3% of the total number of open spaces in the District, and these spaces vary in what they offer. Some are small grassed areas with no seating or place-shaping features, whilst others act as local greens, areas of quiet contemplation or informal play space. In some areas of the District, they are the closest and only areas of green space for residents, for example; in Abbott ward, incidental open space accounts for 100% of the total open space. These spaces offer limited recreational choices, and as such the creation of new formal green space and ensuring safe and easy access to District-level parks are important priorities for the following wards:
- Park Hall;
 - Abbott;
 - Brick Kiln;
 - Grange Farm;
 - Market Warsop;
 - Meden;
 - Newlands;
 - Oakham;
 - Ransom Wood;
 - Sherwood; and
 - Warsop Carrs.
- 4.2.8 The following areas are also considered to have a lack of play provision:
- Southern Market Warsop;
 - Southwestern Mansfield urban area;
 - Central Mansfield urban area;
 - Northern Mansfield Woodhouse; and
 - Eastern Mansfield area.
- 4.2.9 The following areas are considered to have a lack of access to open space with natural areas:

- Southern Market Warsop;
- Northern Mansfield Woodhouse;
- Spion Kop;
- Central and western Mansfield;
- Pleasley Hill;
- Parts of Forest Town; and
- Parts of Oak Tree.

4.2.10 21 of the 36 wards are considered to require improved access to District-level parks, and to address these deficiencies the following actions are proposed;

- Upgrading local parks or amenity space to an equivalent 'District park' level;
- Creating new District-level parks as part of new development; and
- Create new and/or better access points and pathways from nearby residential areas.

4.2.11 Overall assessment findings show that, when considering access to any type of green space, the areas in the District where residents lack access to nearby green space are:

- Parts of Market Warsop, Church Warsop and Meden Vale (southern sections);
- Parts of Forest Town;
- Northern Mansfield Woodhouse;
- Parts of Oak Tree; and
- Parts of western, central and southern Mansfield urban areas.

4.2.12 Further to distribution, the assessment has also considered the quality of these spaces, and it is considered overall that most residents in the District have access to very good or good quality open spaces. General areas where the quality of open space is average includes, but is not limited to:

- Rainworth;
- Parts of Oakham;
- Pleasley Hill;
- Mansfield parts of Woodhouse;
- Newlands;
- Spion Kop;
- Parts of Market Warsop;
- Brick Kiln ward;
- Penniment ward;
- Grange Farm ward;
- Portland ward; and
- Parts of Forest Town.

4.2.13 Overall, the assessment proposes 10 priorities or actions in regards to open space:

- Address the balance between informal and formal recreational provision to better support choice and healthy lifestyles;
- Improve access to natural green space to better support health and wellbeing of residents within a 10-minute walk;
- Improve access to larger open spaces with better provision where access to green space is primarily restricted to small amenity spaces;
- Improve access to open space and children's play provision where access is lacking within a 5-minute walk to where people live;
- Address major and medium access barriers such that walking journeys/routes to green space are made safer and shorter;

- Improve access to District level parks where access is lacking within a 15-minute walk;
- Improve access to teenager provision where access is lacking within a 15-minute walk;
- Improve the quality of existing open space to good;
- Improve the quality of existing children's and teenager's play provision to good; and
- Design new open space to a good quality standard such that they are; accessible to all; welcoming; safe; support positive social interactions; help define place; support biodiversity; and support health and wellbeing by providing an appropriate range of leisure, recreation and play provision and addressing climate change.

Summary of Future Baseline

4.2.14 Improvements and actions to address the identified issues and priorities in relation to green space and recreational areas are likely to be delivered, particularly alongside new development proposed through the Local Plan. The G&T DPD is unlikely to significantly affect the provisions or quality of green space; however, new and existing Gypsy and Traveller communities can benefit from planned sites that improve access to the various types of green space.

4.3. Key Issues

- There is a need to protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure.

4.4. SA Objectives

Table 4.2: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Green space and culture

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA3: To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's green spaces and culture	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to green/open space for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities? ▪ Provide new open space in the delivery of sites/pitches? ▪ Improve the quality of existing open space?

5. Community safety

5.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**⁴⁷: Requires Local Plans to support the creation of safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**⁴⁸: Asserts that designing out crime and designing in community safety should be central to the planning and delivery of new development. Stresses the importance that crime reduction-based planning measures are based upon a clear understanding of the local situation, avoiding making assumptions about the problems and their causes. Consideration also needs to be given to how planning policies relate to wider policies on crime reduction, crime prevention and sustainable communities.
- **Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)**⁴⁹: This document aims to encourage greater attention to the principles of crime prevention and to the attributes of safer places. Seeks well-designed places where people feel safe and secure; where crime and disorder, or the fear of crime, doesn't undermine quality of life or community cohesion.

5.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 5.2.1 In the year ending June 2015, the crime rate in Mansfield was higher than average for the Nottinghamshire force area. In the quarter ending June 2015, crime rates were up in both Mansfield and Nottinghamshire, compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014. Figure 4 below shows the average overall crime rates in Mansfield and Nottinghamshire over the last three years.
- 5.2.2 In Mansfield, violent crime (including sexual offences) was above the Nottinghamshire average and is on an upward trend. It is the most common type of crime in Mansfield and has almost doubled in the last three years. Figure 5 shows the violent crime rate over the last three years. Over the past three years vehicle crime rates in Mansfield have also been generally higher than the average rate across Nottinghamshire, and these crimes are also experiencing an upward trend, as depicted in Figure 6.50

⁴⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

⁴⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design#crime-prevention>

⁴⁹ ODPM (2004) Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7784/147627.pdf

⁵⁰ Police UK Nottinghamshire (2015) Crime Statistics [online] available at: <https://www.police.uk/nottinghamshire/31-9/performance/compare-your-area/>

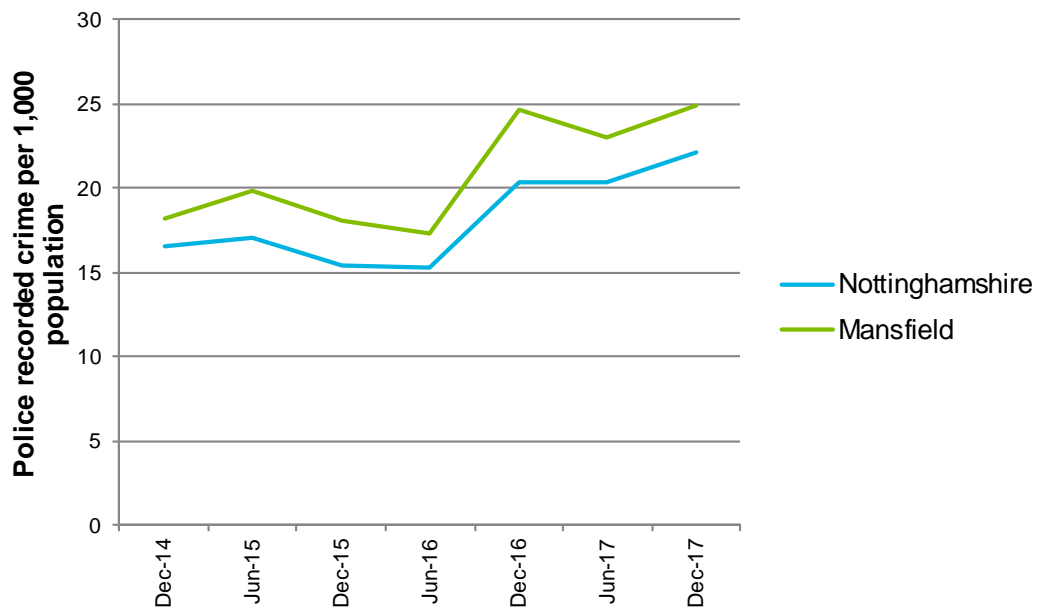
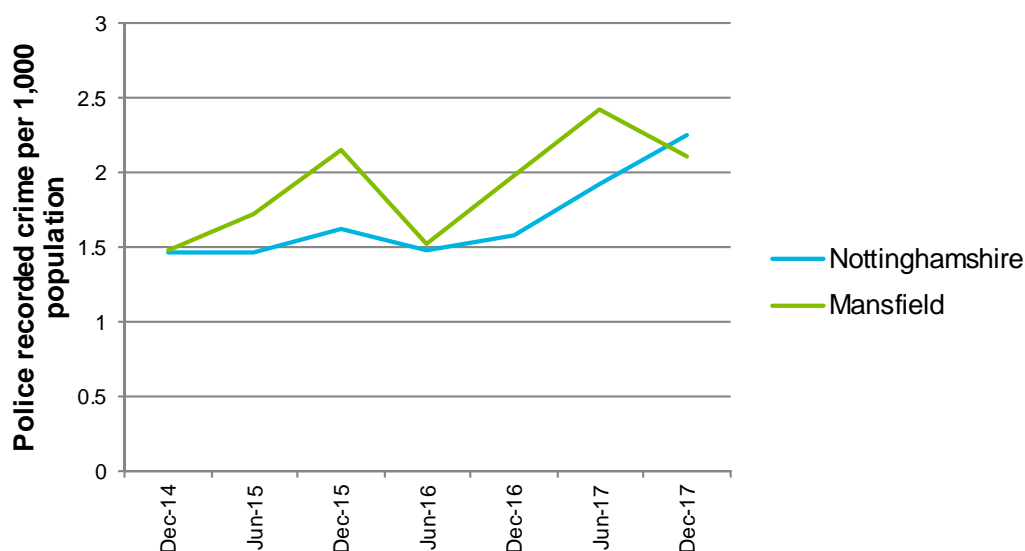
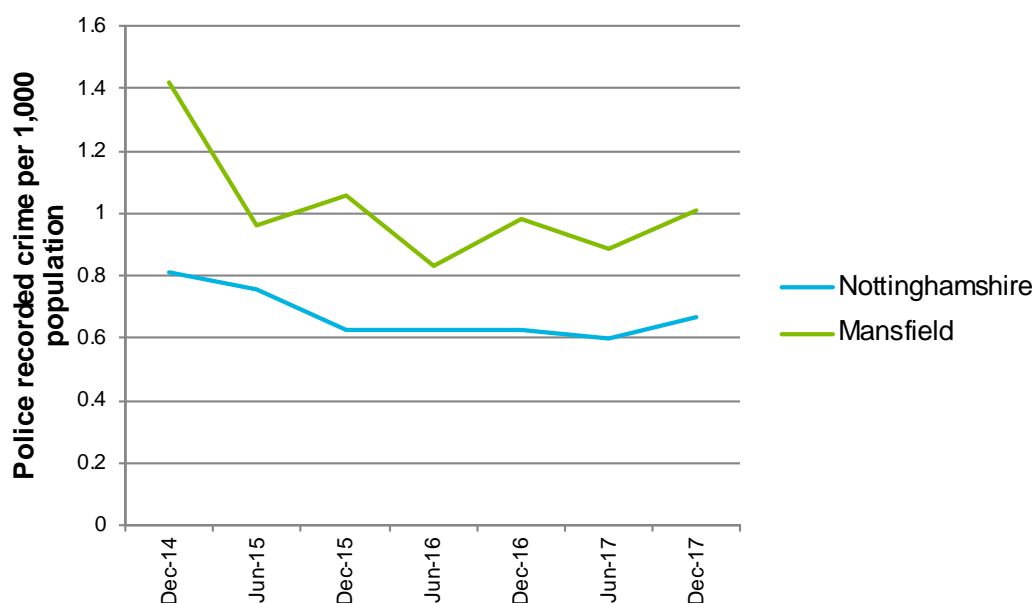
Figure 4: Mansfield and Nottinghamshire Average Overall Crime Rates 2014-2017**Figure 5: Mansfield and Nottinghamshire Average Violent Crime Rates 2014-2017**

Figure 6: Mansfield and Nottinghamshire Average Vehicle Crime Rates 2014-2017

5.2.3 In the year ending December 2017, the drug offence rate in Mansfield was higher than average for the Nottinghamshire force area. Figure 7 below depicts the drug offence rate over the past three years. Although the rate has decreased overall since December 2014, there has been an increase in offences since December 2016, and the graph depicts higher rates at the end of each year compared to mid-year.⁵¹

Figure 7: Mansfield and Nottinghamshire Average Drug Crime Rates 2014-2017

⁵¹ Police UK Nottinghamshire (2015) Crime Statistics[online] available at: <https://www.police.uk/nottinghamshire/31-9/performance/compare-your-area/>

Summary of Future Baseline

- 5.2.4 Place shaping can influence crime rates and new development can create safer places, particularly through; design aspects such as active surveillance, shared spaces and avoidance of concealed areas; reducing social exclusion and inequalities; and providing access to decent, affordable homes. The emerging Local Plan is likely to have greatest influence in respect to these issues; however, the G&T DPD can ensure that Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities are located in areas that minimise social exclusion and the potential for crime, and ensure that new sites/encampments are designed with safety in mind.

5.3. Key Issues

- Crime rates are higher than the average for Nottinghamshire.

5.4. SA Objectives

Table 5.1: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Community safety

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA4: To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to a safe, secure and stable built environment?

6. Social capital

6.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**⁵²: This framework has a social objective to 'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities' by supplying a sufficient number and range of homes to meet current and future needs, and by a 'well-designed and safe built environment with accessible services and open space'. Particular planning policies relating to social capital include:
 - Housing needs in local plans should be based upon a local housing needs assessment. This should identify the size, type and tenure of homes for the different groups of people in the community.
 - Accessible services and facilities should be retained and developed within rural communities.
 - Town centres should be supported to enable their growth, management and adaption, and promote their long-term vitality and viability.
 - The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.
 - Healthy, safe and inclusive communities should be encouraged by promoting social interaction, reducing the impact of crime and disorder on quality of life, and providing facilities which support healthy lifestyles.
 - Social, recreation and cultural facilities to meet the community's needs should be provided, for example local shops, sports venues, open spaces, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
 - A sufficient choice of school places should be available to meet the current and future needs of the community, and planning decisions should encourage development which will widen education choice.
 - Address the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility across all modes of transport.
 - The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**⁵³: A core planning principle for plan-making and decision-making is to 'take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs'. Plans should aim to promote opportunities for interaction among members of the community, reduce the impact of crime and disorder on quality of life, and encourage the active and continual use of public areas. Local plan should also meet community needs by delivering social, recreational, and cultural facilities and services and ensuring a sufficient choice of school places are available to meet community needs.

⁵² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

⁵³ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

- **Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change report Ready for Ageing? (2013)**⁵⁴: this document warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. The report says that 'longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises'. The report says that the housing market is delivering much less specialist housing for older people than is needed. Central and local government, housing associations and house builders need urgently to plan how to ensure that the housing needs of the older population are better addressed and to give as much priority to promoting an adequate market and social housing for older people as is given to housing for younger people.
- **The Equality Strategy - Building a Fairer Britain (2011)**⁵⁵: The government's approach to tackling inequality by focusing on creating equal opportunities for all, devolving power to people, transparency, supporting social action and embedding equality.
- **Our Towns and Cities: The Future - delivering an urban renaissance (2000)**⁵⁶: This white paper presents a vision of urban living where cities and suburbs offer a high quality of life and opportunity for everyone. Measures are set out to achieve the following objectives:
 - Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right;
 - Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity;
 - Providing the quality services people need; and
 - Equipping people to participate in developing their communities.
- **Our Countryside: The Future - a fair deal for rural England (2000)**⁵⁷: This white paper aims to 'sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all'. It details approaches for delivering a living, working, protected, and vibrant countryside, and identifies ten key ways to make a difference, including the modernisation of rural services, the support of village services, and the provision of affordable homes.
- **Localism Act (2011)**⁵⁸: The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to decentralise the decision making process to the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them. This act gives local authorities control over housing decisions, empowers local people and allows neighbourhood plans and local referendums.
- **Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)**⁵⁹: This document aims to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, by facilitating their traditional way of life, while also respecting the interests of the settled community.

⁵⁴ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] available at:

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/public-services-committee/report-ready-for-ageing/>

⁵⁵ HM Government (2010) The Equality Strategy - Building a Fairer Britain [online] available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/85299/equality-strategy.pdf

⁵⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2000) Our Towns and Cities: The future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance [online] available at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807022000/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/pdf/154869.pdf>

⁵⁷ Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) Our Countryside: The future – A Fair Deal for Rural England [online] available at:

<http://www.tourisminsights.info/ONLINEPUB/DEFRA/DEFRA%20PDFS/RURAL%20WHITE%20PAPER%20-%20FULL%20REPORT.pdf>

⁵⁸ Localism Act (2011) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted>

⁵⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites [online] available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf

- **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)**⁶⁰: This strategy for sustainable development aims to equip everyone across the globe with basic needs and a better quality of life, while sustaining the quality of life for future generations. In order to achieve this, the following principles have been set out:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance; and
- Using sound science responsibly

The strategy sets out four shared priorities:

- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Climate change and energy;
- Natural resources protection and environmental enhancement; and
- Sustainable communities.

Indicators are also identified to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK.

- **Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2011)**⁶¹: This is a national strategy for housing in an ageing society. It seeks to support residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods in terms of resident empowerment, access, services and amenities, build and natural environment, social networks/well-being, and housing.

Regional

- **Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy (2010 – 2020)**⁶²: The strategy outlines the key priorities for the county over a ten year period, with targets for a three-year period under each of the priorities.

Local

- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**⁶³: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

6.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 6.2.1 In 2011, there were 104,466 usual residents across 46,895 households at a density of 13.6 people per hectare.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ Defra (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy>

⁶¹ Department of Communities and Local Government (2011) Lifetime Neighbourhoods [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lifetime-neighbourhoods-2>

⁶² The Nottinghamshire Partnership (2010) Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/108603/nottinghamshire-sustainable-community-strategy-2010-2020.pdf>

⁶³ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

⁶⁴ ONS (2011) Mansfield Local Authority Local Area Report [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1946157166>

- 6.2.2 This is an increase in population since 2001 in which census data recorded 98,189 usual residents.⁶⁵ In 2011, 49.1% of usual residents were male, and 50.9% were female. The majority of residents were aged between 30 and 59 (40.6%), similar to the findings for Nottinghamshire (40.8%).⁶⁶ 18.1% of residents were aged 15 or under (the same percentage as found at the County level), and 8.0% were aged 75 or over (similar to County level recordings at 8.3%), an increase compared to 2001 where around 7.6% of the resident population were aged 75 or over.
- 6.2.3 In 2011, of the 85,448 usual residents aged 16+, less than half (40,701 – 47.6%) were married and 0.2% were in a registered same-sex civil partnership.⁶⁷ This is a decrease in the number of people married at the time of the 2001 census, which recorded around 53.5%⁶⁸ (first marriage and remarriage). 31.2% were single (an increase since 2001 which identified 25.9% of people as single), and 13.3% were separated or divorced/legally dissolved (compared to 11.8% in 2001). 7.7% were widowed in 2011 compared to 8.9% in 2001.
- 6.2.4 In 2011, of the 104,466 usual residents, 97,408 (97.2%) identified themselves as white, with 2 of these residents identifying with the White Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnicity.⁶⁹ At the county level the White Gypsy or Irish Traveller count recorded 456 people in 2011.⁷⁰ There are smaller communities of mixed/multiple ethnic groups, Asian/Asian British, Black/African/Caribbean/Black British and other ethnic groups.
- 6.2.5 The majority of the 104,466 usual residents identify themselves as Christian (61.6%). Smaller numbers of people identify themselves as Muslim (563 residents), Hindu (271 residents), Buddhist (193 residents), Sikh (165 residents) and Jewish (34 residents). 30.1% of residents (31,472 people) identified with no religion.⁷¹
- 6.2.6 Table 6.1 below presents the occupation of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (48,361 people). This shows that the majority of these residents are employed in elementary occupations, followed by skilled trade occupations and then professional occupations.

Table 6.1: Occupation of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Mansfield⁷²

Occupation	Count	%
Managers, directors and senior officials	4,384	9.1
Professional occupations	5,349	11.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	4,941	10.2
Administrative and secretarial occupations	5,086	10.5
Skilled trades occupations	6,443	13.3

⁶⁵ ONS (2001) Dataset Selection - Census 2001 – Census Area Statistics [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?opt=3&theme=&subgrp=>

⁶⁶ ONS (2011) Nottinghamshire Local Area Report [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1941962811>

⁶⁷ ONS (2011) Mansfield Local Authority Local Area Report [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1946157166>

⁶⁸ ONS (2001) Dataset Selection - Census 2001 – Census Area Statistics [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?opt=3&theme=&subgrp=>

⁶⁹ ONS (2011) Mansfield Local Authority Local Area Report [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1946157166>

⁷⁰ ONS (2011) Nottinghamshire Local Area Report [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1941962811>

⁷¹ ONS (2011) Mansfield Local Authority Local Area Report [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1946157166>

⁷² Ibid.

Caring, leisure and other service occupations	5,287	10.9
Sales and customer service occupations	4,619	9.6
Process plant and machine operatives	4,882	10.1
Elementary occupations	7,370	15.2
Total – All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	48,361	100.0

6.2.7 The District contains many community centres both in Mansfield and Warsop. These are complemented by places of worship, which often hold community activities and provide social capital benefits. The distribution of these can be found in Figures 8 and 9 below.

Figure 8: Social Capital surrounding Mansfield

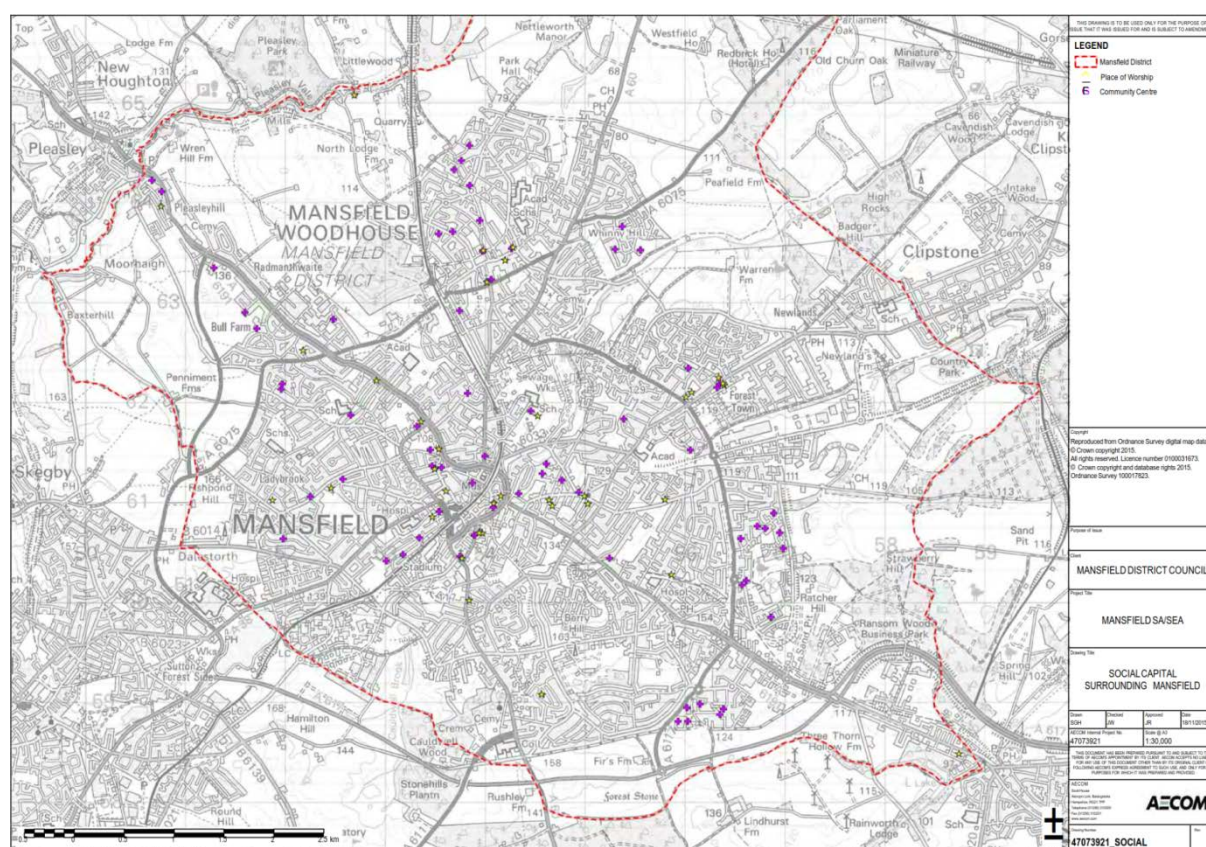
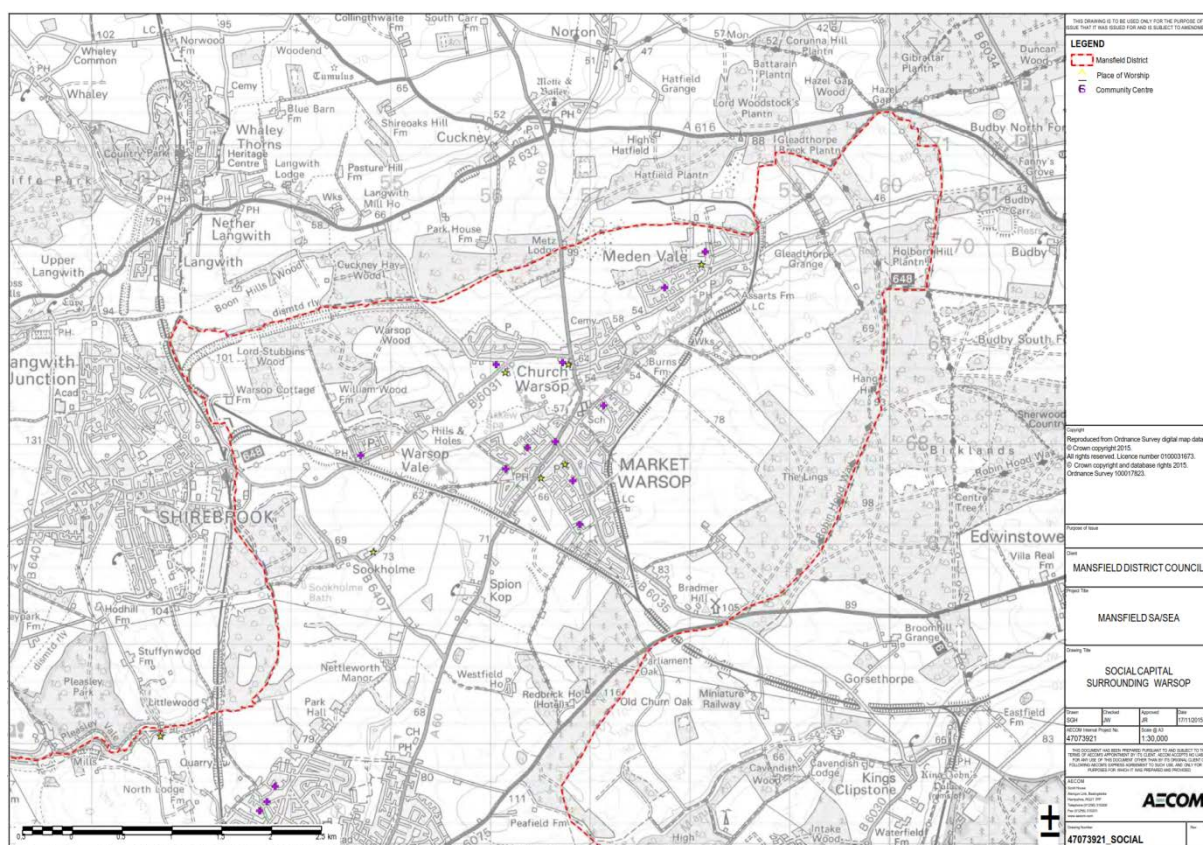


Figure 9: Social Capital surrounding Warsop

- 6.2.8 In Nottinghamshire (excluding Nottingham City) there are 25 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England (a decrease from 31 in 2010). There are 6 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Mansfield District. The Mansfield LSOA E01028276 is the most deprived area in the County, and along with LSOA E01028263, these two areas are in the 2% most deprived in England.⁷³

Summary of Future Baseline

- 6.2.9 Recent population increases experienced in Mansfield District are likely to continue. Trends also indicate an ageing population and an increase in the number of single people. These trends have implications for the built environment, particularly with regard to accommodating needs. Whilst the Local Plan will plan for development to accommodate these needs, the G&T DPD can plan for and accommodate the needs of smaller Gypsy and Traveller communities within the District.
- 6.2.10 With regards to social capital, well-planned development can help to promote mixed communities with good access to facilities that enable community engagement. The Local Plan seeks to influence developments so that they achieve these aims, and it may therefore be expected that social capital could improve in the longer term. In the absence of well-planned accommodation for travellers and Gypsies however, these communities could continue to experience social exclusion.

⁷³ Nottinghamshire Insight (2015) Deprivation [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/research-areas/deprivation/>

6.3. Key Issues

- There is a need to protect and enhance community cohesion and social capital.

6.4. SA Objectives

Table 6.2: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Social capital

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate the Gypsy and traveller community within existing urban areas/communities? ▪ Provide good access community facilities and services?

7. Biodiversity

7.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**⁷⁴: Plans should minimise impacts and provide net gains in biodiversity, particularly through the establishment of ecological networks which have increased resilience to present and future pressures. The framework aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity by conserving, restoring and re-creating priority habitats and ecological networks, and protecting and contributing to the recovery of priority species. Plans should strive to secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**⁷⁵: Local Plans should consider the opportunities that individual development proposals may provide to enhance biodiversity and contribute to wildlife and habitat connectivity in the wider area. It also highlights that brownfield land can have a high ecological value.
- **25 Year Environment Plan (2017)**⁷⁶: This plan sets out government actions to protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. Policies are set out to support thriving plants and wildlife at sea, on land, and in freshwaters. These include:
 - The restoration of marine biodiversity;
 - More protected seas;
 - Sustainable populations of key marine species;
 - Productive seafloor habitats;
 - Restoration of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites;
 - Creation of wildlife-rich habitat outside of protected areas;
 - More woodland; and
 - Action to protect threatened, iconic, or economically important species.
- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006**⁷⁷: Section 40 places a duty on public bodies to conserve biodiversity.
- **Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)**⁷⁸: Sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being.
- **Biodiversity 2020 Strategy (2011)**⁷⁹: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services which builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and sets out the "strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade".

⁷⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

⁷⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

⁷⁶ HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673203/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

⁷⁷ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

⁷⁸ Defra (2012) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (Natural Environment White Paper) [online] available at: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

- This strategy aims to halt biodiversity loss and improve the ecological networks and ecosystems for all people.
- **The Biodiversity Offsetting Green Paper (September 2013)**⁸⁰: Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities designed to compensate for residual losses. The Green Paper sets out a framework for exploring offsetting.
- **England Biodiversity Strategy: Climate Change Adaptation Principles (2008)**⁸¹: Sets out five key climate change adaption principles for conserving biodiversity when planning and delivering across the following sectors:
 - Agriculture;
 - Water and wetlands;
 - Woodland and forestry;
 - Towns, cities and development;
 - Coasts and seas.
- **Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)**⁸²: Provision of policies and plans for the marine environment, including conversation zones, fishery management, management of freshwater and migratory fish, and licencing of marine actives.
- **Working with the grain of Nature - A biodiversity Strategy got England (2006)**⁸³: This strategy seeks to embed biodiversity considerations across all sectors of economic activity. It sets out government actions to integrate biodiversity into agriculture, water, woodland, marine and coastal management and urban areas. The strategy also explores ways to engage society in biodiversity conservation.

Regional

- **Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)**⁸⁴: The plan contains action plans for 19 key species and habitats, which set out targets to be met and how these are to be achieved.

7.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 7.2.1 Mansfield has a range of biodiversity assets including local wildlife sites and ancient woodland. There are also 9 local nature reserves and 5 SSSIs. These are shown in Figure 10 below.

⁷⁹ Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services>

⁸⁰ Defra (2013) Biodiversity Offsetting in England Green Paper [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/biodiversity-offsetting-in-england>

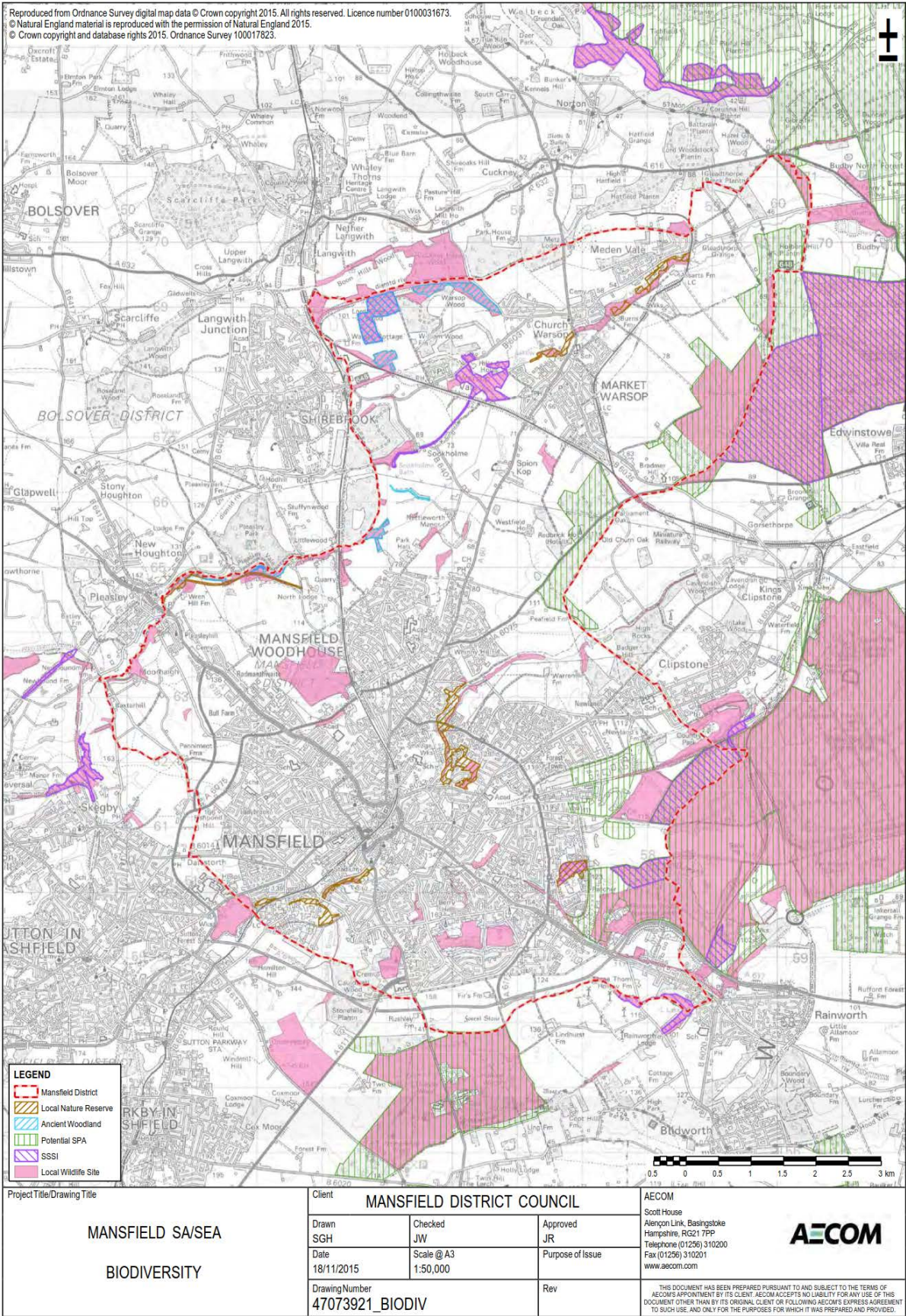
⁸¹ Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy: Climate Change Adaption Principles [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69270/pb13168-ebs-ccap-081203.pdf

⁸² Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) [online] available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/pdfs/ukpga_20090023_en.pdf

⁸³ Defra (2006) Working with the grain of Nature – A biodiversity Strategy got England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-with-the-grain-of-nature-a-biodiversity-strategy-for-england>

⁸⁴ Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (1998) Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan [online] available at: <http://www.nottsbaq.org.uk/projects.htm#publications>

Figure 10: Biodiversity Assets in Mansfield and Warsop



European Designated Biodiversity

- 7.2.2 Whilst there are no European designated sites within the District boundary, the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC lies just outside. The 270.5 ha site is selected for old acidophilous oak woods and it notable for its rich invertebrate fauna, particularly spiders, and for a diverse fungal assemblage. Both native oak species *Quercus petraea* and *Quercus robur* are present, with a mixture of age-classes, so there is good potential for maintaining the structure and function of the woodland system and continuity of dead-wood habitats. Threats to the site are identified as; outdoor sports and leisure, and recreational activities; human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; structures and buildings in the landscape; modification of cultivation practices; and air pollution and air-borne pollutants.⁸⁵

Nationally Designated Biodiversity

- 7.2.3 There are 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the District boundary.
- 7.2.4 Designated in 1982, the Hills and Holes and Sookholme Brook, Warsop SSSI is located in the north of the District, just west of Market Warsop. The site contains some of the finest remaining limestone and base-rich flush plant communities in Nottinghamshire and is of Regional importance. The majority of the 30ha site is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – recovering' condition; however, 11.05% of the site is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – no change' condition.⁸⁶
- 7.2.5 The Sherwood Forest Golf Course SSSI is located east of the Mansfield urban area and was designated in 1987. The site contains one of the largest blocks of lowland heathland in the County, representing a substantial example of a nationally rare habitat type which was formerly extensive in this part of Nottinghamshire and supports a number of uncommon plants and animals. The whole of the 62.56 ha site is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – recovering' condition.
- 7.2.6 Strawberry Hill Heaths SSSI is also located east of the Mansfield urban area, just south of Sherwood Forest Golf Course, and was designated in 1989. The site comprises two areas of heath - an important remaining part of the formerly extensive dry acid heathland of Central Nottinghamshire, and the Lowland heathland is a nationally rare habitat. The whole of the 31.52 ha site is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – recovering' condition.
- 7.2.7 Rainworth Lakes SSSI is located along the southern boundary of the District and was designated in 1982. The site contains some of the best examples of base-poor marsh and open water plant communities remaining in Nottinghamshire and is of Regional importance. The whole of the 14.16 ha site is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – no change' condition.
- 7.2.8 Pleasley Vale Railway SSSI is located in the north-west of the District, just north of Mansfield Woodhouse, and was designated in 1983. The site contains some of the best remaining calcareous grassland developed on soils derived from the Magnesian Limestone in Nottinghamshire, and is representative of grassland developed on soft limestones in Central and Eastern England. Also represented are examples of calcareous woodland and scrub, and limestone crags and fissures. The majority of the 3.54 ha site is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – no change' condition; however, 13.71% of the site (0.49ha) is considered to be in an 'unfavourable – recovering' condition.
- 7.2.9 Just adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the District lies Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve.

⁸⁵ JNCC (2015) Natura 2000 Standard Data Form for Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC [online] available at: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/n2kforms/UK0012740.pdf>

⁸⁶ Natural England (2018) Designated Sites View [online] available at: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx>

- 7.2.10 The woodland area is dominated by native oaks and other native trees such as silver birch, rowan, holly and hawthorn. The reserve contains more than a thousand ancient oaks, most of which are known to be more than 500 years old.
- 7.2.11 The most famous of these, the Major Oak, may be nearly twice that age. The 424.75 ha reserve comprises the ancient forests of Birklands and Budby South. The name Birklands comes from the Viking phrase 'birch land' and the forest is thought to be over 1000 years old. Budby South Forest is an open uncultivated heathland reminiscent of the landscapes which were formerly much more extensive across Sherwood. The reserve has the highest concentration of ancient trees in Europe and provides habitat for very rare invertebrates, particularly beetles, flies and spiders, many of which rely on the decaying and ageing timber of the veteran trees.⁸⁷

Locally Designated Biodiversity

- 7.2.12 There are nine Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) located within Mansfield District:

- The Hermitage
- Oakham
- Quarry Lane
- Maun Valley Park
- Ravensdale
- Oak Tree Heath
- Vicar Water
- The Carrs
- The Bottoms

- 7.2.13 These are areas of protected green space that are important for wildlife and nature conservation. They include important habitats such as woodland, heathland, wetland and grassland, and they are home to a variety of wildlife including bats, birds and insects. LNRs are considered to help to; encourage biodiversity; preserve and protect nature and wildlife; provide essential green corridors; create pleasant areas to visit; and create opportunities to learn about nature and natural history.

- 7.2.14 The District also contains a number of Priority Habitats, including:

- Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland
- Lowland Calcareous Grassland
- Lowland Meadows
- Lowland Heathland
- Lowland Fens
- Ancient Woodland (Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland)
- Deciduous Woodland
- Woodpasture and Parkland

- 7.2.15 The Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan⁸⁸ has created action plans for the following habitats and species found at the County level:

⁸⁷ Natural England (2018) Nottinghamshire's National Nature Reserve [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nottinghamshires-national-nature-reserves/nottinghamshires-national-nature-reserve>

⁸⁸ Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (1998) Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan [online] available at: <http://www.nottsbaag.org.uk/projects.htm#publications>

- Canals
- Ditches
- Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Water
- Farmland; arable farmland, arable field margins and improved grassland
- Fens, marshes and swamps
- Hedgerows; ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland heathland
- Lowland neutral grassland
- Lowland wet grassland
- Mixed ash-dominated woodland
- Oak-birch woodland
- Parkland and wood pasture
- Planted coniferous woodland
- Reedbed
- Rivers and streams
- Urban and post-industrial habitats
- Wet broadleaved woodland
- Atlantic salmon
- Barn owl
- Bats
- Black Poplar
- Deptford Pink
- Dingy Skipper
- Grizzled Skipper
- Harvest mouse
- Nightjar
- Nottingham autumn crocus and Nottingham spring crocus
- Otter
- Water vole
- White-clawed crayfish

Summary of Future Baseline

- 7.2.16 Benefits for biodiversity have the potential to arise from the increasing integration of biodiversity considerations within forward planning (through the Local Plan) and efforts to improve green infrastructure networks across the Borough and sub-regionally. To maintain and improve the condition of biodiversity in the future it will be important not only to protect and enhance important habitats but also the connections between them.
- 7.2.17 Notwithstanding the potential enhancements that could occur across the district, there could be specific local impacts arising as a result of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. Habitats and species have the potential to come under pressure from the provision of new sites for Gypsy, Traveller accommodation. This could include increased disturbance (recreational, noise and light) and atmospheric pollution, as well as the loss of habitats and fragmentation of biodiversity networks. The DPD should help to address such potential issues.

7.3. Key Issues

- The District contains rich biodiversity that could come under pressure from development. This includes 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 9 Local Nature Reserves, priority habitats (including ancient woodland) and priority species.
- Development in the District has the potential to affect European and Nationally designated biodiversity (including the proposed potential SPA).

7.4. SA Objectives

Table 7.1: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Biodiversity

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA6: To increase biodiversity levels across the District	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect, maintain and enhance designated biodiversity sites? ▪ Protect, maintain and enhance ecological networks and connectivity? ▪ Minimise impacts on wider biodiversity? ▪ Provide net gains in biodiversity where possible?

8. Built and natural heritage

8.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**⁸⁹: This framework aims to ensure that the planning system contributes to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment. It advises plans to make sure that developments 'respond to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change'. Chapter 16 sets out guidelines for conserving and enhancing the historic environment within planning decisions. Local plans should take into account the following considerations:
 - The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**⁹⁰: Local authorities should set out in their Local Plans a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. The strategy should recognise that conservation is not a passive exercise. In developing their strategy, local planning authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. This includes designated landscapes but also the wider countryside.
- **Historic Environment for England**⁹¹: Sets out the Government's vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life. Also of note is the reference to promoting the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and the wider sustainable development agenda.
- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)**⁹²: This act allows the investigation, presentation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest, and makes provision for the regulation of operations or activities which may affect ancient monuments and archaeological areas.

⁸⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

⁹⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

⁹¹ HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England [online] available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx

⁹² Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Act (1979) [online] available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>

- **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)**⁹³: Legislation for the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. It enforces controls on buildings and areas of special architectural or historical interest.
- **Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (2007)**⁹⁴: Sets out legislation to deliver a new heritage protection system based around three principles:
 - Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;
 - Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and
 - Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.

Local

- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**⁹⁵: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.
- **Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment (2010) and Addendum (2015)**⁹⁶: The assessment provides information about the character and condition of the landscape, identifying 19 Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs). Landscape Actions have been provided for each LPZ which provide a series of short statements of what is required to conserve, enhance or restore the local distinctiveness of each LPZ.
- **Conservation Area Appraisals (dates vary)**⁹⁷: have been produced for each of the District's Conservation Areas. In each case the appraisals identify the special historic and architectural interest of the areas, review its boundaries, and include a management plan for the future. The appraisals assist in the preparation of local planning policies and inform decisions on planning proposals. Appraisals have been completed for all 11 of the District's Conservation Areas.

8.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

Heritage

- 8.2.1 Mansfield has 252 listed buildings and 4 Scheduled Monuments. There is also a Registered Park and Garden in Mansfield, Mansfield Cemetery⁹⁸
- 8.2.2 There are eleven Conservation Areas within the District, and these are identified in Table 8.1 below.

⁹³ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) [online] available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

⁹⁴ Welsh Government (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heritage-protection-for-the-21st-century>

⁹⁵ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

⁹⁶ Mansfield District Council (2010) Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment [online] available at: http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5108&p=0&sm_aU=VVRnWb7kSrZJb0H

⁹⁷ Mansfield District Council (2018) Conservation areas [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/article/5815/Conservation-areas>

⁹⁸ Mansfield District Council (2015) Listed Buildings [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/listedbuildings>

Table 8.13: Conservation Areas in Mansfield District⁹⁹**Conservation area Features**

The Park	The Park is primarily a late Victorian and Edwardian residential suburb of Mansfield, approximately 0.5 miles north of the town centre.
Market Place	The Bridge Street and Market Place conservation areas are adjacent to each other. The combined larger area is split into 7 different character areas; Leeming Street area; Market Place; Brewery & warehouse District; St Peter's Church and its vicinity; the Viaduct; northern area; and southern gateway.
Bridge Street	
West Gate	The West Gate Conservation Area is dominated by a strongly defined network of Georgian houses, mostly converted to shops.
Pleasley Park and Vale	This Conservation Area contains an Article 4 Direction removing the right to carry out certain types of permitted development. It lies within two administrative Counties and Districts and is focused on a stretch of the River Meden as it flows west to east through a limestone gorge.
Crow Hill Drive	This area is dominated by a strongly defined network of Victorian, Arts and Crafts and Edwardian buildings; however, there is still a strong influence from the Georgian era. Whilst there are a number of Listed Buildings, its character is derived principally from the group value of its buildings.
Mansfield Woodhouse	Of particular interest in this area, there are a number of old large distinctive stone built properties set within extensive grounds. The area is also particularly characterised by its yards and courts with hidden back lands.
Church Warsop	Whilst there are a number of Listed Buildings in this area, it is the layout, plan form, location, setting, historic development and detailing of the area rather than the individual buildings that define its quality.
Nottingham Road	Historically Nottingham Road represented the medieval route into Mansfield from Nottingham. Whilst there are a number of Listed Buildings in this area, it is the layout, plan form, location, setting, historic development and detailing of the area rather than the individual buildings that define its quality.
Terrace Road	Terrace Road, Watson Avenue and Rufford Avenue form a small leafy residential suburb, characterised by a mix of large and medium sized Arts and Crafts style two storey buildings.
Market Warsop	The Conservation Area boundary defines the historic core of Market Warsop, and although development and loss has occurred, the area still retains its historic street pattern, the majority of its medieval plot layout and vernacular building style.

- 8.2.3 Taken from the Mansfield Buildings and Risk Register 2014/15, 10% of the District's Statutory Listed structures have been found to be 'at risk' – i.e. between risk Grades 1 and 3A. 2% of the District's Statutory Listed structures have been found to be in severe risk of rapid deterioration – i.e. Risk grade 1/1A. A further 33% are at risk category 4 and 4A, and are considered to be in danger of becoming at risk. From the previous study in 2011/12, the total number of structures found to be 'at risk' 1 to 3A has increased to 10% from its

⁹⁹ Mansfield District Council (2018) Conservation areas[online] available at:
<http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/article/5815/Conservation-areas>

previous 5%; however, those at risk grade 1(A) has decreased from 3% to 2%.¹⁰⁰ Figures 11 and 12 show the heritage assets in Mansfield and Warsop.

8.2.4 The national Heritage at Risk Register¹⁰¹ identifies three assets at risk, these are summarised in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Heritage at Risk

Asset at risk	Asset Type	Summary of issues
Bridge Street Conservation Area, Mansfield	Conservation Area	The conservation area, containing 27 Listed Buildings, is considered to be in very bad condition, with a low vulnerability and deteriorating trend.
Church of St John the Evangelist, St John Street, Mansfield	Place of worship, Listed Building grade II	Many of the slates across all the roofs are 'tingled' and many more have slipped or are missing. The roof is suffering from extensive nail fatigue. The asset is considered to be in a poor condition at immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric. A solution has been agreed but not yet implemented.
Roman villa ESE of Northfield House, Mansfield	Archaeology – Scheduled Monument	This archaeological asset is considered to have extensive significant problems and a declining trend. Its principal vulnerability is arable ploughing.

¹⁰⁰ Mansfield District Council (2015) Listed Buildings at Risk Register [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=7014&p=0>

¹⁰¹ Historic England (2018) Heritage at Risk Register [online] available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

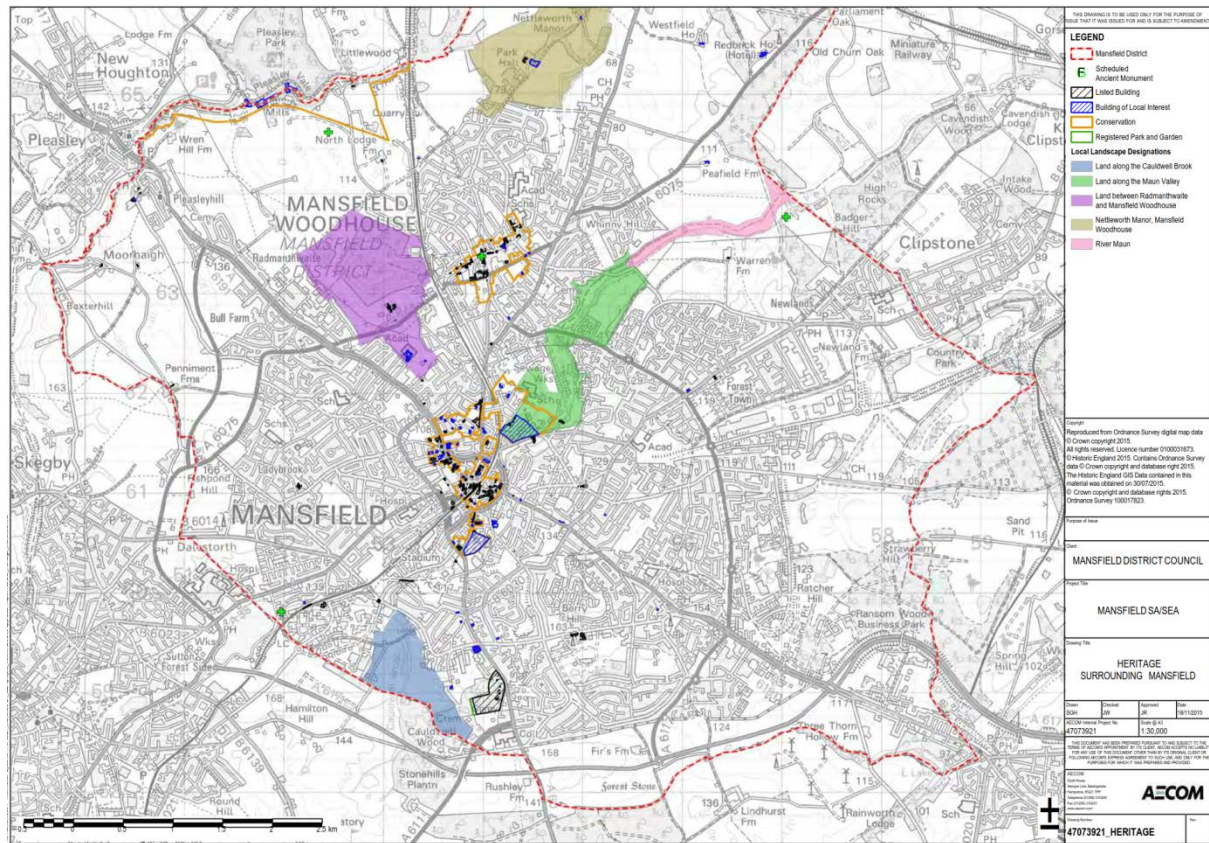
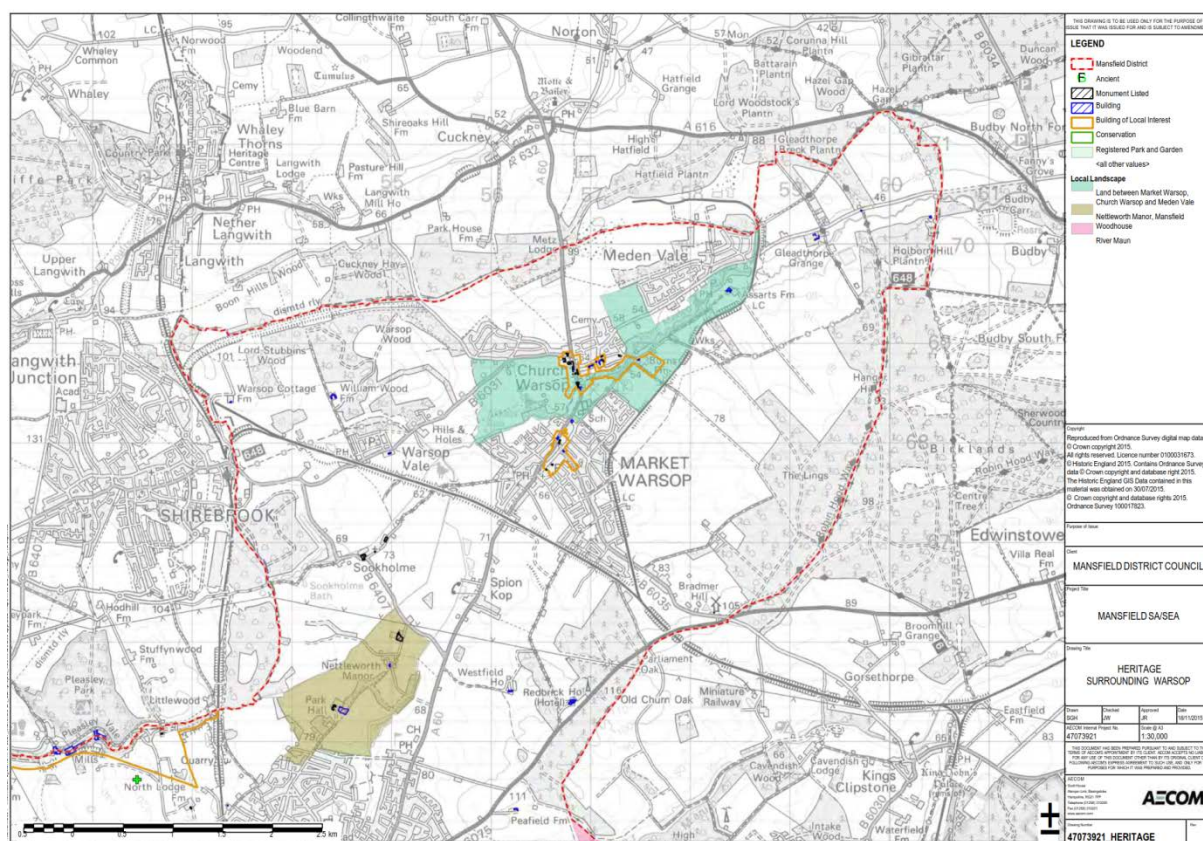
Figure 11: Heritage Assets and Local Landscape Designations in Mansfield¹⁰²¹⁰² Source data: Historic England 2015

Figure 12: Heritage Assets and Local Landscape Designations in Warsop¹⁰³

Landscape baseline

- 8.2.5 There are no nationally designated landscapes (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) within or in close proximity to the District. The District is situated within one Landscape Character Area defined at the national level: Sherwood.
- 8.2.6 The National Character Area (NCA) profile 104 identifies that the Sherwood NCA extends north from Nottingham, principally coinciding with an outcrop of sandstone which forms a belt of gently rolling hills. Historically it was managed as woodland and remains a well wooded area.
- 8.2.7 The oak and birch wood pasture in the heartland of Sherwood Forest and more recent pine plantations, contribute strongly to the sense of place. Large estate parklands, heathland, open arable land and a strong mining heritage also characterise the area. The NCA has three Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO):
- SEO1: Protect, enhance and promote Sherwood as a landscape of international environmental and cultural significance by securing and expanding the iconic mosaic of woods, heaths and parklands, and enhancing recreation and education opportunities.
 - SEO2: Promote sustainable agricultural practices to help protect the major under lying aquifer, manage issues with soil erosion in Sherwood and increase farmland birds.
 - SEO3: Integrate new green infrastructure and conservation of historic features into the redevelopment of derelict land to establish high quality characteristic local environments.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 49 Sherwood (NE333) [online] available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/1401066?category=587130>

8.2.8 The following additional opportunities are also identified:

- Enhancing Sherwood's few, but significant, hydrological and riparian assets.
- Considering the location and design of new development to retain local distinctiveness.
- Conserving the characteristic geodiversity of the area, including surface expression (for example, caves and sandstone outcrops).
- Promoting, where appropriate, opportunities for renewable energy and timber supply.

8.2.9 The Mansfield Landscape Character Assessment¹⁰⁵ characterises the areas as having a core central urban area (defined as Mansfield Town, Mansfield Woodhouse, and Forest Town) with smaller settlements (such as Market Warsop) in the northern areas of the District. These are surrounded by countryside including farmland, river corridors and woodland.

8.2.10 There are a series of gently undulating plateaus to the north influenced by past mining with a majority of colliery sites restored to woodland and other natural habitats. Woodland is interspersed throughout the District with larger concentrated tracts within the Pleasley and western areas of the District. Heathland is a prominent and important feature within the landscape to the south of the District. The river valleys of the Main and Meden are also features in the landscape.

8.2.11 The study has recognised landscape distinction through the identification of the 19 Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs) listed below:

Limestone Farmland:

- ML 23 Skegby Plateau
- ML 24 Market Warsop River Meadowlands and Pasture
- ML 25 Sookholme Limestone Farmlands
- ML 26 Warsop Vale and Wooded Farmland
- ML 27 Pleasleyhill Upland Plateau Farmland
- ML 28 Penniment Lane Urban Fringe Farmlands
- ML 29 River Meden Limestone Valley
- ML 30 Oxclose Wooded Hill

Sherwood Forest and Heaths:

- SH 08 Vicar Water and Rainworth Heath
- SH 11 Lindhurst Wooded Farmland
- SH 12 Cavendish Wooded Estate lands
- SH 15 River Maun Meadowlands with Plantations
- SH 18 Blidworth and Rainworth Wooded Estate lands
- SH 25 Birklands Wooded Estate lands
- SH 28 Meden Vale and Church Warsop
- SH 29 Meden Vale and Church Warsop
- SH 47 Coxmoor Wooded Farmlands
- SH 50 Strawberry Hill Heath Wooded Estate lands
- SH 51 Sherwood Golf Course

8.2.12 Each LPZ is an individual landscape area which has a unique sense of place. For each LPZ, key features are identified which need to be conserved or enhanced to ensure that each area can adapt to change without severe detrimental effects on their character and integrity. Landscape Actions have been provided for each LPZ which provide a series of

¹⁰⁵ Mansfield District Council (2010) Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment (and Addendum update in 2015) [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/article/6141/Landscape-Character-Assessment>

short statements of what is required to conserve, enhance or restore the local distinctiveness of each LPZ.

Summary of Future Baseline

- 8.2.13 New development in the District has the potential to have impacts on the fabric and setting of cultural heritage assets through inappropriate design and layout. It should be noted however, that existing historic environment designations will offer a degree of protection to cultural heritage assets and their settings. Also, new development need not be harmful to the significance of a heritage asset, new development may be an opportunity to enhance the setting of an asset and better reveal its significance.
- 8.2.14 New development has the potential to lead to incremental changes in landscape character and quality in and around the District. This includes from the loss of landscape features and visual impact. There may also be potential effects on landscape/townscape character and quality in the vicinity of the road network due to incremental growth in traffic flows.
- 8.2.15 The SA for the Local Plan predicts that the long term effects on the historic environment ought to be positive overall. Gypsy and Traveller sites have not been considered in the Local Plan though, and so there may be potential impacts on the setting of assets and the character of landscape in the absence of planned accommodation. The DPD ought to address such issues.

8.3. Key Issues

- There are areas of local landscape value which should be protected and enhanced.
- There is a need to protect and enhance the condition and setting of heritage assets.

8.4. SA Objectives

Table 8.3: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Built and natural heritage

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA7: Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect, and where possible, enhance heritage assets and their settings? ▪ Protect, and where possible, enhance the wider historic environment? ▪ Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic environment? ▪ Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character?

9. Natural resources

9.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**¹⁰⁶: Key messages for local plans regarding land, air, soil and water resources include:
 - Recognise the benefits from the best and most versatile agricultural land.
 - Prevent new or existing development from contributing to or being affected by the presence of unacceptable levels of soil, air and water pollution or land instability.
 - Be willing to remediate and mitigate ‘despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate’.
 - Plans should minimise vulnerability and maximise resilience towards climate change, particularly in relation to flood risk and coastal change.
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**¹⁰⁷: Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality. The Local Plan should consider the potential cumulative impact of a number of smaller development on air quality as well as more substantial ones; the impact of point sources of air pollution and ways in which new development would be appropriate in locations where air quality is or is likely to be a concern and not give rise to unacceptable risks from pollution. Plan-making should consider how to help protect and enhance local surface water and groundwater in ways that allow new development to proceed and avoids costly assessment at the planning application stage. It should also consider the type or location of new development where an assessment of the potential impacts on water bodies may be required.
- **Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England (2009)**¹⁰⁸: This document sets out a vision to sustainability manage England’s soil and successfully tackle degradation risks by 2030. This aims to improve the quality of soils and protect their fundamental services. The strategy highlights key priorities areas to tackle the degradation threats that soil face, including agriculture, climate change, pollution, construction and development, and contamination.
- **25 Year Environment Plan**¹⁰⁹: The implementation of this plan aims to achieve clean air, clean and plentiful water, reduced risk from environmental hazards, and managed exposure to chemicals. Specific policies and actions relating to environmental quality include:
 - Improving soil health and restoring and protecting our peatlands;
 - Respecting nature in how we use water;
 - Reducing pollution; and

¹⁰⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

¹⁰⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

¹⁰⁸ Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online] available at: <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/land/soil/documents/soil-strategy.pdf>

¹⁰⁹ HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673203/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

- Maximising resource efficiency and minimising environmental impacts at end of life.
- **The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, 2007)**¹¹⁰: This strategy details a long term vision for improving air quality in the UK, which involves objectives and policies for the different pollutants and the environmental implications associated with these. This framework will provide important benefits to the environment.
- **Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in the UK**¹¹¹: This sets out a plan for reducing the concentrations of roadside nitrogen dioxide, in order to meet legal requirements set out in the Air Quality Standard Regulations 2010.
- **Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)**¹¹²: A strategy for the water sector up until 2030, which aims to sustainably deliver secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. It sets out actions within the following areas:
 - Water demand;
 - Water supply;
 - Water quality;
 - Surface water drainage;
 - River and coastal flooding;
 - Greenhouse gas emissions;
 - Charging for water; and
 - Regulatory framework, competition and innovation.
- **Water for life (2011)**¹¹³: Sets out the Government's vision for a more resilient water sector. It states the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.
- **Flood and Water Management Act (2010)**¹¹⁴: Sets out measures to ensure that risk from all sources of flooding, not just rivers and seas, are managed more effectively. This includes: incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings; utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding; identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere; roll back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).
- **The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)**¹¹⁵: This strategy states the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities. The use of a wide range of measures, as well as collaboration among stakeholders is encouraged to achieve more effective risk management.

¹¹⁰ Defra (2007) The air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf

¹¹¹ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) in UK [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-plan-for-nitrogen-dioxide-no2-in-uk-2017>

¹¹² Defra (2011) Future Water: the Government's Water Strategy for England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-the-government-s-water-strategy-for-england>

¹¹³ Defra (2011) Water for life [online] available at <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf>

¹¹⁴ Flood and Water Management Act (2010) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

¹¹⁵ Environmental Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion risk Management Strategy for England [online] available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-for-england>

- **Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Strategy for River Basin Planning (2006)**¹¹⁶: This sets out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning. The approach aims to reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands.
- **The National Adaptation Programme - Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013)**¹¹⁷: This outlines the work being undertaken to help the UK adapt successfully to future weather conditions. It contains a range of policies and proposals to address the climate impacts predicted by the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment and sets out the most urgent areas for action. It also highlights the opportunities related with future climate change.

Regional

- **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2005)**¹¹⁸: The plan sets out the comprehensive policy framework for minerals planning in Nottinghamshire. A new Minerals Local Plan is underway and will cover the period 2016-2036.
- **Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan (2015-20)**¹¹⁹: The WRMP demonstrates long term plans to accommodate the impacts of population growth, drought, environmental obligations and climate change uncertainty to balance supply and demand. The plan includes a 25 year demand forecast, a 25 year supply forecast and an assessment of options to meet demand (including leakage reduction and sustainable abstraction).
- **A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008)**¹²⁰: The Nottinghamshire air quality strategy was re-launched in 2008 and provides an air quality framework agreed by all the local authorities and partner organisations in Nottinghamshire to ensure effective consultation and collaborative working to improve air quality.

Local

- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**¹²¹: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.
- **Mansfield Water Cycle Strategy Scoping Study Final Report (2009)**¹²²: The study outlines the main water infrastructure issues that will arise from the scale of proposed growth in Mansfield District. It considers the aspects of; flood risk; water resources and water supply; waste water collection systems and treatment; and the water environment; identifying the main constraints and opportunities for each.

¹¹⁶ Environmental Agency (2006) Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Strategy for River Basin Planning [online] available at: <https://www.cla.org.uk/influence/policy-library/water-life-and-livelihoods-strategy-river-basin-planning>

¹¹⁷ HM Government (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209866/pb13942-nap-20130701.pdf

¹¹⁸ Nottinghamshire County Council (2005) Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/adopted-minerals-local-plan>

¹¹⁹ Severn Trent Plc (2015) Water Resources Management Plan [online] available at:

¹²⁰ Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group (2008) A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire – An Air Quality Improvement Strategy for the next Decade [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=7319&p=0>

¹²¹ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

¹²² RPS Group (2009) Water Cycle Study Scoping Study Final Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9669&p=0>

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008, updated 2018)**¹²³: The assessment provides a high level overview of flood risk issues within Mansfield District to help inform planning decisions. An Addendum was published in 2018 to ensure that the evidence base for the Mansfield District Local Plan is up to date, and consistent with changes in the NPPF.
- **Mansfield Central Area Flood Risk Review (2018)**¹²⁴: The review builds on the existing strategic flood risk assessment, providing a focus on three key regeneration sites in and around the town centre. The study reviews additional sources of flooding and potential flood risk mitigation and other environmental enhancement opportunities.
- **Mansfield Air Quality Annual Status Report (2017)**¹²⁵: The report provides an overview of air quality in the Mansfield District during 2016. The report is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Mansfield District Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made. The report identifies that Mansfield District Council currently does not have any Air Quality Management Areas (areas in which exceedances occur).
- **Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2002)**¹²⁶: The strategy details how the Council identifies land which is or may be contaminated and how the land will be dealt with.

9.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

Air quality

- 9.2.1 Currently, the main emissions that are monitored in the District are vehicle exhaust emissions (NO₂), and airborne dust (particulates) (PM₁₀). Mansfield District Council has 16 passive monitoring tubes at roadside locations throughout the District monitoring NO₂. The trends for these two pollutants over the last five years suggest a decline in levels for both, with the decline for PM₁₀ being greater than that for NO₂.
- 9.2.2 There are currently no designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA), but monitoring of levels of NO₂ includes the areas of Chesterfield Road North, Pleasley, the junction of Chesterfield Road North and Poplar Drive, and the Debdale Lane/Chesterfield Road North traffic lights, Mansfield. None of these locations were exceeding objectives for levels of NO₂ in 2016. A detailed assessment was carried out for Pleasley, using NO₂ diffusion tubes and a real-time analyser, and it was concluded that an AQMA was not required, but that monitoring would continue.
- 9.2.3 The 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report¹²⁷ identifies that although Mansfield has some high-reading NO₂ diffusion tubes, the result for all except one (Debdale Lane) are below the annual objective of 40ug/m³ when the various correction factors are applied. Another tube will be co-located with the Debdale one to check the results.

¹²³ Mansfield District Council (2018) Addendum to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9825&p=0>

¹²⁴ Wallingford HydroSolutions Ltd (2018) Mansfield Central Area Flood Risk Review [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9790&p=0>

¹²⁵ Mansfield District Council (2017) 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9468&p=0>

¹²⁶ Mansfield District Council (2002) Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=7368&p=0>

¹²⁷ Mansfield District Council (2017) 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9468&p=0>

9.2.4 Although PM10 monitoring was only carried out at one site, the location is considered to represent a worst-case scenario. The results are very low, so it is assumed that levels will be similar or lower throughout the rest of the District. Although the Council does not monitor for PM2-5, it is assumed from levels recorded in the centre of Nottingham, as well as Defra's modelled background levels, that PM2-5 levels in the area will also be low.

9.2.5 The Council priorities for the year ahead are identified as follows:

- To continue diffusion tube (passive) monitoring for NO₂ throughout the District to enable ongoing monitoring;
- To install a new, smaller enclosure for NO_x and PM₁₀ real-time analysers at a busy road junction and monitor for at least a year;
- To implement and continue to develop measures undertaken by the Council to improve local air quality; and
- To work together with the other Nottinghamshire Councils to update the Nottinghamshire Air Quality Improvement Strategy.

Water quality

9.2.6 Mansfield District lies within the Idle and Torne Management Catchment Area. Within this area, there are 37 rivers, canals and surface water transfers, and 6 lakes, totalling 43 water bodies. In 2016, of the 43 water bodies, 14 were identified as of 'poor' ecological status, 27 were of 'moderate' ecological status and 2 were of 'good' ecological status. 39 of the 43 water bodies were identified as having 'good' chemical status and the remaining 4 were considered to 'fail' for their chemical status. The main reasons for not achieving good status include; the water industry; agriculture and rural land management; and urban and transport. 128

9.2.7 Within its Operational Catchment (Idle River Operational Catchment, within the Idle and Torne Management Catchment Area), Mansfield District contains 4 water bodies 129 and these are as follows:

- Sookholme Brook Catchment: This River was assessed in 2016 with an overall 'poor' ecological status and 'good' chemical status.
- Meden from Source to Sookholme Brook: This River was assessed in 2016 with an overall 'moderate' ecological status and 'good' chemical status.
- Maun from Source to Vicar Water: A heavily modified River and in 2016 the overall ecological status was 'moderate' and the chemical status was 'good'.
- Vicar Water from Source to Maun: This River was assessed in 2016 with an overall 'poor' ecological status and 'good' chemical status.

Flooding

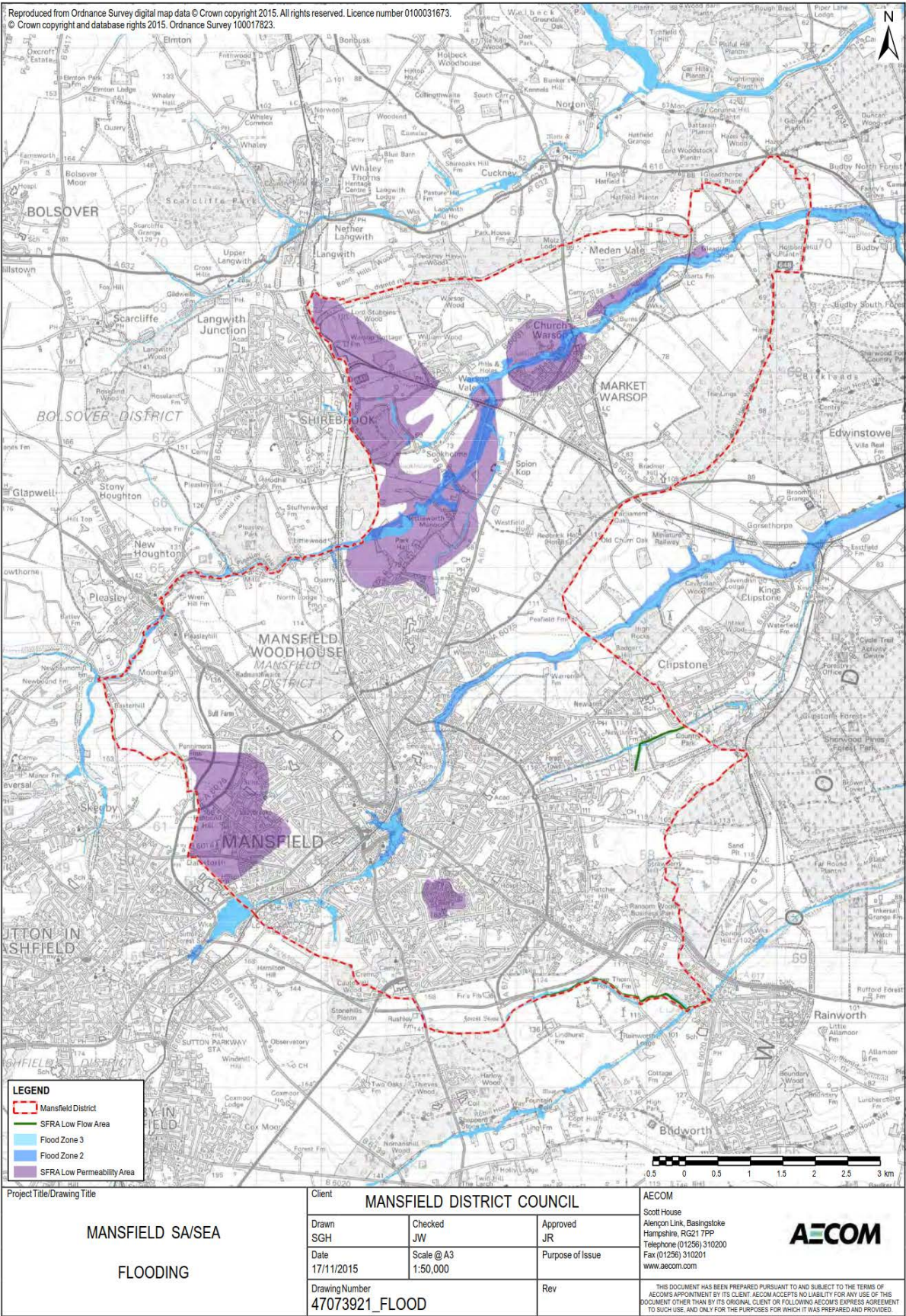
9.2.8 Mansfield contains areas of fluvial flood risk, mainly concentrated along the river corridors of the River Meden and the River Maun, as depicted in Figure 13 below. Figure 13 further identifies 'Low Permeability Areas', as identified by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 130 which may be more susceptible to flooding from surface water run-off.

¹²⁸ Environment Agency (2018) Catchment Data Explorer – Humber – Idle and Torne – Summary [online] available at: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3041/Summary>

¹²⁹ Environment Agency (2018) Catchment Data Explorer – Idle River [online] available at: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3229>

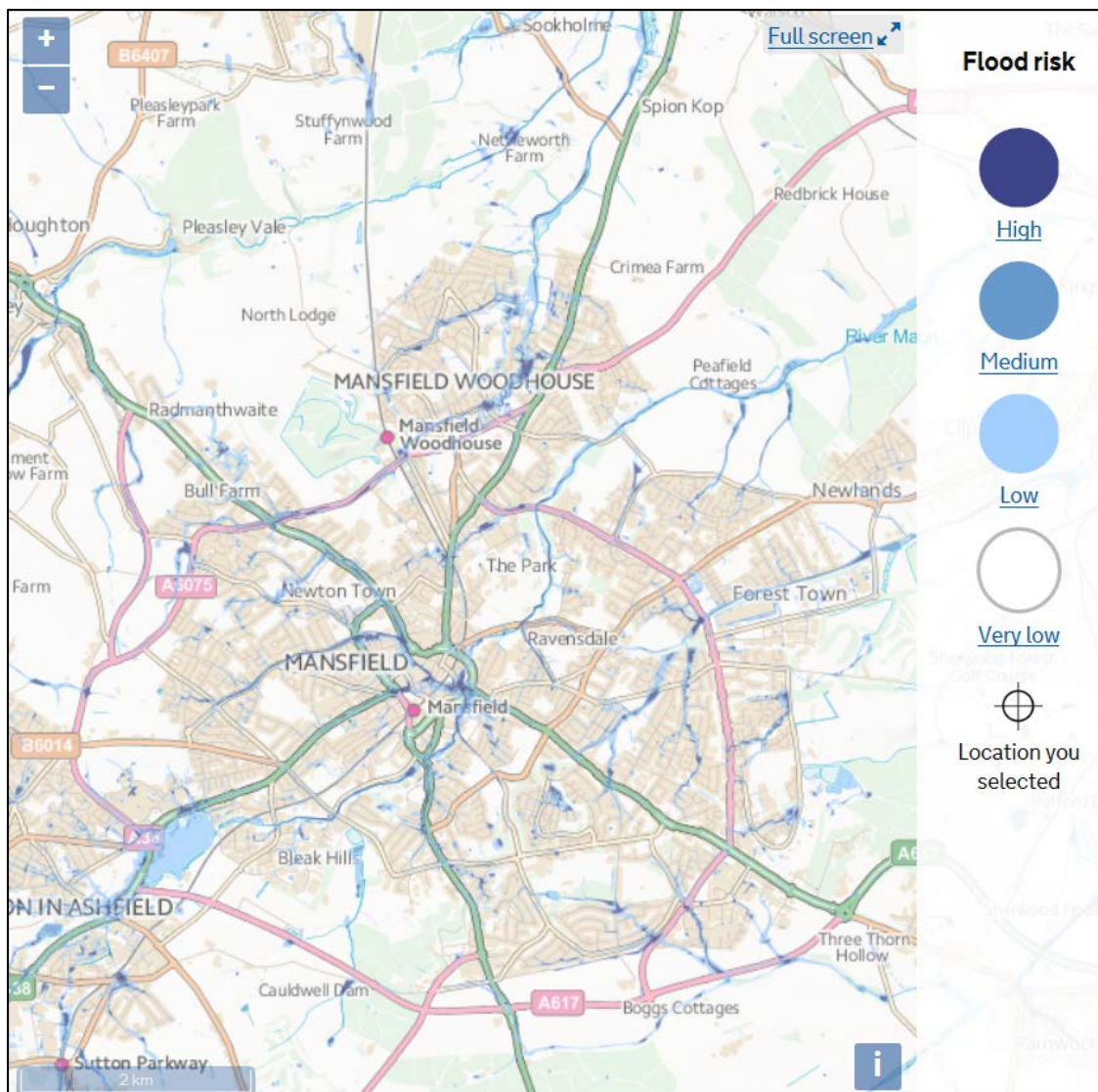
¹³⁰ Mansfield District Council (2018) Addendum to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9825&p=0>

Figure 13: Flood Zones and Flood Risk in Mansfield and Warsop

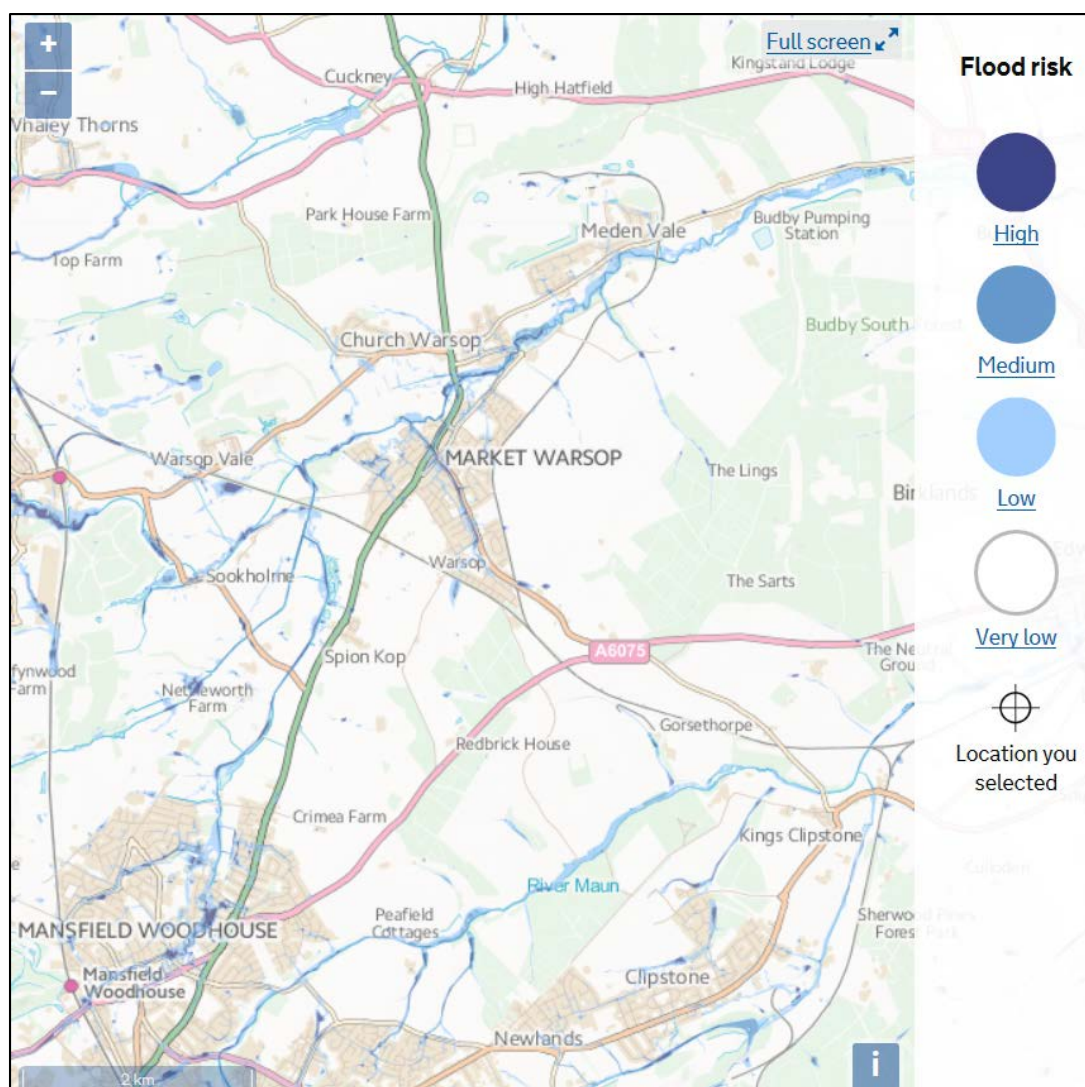


9.8 **Figures 14 and 15** below identifies the extent of flood risk from surface water in the District, this is more widely spread across the plan area than fluvial flood risk.

Figure 14: Flood Risk from Surface Water in Mansfield¹³¹



¹³¹ Environment Agency (2018) Long term flood risk map [online] available at: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map>

Figure 15: Flood Risk from Surface Water in Market Warsop¹³²

Climate Change

9.2.9 UK Climate Projections 2009 data for the East Midlands suggests that, under a medium emissions scenario, by the 2050s the region may see:¹³³

- An increase in summer mean temperature of around 2.5°C, and of winter temperatures of around 2.2°C;
- A 14% increase in winter mean precipitation; and
- A 16% decrease in summer mean precipitation.

9.2.10 The Nottinghamshire Local Climate Impacts Profile¹³⁴ identifies that between 2000 and 2010 there were seven severe weather events within the County, spanning excessive rainfall, gales, heatwave, and severe snow and ice.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Met Office (2018) UK Climate Projections[online] available at: <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/>

¹³⁴ Climate East Midlands and Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) A summary of the Local Climate Impacts Profile for Nottinghamshire [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109734/local-climate-impacts-profile.pdf>

9.2.11 Severe weather events have implications for the built and natural environment, as well as for communities and the economy. Some of the effects of the previous severe weather events in Nottinghamshire include:

- Heatwaves causing roads to melt and fires in green spaces;
- Flooding causing high council expenditure, resident evacuation, disruption to infrastructure, property loss/damage, loss of income to affected businesses, and sewage contamination of flood water; and
- Gales causing damage to trees, roads, power lines and buildings.

9.2.12 Further to this, warmer and wetter climate gives rise to issues such as:

- Extended seasons for both bird-nesting and vegetation growing – resulting in less time for general maintenance without disturbing nesting birds;
- An increased rate of vegetation growth – resulting in increased demand on Council maintenance services; and
- A rise in the prevalence of both insects and affiliated diseases, both of which can cause substantial damage to trees.

Geology and Soils

9.2.13 There are areas of graded agricultural land surrounding the main urban area of Mansfield, largely concentrated in the south (around the A617 including Rushley Farm and Fir's Farm), north-east (around Warren Farm, north of New Mill Lane) and west (Penniment Farms and Moorhaigh), with smaller areas in the south west around Hamilton Hill, and in the north east around Clipstone. The majority of this land is identified as best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 2 and 3a), and there are also areas of lower quality Grade 3b agricultural land.

9.2.14 The Minerals Local Plan 135 identifies that Mansfield District is largely underlain by Sherwood Sandstone, with a band of land stretching north-south underlain by Magnesian Limestone in the west. The solid geology of the county is partially buried beneath a relatively thin veneer of unconsolidated or 'drift' deposits including; sand; gravel; alluvium; and glacial till. Contained within the solid and drift formations is a diverse assemblage of mineral resources, which have enabled the County to become one of the largest mineral producers in Great Britain. Deposits of coal, sand and gravel, and gypsum are of national importance. Deposits of limestone, clay and oil are also exploited.

9.2.15 Within Mansfield District the key mineral resource is the underlying Sherwood Sandstone, although there are currently no active or dormant sites for sandstone minerals extraction. The Limestone Resource in the west of the District is worked, with Gregory's Quarry in the south producing Building Stone, and Vale Road north of the Mansfield urban area working Aggregates. The small quarries at Linby and Mansfield have traditionally met the demand for local buildings and ornamental stone. Though no comprehensive information on reserve levels is available, it is considered that the existing workings are likely to be able to supply stone for some years to come. Clay resources can be found both north and south of the Mansfield urban area; however, these resources are not currently worked.

Summary of Future Baseline

9.2.16 New accommodation for Gypsy and Traveller communities has the potential to have adverse effects on air quality through increasing traffic flows and associated levels of pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide. Water quality is also likely to continue to be affected by pollution incidents in the area, the presence of non-native species and physical

¹³⁵ Nottinghamshire County Council (2005) Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/110638/mineral-local-plan.pdf>

modifications to water bodies. In the short term, the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are likely to lead to continued improvements to water quality in watercourses in the wider area. Development on the urban edges of Mansfield could also result in the permanent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

- 9.2.17 In the absence of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD, unauthorised encampments could be more likely, which could potentially be located inappropriately with regards to flood risk, a loss of soil resources and contribution towards air and water pollution. The scale of effects would not be anticipated to be substantial though given the relatively small amount of pitches / plots involved. Nevertheless, the DPD provides a better opportunity to avoid such negative effects occurring.

9.3. Key Issues

- Increasing pressure on water resources and related infrastructure.
- There are areas of high fluvial flood risk within the District, largely concentrated along the River corridors of the River Meden and the River Maun.
- There are areas at risk of flooding from surface water.
- Development could sterilise mineral resources in the District.

9.4. SA Objectives

Table 9.1: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Natural resources

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA8: To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water (and associated flooding and quality issues), air quality, soils and minerals	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve, or ensure no deterioration to, water quality? ▪ Minimise flood risk and ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere? ▪ Improve air quality? ▪ Lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? ▪ Promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? ▪ Minimise the loss of soils to development? ▪ Maintain and enhance soil quality?

10. Waste

10.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**¹³⁶: With regards to waste, the NPPF does not contain any specific waste policies as waste planning policy can be found within the National Waste Management Plan
- **National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)**¹³⁷: Sets out waste planning policies in order to progress to a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. These require planning authorities to:
 - Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy;
 - Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns;
 - Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste;
 - Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and
 - Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.
- **Waste Management Plan for England (2013)**¹³⁸: This plan provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised WFD.
- **National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012)**¹³⁹: This sets out government policy for the delivery of waste water infrastructure. They key policy objectives are:
 - Sustainable Development
 - Public health and environmental improvement,
 - Improvement of water quality in the natural environment
 - Water consumption reduction
 - Reduced demand for waste water infrastructure capacity
 - Climate change mitigation and adaption
 - Waste hierarchy

¹³⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60772/116950.pdf

¹³⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste>

¹³⁸ Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf

¹³⁹ Defra (2012) National Policy Statement for Waste Water [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-waste-water>

- **25 Year Environment Plan**¹⁴⁰: The implementation of this plan aims to achieve clean air, clean and plentiful water, reduced risk from environmental hazards, and managed exposure to chemicals. Specific policies and actions relating to environmental quality include:
 - Improving soil health and restoring and protecting our peatlands;
 - Respecting nature in how we use water;
 - Reducing pollution; and
 - Maximising resource efficiency and minimising environmental impacts at end of life.
- **National Policy Statement: Hazardous Waste (2013)**¹⁴¹: This sets out government policy on hazardous waste which involves:
 - The protection of human health and the environment;
 - Implementation of the waste hierarchy;
 - Self-sufficiency and proximity of disposal facilities; and
 - Climate change mitigation and adaption.
- **Government Review of Waste Policy in England (2011)**¹⁴²: Recognises that environmental benefits and economic growth can be the result of a more sustainable approach to the use of materials.

Regional

- **Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Waste Core Strategy (2013) and Part 2 – Sites and Policies (emerging)**¹⁴³: The Core Strategy sets out the overall approach to future waste management, including estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided over a 20 year period. Part 2 will provide a policy framework for dealing with future waste management proposals and will identify a range of possible future sites.

Local

- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**¹⁴⁴: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

¹⁴⁰ HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673203/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

¹⁴¹ Defra (2013) National Policy Statement: Hazardous Waste [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement>

¹⁴² Defra (2011) Government Review of Waste Policy in England [online] available at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf>

¹⁴³ Nottinghamshire County Council (2002) Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109140/wastelocalplan.pdf>

¹⁴⁴ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

10.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 10.2.1 The Waste Core Strategy¹⁴⁵ estimates that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham produce just over 2.5 million tonnes of waste a year, which is a significant decrease on previous years. The most significant waste streams are identified as construction and demolition waste from businesses and manufacturing, and municipal waste which comes mainly from households but can include a small amount of trade waste.
- 10.2.2 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham produced 560,000 tonnes of municipal waste during 2009, down from a peak of 650,000 tonnes in 2006. Recycling rates also significantly increased over this period with 42% of municipal waste recycled or composted in 2009.
- 10.2.3 More recent figures from Defra¹⁴⁶ over the period 2014 - 2017 identify a further increase in recycling/composting rates, at around 43% over this period. The average annual waste produced over this period has also decreased at around 406,715 tonnes a year.
- 10.2.4 There are two household recycling centres in the District, at Mansfield and at Market Warsop. The Mansfield site is small and is already operating over capacity. Any additional growth is likely to put pressure on this existing facility. Although there are currently no firm plans for additional provision, the County Council may look at the options to rationalise the sites at Mansfield, Worksop and Kirkby into one supersite in the future.¹⁴⁷
- 10.2.5 In 2016/17 the total amount of household waste produced in Mansfield was 43,582 tonnes. At the regional level, the total household waste produced in East Midlands each year does not significantly change, with 2,131 thousand tonnes produced in 2016/17, compared to 2,120 thousand tonnes produced in 2000/01.
- 10.2.6 Household recycling on the other hand, has seen significant improvements since 2000/01, increasing from 277 thousand tonnes to 977 thousand tonnes in 2016/17.¹⁴⁸

Summary of Future Baseline

- 10.2.7 Additional growth is likely to lead to increased waste streams, which without careful planning of; can exacerbate local capacity at recycling centres, and incidences of fly-tipping. In regards to the G&T DPD it will be important to ensure that any proposed allocations can meet local needs in terms of waste management.

10.3. Key Issues

- There is a need to reduce waste and increase recycling, reuse and composting.

¹⁴⁵ Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council (2013) Waste Core Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109118/waste-core-strategy-1.pdf>

¹⁴⁶ DEFRA (2014-2017) Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics – Management of local authority collected waste 2014 to 2017 [online] available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/5aea1caf-3e38-4d57-b321-ba34eb762b6e/local-authority-collected-waste-management-statistics>

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ DEFRA (2017) ENV18 – Local authority collected waste: annual results tables – Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2017 (England and regional) and local authority data April 2016 to March 2017 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

10.4. SA Objectives

Table 10.1: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Waste

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA9: To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling and composting of waste materials	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure that Gypsy and Traveller communities can facilitate efficient waste management?

11. Energy

11.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**¹⁴⁹: This document states that local plans must have strategic policies on climate change mitigation and adaption. Plans should aim to support a low-carbon future by:
 - Reducing greenhouse gas-emissions
 - Encouraging renewable, low-carbon energy and infrastructure
 - Maximising the reuse of resources and the conversions of buildings.
 - Supporting the reuse of resources
 - Supporting the conversion of buildings
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**¹⁵⁰: This guidance states that Local Plans should support the delivery of appropriately sited green energy and the management of greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency measures. Local Planning Authorities should “adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change”. Climate change can be mitigated through Local Plans by reducing the need to travel, providing opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy technologies, identifying opportunities for decentralised energy and heating and through the design of new development to reduce energy demand. The document sets out the steps to take flood risk into account in the preparation of a Local Plan.
- **Climate Change Act 2008**¹⁵¹: Established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The act sets targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions through action in the UK of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.
- **Energy Act (2008)**¹⁵²: Legislation provisions to implement UK energy policy in order to tackle climate change by reducing CO2 emissions and deliver secure, clean and affordable energy. The act covers provisions within the areas of gas importation and storage, electricity from renewable sources, decommissioning of energy installations, and provisions relating to oil and gas.
- **The National Adaptation Programme - Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013)**¹⁵³: This outlines the work being undertaken to help the UK adapt successfully to future weather conditions. It contains a range of policies and proposals to address the climate impacts predicted by the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment and sets out the most urgent areas for action. It also highlights the opportunities related with future climate change.

¹⁴⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/16950.pdf

¹⁵⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

¹⁵¹ Climate Change Act (2008) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>

¹⁵² Energy Act (2008) [online] available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/32/pdfs/ukpga_20080032_en.pdf

¹⁵³ HM Government (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209866/pb13942-nap-20130701.pdf

- **Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future (2003)**¹⁵⁴: This paper sets out a long-term strategic vision for energy policy. It aims to address the challenges of climate change, energy supply and energy infrastructure. Four goals are presented which involve cutting CO2 emissions, maintaining energy supply reliability, promoting competitive markets, and ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated.
- **The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)**¹⁵⁵: Sets out an action plan to increase the use of renewable electricity, heat, and transport in order to achieve the UK's legally-binding target of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020. The strategy identifies the government's role and the opportunities for individuals, communities and businesses.
- **Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011, Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity (2011)**¹⁵⁶: Sets out the government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system in order to supply secure, low-carbon and affordable electricity in the future. This paper details the approach for an electric market reform, which will safeguard supply and promote low-carbon investment.
- **UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (2011)**¹⁵⁷: This describes the progress the UK is making towards the 15% renewable energy target and an analysis of how development may evolve by 2020. It presents a framework and set of actions needed to increase the deployment of renewable energy.
- **National Policy Statement EN1: Overarching Energy Policy Statement (2011)**¹⁵⁸: This document sets out government policy for the delivery of major planning applications for energy infrastructure development.
- **UK Bioenergy Strategy (2012)**¹⁵⁹: Sets out the government's approach to securing the benefits of bioenergy. This approach is based on four principles, which ensure that policies support a cost-effective reduction in carbon emissions, maximising the benefits and minimising the costs across the economy, while also responding to the impacts of increased bioenergy deployment on areas such as biodiversity and food security.
- **The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Local Carbon Future (2011)**¹⁶⁰: This sets out the government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions it committed to in the first four carbon budgets.
- By law, the UK must cut emissions by at least 80% of 1990 by 2050. The vision for a long-term transition to a low carbon economy by 2050 is presented, and a strategy to achieving this vision is set out.

¹⁵⁴ Department of Trade and Industry (2003) Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future [online] available at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf>

¹⁵⁵ HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable energy Strategy [online] available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-renewable-energy-strategy>

¹⁵⁶ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48129/2176-emr-white-paper.pdf

¹⁵⁷ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48128/2167-uk-renewable-energy-roadmap.pdf

¹⁵⁸ Department for Energy and Climate change (2011) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) [online] available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statements-for-energy-infrastructure>

¹⁵⁹ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2012) UK Bioenergy Strategy [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48337/5142-bioenergy-strategy-.pdf

¹⁶⁰ HM Government (2011) The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47613/3702-the-carbon-plan-delivering-our-low-carbon-future.pdf

- **Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (DCLG, 2007)**¹⁶¹: Sets out the government's proposal to reduce the carbon footprint of housing development, by transitioning to zero carbon in new housing. This involves a three step process: 25% more energy efficient homes by 2010, 44% more energy efficient homes by 2013, and zero carbon homes by 2016.

Regional

- **East Midlands Low Carbon Energy Opportunities Final Report (2011)**¹⁶²: The report assesses the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies to support low carbon energy development up to 2030.
- **Towards Carbon Neutrality (2007)**¹⁶³: The plan focuses on the mitigation of carbon through the corporate performance of Nottinghamshire County Council bringing together work in the areas of energy from buildings, street lighting, travel and transport, waste and procurement.

Local

- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**¹⁶⁴: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

11.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 11.2.1 Mansfield's total energy usage reduced by 14.4% between 2008 and 2013. This represents a bigger reduction than both the regional East Midlands average (6.9%) and the UK average (7.8%).¹⁶⁵
- 11.2.2 In 2015, the estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for Mansfield was 4.5 tonnes per head.
- 11.2.3 Since 2009 there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 2.1 tonnes per head for Mansfield. This is less of a reduction per capita than achieved at the County (reduction of 2.3 tonnes per capita) and regional (reduction of 2.9 tonnes per capita) level.
- 11.2.4 Table 11.1 shows the statistics below.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) Building a Greener future: Policy Statement [online] available at <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/PDF/80%20Building%20a%20Greener%20Future%20Policy%20Statement%20July%202007.pdf>

¹⁶² Land Use Consultants, Centre for Sustainable Energy and SQW (2011) Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=7515&p=0>

¹⁶³ Nottinghamshire County Council (2007) Towards Carbon Neutrality: A Carbon Management Plan for Nottinghamshire County Council [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109731/carbonmanagementplan.pdf>

¹⁶⁴ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

¹⁶⁵ ONS (2015) Total sub-national final energy consumption [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2010>

¹⁶⁶ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2017) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics 2005 – 2015 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015>

Table 11.1: Per Capita CO₂ Emissions Estimates (t)

Year	Mansfield	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands
2005	6.6	8.6	9.6
2006	6.4	8.4	9.4
2007	6.1	8.2	9.0
2008	6.2	8.0	8.7
2009	5.4	7.3	7.9
2010	5.6	7.7	8.2
2011	4.9	6.9	7.5
2012	5.2	7.1	7.7
2013	5.2	7.0	7.6
2014	4.8	6.5	7.0
2015	4.5	6.3	6.7

- 11.2.5 The emissions estimates are also broken down by sector. Within Mansfield the biggest contributor to CO₂ emissions is the domestic sector. This differs from the County and regional level, in which the Industry and Commercial sector is the biggest contributor. All sectors however, have managed to achieve an overall reduction in CO₂ emissions since 2005, as shown in Table 11.2 below.

Table 11.2: Local Authority CO₂ emissions estimates (kt CO₂)¹⁶⁷

	Mansfield				Nottinghamshire				East Midlands			
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
2005	218.2	314.9	132.6	667.7	2577.6	2133.6	1862.2	6603.2	18472.7	11358.7	11294.6	41424.5
2006	207.7	304.4	130.6	644.6	2433.6	2099.9	1869.9	6427.7	18327.5	11269.8	11251.9	41120.2
2007	193.9	294.5	133.2	623.2	2340.1	2044.5	1895.9	6297.7	17347.8	10942.6	11342.4	39854.7
2008	210.0	298.5	128.3	638.3	2330.3	2054.9	1787.9	6186.6	16878.6	10976.1	10791.6	38849.7
2009	174.2	265.0	122.4	563.1	2107.9	1840.6	1723.6	5689.0	14732.5	9879.4	10422.1	35258.7
2010	171.5	283.8	121.8	578.5	2301.1	1989.2	1730.0	6032.8	15719.6	10680.0	10420.4	37017.2
2011	140.7	255.0	117.7	514.6	1948.1	1743.5	1705.0	5405.5	14391.4	9331.3	10217.7	34117.3
2012	159.2	268.2	115.1	543.5	2044.9	1866.1	1703.2	5622.4	14990.5	10003.0	10178.1	35333.8
2013	158.3	273.6	114.0	546.8	2016.3	1844.6	1689.4	5554.1	14944.3	9794.4	10127.5	35001.5
2014	154.2	235.1	115.8	505.8	1934.6	1556.7	1719.3	5206.6	13907.2	8212.8	10260.9	32470.5
2015	129.1	232.1	117.0	478.9	1788.6	1520.2	1768.6	5072.2	12875.1	7967.7	10445.9	31370.1

¹⁶⁷ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2017) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics 2005 – 2015 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015>

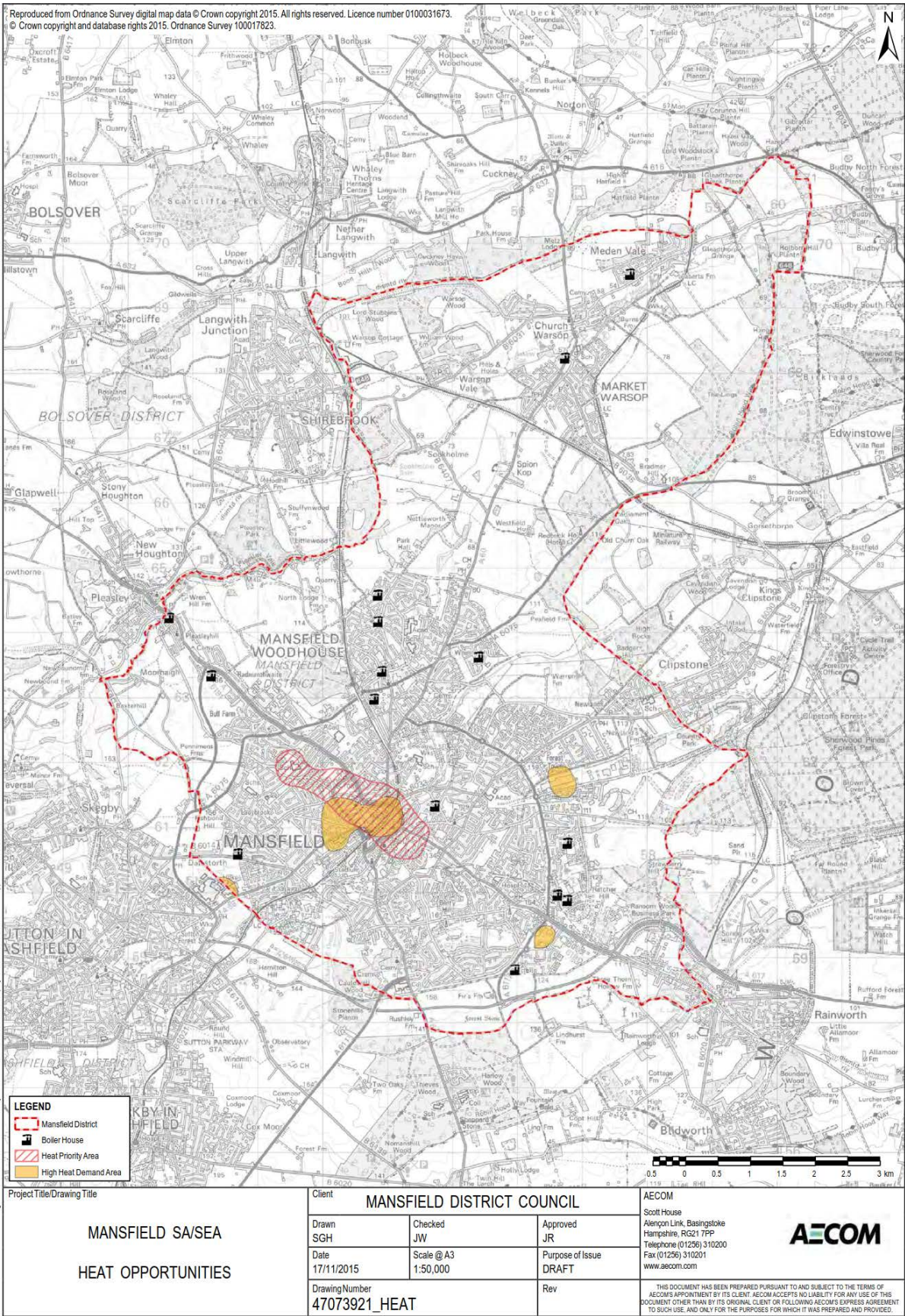
- 11.2.6 In 2011, there were fifteen small scale coal and gas-fired District heating systems situated in parts of Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop. In total they serve over 2,000 council and private properties. ¹⁶⁸ The District heating in Mansfield is shown in Figure 16.
- 11.2.7 In recent years there has been an increase in the installed capacity in renewable energy schemes, including two solar farms. . At the county level, operational renewable energy schemes accounted for around 25.64MW capacity contributing to an overall total capacity of 180.45MW at the regional level in 2011 ¹⁶⁹. Howeverm this figure is likely to be much higher now following a period of increased focus on renewable andn low carbon energy sources.
- 11.2.8 The Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping Report ¹⁷⁰ identifies the technical potential (this is the theoretical potential and differs to the deployable potential) for each form of renewable energy. The results identify the potential capacity for a total of 163.29GWh of electricity generation, and 500.84GWh of heat generation from renewable sources up to 2030 within Mansfield District. This is relatively low compared to other Districts in the County.
- 11.2.9 Significant capacity for electricity generation from wind power is identified for Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe. These three Districts also have notable potential for the generation of energy from biomass, in particular from energy crops, managed woodland and agricultural arisings. Within Mansfield, the potential for Heat Pumps and Solar Thermal heat generation has been identified, as well as the potential for Wind, Solar PV and Plant Biomass electricity generation.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ East Midlands Councils (2011) Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=7515&p=0>

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

Figure 16: Location of District Heating Systems in Mansfield and Warsop and Heating Opportunities



Summary of Future Baseline

- 11.2.10 Per capita emissions are likely to continue to decrease as energy efficiency measures, renewable energy production and new technologies become more widely adopted across the District. This includes relating to transport, as increased uptake of more energy efficient vehicles and electric vehicles takes place. However, an increase in the built footprint of the District (i.e. new housing and employment development) may lead to an increase in overall emissions if efficiency measures do not keep pace.
- 11.2.11 With regards to the Gypsy and Traveller communities, it is likely that the amount of energy use would remain similar as changes to the heating and electricity requirements of caravans is unlikely to change regardless of location. The potential for unauthorised encampments to be located in poorly accessible locations could however lead to longer and more frequent trips by car, thereby increasing energy use and emissions (though the magnitude of such impacts would be minor).

11.3. Key Issues

- Opportunities have been identified for the delivery of renewable energy schemes, for Mansfield this includes heat pumps, solar thermal, wind, plant biomass and solar PV energy generation capacities. In recent years there has been an increase in uptake, but the amount of energy generated from such sources is still relatively low.
- There is a need to reduce consumption, improve efficiency and use more low carbon energy sources.

11.4. SA Objectives

- 11.4.1 The identified accommodation needs for the Gypsy and Traveller community is highly unlikely to deliver significant improvements to renewable energy generation capacities. Alongside this consideration; energy efficient design will be delivered through compliance with Building Regulations (and is not relevant to caravan accommodation). Therefore, this SA topic has been scoped out of the assessment, as it is considered that the G&T DPD is not likely to lead to any significant effects on this topic.

12. Transport and accessibility

12.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**¹⁷¹: Chapter 9 provides policies for promoting sustainable transport within plans. Planning policies should aim to:
 - Minimise the number and length of journeys that local people use for activities such as employment, shopping, leisure and education
 - Be actively involved with transport infrastructure providers and operators such as local highways authorities
 - Identify sites and routes which could widen transport choice and present opportunities for development
 - Provide high quality walking and cycling networks and facilities
 - Facilitate access to high quality public transport
 - Address the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility across all modes of transport
 - Enable charging of ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible and convenient places
 - Allow the efficient delivery of goods and access by service and emergency vehicles
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**¹⁷²: It is important for local planning authorities to undertake an assessment of the transport implications in developing or reviewing their Local Plan so that a robust transport evidence base may be developed to support the preparation and/or review of that Plan.
- **Door to Door - A Strategy for Improving Sustainable Transport Integration (2013)**¹⁷³: Sets out a strategy to create an inclusive, integrated and innovated transport system for everyone, which encourages sustainable door-to-door journeys. There is a focus on four key areas that need to be addressed to achieve this vision:
 - Accurate, accessible and reliable information about the different transport options for their journeys;
 - Convenient and affordable tickets, for the entire journey;
 - Regular and straightforward connections at all stages of the journey and between different modes of transport; and
 - Safe, comfortable transport facilities.
- **National Infrastructure Plan (2014)**¹⁷⁴: The Infrastructure Plan allows for long term public funding certainty for key infrastructure areas such as: roads, rail, flood defences and science, and sets out a strategy to achieve effective delivery of projects. Objectives for transport include:

¹⁷¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60772/116950.pdf

¹⁷² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

¹⁷³ Department for Transport (2013) Door to Door - A Strategy for Improving Sustainable Transport Integration [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142539/door-to-door-strategy.pdf

¹⁷⁴ HM Treasury (2014) National Infrastructure Plan [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-infrastructure-plan-2014>

- A national road network which increases capacity, tackles congestion, supports development, strengthens connectivity, improves reliability and resilience and ensures the best possible quality.
 - A rail network with increased capacity, reduced journey times, greater connectivity, improved reliability, and enhanced safety and passenger experience.
 - Local transport systems tailored to the needs of local communities enabling free and easy travel and supporting jobs and growth.
- **Transport Investment Strategy - Moving Britain Ahead (2017)**¹⁷⁵: This strategy sets out the Department for Transport's approach for future investment decisions and priorities. At the local level, the strategy relies on devolved decision-making where local communities have the power and will be backed by funding. Investment aims to achieve a transport network that is reliable, well-managed, safe, and works for everyone. The transport system should also provide smooth, fast and comfortable journeys, and have the right connections in the right places.

Regional

- **Third Local Transport Plan (consisting of Local Transport Plan Strategy and Implementation Plan) 2011 - 2026**¹⁷⁶: The plan identifies the County Council's vision and strategy to deliver the vision, as well as detailing the transport improvements that will help deliver the strategy. The plan outlines a programme of measures to be delivered in regards to public transport, walking, cycling, cars and freight.
- **Mobility Strategy for Nottinghamshire (2011 – updated 2013)**¹⁷⁷: Focusing on groups who are less able to make use of the main commercial bus network; the strategy looks at new ways of working with suppliers of alternative modes of transport to ensure that everyone has access to services.
- **Nottinghamshire Integrated Passenger Transport Strategy (2015)**¹⁷⁸: The strategy has been developed to complement the wider transport strategy in the delivery of local and national objectives. The document sets out how the Council aims to make passenger transport (air, bus, coach, rail, taxi and tram) improvements that will deliver the LTP's objectives; particularly those relating to improving access to jobs and reducing the impacts of congestion on the economy.

Local

- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**¹⁷⁹: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

¹⁷⁵ Department for Transport (2017) Transport Investment Strategy - Moving Britain Ahead [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-investment-strategy>

¹⁷⁶ Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plans-strategies-policies/local-transport-plan>

¹⁷⁷ Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) Mobility Strategy for Nottinghamshire [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/123138/mobilitystrategy.pdf>

¹⁷⁸ Nottinghamshire County Council (2015) Nottinghamshire Integrated Passenger Transport Strategy [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/123035/integrated-passenger-transport-strategy.pdf>

¹⁷⁹ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

12.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

Road network and congestion

- 12.2.1 The road network in Mansfield provides connections to the wider region, with the main routes of the M1 in the west (outside of the District), and the A614 in the east, and both these routes create north-south connections. The A60 runs north-south through the main urban area of Mansfield, and the A617 wraps around the main urban area from the west to the south of the District, continuing on east.
- 12.2.2 The Mansfield Transport Study¹⁸⁰ identifies that the following junctions are operating at, or close to capacity:
- Chesterfield Road / Debdale Lane;
 - A60 Nottingham Road / Berry Hill Lane;
 - Carter Lane / Southwell Road / Windsor Road;
 - A617 MARR / A6191 Southwell Road;
 - A60 Leeming Lane / Peafield Lane;
 - A60 Leeming Lane / A6075 Warsop Road;
 - Kings Mill Road / Beck Lane / B6014 Skegby Lane / Mansfield Road;
 - A6191 Ratcliffe Gate / A60 St. Peters Way;
 - A6117 Old Mill Lane / B6030 Clipstone Road West;
 - A38 Sutton Road / B6014 Skegby Lane / Sheepbridge Lane;
 - A60 / Old Mill Lane / Butt Lane;
 - A6191 Adams Way / Oak Tree Lane;
 - A60 / New Mill Lane;
 - A60 Church Street / Wood Street (Market Warsop);
 - A6117 Oak Tree Lane / Eakring Road;
 - Southwell Road / Berry Hill Lane;
 - Southwell Road / Bellamy Road;
 - A38 / Rosemary Street; and
 - Coxmoor Road / Hamilton Road.
- 12.2.3 In addition to the above, there is a local perception that the following junctions are also operating close to capacity:
- A6075 Debdale Lane / Priory Road;
 - A60 Nottingham Road / A611 Derby Road;
 - A6191 Chesterfield Road / A617 MARR; and
 - A60 / Baums Lane / Sainsburys.
- 12.2.4 The suggested mitigation packages for these junctions include:
- Junction widening where appropriate to improve capacity;
 - Linking traffic signals to the urban traffic control centre using CCTV;
 - Optimising the layout and operation of traffic signal junctions so as to maximise capacity;

¹⁸⁰ AECOM (2018) Mansfield Transport Study Stage 2: Local Plan Growth [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9963&p=0>

- The installation of bus priority measures to promote modal shift;
- Maximise sustainable travel take-up; and
- Technology upgrades.

Rail network

12.2.5 There are two rail stations within Mansfield District – Mansfield Station in the central area of Mansfield, and Mansfield Woodhouse. The Shirebrook Station is also on the north-western boundary of the District, and is likely to be the most accessible station for residents in the north of the District at Market Warsop. The rail lines provide connections north and south of the District.

12.2.6 Mansfield Station was built in 1872 by the Midland Railway Company. The station was closed after The Beeching Report in 1963 and Mansfield became the largest town in England without a railway service until its reopening in 1995. The Station is currently managed by East Midlands Trains.¹⁸¹

Bus Services

12.2.7 Mansfield Bus Station is located in the centre of Mansfield urban area and provides a number of connections to many areas within the District, as well as wider connections through National Express services.¹⁸²

Pedestrian / Cycle Routes

12.2.8 There are no national cycle routes within the Mansfield urban area; however, there are connections in the east (outside of the District boundary) and in the north (around Shirebrook and Market Warsop) to the National Route 6 (via National Route 648 in the north).

12.2.9 At 390 miles long, National Route 6 passes through Watford, Luton, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Market Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Worksop, Sheffield, Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal and Windermere, and will connect London and Threlkeld (near Keswick) in Cumbria when complete.

12.2.10 National Route 648 connects Route 680 near Bakewell in the Peak District with Route 6 at Sherwood Forest via Baslow, Chesterfield, Bolsover, Shirebrook and Warsop.¹⁸³

Travel and Accessibility

12.2.11 The Census Data shows that Mansfield has seen a 34% increase in people using their cars to get to work. The number of people in Mansfield using their car is more than the East Midlands and England averages. Despite appearing like there has been a reduction in people travelling to work by car between 2001 and 2011, the relative change to the overall working population has increased, as depicted in Table 12.1.

¹⁸¹ Trainline (2018) Trains to Mansfield [online] available at: <https://www.thetrainline.com/stations/mansfield>

¹⁸² Nottinghamshire County Council (2018) Mansfield Bus Station [online] available at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/bus-stations/mansfield-bus-station>

¹⁸³ Sustrans (2018) National Cycle Network [online] available at: <https://www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map/route/route-6>

Table 12.1: Percentages of people who travel to work by car 2001 – 2011¹⁸⁴

	2001	2011	Percentage Change
Mansfield	61.6%	43.5%	+34.04%
East Midlands	60.4%	42.2%	+22%
England	54.9%	36.9%	+16.40%

12.2.12 In terms of travelling to work, and accessibility to jobs, there was an increase in the average distance travelled to work by Mansfield residents between 2001 and 2011 (11.9km to 14.5km). This 2011 figure was however lower than both the East Midlands (15.4km) and national (14.9km) averages.¹⁸⁵ In order for average travel times and car journeys to decrease, local employment opportunities and greater usage and access to public transport will be necessary.

Summary of Future Baseline

12.2.13 Further development has the potential to increase traffic flows without appropriate mitigation. As such, congestion is likely to continue to be an issue for parts of the District. Whilst negative effects of new development on the transport network are likely to be mitigated to a degree, there will be a continuing need for development to be situated in accessible locations which limit the need to travel by private car, and promote access to more sustainable modes of travel to support a modal shift away from the private car.

12.2.14 With regards to Gypsy and Travellers, in the absence of planned sites for accommodation, there is an increased likelihood of unauthorised encampments in locations with poor accessibility to services, jobs and facilities. This could therefore contribute towards unsustainable patterns of travel amongst these communities. The DPD provides an opportunity to address these issues.

12.3. Key Issues

- There is a need to support sustainable transport patterns and ensure good access to jobs, services and community facilities.

12.4. SA Objectives

Table 12.24: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Transport and accessibility

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA10: 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>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for Gypsy and Traveller communities to access more sustainable modes of transport? Minimise the need to travel? Provide safe and suitable access to the site/pitch?

¹⁸⁴ ONS (2015) Census Data 2010 and 2001 [online] available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/method-of-travel-to-work-in-england-and-wales/art-method-of-travel-to-work.html>

¹⁸⁵ ONS (2014) Census Data 2010 and 2001 [online] available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/distance-travelled-to-work/2011-census-analysis--distance-travelled-to-work.html>

13. Employment, economy and infrastructure

13.1. Context Review

National

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**¹⁸⁶: This framework has an economic objective: 'to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure'. Chapter 6 outlines planning policies to create a strong and competitive economy. Local plans should aim to:
 - Encourage sustainable economic growth within their clear economic vision and strategy
 - Set criteria and identify sites for local investment to match the community needs
 - Address investment barriers such as inadequate infrastructure, services/housing or poor environment
 - Incorporate flexibility to account for unanticipated circumstances, allow new working practices and enable rapid responses to economic changes
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**¹⁸⁷: A positive vision or strategy for town centres, articulated through the Local Plan, is key to ensuring successful town centres which enable sustainable economic growth and provide a wide range of social and environmental benefits.
- **The Local Growth White Paper (2010)**¹⁸⁸: This paper notes that government interventions should support investment that will have a long term impact on growth, working with markets rather than seeking to create artificial and unsustainable growth. The White Paper identifies that economic policy should be judged on the degree to which it delivers strong, sustainable and balanced growth of income and employment over the long-term. More specifically, growth should be: broad-based industrially and geographically, ensuring everyone has access to the opportunities that growth brings (including future generations), whilst also focused on businesses that compete with the best internationally.
- **Our Countryside: The Future - a fair deal for rural England (2000)**¹⁸⁹: This white paper aims to 'sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all'. It details approaches for delivering a living, working, protected, and vibrant countryside, and identifies ten key ways to make a difference, including the rejuvenation of market towns and a thriving local economy.

¹⁸⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) Draft Revised National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607721/6950.pdf

¹⁸⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

¹⁸⁸ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, 2010, Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-growth-realising-every-places-potential-hc-7961>

¹⁸⁹ Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) Our Countryside: The future – A Fair Deal for Rural England [online] available at: <http://www.tourisminsights.info/ONLINEPUB/DEFRA/DEFRA%20PDFS/RURAL%20WHITE%20PAPER%20-%20FULL%20REPORT.pdf>

Regional

- **The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategy for Growth 2013-2033**¹⁹⁰: Sets a vision for 'A more prosperous, better connected, and increasingly resilient and competitive economy' and actions to delivery against this vision. The single target of the strategy is to support the creation of 55,000 additional jobs in D2N2 by 2023 (the majority of which will be in the private sector).

Local

- **Ambition – A Plan for Growth (Ashfield and Mansfield Joint Economic Masterplan)**¹⁹¹: Sets a new vision for the economy of Ashfield and Mansfield, as a single functional economic area, and the necessary steps to successfully deliver against that vision. The Economic Masterplan provides a 'road map' setting out how the shared vision will be achieved, consisting of a strategic element and a Delivery Plan.
- **Creating a City Centre for Mansfield 2009-19**¹⁹²: The document illustrates the Council's aspirations for Mansfield's centre, specifically how the centre will development in terms of its urban form and function. The document highlights key regeneration and potential development opportunities and sets an aspiration for high quality design standards in new development to enhance Mansfield's role as a sub-regional centre and a destination point, firmly establishing it as one of the Country's 64 small cities.
- **Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report (2016)**¹⁹³: The plan is currently evolving alongside the development of the Local Plan and assesses the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal management, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

13.2. Baseline Review

Summary of Current Baseline

- 13.2.1 In 2017, the majority of enterprises in Mansfield District were micro-businesses employing less than 10 people (86.7% of all enterprises). There were 10 large enterprises employing more than 250 people, which as a percentage of all enterprises matches that found at the regional level (0.4%).¹⁹⁴
- 13.2.2 In 2017, 80% of people in Mansfield were economically active. Of these, 5.4% (2,900 people) were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Mansfield is higher than found at the regional (4.4%) and national (4.4%) level; however, it has reduced significantly since 2012.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁰ D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2013) Strategy for Growth 2013-2023 [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8701&p=0>

¹⁹¹ Nottinghamshire County Council, Ashfield Council and Mansfield District Council – Ambition: A Plan for Growth (Ashfield and Mansfield Joint Economic Masterplan [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8697&p=0>

¹⁹² Mansfield District Council (2009) Creating a City Centre for Mansfield 2009-19 [online] available at: <https://invest.ashfield-mansfield.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/creating-a-city-centre-for-mansfield-lo-res.pdf>

¹⁹³ Mansfield District Council (2016) Mansfield District Council Local Plan Consultation Draft Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan Draft Report [online] available at: <http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8430&p=0>

¹⁹⁴ ONS (2017) Labour Market Profile – Mansfield [online] available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157166/report.aspx?town=mansfield#tabempunemp>

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

- 13.2.3 In terms of high quality employment jobs, only 19.2% of people in Mansfield were in professional or managerial roles (SOC 2010 Major Group 1-3) in 2017. This is much lower than the average for the East Midlands (41.4%) and Great Britain (45.7%). Of the lower entry jobs such as machine operatives or elementary occupations (SOC 2010 major Group 8-9), Mansfield had many more people in these roles (33.3%) compared with the average for the East Midlands (20.7%) and Great Britain (16.9%). Table 13.1 shows more volatility of the high skilled jobs market in Mansfield, compared with the much consistent trend for the UK and East Midlands.¹⁹⁶

Table 13.1: Mansfield, East Midlands and GB Managerial, Professional and Technical jobs 2012-2017 (% of all persons in employment)

Period	Mansfield	East Midlands	Great Britain
2012	26.0	39.7	43.9
2013	33.0	40.4	44.1
2014	25.6	40.0	44.3
2015	26.3	41.4	44.5
2016	27.5	41.0	45.5
2017	19.2	41.4	45.7

- 13.2.4 As a result of the lower skilled jobs, Mansfield has a poorer gross weekly pay (£447.50) than both the East Midlands (£515.50) and Great British average (£552.70).¹⁹⁷
- 13.2.5 In 2017, Mansfield had a lower level (17.5% of resident population aged 16-64) of the highest qualified people (NVQ4 and above) than both the East Midlands average (32.1%) and average for Great Britain (38.6%). This is also a decrease from 19.4% in 2012, a reverse trend in comparison to regional and national findings, as depicted in Table 13.2 below.¹⁹⁸

Table 13.2: NVQ4 Qualifications and above 2012 – 2017 (% of resident population aged 16 – 64)

Period	Mansfield	East Midlands	Great Britain
2012	19.4	28.8	34.2
2013	19.2	29.9	35.1
2014	30.1	30.9	36.0
2015	26.4	31.8	37.1
2016	20.0	31.3	38.2
2017	17.5	32.1	38.6

- 13.2.6 Industries employing residents of Mansfield are largely similar to average rates regionally and nationally; however, there are less people employed in 'professional, scientific, and technical activities' and 'transportation and storage' industries than found at the regional and national levels, and more people employed in 'administrative and support service activities' and 'wholesale and retail trade' industries.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

13.2.7 Table 13.3 identifies employee jobs by industry; however, this excludes farm-based agriculture, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

Table 13.3: Employee Jobs by Industry (%total employee jobs)¹⁹⁹

Industry	Mansfield	East Midlands	Great Britain
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	10.0	13.1	8.1
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.0	0.7	0.4
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.6	0.6	0.7
Construction	6.2	5.0	4.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	20.0	17.1	15.3
Transportation and Storage	2.0	5.3	4.9
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	6.2	7.5	7.5
Information and Communication	1.5	2.2	4.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.5	1.5	3.6
Real Estate Activities	0.9	0.9	1.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.8	6.5	8.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	12.5	9.5	9.0
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4.4	3.9	4.3
Education	8.8	8.7	8.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	15.0	13.1	13.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2.2	2.2	2.5
Other Service Activities	1.8	1.8	2.1

13.2.8 In terms of enterprise and innovation, Mansfield has less people in the information and communication sector (1.5%) than both the East Midlands (2.2%) and Great Britain (4.2%) and less in financial and other business services than found at the national level. An increase in these sectors may present opportunities for entrepreneurship in Mansfield.

Summary of Future Baseline

13.2.9 The population of the District is generally less qualified compared to regional and national figures. These trends are likely to continue in the absence of a major shift in the nature of the local economy. The District has a higher unemployment level compared to the regional and national levels.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

- 13.2.10 If this trend were to continue this may lead to increased poverty and deprivation in the District. The situation for the Gypsy and Traveller community is likely to remain the same (i.e no improvement or decline in educational achievement and employment) in the absence of a DPD that provides suitable site(s) for accommodation. The DPD provides an opportunity to ensure that sites are well located in relation to schools and access to job opportunities. This could have positive effects for such communities.

13.3. Key Issues

- There are pockets of high and hidden unemployment and low skills / levels of educational attainment.
- There is a shortage of high quality jobs.

13.4. SA Objectives

Table 13.4: SA objectives and appraisal questions for Employment, economy and infrastructure

SA Objective	Appraisal questions
SA11: To create high quality employment opportunities	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to employment opportunities for the Gypsy and Traveller community?
SA12: To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to education and training opportunities for the Gypsy and Traveller community

13.5. Consultation on the Scoping Report

- 13.5.1. Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the SA process. At the scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public.
- 13.5.2. The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. The Scoping Report has been released to these three statutory consultees.
- 13.5.3. The Statutory Consultees and all other consultees on the council's local plan database were invited to comment on the content of the Scoping Report during a five week period from Monday 2 July 2018 until 5pm on Monday 27 August 2018.
- 13.5.4. No comments were received on the Scoping Report.

14. Reasonable Alternatives

14.1. Introduction

- 14.1.1 A critical stage of the SA process is the consideration of alternative approaches and options for delivering the objectives of the Plan.
- 14.1.2 Appraisal of reasonable alternatives allows for a fair comparison of different policy approaches and site allocations to be undertaken. The findings of appraisal can then help to inform decisions about the preferred Plan approaches.
- 14.1.3 An important aspect of an effective SA is to help stakeholders (i.e. businesses, communities, developers, statutory bodies) understand the benefits, constraints and opportunities associated with different policy approaches / site options.
- 14.1.4 The Regulations²⁰⁰ are not prescriptive, stating only that the SA Report should present an appraisal of the plan and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme.
- 14.1.5 Alternatives have been explored for the following Plan elements:
- Broad locations for development.
 - Site specific options.
- 14.1.6 The following chapters deal with the alternative approaches that have been identified and assessed for each of the Plan elements listed above. Each of these chapters answer the following questions:
- **Background** - *This sets out the reasons alternatives have been considered.*
 - **Discussion of reasonable alternatives** – *This describes the alternatives that have been considered and which are considered to be reasonable.*
 - **What is the preferred approach and why has it been selected?** - *An explanation is provided as to why the preferred approach has been selected and why others have been rejected.*

²⁰⁰ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

15. Consideration of broad locations for development

15.1. Background

- 15.1.1 The key piece of evidence relating to accommodation needs for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show People is the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2017. This study concludes that there is a need for 3 Gypsy and Traveller Pitches from 2017 – 2033; with the bulk of this being required from 2017-2022. In addition there is a requirement for one transit / stopping place. There is no identified need for additional travelling showpeople sites.
- 15.1.2 The driving force behind needs relates to one extended family that is currently living within bricks and mortar accommodation (that currently wishes to change circumstances).
- 15.1.3 There is duty for the Council to meet these needs, and so it is appropriate to explore the strategic options for delivery.
- 15.1.4 An addendum to the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment has been prepared recently (May, 2019). This has identified that there are two new Travelling Showpeople yards required within the district. Provision for meeting these needs will therefore need to be explored as the DPD is finalised.

15.2. Discussion of reasonable alternatives

- 15.2.1 Aside from an individual comparison of potential sites for permanent and transit accommodation; it is sometimes beneficial to explore whether there are different strategic approaches to the delivery of accommodation needs.
- 15.2.2 This could include strategic decisions to concentrate any sites to particular locations across the district. However, the level of need is so small, that it is considered unnecessary to appraise such alternatives in the SA. Outline reasons are provided below as to why this is the case.
- One large site (as opposed to multiple sites) - Given the level and specific needs (i.e. one extended family, plus a transit site for gypsies and travellers) it would be inappropriate to plan for needs at multiple sites.
 - Only consider sites on brownfield land – This is considered unreasonable as there is a shortage of suitable sites, and it is necessary to explore sites on the periphery of the urban area (which are often attractive for the communities in question).
- 15.2.3 In conclusion, it is considered unnecessary to appraise strategic approaches to the delivery of accommodation needs.
- 15.2.4 Given the low level and specific nature of needs identified, it is possible to make a decision on which are the most appropriate locations through a comparison of individual sites (as discussed below in section 16).

15.3. What is the preferred approach and why has it been selected?

- 15.3.1 The Council has not deemed it necessary to test strategic alternatives. Therefore, the preferred approach has been influenced by a comparison of suitable site options (as discussed in section 16).

16. Site appraisal

16.1. Introduction

- 16.1.1 The Council considers that there is a need to allocate sites to meet identified needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people. There are different types of sites for which needs have been explored:
- Permanent site(s) to provide pitches for Gypsies and Travellers
 - Transit site(s) providing pitches for Gypsies and Travellers
 - Travelling show-people site(s)
- 16.1.2 Early work undertaken by the Council reveals that there is a shortage of sites suitable for development. It is therefore probable that the Council will need to consider the potential for Compulsory Purchase Orders to meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community.
- 16.1.3 Through these considerations there will be a need to establish the effects associated with different strategies, and potentially between different locational options. For example, important questions that need to be answered are as follows:
- Should need be accommodated by seeking out and purchasing a site? or should specific sites not be identified, relying on potentially suitable sites being identified at a later date?
 - Which locations would be most beneficial for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation with regards to both the communities themselves and the people affected by a CPO?

16.2. Discussion of reasonable alternatives

The site options

- 16.2.1 Early work undertaken by the Council reveals that there is a shortage of sites suitable for development. The first step in the process was therefore to identify all available sites within the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (HELAA).
- 16.2.2 Following this stage, a first 'sieve' was undertaken to discount sites that had 'unsurmountable constraints'. This led to forty one sites being discarded.
- 16.2.3 The remaining sites were then appraised against a range of environmental and social factors to determine their suitability. A further sixty-four sites were discarded at this stage, as they were not considered to be reasonable site options.
- 16.2.4 A list of 17 sites was established and these are considered to be the reasonable alternatives in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal. For these sites, further assessment was undertaken to determine economic factors that could influence suitability.
- 16.2.5 In terms of the assessment framework in the SA, the majority of issues had already been explored as part of the stage 3 assessment of suitability. Therefore, the focus was upon summarising the issues overall, and verifying the assessments in relation to qualitative appraisals (heritage, landscape and townscape for example).
- 16.2.6 **Appendix A** demonstrates how the site assessment criteria match up with the SA framework.

- 16.2.7 Each of the reasonable site options have been appraised against this range of assessment criteria.
- 16.2.8 The findings of the appraisal are summarised below in a series of matrices. Detailed proformas for each site option, including a map of the site location and boundaries are contained within a separate site assessment document (which is an annex to the consultation version of the DPD..

Summary of site appraisal findings

- 16.2.9 Table 16.1 provides a summary of the site appraisal findings. Each is provided with a red, amber or green classification, indicating whether the site is somewhat constrained (amber), more significantly constrained (red), or is broadly acceptable (green) in terms of the different sustainability criteria.
- 16.2.10 To enable a degree of comparison between each site and how it performs on balance across the full range of criteria, the sites have been ranked using a broad measure of the number of constraints compared to the positive factors.
- 16.2.11 For each site, a green category is represented by +1 point, with an amber category being -1 point, and a red category -2 points. In combination, an overall score is provided for each site, and then these are ranked to allow for comparison.
- 16.2.12 It should be noted that this is not a detailed comparison of site performance, and that no weighting has been applied to particular criteria. The merits of each site have therefore been considered in the round, and not just in reference to these arbitrary scores. Some factors could make a site inappropriate despite it performing well in most other aspects. Therefore, the site appraisal outcomes are just one element that feeds into the decision making process.
- 16.2.13 Furthermore, the site appraisal outcomes do not differentiate between the more significant benefits or constraints that could occur for the different site options, so a classification as 'green' does not tell the whole picture in terms of benefits. The size of sites may also be important, and there are specific requirements depending upon the nature of the site (for example, sites for travelling showpeople require enough room for the turning of large vehicles).
- 16.2.14 The overall ranking does provide some indication of how each site performs from an initial standpoint though, which is useful in helping to inform the decision making process and identifying which sites may require more substantial intervention / mitigation to make them appropriate in certain aspects.
- 16.2.15 Also of importance with regards to location are the preferences of those that will be accommodated, and this may not always correlate with the sites that perform well with regards to the full range of sustainability factors. However, this is not taken into consideration in the site assessment provided below, which is focused on the characteristics of the site.
- 16.2.16 Updates to the site appraisal framework will be made at the next stage of the process to further help understand their suitability. One suggested additional criterion has been proposed through the SA as follows. Once this information has been gathered it will be added to the proformas and summary matrix (see Appendix A).
- Attractiveness to intended site users.

Table 16.1 Summary of site appraisal outcomes

Site ID	Site Name	Broad Location	1.Schools	2. Health	3.Public Transport	4.Utilities / infrastructure	5.Amenity	6. Potential for suitable access	7.Loss of a use not proven to be surplus	8. Biodiversity and geo-diversity	9. Protected trees and hedgerows	10. Green Infrastructure	11. Impact on townscape	12. Landscape	13. Heritage Assets	14. Agricultural Land	15. Use of previously developed land.	16. Is there any potential for flood risk?	17.Topographical constraints	Score	Rank
3	Land at Spencer Street	Woodhouse																		6	3
4	Land astride Victoria Street	Portland																		6	3
8	Former Sherwood Hall School	Carr Bank																		6	3
42	Land at Former Railway Station	Market Warsop																		11	2
44	Baums Lane	Mansfield																		4	7
46	Land at Debdale Lane / Burlington Drive	Sherwood																		-1	14
53	Old Mill Lane & New Mill Lane	Maun Valley																		-4	16
57	Land off Mansfield Road, Spion Kop (adjacent The Gables)	Market Warsop																		-3	15
60	Land off Ley Lane	Manor																		6	3
64	Pheasant Hill / Highfield Close	Sherwood																		4	7
66	Harrop White Road Allotments	Broomhill																		3	10
88	Land off Chesterfield Road	Pleasley Hill																		-4	16
210	Former Meden Vale Village Hall	Netherfield																		12	1
213	Priory Road Allotments	Yeoman Hill																		4	7
230	Land Adjacent Common Lane	Woodhouse																		1	12
231	Land Adjacent Common Lane 2	Woodhouse																		1	12
286	Disused Electricity Station	Warsop Vale																		3	10

- Best suited needs minimal mitigation
- Suitable but may need more mitigation than other sites
- Least suitable site needs the most mitigation

Table 16.2. Summary of overall site performance

Site ID	Site Name	Broad Location	Commentary
3	Land at Spencer Street	Woodhouse	Performs well against most criteria, with only minor constraints that could be mitigated. However, poorly in terms of the townscape. Ranks joint third alongside sites 4, 8 and 60.
4	Land astride Victoria Street	Portland	Performs well against most criteria, with only minor constraints that could be mitigated. However, poorly in terms of the townscape. Ranks joint third alongside sites 3, 8 and 60.
8	Former Sherwood Hall School	Carr Bank	Performs well against most criteria, with only minor constraints that could be mitigated. However, poorly in terms of the townscape. Ranks joint third alongside sites 3, 4 and 60
42	Land at Former Railway Station	Market Warsop	This performs well overall with only minor constraints in relation to access, amenity and topography. No major constraints are recorded. Ranks second best amongst all of the site options.
44	Baums Lane	Mansfield	The site performs well against most of the criteria, with only minor constraints relating to amenity, utilities, access, biodiversity and flooding. There are more notable constraints in terms of townscape though. Overall, it ranks joint seventh alongside sites 64 and 213.
46	Land at Debdale Lane / Burlington Drive	Sherwood	The site has limitations in terms of potential impacts upon landscape, green infrastructure and agricultural land. Otherwise, the site performs fairly well against other locational factors. The constraints contribute to this site ranking poorly though compared to other sites (fourteenth).
53	Old Mill Lane & New Mill Lane	Maun Valley	This site ranked the joint worst out of the sites that were assessed, having poor access to public transport and being constrained by the environmental qualities associated with the River Maun. In addition there are further constraints relating to several factors, though these could potentially be mitigated more easily.
57	Land off Mansfield Road, Spion Kop (adjacent The Gables)	Market Warsop	The site records several minor constraints, as well as more significant constraints in terms of greenfield land loss and landscape. The site ranks fifteenth worse which is one of the lowest ranking scores overall.
60	Land off Ley Lane	Manor	Other than the loss of greenfield land, the site performs relatively well, with only minor constraints. Therefore, the site scores joint third overall alongside sites 3, 4 and 8.

Site ID	Site Name	Broad Location	Commentary
64	Pheasant Hill and Highfield Close	Sherwood	The site performs relatively well in terms of locational factors, but is on greenfield land and has some constraints relating to landscape and heritage. Ranks joint seventh overall alongside sites 44 and 213.
66	Harrop White Road Allotments	Broomhill	The site performs relatively well against a range of factors, but is on greenfield land, could have negative effects on townscape and minor constraints in relation to health and public transport access. It ranks joint tenth overall alongside site 286.
88	Land off Chesterfield Road	Bull Farm and Pleasley Hill	This site ranks joint worst overall compared to all the sites. It performs poorly against three criteria (landscape, agricultural land and use of previously developed land), as well as having a range of more minor constraints.
210	Former Meden Vale Village Hall	Netherfield	This site performs well for the majority of the criteria, with only minor constraints regarding topography. Overall, the site performs first best.
213	Priory Road Allotments	Yeoman Hill	The site performs well against most of the criteria, with only minor constraints relating to amenity, utilities, access and the loss of a community facility. The site is negatively scored in relation to its greenfield nature too. Overall, it ranks joint seventh alongside sites 44 and 64.
230	Land Adjacent Common Lane	Woodhouse	The site performs well against most of the criteria, with only minor constraints relating to amenity, utilities, access and the agricultural land. The site is negatively scored in relation to its greenfield nature though, which is reflected by more significant constraints in terms of landscape as well. Overall, it ranks joint twelfth alongside site 231.
231	Land Adjacent Common Lane 2	Woodhouse	The site performs well against most of the criteria, with only minor constraints relating to amenity, utilities, access and the agricultural land. The site is negatively scored in relation to its greenfield nature though, which is reflected by more significant constraints in terms of landscape as well. Overall, it ranks joint twelfth alongside site 230.
286	Disused Electricity Station	Warsop Vale	With the exception of landscape, there are minimal constraints from an environmental perspective. However, the site is located poorly in relation to public transport and services, and there may also be issues in relation to utilities. Consequently, the site only scores joint 10 th overall.

16.3. What is the preferred approach and why has it been selected?

- 16.3.1 The preferred approach has not yet been confirmed. Following consultation on the findings of the site assessment process, the Council will make a decision on which sites will be allocated to meet identified needs for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

17. Next Steps

17.1. Subsequent stages for the SA process

- 17.1.1 Consideration of reasonable alternatives (the current stage) is the second stage in an iterative five-stage SA process:
1. Scoping (NPPG Stage A);
 2. Appraise reasonable alternatives, with a view to informing preparation of the draft plan, and subsequent assessment of the draft plan (NPPG Stage B);
 3. Prepare the SA Report with a view to informing consultation (NPPG Stage C);
 4. Consultation on the SA Report (NPPG Stage D); and
 5. Publish a 'statement' at the time of plan adoption in order to 'tell the story' of plan-making / SA (and present 'measures decided concerning monitoring') (NPPG Stage E).
- 17.1.2 Following a period of consultation on the different options for the Plan (i.e. location of sites), the Council will make a decision on the sites that will be allocated and will develop accompanying policies to ensure that development is appropriate.
- 17.1.3 The Consultation Period is running for an 8 week period and any comments will be factored into the plan making process and the SA Report.
- 17.1.4 At the next stage, the SA will consider the effects of the Plan considered 'as a whole'; identifying whether there are any significant effects or not. Essentially this will involve a consideration of each of the allocated sites both individually and collectively, and taking into account the accompanying policies (which can help to mitigate effects or achieve particular benefits).
- 17.1.5 As part of this process, recommendations will be made as appropriate to help to mitigate effects or to seek further improvements.
- 17.1.6 The findings will be documented in a full SA Report, which brings together all of the SA work that has been undertaken.

Appendix A: Site assessment Criteria - Links to the SA Framework

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
1. Access to schools	SA1 Housing <i>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District</i>		The site is within 2 miles of a primary school and 3 miles ²⁰¹ of a secondary school with good footpaths and public transport availability.
	SA3: Community safety <i>To improve community safety reduce crime and fear of crime</i>	Distance of a site from a primary school is a key factor in establishing suitability. Discussions with representatives of the G&T Community reinforced the importance of access to education.	The site meets at least one of the following: 1) Less than 2 miles from a primary school; 2) Has good ²⁰² public transport links to a school; or 3) Has a foot way / cycleway to a primary school.
	SA10: Transport and accessibility <i>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</i>	Flexibility is encouraged in terms of distance thresholds to schools. The 2 mile threshold represents statutory walking distance for children under the age of eight and three miles for children over the age of eight.	The site is outside of 2 miles of a primary school and has no public transport or footpaths / cycle ways.
2. Access to health	SA2 Health and wellbeing <i>To improve health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities</i>	Distance of a site from primary care facilities (e.g. Doctor's surgery) is a key factor in establishing suitability. Discussions with representatives of the G&T Community reinforced the importance of access to health. Flexibility was encouraged in terms of distance thresholds to schools. The 5 mile threshold represents a 10 minute drive time or 20 minute public transport travel time.	The site is within 5 miles of a Doctor's surgery with good public transport availability or within 800m walking distance of a Doctor's surgery.

²⁰¹ Based on the Government threshold for free travel to school. <https://www.gov.uk/free-school-transport>

²⁰² 30 minute frequency at peakhour and 1 hour at non-peakhours.

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
	SA10: Transport and accessibility <i>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</i>		<p>The site meets at least one of the following:</p> <p>1) Less than 5 miles from a Doctor's surgery;</p> <p>2) Has good public transport links to a Doctor's surgery; or 3) Has a footpath and is within 800m of a Doctor's surgery.</p>
			<p>The site is outside of 5 miles of a Doctor's surgery and has no public transport.</p>
3. Access to public transport	SA10: Transport and accessibility <i>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.</i>	<p>Is there access to high quality public transport routes for new residents to allow for a choice of transport to services and facilities.</p> <p>The 800m distance to be used relate to 10 minute walking time.</p> <p>A High Quality Public Transport Service is one that provides a 30 minute frequency during peak periods and an hourly service 'inter-peak'.</p>	<p>The site is within 400m²⁰³ of bus services that meet the high quality public transport criteria.</p>
	SA11 / SA12: Employment, economy and infrastructure <i>To create high quality employment opportunities To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.</i>		<p>The site is within 400 - 800m (a reasonable walking distance) of any public transport route including bus services that do not meet the criteria.</p>
			<p>The site is not within reasonable walking distance (800m) of either a high quality public transport route or other bus services.</p>

²⁰³ Recommended distance in the 6csDesign Guidance. http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/131233/5_part_3_0.pdf

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
4. Access to utilities / critical infrastructure	SA9: Waste <i>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling and composting of waste materials</i>	Is essential utilities infrastructure available to support Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites - such as mains water, electricity, drainage and sewerage. Consideration will need to be given as to whether all necessary utilities are available on site ²⁰⁴ , could be easily be connected to the site or alternatives are available (such as septic tanks / bottled gas ²⁰⁵ etc.)	The site is already connected to all essential utilities.
			The site can easily be connected to essential utilities and capacity is available.
			The site cannot easily be connected to necessary utilities viably or no capacity is available.
5. Amenity – air quality / noise / contamination & other pollution impacts on living conditions	SA8: Natural resources <i>To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water (and associated flooding and quality issues), air quality, soils and minerals</i>	Is there any existing noise, contamination, air quality or other sources of pollution that could impact on the suitability of the site for development. The presence of some pollutants (such as noise) will not necessarily render a site undevelopable as appropriate mitigation measures may be available. In particular, consideration has been given to the location of sites within or near areas with recorded poor air quality ²⁰⁶ .	Site does not suffer from pollution or contamination issues / no known issues.
			Potential for some pollution or contamination issues which could be overcome through mitigation and design measures.
			Site subject to severe noise pollution or contamination issues which would have significant impacts on quality of life and health with no available mitigation.
6. Potential for suitable access	SA10: Transport and accessibility <i>To make efficient use of the existing transport</i>	Sites will need to be capable of achieving appropriate access that meets Local Highway Authority standards. Consideration will also need to be given to access for emergency vehicles. An access is	Site has sufficient access / no known access issues.

²⁰⁴ There are different considerations between transit and permanent sites in terms of utilities provision. There are minimum requirements for transit sites.

²⁰⁵ Gas is not an 'essential' utility in circumstances where other sources of power supply are available.

²⁰⁶ There are currently AQMA's in MDC.

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
	<i>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.</i>	considered substandard where it fails to meet the Local Highway Authority standards ²⁰⁷ .	Site has a substandard access, which may be possible to overcome with mitigation measures.
			There are significant access issues that cannot be overcome.
7. Loss of a use not proven to be surplus	SA7: Built and natural heritage <i>Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.</i>	Are there any 'beneficial' uses on the site that add economic or social value which outweigh the need for the provision of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation. This can include community uses, important open spaces, employment or other beneficial uses. For the purposes of the assessment it does not include agricultural land.	The site does not contain beneficial uses.
	SA5 Social capital: <i>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District</i>		The site contains beneficial uses that is surplus to requirements or can be replaced.
	SA4: Green space and culture <i>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's green spaces and culture.</i>		The site contains beneficial uses that are not surplus to requirements and cannot be replaced.

²⁰⁷ '6Cs Design Guidance' adopted by Nottinghamshire County Council.

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
8. Impact upon biodiversity and geo-diversity	SA6 Biodiversity <i>To increase biodiversity levels across the District.</i>	Sites which have some local ²⁰⁸ bio-diversity or geo-diversity value need to be considered. In some cases there may be localised impacts that are capable of being mitigated. The assessment includes the site and their environs.	No bio-diversity impacts have been identified (species or habitats) including any potential priority habitats (as defined by section 41 of the NERC Act).
	SA8: Natural resources <i>To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water (and associated flooding and quality issues), air quality, soils and minerals</i>		Localised bio-diversity impacts have been identified but are likely to be capable of mitigation. There is potential for protected species to be present.
			There are designated ecological sites and/or protected species are known to be present and mitigation is not possible.
9. Impact on protected trees (TPO or Conservation Areas) and hedgerows	SA7: Built and natural heritage <i>Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.</i>	Ancient woodlands are not considered to be suitable. Other trees may be protected as part of a Conservation Area or TPO (group or individual). In some cases there may be some localised impacts on trees that are capable of being mitigated through design.	The site contains no important trees and / or hedgerows.
	SA6: Biodiversity <i>To increase biodiversity levels across the District.</i>		The site contains important ²⁰⁹ trees and hedgerows but these are capable of being incorporated into the design and retained.
			Development would require the removal or substantial works to important trees and hedgerows.
10. Impact on Green Infrastructure	SA3: Green space and culture <i>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the</i>	Green Infrastructure can include formal or informal areas of open space or linked network of open spaces including public rights of way. Sites which remove, or interrupt the network of open spaces will be	The site has no identified adverse impacts on Green Infrastructure.

²⁰⁸ Site options that are nationally or internationally designated for their bio-diversity value are not considered suitable

²⁰⁹ Protected by TPO, in a Conservation Area or protected hedgerow.

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
	<i>District's green spaces and culture</i> SA6: Biodiversity <i>To increase biodiversity levels across the District</i>	considered less favourably. The Mansfield Green Infrastructure Study has been prepared to identify the types and location of GI networks in the District.	The site has some impacts on Strategic Green Infrastructure that are capable of being mitigated.
			The site has adverse impacts on Strategic Green Infrastructure that cannot be mitigated.
11. Impact on townscape	SA7: Built and natural heritage <i>Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.</i>	<p>The value of townscape is provided through its buildings, open spaces and links and how these relate to each other.</p> <p>The character of townscapes can be undermined by development that is unsympathetic or insensitive in terms of its scale, massing, architectural detailing, urban design, materials or relationship with the street. Some areas of high quality townscape are more sensitive than others because of their built form.</p>	The site is capable of accommodating development without adverse impacts on townscape character.
			Development of the site would have a Moderate impact on townscape capable of being mitigated.
			Development of the site would have an adverse impact on townscape which is not capable of being mitigated.
12. Impact on landscape	SA7: Built and natural heritage <i>Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.</i>	<p>The Landscape Character Assessment systematically classifies the landscape into distinctive areas based on the interaction between topography, geology, land use, vegetation pattern, and human influence.</p> <p>The Mansfield LCA assesses the landscape value of land across the District and seeks to identify higher value landscapes.</p>	The site is in a 'lower value' landscape area ²¹⁰ and capable of accommodating development without adverse impacts on landscape character.
			The site is in a 'medium value' landscape area ²¹¹ and capable of accommodating development with mitigation.

²¹⁰ 'Create and Reinforce', 'Restore and Create' and 'Create' using the 'Landscape Character Assessment Addendum 2015'

²¹¹ 'Reinforce', and 'Restore' using the 'Landscape Character Assessment Addendum 2015'

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
			Development of the site would have an adverse impact on landscape in the high value areas ²¹² which is not capable of being mitigated.
13. Impact on Heritage Assets	SA7: Built and natural heritage <i>Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.</i>	Sites that are located on designated Heritage Assets have been discounted. Site options have the potential to have an impact on the setting of assets including conservation areas, listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments where they adjoin. An assessment will need to be made of the potential harm. Impacts on non-designated assets will be noted.	Not likely to have an adverse impact upon designated heritage assets.
			The impact of development upon a designated heritage can be mitigated or there are public benefits that outweigh a less than significant harm.
			There is harm to a heritage asset or its setting that cannot be mitigated.
14. Best & Most Versatile Agricultural Land;	SA8: Natural resources <i>To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water (and associated flooding and quality issues), air quality, soils and minerals</i>	The NPPF indicates that the impact on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) is a consideration that weighs in the planning balance. It is recognised that the small scale of the site options is unlikely to result in any significant adverse impacts and that it needs to be carefully weighed against other considerations.	All the land is not BMV (grades 3b to 6).
			The land is BMV but is too small ²¹³ to have a significant impact.
			All the land is BMV (grades 1, 2 and 3a) and there is potential for significant harm that cannot be mitigated.
15. Use of previously developed land.	SA8: Natural resources <i>To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water</i>	The NPPF encourages the use of previously developed land (PDL). Sites that are previously developed weigh more favourably in the assessment balance than those which are on greenfield sites. This is unlikely to be the overriding	The site is previously developed land.
			The site contains some previously developed land.

²¹² 'Conserve and Reinforce', 'Conserve and Restore', 'Conserve and Create' and 'Conserve' using the 'Landscape Character Assessment Addendum 2015'

²¹³ Less than 20 hectares (the threshold for consulting Natural England)

Stage 3 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA Objectives	Comments	Scoring
	<i>(and associated flooding and quality issues), air quality, soils and minerals</i>	consideration.	The land is a greenfield site.
16. Is there any potential for flood risk?	SA8: Natural resources <i>To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including <u>water</u> (and associated flooding and quality issues), air quality, soils and minerals</i>	Any site must meet the requirements of the NPPF regarding flood risk. Sites in Flood Zone 3 have been excluded as suitable options. Gypsy and Traveller sites should be away from areas where there is a high flood risk given the vulnerability of caravans to flooding. Zone 1 sites have the lowest risk of flooding and zone 3 covering land at the highest risk of flooding. Permanent pitches are 'highly vulnerable' to flooding and should not be sited within Flood Zone 3. Transit sites, which are only occupied in the short-term are considered to be 'more vulnerable' to flooding and as such should only be permitted in land covered by Flood Zone 3 where there are no other sites available on land that is less likely to flood.	Site is not at risk of flooding and is outside areas identified as being susceptible to increased risk of surface water flooding (mostly sites within Flood Zone 1).
			All or part of the site falls within Flood Zone 2 or has potential surface water flooding constraints that pass the exceptions test with potential mitigation.
			All or part of the site falls within Flood Zone 2 and the exceptions test could not be passed and mitigation not possible.
17. Would the topography constrain the development of the site?	SA7: Built and natural heritage <i>Protect and enhance the character and quality of the District's landscapes / townscapes, as well as the significance of the District's historic environment, heritage assets and their settings</i>	Certain topographical or ground conditions may need to be mitigated for in order to make development acceptable. Sites for Gypsies and Travellers need to be relatively flat and suitable for purpose. Sites should not be developed on exposed sloping sites where there is a risk of caravans being overturned. While the presence of such conditions may not render a site undevelopable, it could have an impact on the economic viability of development in terms of the cost of mitigation measures (for example terracing sloping sites).	The topography does not constrain the development of the site.
			There are some topographical constraints (for example gentle slopes), although these could easily be remedied to make the site suitable for purpose.
			The topography of the site severely constrains development and mitigation measures would render the provision of pitches unviable.

Proposed additional criteria

This information will be added into the proformas and SA matrices once available.

Stage 4 - Site Assessment Criteria	RELEVANT SA CRITERIA	Comments	Scoring
Attractiveness to intended site users	SA5 Social capital: <i>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District</i>	It is important that sites are considered attractive to the intended users. To ascertain this, there is a need to consult with specific groups and to provide a commentary on which sites they would be most willing to use, those which are acceptable and those which they would not wish to use.	Considered attractive
			Somewhat attractive
			Unattractive
Availability and Viability	SA1 Housing <i>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District</i>	A crucial element of the site suitability process is to determine whether there is interest in bringing the site forward, whether it is physically possible, whether there are land ownership issues, and whether it is economically viable.	TBC
			TBC
			TBC

