



Core Strategy SA Scoping Report - Appendices



Securing our district's future...





1 Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	4
2 Baseline Indicators	64
Key	64
SA Objective 1	65
SA Objective 2	69
SA Objective 3	72
SA Objective 4	73
SA Objective 5	75
SA Objective 6	76
SA Objective 7	78
SA Objective 8	80
SA Objective 9	86
SA Objective 10	88
SA Objective 11	92
SA Objective 12	99
SA Objective 13	104
SA Objective 14	109
Notes	111
3 Relationship between SEA and SA	126
4 Stages in SA	128
5 Justification of SA Objectives	132
6 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations	138



Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes



Securing our district's future...



1 Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
International / European				
EC Air Quality Directive - Directive 2008/50/EC	The Council of European Communities Statutory 2008	This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. Objectives: Protect human health and the environment as a whole. Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM2.5 would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5).	LDF policies and land allocations will need to address implications of future development on air quality and where necessary / possible seek improvements.	The SA Framework will need to include objectives and criteria which will ensure air quality is an important consideration in the appraisal of policy options.
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML				
EC Directive on Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)	European Commission Statutory 1992	The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives: Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.	LDF policies should preserve, protect and enhance important natural habitats within the District.	The SA Framework will need to consider the conservation status of areas within the District and seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats should they be impacted upon by development.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/nature_and_biodiversity/128076_en.htm (Summary)				



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EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	The Council of European Communities Statutory 1979	The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. Objectives: Maintenance of bird populations Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.	LDF policies should conserve important species and their habitats within the District.	The SA Framework will need to consider the conservation status of areas within the District and seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats should they be impacted upon by development.
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML				
EC Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)	The Council of European Communities Statutory 2006	This Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Objectives: Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. Reduced movements of waste. Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.	Waste issues will be covered by the Nottinghamshire County Council Waste and Minerals LDF, but Mansfield's LDF policies will need to be in accordance.	The SA Framework will need to include relevant objectives and criteria to ensure that waste is a consideration in the appraisal of policy options.
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF				
EC Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	European Commission Statutory 2000	This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives: Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. Promote the sustainable use of water. Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority'	LDF policies will need to help protect and enhance our water environment,	The SA Framework will need to include the relevant objectives and

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		and 'priority hazardous' substances. Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.	promote sustainable water consumption, reduce water pollution and lessen the effects of floods and droughts.	criteria to ensure that the impact of development upon the water environment is given consideration in the appraisal of policy options.
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF				
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme	European Union Non-Statutory 2001	Environmental component of the community's strategy towards sustainable development. Four priority areas, each with key targets and objectives: ● Climate change ● Nature and biodiversity ● Environment, health and quality of life ● Natural resources and waste.	Policies should provide an approach to meet targets and objectives relating to the priority areas identified in the Environmental Action Programme.	The SA Framework will need to include objectives to achieve these requirements.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/pdf/6eapbooklet_en.pdf				
European Spatial Development Perspective	European Commission Non-Statutory May 1999	Aims for balanced and sustainable development in the EU. Emphasis is on achieving the three fundamental goals of European Policy equally in all regions: ● Economic and social cohesion ● Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage ● More balance of competitiveness of the European territory.	Need to incorporate policies to provide a sustainable spatial vision achieving the fundamental goals.	The SA will consider the aims of the Spatial Development Perspective. Ensure the objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal reflect these.



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http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/pdf/sum_en.pdf				
European Union Sustainable Development Strategy	European Union Non-Statutory June 2006	The strategy builds on the 2001 document with the overall aim to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. The strategy identifies seven key challenges: ● Climate Change and Clean Energy ● Sustainable Transport ● Sustainable Consumption and Production ● Conservation and Management of Natural resources ● Public Health ● Social Inclusion, Demography and Migration ● Global poverty	Need to incorporate policies that reflect the key challenges identified.	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf				
Rio de Janeiro - Convention on Biological Diversity	European Commission Statutory 1992	Requires each party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Policies must consider the potential impact on the biodiversity of the District.	The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with the guidance. Ensure the objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal reflect this.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/development/sectoral_development_policies/28102_en.htm (Summary)				
Towards a Europe of Innovation and Knowledge	Lisbon Special European Council Non-Statutory 2000	Aims to update the EC's policies in light of globalisation and the growing importance of ICT, with the aim to help achieve the objective of full employment.	The LDF should provide policies which will support the	The SA will need to include an objective

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		5 key challenges to rectify the weaknesses in the European labour market are identified: • Technological challenge • A knowledge-based society • Making Europe more competitive • Integration of the financial markets and co-ordination of macroeconomic policies • Modernising and strengthening the European social model.	economic growth of the District and surrounding area.	related to improving the economic condition of Mansfield District.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/education_training_youth/general_framework/c10241_en.htm (Summary)				
National				
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan	Department for Communities and Local Government 2001	The Strategy sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country, so that within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. Objectives: In the most deprived neighbourhood's reduction in worklessness and crime, and improvement in health, skills, housing and the physical environment. To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.	The LDF should provide policies which will support the objectives of this Action Plan and work towards improving Mansfield's most deprived neighbourhoods.	The SA will need to include relevant objectives in the SA Framework to reflect the objectives of the Action Plan.
http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85				
Accessibility Planning Guidance	Department for Transport January 2006	This guidance document seeks to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services. It provides advice on the principles and approaches that can guide local transport authorities when undertaking accessibility planning. Objectives: For accessibility to be considered in the widest possible context, and in particular how it should be incorporated into subsequent LTPs. Promote social inclusion by tackling the accessibility problems experienced by those in disadvantaged groups and areas. To help to meet the health, education, and welfare to work agendas. To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas. To tackle crime and fear of crime that affect people's willingness to travel to access the jobs and key services that they need.	The LDF should provide policies which will support the objectives of this guidance document and the subsequent Local Transport Plan that will be	The SA will need to include relevant objectives in the SA Framework to reflect the objectives of the guidance.



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		TARGET 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.	influenced by it.	
http://www.dft.gov.uk/bgr/regional/ftp/accessibility/guidance/gap/accessibilityplanningguidanc3633				
Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 1)	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2007	The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. Objectives: Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.	Policies will have to consider the potential impact of any new development on air quality.	The SA Framework will include objectives to manage natural resources, including air quality.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf				
Barker Review - Review of Housing Supply (Final, K. Barker, 2004)	HM Treasury	The Barker Review final report sets out a range of policy recommendations for improving the functioning of the housing market. Objectives: Achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector. Create a more stable housing market. Ensure that location of housing supply supports patterns of economic development. Provide an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it.	LDF policies will need to address the recommendations of this report, particularly in relation to affordable housing.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/barker_review_execsum_91.pdf				
Best Practice in Urban Extensions and New Settlements: A Report on Emerging Good Practice	TCPA supported by DCLG Good Practice Guide 2007	This report seeks to establish good practice in developing new settlements and urban extensions by drawing lessons from some recently developed examples.	Will need to ensure that policies in relation to urban extensions and new settlements (if relevant) relate to the key principles of this guide.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

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http://www.rudi.net/system/files/paper/optional_file/NSUE.pdf				
Biodiversity Strategy for England Working with the Grain of Nature	DEFRA Non-Statutory 2002	This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. It sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. Objectives: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. TARGET Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010.	Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.	The SA Framework will include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdf/biodiversity/biostrategy.pdf				
Building a Greener Future: policy statement	Department for Communities and Local Government	The Building a Greener Future: policy statement, in conjunction with the Code for Sustainable Homes, and Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change, seeks to ensure that by 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon. This will be set in Building Regulations and will be achieved in three stages: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.	Policies will need to contribute to achieving a reduction in carbon emissions, and therefore need to consider energy efficiency, and the location and design of buildings.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/Buildingagreenefuture.doc				



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Climate Change Act 2008	DEFRA 2008	The Act sets out legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 80% by 2050, and 26% by 2020. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.	Policies will need to contribute to achieving a reduction in carbon emissions, and therefore need to consider energy efficiency, and the location and design of buildings.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1				
Climate Change The UK Programme	DEFRA Statutory 2006	Key priority is to ensure the UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 level by 2008-2012. The programme contains further commitments to help achieve the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 and, in the long-term, reduce emissions by 60 per cent by 2050.	Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework will include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/ukukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf				
Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice	Department for Communities and Local Government 2006	Code for Sustainable Homes seeks to ensure that homes are built in a way that minimises the use of energy and reduces emissions that contribute to climate change. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction that affect the sustainability of a new home from construction and throughout the lifetime of the home. Objectives: Reduced impact on the environment and in particular reduced greenhouse gas emissions. New homes to be more able to cope with the effects of climate change. To provide regulatory structure in which to build quality homes without stifling innovation. To build homes with a reduced environmental footprint, that are pleasant and healthy places to live, and that have reduced running costs.	Policies will need to contribute to achieving a reduction in carbon emissions, and therefore need to consider energy	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

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			efficiency, and the location and design of buildings.	
http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.pdf				
Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Consultation Draft)	English Heritage Non-Statutory 2007	The document will inform and advise all those involved with the sustainable management of England's historic environment.	Will need to consider any guidance provided in this document once published.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Conservation_Principles_2.pdf				
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach	DEFRA Non-Statutory 2007	Sets out 6 priorities • Protecting the best sites for wildlife; • Targeting action on priority species and habitats; • Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making; • Engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change; • Developing and interpreting the evidence base; • Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery	Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.	The SA Framework will include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdf/biodiversity/conbiouk-102007.pdf				
Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide (Final, ODP, 2004)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Non-Statutory 2004	This good practice guide shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse population in their policies and practices, and in particular to help planning officers understand how to relate spatial planning to diversity issues. Objectives: To tackle disadvantage by reviving the most deprived neighbourhoods, reducing social exclusion, and supporting society's most vulnerable groups. To create sustainable communities by delivery of equality of opportunity, and of inclusive high quality services. To recognise that different people and groups of people have different needs, and to effectively engage with all customers of the planning service. To encourage Local Authorities to	Will need to consider the guidance provided in this document.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.



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		understand the make up of the communities they serve, and to monitor the effectiveness of their policies.		
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/324051.pdf				
Energy Act 2008	Department of Energy and Climate Change	The Act works towards a number of policy objectives including carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets. Objectives: Electricity from Renewable Sources: changes to Renewables Obligation (RO), designed to increase renewables generation, as well as the effectiveness of the RO. Feed in tariffs for small scale, low carbon generators of electricity. Smart meters: the Act mandates a roll-out of smart meters to medium sized businesses over the next five years. Renewable heat incentives: the establishment of a financial support mechanism for those generating heat from renewable sources.	Policies will need to contribute to achieving a reduction in carbon emissions, and therefore need to consider energy efficiency, and the location and design of buildings.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1				
Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure	Environment Agency	This paper explores the possible policy responses to the pressures that the environmental infrastructure is now under. It acknowledges the increasing demand for housing and the consequential effects that will bring in terms of demand for water, drainage and sewerage treatment. It also addresses climate change, the potential for increased flooding, water quality, the ageing established environmental infrastructure and the need to change the way waste is dealt with. Objectives: Manage and reduce the risk of flooding by considering where housing, and other infrastructure (telecommunications, emergency services, etc.) is built, with special consideration to the likely effects of climate change. Develop a sustainable approach to drainage to protect water quality, biodiversity, amenity space and assist with flood management. Protect water resources that are already at or approaching environmental limits by reducing water demand. To ensure a long term planning framework exists for all types of environmental infrastructure. Reduce amount of waste produced, and increase the amount re-used, recycled and recovered.	Will need to consider the environmental guidance provided in this document.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMEJ-e-e.pdf				
Framework for a Fairer Future -	Government Equalities Unit	This Bill aims to bring together existing legislation covering race, disability and gender and to extend it to include gender reassignment, age, sexual	Will need to consider the guidance	Include the relevant objectives

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The Equality Bill (2008)		orientation and religion or belief. It covers both employment and the provision of services.	provided in this document and ensure that policies within the LDF promote inclusive communities.	within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm74/7431/7431.pdf				
Future Water - Water Strategy for England	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (February 2008)	This strategy is a vision for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. It sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps required to get there. Objectives: Minimise amount of water wasted, and minimise leakages. Increase water efficiency in homes, communities, industry and agriculture. Ensure future demand for water is met. Increase rainwater harvesting. Ensure high quality water in rivers, lakes and estuaries. Tackle discharges into watercourses from sewers and direct pollution from nutrients from agriculture. Manage surface water in order to protect water courses from pollution and to reduce flooding. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding.	Will need to consider the environmental guidance provided in this document and include policies within the LDF which will address the objectives.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf				
Good Practice Notes 4 Series: Planning for Gypsies and Travellers	RTPI Guidance 2007	Guidance provided on: - Communication, Consultation and Participation; - Accommodation Needs Assessment; - Accommodation and Site Delivery; - Enforcement; and - Further Information.	Will need to ensure that policies in relation to Gypsies and Travellers relate to the key principles of this guidance.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.rtpi.org.uk/cgi-bin/item.cgi?id=441				
Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas	English Heritage Non-Statutory 2005	Identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing conservation areas.	Need to follow good practice and national	Include the relevant objectives within the SA



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			guidance when formulating the DPD.	Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Management_of_Conservation_Areas_20060320130528.pdf				
Guidance of Tall Buildings (The closing date for responses is 1 st May 2007)	CABE and English Heritage Draft 2007	This is a consultation draft of a newly updated guide first published in 2003. It advises local authorities to include policies on tall buildings in development plans.	Will need to consider any guidance provided in this document	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=1720&field=sitesearch&term=tall%20buildings&type=0				
Draft Heritage Protection Bill	DCMS and Welsh Assembly Draft 2008	The draft Heritage Protection Bill sets out the legislative framework for a unified and simpler heritage protection system that will be more open, accountable and transparent. The new system has been designed to provide more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement in understanding, preserving and managing our heritage. The draft Bill contains provisions to unify the designation and consent regimes for terrestrial heritage assets, and transfer responsibility for designation of these assets in England from the Secretary of State to English Heritage; it also contained provisions to reform the marine heritage protection regime in England and Wales by broadening the range of marine historic assets that can be protected and bringing greater flexibility to the licensing system.	Will need to conform to any changes proposed to legislation	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/5075.aspx				
Hidden infrastructure - The pressures on environmental infrastructure	Environment Agency	'Hidden infrastructure' is the evidence that supports the Environment Agency's policy paper (Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure), which presents their new ideas to make sure growth in England and Wales is sustainable, and has the environmental services it needs.	Will need to consider the environmental guidance provided in this document.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMCD-E-E.pdf				

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Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable - Housing Green Paper	Department for Communities and Local Government 2007	The Housing Green Paper sets out the Government's proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent. Objectives: To build homes where they are needed maximising the use of brownfield land and existing buildings. To speed up processes to release land, secure approval and build more quickly. To build greener homes with the aim that new homes built should be zero carbon by 2016. Improve the design and quality of new homes and the environments in which they are built. Incorporate sufficient open space in order to improve the quality of life of sustainable communities and the quality of the environment in general. Build homes that are able to cope with climate change, and minimise the risk from flooding. Build more affordable housing and provide more social housing to increase the amount of family homes, whilst planning for an ageing population. Improve the way the mortgage market works and in particular help first time buyers. TARGET 2 million new homes by 2016 and an further 1 million new homes by 2020. By 2016 every new home built in England should be zero carbon.	LDF policies will need to address the recommendations of this report, particularly in relation to affordable housing, energy efficiency and effective use of land.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/439986.pdf				
Landscape Character Assessment Guidelines	Countryside Agency Non-Statutory 2002	Four key principles are central to the understanding and appropriate use of Landscape Character Assessment. They are: • The emphasis placed on landscape character; • The division between the process of characterisation and the making of judgements to inform decisions; • The roles for both objectivity and subjectivity in the process; • The potential for application at different scales.	Policies will need to ensure they have taken account of the key principles.	The SA Framework will encompass the principles set out.
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/lcaguidance_tom6-7460.pdf				
Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion (Social Exclusion Unit, February 2003)	Social Exclusion Task Force	This report examines the link between social exclusion, transport and the location of services. Objectives: Land-use planning and accessibility planning (as part of LTPs) to ensure that services are accessible to residents. Improve accessibility to jobs, education and learning, healthcare and healthy affordable food. Reduce social exclusion by improving transport services particularly for people living in areas of deprivation. Make streets safer by reducing crime and the fear of crime in and around public transport, reducing road casualties, and by taking into account walking and cycling environments.	Will need to consider the guidance provided in this document in order to ensure new development is accessible, reduces social	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.



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			exclusion, addresses safety and takes account of walking and cycling environments.	
http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/social_exclusion_task_force/assets/publications_1997_to_2006/making_transport_2003.pdf				
Our Countryside: the future. A Fair Deal for Rural England (The Rural White Paper, 2000)	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	This white paper sets out to put a stop to the decline of some rural communities. Objectives: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.	Although there are no traditionally 'rural' communities within the district, the LDF should to consider the objectives provided in this document in order to support the smaller settlements.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf				
Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, 2000)	Department for Communities and Local Government	The paper seeks to address the decline in towns and cities bringing improvements to the physical environment and to the prosperity and quality of life for the people who live there. Objectives: To enable local people to shape the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. For people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential. Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.	Will need to consider the guidance provided in this document in order for the town to become more prosperous.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/pdf/154869.pdf				

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Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Circular (January 2006)	Department for Communities and Local Government	This Circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travellers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travellers can work together to achieve that aim. Objectives: To identify and make provision for the land and accommodation requirements of gypsies and travellers. To create and support sustainable, respectful, and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision. Reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments and increase the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission.	Will need to ensure that policies in relation to Gypsies and Travellers relate to the key principles of this guidance.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/circulargypsytraveller.pdf				
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper 2007	Department for Communities and Local Government	This white paper seeks to make changes to the planning system to ensure sustainable development that is responsive to economic change and serves the needs of local communities and builds their quality of life. Objectives: Ensure that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure which integrates environmental, economic and social objectives to deliver sustainable development. Place planning at the heart of local government by aligning the Sustainable Community Strategy and the local development framework core strategy. Streamline the planning process whilst protecting the interests of neighbours, the wider community and the environment, and increase consultation throughout the process. Help address climate change by encouraging microgeneration and by delivering substantial savings in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings. Plan for a sustainable supply of land for development, reusing previously developed land where possible while recognising the importance of open and green spaces in urban places. Plan for sustainable economic development by promoting a strong, stable and productive economy. Improve the effectiveness of the town centre planning policy.	Will need to consider the principles in this document and subsequent policy/legislation revisions in order for the LDF to meet the government's sustainable development objectives.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningsustainablefuture.pdf				
Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention	ODPM Non-Statutory 2004	Designing out crime and designing in community safety should be central to the planning and delivery of new development. Informed, positive planning, particularly when co-ordinated with other measures, can make a significant contribution to tackling crime.	Need to include policies that encourage the designing out of crime.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147627.pdf				



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Strategic Housing Market Assessments: Practice Guidance Version 2 (August 2007)	Department for Communities and Local Government	This practice guidance sets out a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development documents and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).	Will need to consider the guidance provided in this document in order for policies within the LDF to help deliver the most required type of housing.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/323201.pdf				
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future	ODPM 2003	The Sustainable Communities: Building for the future action programme marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. Objectives: Sustainable communities: A regional approach to housing policy and funding to regenerate deprived areas. Housing supply: Availability of more affordable housing, support to enable home ownership and reduction of empty homes. Decent homes: Funding to bring homes up to a decent standard and to prevent homelessness, and action to tackle bad landlords. Countryside and local environment: Protection of the green belt, improvement of local parks and green spaces, and the availability of affordable homes in villages. TARGET All social housing to be made decent by 2010. 60% of additional homes should be on previously developed land. All local planning authorities to meet planning application handling targets, including decisions on 60% of major planning applications within 13 weeks.	Policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision, contributing towards the achievement of sustainable communities.	The SA Framework will include objectives for sustainable development.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/146289.pdf				
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (Final, ODPM, 2005)	Department for Communities and Local Government	The Sustainable Communities: Homes for All is the Government's 5 year plan to offer greater choice and opportunity in housing in England. Objectives: Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing - owner-occupied, social rented and private rented. Help more people to own their home. Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home. Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive. Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation. Provide for those who choose	Will need to consider the guidance provided in this document in order for policies within the LDF to help deliver the most	The SA Framework will include objectives for sustainable development.

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		alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development. Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside. TARGET All social homes to meet decent standards by 2010. At least 70% of vulnerable households in the private sector have homes that meet decent standards by 2010. Nationwide coverage of choice based lettings by 2010. Reduce by half the use of temporary accommodation by 2010 (from 2005). 60% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land. Improve the average energy efficiency of all domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 (from 2005).	required type of housing, create sustainable communities and protect and enhance the natural and built environment.	
http://www.westminsteronline.org/housingcommission/downloads/FiveYearStrategyODPM.pdf				
Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (Final, ODPM, 2005)	Department for Communities and Local Government	The Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity action plan sets out to revitalise neighbourhoods, give local people a say in how their communities are run, strengthen local leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work. Objectives: Sustainable communities should be: Active, inclusive and safe - fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities. Well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Environmentally sensitive - providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment. Well designed and built - featuring a quality built and natural environment. Well connected - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Thriving - with a flourishing and diverse local economy. Well served - with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all. Fair for everyone - including those in other communities, now and in the future.	Will need to consider the guidance provided in this document in order for policies within the LDF to help deliver sustainable communities.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/people-places-prosperity.pdf				
Sustainable Energy By Design	The Town and Country Planning Association Non-Statutory 2006	To show how sustainable energy can be integrated into the planning, design and development of new and existing communities. It focuses on the role of design, architecture and planning in the context of sustainable development and creating low-carbon communities.	Policies will have to consider 'sustainable energy' and incorporate it into the LDF.	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that sustainable energy has been taken account of.
http://www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/bd_sustenergy.pdf				



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Tackling Climate Change at the Local Level	Friends of the Earth Non-Statutory 2005	To tackle climate change through the LDF process.	LDF will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/ldf_climate_briefing.pdf				
The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 Transport White Paper:	DFT Statutory 2004	This paper sets out how the Government will meet the rising demands to travel, while safeguarding our economic and social well being and our environment. Objectives: To make our existing transport networks work more efficiently and in a more environmentally friendly way, reducing the risk of harm to health and the environment. To reduce car use by promoting and increasing the range of alternatives available. Reduce congestion and make journeys faster, greener and more reliable.	Policies should support the objectives of the White Paper, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan will deal with the issues raised by the White Paper and consistency between the LDF and Local Transport Plan is required.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution.
http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/futureoftransporteasread5709.pdf				
Towards a Sustainable Transport System	DFT Non-Statutory 2007	This document looks at 5 goals with an aim to: ● Maximise the competitiveness and productivity of the economy ● Address climate change, by cutting emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases	Policies should support the objectives of	The SA Framework will need to formulate

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		● Protect people's safety, security and health ● Improve quality of life, including through a healthy natural environment ● Promote greater equality of opportunity	this document in order to make the transport systems in Mansfield as sustainable as possible.	objectives that will address the economy, air quality, safety and accessibility of transport.
http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/pdfsustainabletranssystem.pdf				
UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future'.	UK Government Non-Statutory 2005	The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Objectives: Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing: - how goods and services are produced to reduce the inefficient use of resources; - the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle; - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gases released during energy production and other human activity. Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery. Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.	Need to reflect the objectives of this strategy within the policies of the LDF in order to promote sustainable development.	Include the relevant objectives and criteria in the SA Framework.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm				
Walking and Cycling: an action plan (DfT, June2004)	Department for Transport	This is the Government's action plan for increasing levels of walking and cycling in England. Objectives: Improved health. Reduce pressure on roads by reducing congestion and making public transport more accessible. Increased liveability and vibrancy of neighbourhoods. Promote social inclusion by reducing sense of isolation when travelling by car. Economic benefits and increased tourism. Create more places where people can cycle and walk, and make sure they are safe.	Need to reflect the objectives of this strategy within the policies of the LDF in order to promote walking and cycling as an alternative to other forms of transport.	Include the relevant objectives and criteria in the SA Framework.
http://www.dft.gov.uk/bgr/sustainable/walking/actionplan/ingandcyclingdocumentinp5802.pdf				



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Waste Strategy for England 2007	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	This strategy seeks to tackle the unsustainable use of natural materials, and the large volumes of waste landfilled. Objectives: Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. Break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Re-use products or recycle the material from which they are made. Recover energy from other wastes where possible.	Need to reflect the objectives of this strategy within the policies of the LDF in order to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill sites and promote recycling.	Include the relevant objectives and criteria in the SA Framework.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf				
Water Strategy for England	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	This strategy has a vision for water policy and management to have achieved the following by 2030 at the latest: - improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; - sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; - ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; - cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.	LDF policies and land allocations will need to address implications of future development on the water environment.	Include the relevant objectives and criteria in the SA Framework.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf				
Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Strategy for River Basin Planning (Environment Agency, 2006)	Environment Agency	This document set out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning. Objectives: Reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands. Promote the sustainable use of water. Help reduce the effects of floods and droughts. Address other challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and other water-based activities in a more strategic and integrated manner. To make the planning and decision making process transparent and fair, and to encourage all stakeholders to contribute.	LDF policies and land allocations will need to address implications of future development on the water environment.	Include the relevant objectives and criteria in the SA Framework.
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0506BKVX-e-e.pdf?lang=e				

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Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	DEFRA Statutory 1981	Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	Policies will consider the potential impact of new development on wildlife species and habitats.	The SA Framework will include objectives to protect habitats and wildlife.
http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download				
National Planning Guidance (PPS / PPG)				
Planning Act 2008	Department for Communities and Local Government	The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Commissions decisions will be guided by National Policy Statements. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.	Policies should make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme by being consistent with the objectives of guidance within PPS1.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to reducing the impact of climate change.
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1				
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	ODPM Government Policy 2005	PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. These policies complement, but do not replace or override, other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy. Objectives: Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued - that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time. Development plans should contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design. Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community. Actively promote community	Policies should take a spatial approach, set a clear vision for future development in the District, integrate a wide range of activities into development and include community involvement.	The SA Framework should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement.



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		involvement so that it becomes an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities.		
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/planning-policy-statement.pdf				
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to PPS 1	DCLG Government Policy 2007	The Planning and Climate Change PPS sets out how spatial planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. Objectives: Shape sustainable communities where people live, work and travel in ways that have the minimum impact on climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. Deliver patterns of urban growth making the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car. Ensure that new development is resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion. Sustain biodiversity and protect habitats from the effects of climate change. Innovation and investment in renewable and low-carbon technologies and supporting infrastructure. Give local communities real opportunities to influence, and take, action on climate change. NOTE: This PPS should be read alongside the national PPS/G series and takes precedence over other policies relating to climate change.	Policies should make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies by being consistent with the objectives of this guidance.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to reducing the impact of climate change in line with this guidance.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange				
Planning Policy Statement: Eco-Towns - Supplement to PPS 1	DCLG Government Policy 2009	This supplement to PPS1 provides development standards which act to ensure that eco-towns are exemplars of good practice and provide a showcase for sustainable living and allow Government, business and communities to work together to develop greener, low carbon living. The design of eco-towns should take full account of the impact on local eco-systems, mitigating negative impacts as far as possible and maximising opportunities to enhance their local environments.	Any policies which support an eco - extension approach to development should make a full contribution to delivering the standards and objectives of this guidance.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to reducing the impact of climate change in line with this guidance.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps-ecotowns.pdf				
PPS 3: Housing	DCLG Government Policy 2006	PPS3 underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and the goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.	Policies should be included to ensure	The SA Framework should include

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		Objectives: To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.	housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional targets.	objectives to create both affordable and market housing which is high quality, sustainable and promotes inclusive and mixed communities.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolycystatement3.pdf				
PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms	ODPM Government Policy 2001	Encourages continued economic development integrated with environmental objectives.	Need to include policies to accommodate economic growth that is compatible with environmental objectives	The SA Framework should include objectives and proposals to provide travel choice, decrease air pollution and promote the economy, in balance with the impact on the environment.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg4.pdf				
Draft PPS 4: Planning for Prosperous Economies This will replace PPG4, PPG5, PPS6 and parts of PPS7 and PPG13.	DCLG Government Policy 2009	The Government's objectives for prosperous economies are to: - achieve sustainable economic growth; - raise the productivity growth rate of the UK economy – by promoting investment, innovation, competition, skills and enterprise and providing job opportunities for all; - build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural, and reduce the gap in growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation;	Will need to include policies which accommodate the objectives outlined in this draft policy statement.	The SA Framework should include relevant objectives.



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		● deliver more sustainable patterns of development, and respond to climate change; ● promote high quality and inclusive design, improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces; ● improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use; ● promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities and ensure that they are economically successful, recognising that they are important drivers for regional, sub-regional and local economies; ● promote social inclusion, ensuring that communities have access to a range of main town centre uses, and that deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities are remedied.		
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/consultationeconomicpps.pdf				
PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres	ODPM Government Policy 2004	PPS6 sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres. Objectives: Promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups. Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity. Improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. Promote sustainable patterns of development that encourage economic growth, create additional employment, promote social inclusion and regenerate deprived areas.	Include town centre/retail policies and proposals that follow a sequential approach giving priority to central locations.	The SA Framework should consider social inclusion, travel need, mixed use schemes and safer and securer communities. It should consider the need for access to local shopping facilities. The SA will also need to take into account the sequential approach when

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				assessing site allocations.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147399.pdf				
PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	ODPM Government Policy 2004	The government's objectives are to provide good quality, carefully sited, accessible development within existing towns and villages. The policy statement aims to protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife and the wealth of its natural resources so that it can be enjoyed by all.	Need to include policies to provide for necessary development to be accommodated as far as possible within existing urban areas and policies to protect the countryside.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the protection of the countryside.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147402.pdf				
PPG 8: Telecommunications	ODPM Government Policy 2001	Aims to give guidance on planning for telecommunications development, to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum and to ensure that people have choice as to who provides their telecommunications service.	Polices should be included that both allow telecommunications development and provide protection for sensitive uses such as residential areas and schools. Policies should include measures to limit visual intrusion.	The SA Framework should include objectives to encourage a diverse economy and access to services. The provision of telecommunications may conflict with other objectives relating to biodiversity and the countryside so clear restrictions will



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				need to be included.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg8.pdf				
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	ODPM Government Policy 2005	PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. Objectives: Sustainable development that ensures that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of the planning process. To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology and the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites. To incorporate a strategic proactive approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and the mitigation against harm in the planning process.	Need policies to protect designated sites and protected species, and to take account of biodiversity and provide for mitigation and the creation of new habitats where appropriate.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and should consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147408.pdf				
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	ODPM Government Policy 2005	Waste management should be considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as transport, housing, economic growth, natural resources and regeneration, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities, and should be integrated effectively with other strategies including municipal waste management strategies.	Need policies to take account of sustainable waste management	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable waste management through the prudent use of resources and increased recycling etc. Should also include objectives with regard to composting

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				waste and waste reduction within the District.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147411.pdf				
PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies	ODPM Government Policy 2004	Aims to deliver policy better at the regional level and contribute to cultural change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan.	Policies will have to be in general conformity with those in the East Midlands plan (RSS8).	The SA Framework will have to take into account the policies within the RSS.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147423.pdf				
PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning	DCLG Government Policy 2008	Intended to streamline the planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development. The key aims are: flexibility, strengthening community and stakeholder involvement, front loading, sustainability appraisal, programme management and soundness.	Policies will have to be written in accordance with the advice in the statement and should adopt a spatial approach to developing the Local Development Framework.	The SA Framework should be consistent between the LDF, DPDs and SPDs as sustainable outcomes are sought throughout the process.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps12lsp.pdf				
PPG 13: Transport	ODPM Government Policy 2001	Objectives of PPG13 are to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; and to reduce the need to travel, especially by car, by promoting public transport, walking and cycling as means of access to jobs, shopping and leisure facilities and services.	Policies should consider reduced car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling.	The SA Framework should consider issues relating to accessibility and



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			improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and amenity and by planning for mixed use.	sustainable development.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155634.pdf				
PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land	ODPM Government Policy 1990	Provides advice to local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on land which is unstable or is potentially unstable. The aim is not to prevent the development of such land, but to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account.	Policies should be included regarding the re-use of previously developed land.	The SA Framework should encourage the best use of previously developed land.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147471.pdf				
PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment Circular 01/01, 09/05 & 01/07 should also be read.	ODPM Government Policy 1994	The main aims are: - To protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and the wider historic environment. - To put historic buildings to good economic use. In return, economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of conservation areas. - Local Authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment. - Review conservation areas.	Need to incorporate policies to protect the historic environment.	The SA Framework should include objectives to protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and the wider historic environment.

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http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/142838.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/158304.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147534.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/324058.pdf				
PPG 16: Planning and Archaeology	ODPM Government Policy 1990	PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. Objectives: To ensure that sites containing archaeological remains are identified in Development Plans. To consider how harm to sites containing archaeological remains by modern construction methods, agricultural techniques and by mineral extraction, can be prevented or minimised. Ensure that archaeological remains and discoveries are handled and recorded properly.	Need to incorporate reference to archaeological remains and discoveries in the development control policies.	The SA Framework should contain objectives to conserve archaeological sites.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/156777.pdf				
PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	ODPM Government Policy 2003	PPG17 sets out the policies that need to be taken into account for open space, sport and recreation, and the recognition of how they contribute to people's quality of life. Objectives: To support urban renaissance to help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. To create green spaces in urban areas that act as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity, and that also act as 'green lungs' contributing to improvement in air quality. To promote rural renewal by creating opportunities for recreation in the countryside. To increase social inclusion and community cohesion by bringing together members of deprived communities and providing opportunities for people for social interaction. Improved health and wellbeing in the community, and improved social development of children. To promote sustainable development so that people can access facilities on foot, cycle or public transport.	Policies should ensure that open space is protected and enhanced and that recreational facilities meet the needs of the community.	The SA Framework should contain objectives to preserve and enhance open space, ensuring accessibility for all to facilities and promote social inclusion and health.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg17.pdf				
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (replaces PPG 21)	Department for Communities and Local Government 2006	This Good Practice Guidance sets out how sustainable development can be achieved in tourism. Objectives: To ensure that tourism is taken into consideration in the development plan process and when making planning decisions to ensure that maximum economic benefit is gained from tourism. To ensure that the tourism industry understands the principles of planning policy as they apply to tourism. To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.	Specific tourism policies will need to include maximise the benefits of tourism,	The SA Framework should consider objectives to reflect the guidance.



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		TARGET Increase the national value of tourism to £100bn by 2010.	identify optimal locations, integrate the development with its surroundings, and avoid adverse impacts. Full regard should also be given to market demand, environmental impact, transport and accessibility, functional links, regeneration benefits and, labour supply.	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/151753.pdf				
PPS 22: Renewable Energy	ODPM Government Policy 2004	Sets out the government's policies for renewable energy: - Increased development of renewable energy resources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the government's commitments on both climate change and renewable energy. - Positive planning can facilitate renewable energy developments that contribute to the government's strategy in sustainable development. - The wider economic and environmental benefits of all proposals for renewable energy should be given significant weight in determining planning applications. - Small scale projects with renewable outputs should be supported. - Local Authorities should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects.	Need to include policies that promote energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, and to increase the proportion of energy generated from

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		Does not contain targets, but echoes targets from 'Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy' include: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 (from 2003). Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, and 20% by 2020.		renewable resources.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147444.pdf				
PPS 23: Planning & Pollution Control	ODPM Government Policy 2002	PPS23 seeks to reduce the impacts of pollution from development by giving appropriate consideration to pollution issues throughout the planning process. Objectives: Prevent development that is harmful to the environment, human health and well being, and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting developments. Assess the proximity of existing potential sources of pollution when considering the location of new development. Seek opportunities to take remedial action on contaminated land.	Need to include policies that encourage a reduction in pollution levels and that focus polluting developments into areas where the impacts are minimised.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to reducing pollutants and improving air and water quality.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement23.pdf				
PPG 24: Planning & Noise	ODPM Government Policy 1994	Gives guidance to Local Authorities on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. New developments involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. Planning Authorities should use conditions to minimise the impact of noise.	Need to include policies that focus potentially noisy developments into areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised. When not practicable, general	The SA Framework should include objectives to reduce noise and mitigate the impacts of noise on people and noise sensitive land uses.



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			policies on planning conditions or obligations should be used.	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/156558.pdf				
PPS 25: Planning and Development Flood Risk	DCLG Government Policy 2006	Sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It's aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk by use of the sequential approach. There is a requirement for strategic flood risk assessments to be carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policies should aim to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	Policies should be consistent with and support the objectives of the guidance.	The SA Framework should ensure that biodiversity, reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives.
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement25.pdf				
Regional				
Delivering Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands - Embedding Sustainable Design in Local Development Frameworks	East Midlands Regional Assembly (Draft, EMRA, 2005)	This document is designed to support planning policy development throughout the East Midlands. It contains examples of good practice from across the region and signposts to helpful tools and guidance. The aim is to ensure the delivery of sustainable design and construction in the East Midlands. Objectives: A design led approach, taking account of local natural and historic character. Design and construction that minimises resource use, and lessens the negative impact on the environment and climate change. Architectural design that is functional, but respects its local setting. Housing that meets the needs of the people, at increased densities. Access by sustainable modes of transport. Design that reduces crime, improves safety and provides a quality public space. Design that protects and where possible provides for increases in biodiversity.	Policies within the LDF will have to reflect the principles of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should be include relevant objectives.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents/DraftEastMidlandsSustainableConstructionGuide.pdf				

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East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008)	East Midlands Regional Assembly	The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provides a framework by which the agreed priorities for the region can be achieved. The Five agreed priorities for the Region are: 1. Reduce inequalities in the region. 2. Conserve and enhance the natural environment. 3. Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region. 4. Improve economic performance and competitiveness. 5. Reduce the impacts on and of climate change and use natural resources more efficiently. 17 objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes: SOCIAL 1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region. 2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services. 3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities. 4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. 5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region. ENVIRONMENTAL 6. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region. 7. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure. 8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals. 9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources. 10. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts. ECONOMIC 11. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge. 12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish. 13. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies. SPATIAL 14. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel. 15. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings. 16. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials. 17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.	Policies within the LDF will have to reflect the important principles and policies, including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the IRS. Where appropriate and possible the baseline information for the SA should contain indicators consistent with those in the IRS.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/irs_-_report_08.pdf				
East Midlands Urban Action Plan	East Midlands Development Agency	The UAP sets out the framework for urban renaissance in the East Midlands and focuses on places of opportunity rather than areas of need and deprivation.	Policies within the LDF	Relevant objectives



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2005 - 2011 (Final, EMDA)		It has five main themes - land supply; public realm; skills and business development; transport; and tourism, culture and sport. Objectives: Vibrant and competitive centres. Quality of life and wellbeing for all.	should reflect the objectives of this document in order for Mansfield to become more prosperous.	should be included within the SA Framework.
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/UAP_bro.pdf				
East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010	East Midlands Tourism	This strategy identifies how the changes in society will create opportunities, but also pose challenges to attracting increased numbers of tourists to the region. Objectives: Exploit the assets of the region i.e. the countryside, waterways, towns, villages, historical places, and existing cultural, sporting and recreational activities. Improving the general natural and built environment of the areas that have the most appeal for visitors. Take advantage of the central location of the East Midlands to increase the amount of business tourism in the region. Encourage local festivals and events, and sports tourism. Also encourage the regions local fashion, food and horticulture industry. Increase visitor value rather than volume, by placing emphasis on increasing overnight stays. Influence transport infrastructure and encouraging sustainable transport. TARGET Raise the visitor expenditure to 4.5% of the region's GDP in 2010. In 1999, it represented 3.5% of GDP. Increase visitor spend in the region by an average of 1.6% per annum by 2005 and by 2% by 2010.	Policies within the LDF should reflect the objectives of this document in order for tourism opportunities in Mansfield to improve.	Relevant objectives should be included within the SA Framework.
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf				
Identifying the Sub-Regional Housing Markets of the East Midlands	East Midlands Regional Assembly (DTZ report, April 2005)	This study set out to map the pattern of sub-regional housing markets across the East Midlands. Objectives: To identify the boundaries of sub-regional housing markets in the East Midlands region. To recommend which local authorities need to work together in the future to undertake Housing Market Assessments within the sub-regional context.	Will need to consider the objectives of this document in order for policies within the LDF to help deliver the most required type of housing.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

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http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/housemkt1to30				
Quality of Employment Land Study (Final, Roger Tym and Partners, July 2002)	Roger Tym and Partners	The report assesses the quantity and quality of employment land supply in the East Midlands to see how far it meets market demand and strategic policy objectives. The focus is on sites over 5 hectares, or with a floorspace capacity greater than 20,000 sq m, and on the sub-regional level. Objectives: Determine how much employment land the market will demand over the next 10-15 years? Determine what kinds of sites are and will be in demand, in terms of location, accessibility, environmental features and other characteristics. The regeneration of areas in need. Renewal of the economy through growth of high-value, high-growth, high-knowledge economic activities. Encouragement of inward investment as a major contributor to renewal.	Will need to consider the objectives of this document in order for policies within the LDF to help deliver the right employment opportunities.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/quels_final_report.pdf				
Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands (2006 – 2020) A Flourishing Region	East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) 2006	The Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Regional Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The Strategy focuses on the key economic drivers of the region: - Skills - Innovation - Enterprise - Investment. The vision for the RES is underpinned by three main themes; raising productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below: • To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses. • To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. • To develop a dynamic region founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy. • To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region. • To transform the way we use resources and use and generate energy to ensure a sustainable economy, a high quality environment and lessen the impact on climate change. • To protect and enhance the region's environment through sustainable economic growth. • To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy. • To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and a stronger economy.	Will need to consider the Regional Economic Strategy in the production of the LDF as policies will need to reflect and support the strategic aims and priorities for the northern sub – area.	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RES.



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		- To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures. - To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.		
http://www.emda.org.uk/res/docs/RESflourishingFINAL4.pdf				
Regional Freight Strategy 2005 (East Midlands)	East Midlands Regional Assembly	This Regional Freight Strategy, the first for the East Midlands, sets out the key issues that must be addressed and seeks to provide a robust framework to allow the Region to move towards more efficient and sustainable freight movements. The strategy builds on the land-use and transport planning principles and priorities as set out in Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) and the Regional Transport Strategy for the East Midlands. Objectives: Reduce the amount of freight transported by road, and increase the amount transported by rail, water and pipeline. Improve the provision of intermodal freight terminals in the heart of the Region, particularly in the Three Cities area. Investigate the prospects for an inland port on the Trent at Nottingham. Protect the environment from the damaging effects of all forms of transportation, including air transport.	Will need to consider this strategy in the production of the LDF in order to promote more sustainable freight movements.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file780.pdf				
Regional Strategic River Corridors Initiatives (Final, EMRA, February 2004)	East Midlands Regional Assembly	The aim of the initiative is to promote an integrated spatial development strategy for the management and enhancement of the natural, cultural and historic environment of river corridors. The Strategic River Corridors initiative is an integral part of IRS. Objectives: To raise awareness of the benefits river corridors can bring to the general health and quality of life for people. To restore or maintain river wetland environments. To protect flora and fauna that rely on seasonal aquatic habitats and to create new habitats. To protect and enhance the historic environment of the river corridors, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes and archaeological deposits. To conserve and enhance the unique landscape character of river corridors. To re-establish natural processes within river corridors, such as flood storage areas. To promote tourism, improve access to and recreational use of river corridors. To promote the economic and physical regeneration of areas adjacent to rivers. To raise awareness of the contribution river corridors can make to the well-being of local communities and to the education of local persons.	Will need to consider this strategy in the production of the LDF in order to promote management and enhancement of river corridors in Mansfield.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file452.pdf				

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East Midlands Regional Transport Strategy	EMRA Statutory 2006 (See Regional Plan)	The Regional Transport Strategy is contained within policies 42-55 of RSS8. There are three main aims of the RTS: ● Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. ● Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. ● Only deliver highway capacity when all other measures have been exhausted. The Strategy recognises the issues relating to social inclusion and environmental quality, which influence and relate to personal mobility, access to employment opportunities as well as health and safety.	Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies of the RTS including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development. (The Notts. Local Transport Plan will take forward aspects of the RTS and the LDF should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the LTP).	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RTS.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planning-transport/transport				
Regional Plan for the East Midlands (Regional Spatial Strategy 8)	DCLG / GOEM Statutory 2009	Includes the Core Strategy which outlines 10 Regional Core Objectives in Policy 1 that establish the context for the delivery of sustainable development in the Region. These are: ● Addressing social exclusion. ● Protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment. ● Improving health. ● Promoting economic prosperity. ● Improving accessibility. ● Achieving effective protection of the environment.	Will need to consider the Regional Plan in the production of the DPD as policies will need to reflect and support the core objectives of the RSS.	The requirements of the Regional Plan need to be included in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.



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		- Achieving a step change in the level of the Region's biodiversity. - Prudent use of resources. - Taking action on climate change, especially flooding. - Promoting good design in developments. Also included is a spatial strategy for each sub region. The Northern Sub-Regional Strategy contains policies and proposals to provide a clear vision for regeneration following the decline of the coal mining industry, and takes account of the delivery of the 'Northern Way' initiative. Also contained are topic-based priorities on housing, economy and regeneration, natural and cultural resources, the Regional Transport Strategy and implementation, monitoring and review.	Mansfield is required to provide sites for 10,600 dwellings (with an affordable housing target of 9,200 across the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area) by 2026. There is also a requirement to provide 5 Gypsy and Traveller pitches within the district.	
http://www.gps.gov.uk/goem/planning/regional-planning/				
East Midlands Regional Environmental Strategy	East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) Statutory 2002	The key objectives are: - To protect, improve and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets. - To manage change by enhancing and conserving the environmental quality of the region. - To manage the natural resources including water, air quality and minerals in a prudent manner and seek to minimise waste and encourage re-use and recycling. - To involve people, through changes to lifestyles and activities in minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.	Policies should be included that promote environmental protection.	Ensure that the SA Frameworks objectives are consistent with those laid out and that the importance of environmental protection is taken into account.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/housing-planning-and-transport/environment/regional-environment-strategy				
East Midlands Regional Energy Strategy	East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) 2003	The overall vision is;	Policies should be included which promote	Ensure that the SA Frameworks

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		"The East Midlands will take a lead in moving towards a low carbon future that benefits our economy, protects our environment and supports our communities."	energy efficiency and which try to reduce energy demand through the careful siting and design of new development.	objectives are consistent with those laid out and that the importance of energy efficiency and sustainable locations for development are taken into account.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file379.pdf				
East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan	NEA Non-Statutory	The six key aims are: ● Ensure that Affordable Warmth work is integrated into the operations of relevant regional, sub-regional and statutory organisations. ● Ensure that Affordable Warmth is integrated into other regional, sub-regional and local strategies and action plans as these are developed or reviewed. ● Ensure the effective co-ordination and implementation of the East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan. ● Ensure that the delivery of Affordable Warmth includes work to maximise the income of vulnerable householders and to help regenerate local economies ● Support and influence relevant regional and local housing organisations in their work to deliver affordably warm homes. ● Encourage and support the use of new and renewable technologies for individual households and communities; particularly where these can provide solutions to the particular problems of rural fuel poverty and hard to heat homes.	LDF should consider policies which include 'affordable warmth' initiatives.	Ensure the SA Framework takes account of 'affordable warmth'.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/affordable-warmth-action-plan.pdf				
Putting Wildlife Back on the Map – The East Midlands Regional Biodiversity Strategy	East Midlands Biodiversity Forum 2006	Targets and indicators are taken from RSS8. The document highlights 5 main challenges for the region: ● To halt the decline of characteristic habitats and species ● Restore degraded wildlife habitats and create new areas for wildlife ● To recognise the human benefits of contact with the natural environment.	Wherever appropriate the policies should seek to contribute to achieving the	The SA Frameworks objectives should be consistent and support those



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		- To recognise the economic benefits of the environmental economy. - Increase knowledge of the resource	aims of the help to deliver the regional aspiration to halt biodiversity decline.	laid out in the strategy and that the importance of biodiversity is taken into account.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file375.pdf				
Investment for Health: A Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands	East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) March 2003	Aims to improve the health of East Midlands's residents by reducing health inequalities year on- year through: - Addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health. - Supporting healthy lifestyles. - Protecting health. - Improving access to and provision of local health and health related services.	Policies should promote healthier living and ensure there is adequate access to healthcare facilities.	The SA Framework should support the objectives laid out in the strategy and ensure that the importance of public health is taken into account.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/investment-for-health.pdf				
East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy	Regional Housing Board July 2004	Delivers national housing priorities, set out in the Sustainable Communities Plan, in a way that is appropriate to the East Midlands and has been informed by stakeholders in the region. Overall objectives are: - Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live. - Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure. - Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings. - Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design. - Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. - Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services. - Contribute to 'environmental infrastructure'	Policies should address the objectives of this strategy in order to promote inclusive and sustainable communities.	The SA Framework should support the objectives laid out in the strategy.
http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/strategy				

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The Place of Choice - Cultural Strategy for the East Midlands (2006 – 2011)	Culture East Midlands 2006	Four key themes have been developed to focus the work of the cultural sector in the region: - Supporting cultural opportunities for people and communities - Fulfilling the potential of culture in regional opportunities, and in national policies and programmes - Getting culture valued in regional policy and planning - Achieving sector sustainability	Policies should support and give spatial expression to, the overall objectives of the strategy.	SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support those of the strategy.
http://www.culture-em.org.uk/strategy/index.asp?nav=03				
The State of the Historic Environment in the East Midlands Region in 2002	English Heritage Non-Statutory 2002	This report provides a regional context to the state of the historic environment.	This report will be useful and help add to our understanding of the baseline position.	Update baseline position as appropriate.
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/eastmidlands2002.pdf				
The East Midlands Rural Action Plan (2007 – 2013)	GOEM, EMRAF, EMDA. Non-Statutory 2007	Priorities are: - Improving access to affordable rural housing; - Increasing the quality of the regions green areas (green infrastructure); - Improving enterprise, innovation and employment; - Improving accessibility to jobs and services; - Developing active communities; - Supporting land based rural businesses; and, - Addressing climate change.	Although there are no traditionally 'rural' communities within the district, the LDF should to consider the objectives provided in this document in order to support the smaller settlements.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://ruralculture-em.org/resources/publications/Rural_Action_Plan_Part_1.pdf				
Space for Trees – The Regional Forestry	Space for Trees East Midlands	This paper recognises the added importance of trees and woodland as key components of the 'local distinctiveness' and landscape character. The paper states that the focus must be on the protection and enhancement of existing ancient woodland resources.	Will need to take the paper into	Include the relevant objectives and



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Framework for the East Mids.			consideration in the LDF.	proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria
http://www.space4trees.org.uk/documents/space4trees_stage3_doc.pdf				
Destination East Midlands: The East Midlands Tourism Strategy	East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) October 2003	The strategy has been divided into 7 strands: ● Branding and Marketing ● Attractors ● Infrastructure ● Business Skills and Training ● Performance Measurement ● Special Projects ● Delivery. The main targets are to increase visitor expenditure and to increase visitor value rather than volume.	Policies should give support and spatial expression to the overall objectives of the strategy.	SA Framework objectives should support those of the strategy.
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf				
East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy	East Midlands Regional Assembly 2006	Strategy provides a framework for the region to move towards more sustainable ways to produce and consume goods and recycle and recover value from the waste that is produced. The strategy outlines 10 key priorities, those of relevance to spatial planning are: ● Planning our future waste management infrastructure ● Improving the efficiency of our resource use and reducing commercial and industrial wastes ● Procurement and market development ● Reduction and management of construction and demolition waste ● Managing the impacts of Regional and sub-Regional growth	Policies should support and give spatial expression to the overall objectives of the strategy.	SA Framework objectives should be consistent with those of the strategy. The importance of reducing waste and promoting energy efficiency should be taken into account.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file612.pdf				

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Water resources for the Future – A Strategy for the East Midlands	Environment Agency 2001	Sets out a framework to influence the location, timing and water management of new developments, encouraging social and economic improvements in the region without threatening environmental damage.	Policies should support the strategy.	SA Frameworks objectives should reflect those within the strategy.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file483.pdf				
Northern Coalfields Environmental Study	EMRA Non-Statutory February 2003	The objectives of the study are to produce a comprehensively researched document that seeks to take forward existing adopted National and Regional policy by: ● Drawing together the wide range of existing sources of information and data and describing the character and quality of various aspects of the sub-areas environmental components ● Highlighting strategic environmental issues, constraints and opportunities ● Clarifying how links should be made between strategic environmental objectives/priorities and achieving sustainable development in line with the Integrated Regional Strategy (the Region's Sustainable Development Framework) ● Identifying areas where further work is required to inform the preparation of the strategy.	Policies should be incorporated which take account of the study.	SA Framework objectives should reflect those within the study.
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file409.pdf				
Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands	Regional Heritage Forum Non-Statutory 2002	The report emphasises the need to recognise the characteristics of the region's historic environment and their inter-relationship with the natural environment. The report recommends that more robust policies should be developed to enhance protection of the historic environment and manage change.	Will need to take this document into consideration in the LDF.	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/viewpointsonthehistoricenvironment.pdf				
Local (County Level)				
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire -	The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group	This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. Objectives: Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming	Need to include policies that	The SA Framework should reflect



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Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)		and climate change. Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population. To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.	minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change.	the aims and objectives within the Strategy.
http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Image72627.PDF				
Bus Strategy 2006 (North Nottinghamshire) (March 2006)	Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC and Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottinghamshire County Council	The Bus Strategy sets out a five-year strategy for investment and action to improve the bus network in North Nottinghamshire. It forms part of the wider LTP for North Nottinghamshire and has a key role to play in achieving its overall objectives, in particular delivering accessibility and tackling congestion. The strategy has six objectives: to maintain and extend the local bus network to maximise accessibility and choice; to improve quality of services; to improve bus infrastructure; to reduce the relative cost of bus travel; to improve information of bus services; and to improve personal security.	The strategy will help inform accessibility policies within the LDF.	The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the Strategy.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/busstrategynorthnottsfinal.pdf				
Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire (Final, Nottinghamshire County Council 2005)	Nottinghamshire County Council	The framework sets out the actions required to minimise the potential threats posed by Climate Change by a reduction in energy use, greater energy efficiency and use of renewable energy which together will achieve: • A low carbon economy by 2050; and, • A carbon neutral economy by 2100. • Aims to adapt to the inevitable changes in the climate to minimise risks. TARGET Carbon dioxide emissions: 20% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2010, 40% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2030, 60% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2050, 80% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2070, 2100 - Carbon neutral.	Need to include policies that promote energy efficiency and a reduction in carbon emissions.	The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the Strategy.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/climate-actionplan.pdf				
A Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire County Council Non-Statutory 2001	The strategy's vision is to establish Nottinghamshire as a place where everyone living, working and visiting the county is encouraged to, and has an equal opportunity to, participate in and enjoy all forms of cultural activity.	Need to include policies that support cultural development	Include local housing target and sustainable communities' criteria in the

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			and maximise the potential of the historical, cultural, environmental and archaeological heritage in order to develop tourism infrastructure.	SA Framework.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/culturestrategy.pdf				
Draft Guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham (Consultation draft, October 2006)	Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council	This guide sets out general principles and provides guidance for local authorities in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham relating to biodiversity to assist in making informed planning decisions. It helps to implement the UK Biodiversity Action Plan at a local level. Objectives: Emphasises the requirement to incorporate biodiversity issues into planning policy. To protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats. Maximise opportunities to incorporate features beneficial to wildlife in new development and the implementation of management plans by the developer that continue for at least 5 years after the development is complete. To ensure that ecological appraisals are carried out before development work commences.	Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/draftbiodiversityguide.pdf				
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe.	Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC	The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area.	Policies within the LDF will need to address the requirements set out in this report.	The SA Framework should reflect the housing needs of all members of the community.



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3871&p=0				
Landscape Guidelines	Nottinghamshire County Council Non-Statutory 1997	Consists of a Landscape Types Plan developed following a Landscape Character Assessment exercise for the whole county of Nottinghamshire. See Countryside Agency, Landscape Character Assessments (above) for further details.	See Countryside Agency, Landscape Character Assessments (above) for further information.	See Countryside Agency, Landscape Character Assessments (above) for further information.
http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk/results/details_new.php?user_id=66				
Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group Non-Statutory 1998	Provides the framework for nature conservation in Nottinghamshire. The objectives of the plan are: - To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats, in particular: - Internationally and nationally important species and habitats. - Species and habitats that are characteristic of Nottinghamshire and its distinctive Regional Character Areas. - Species and habitats that are rare or threatened in the County. - To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. - To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale.	Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.
http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#bap				
North Nottinghamshire Accessibility Strategy 2006/07 - 2010/11	Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC and Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottinghamshire County Council	This strategy sets out how the County Council and its partners will address accessibility challenges in the North Nottinghamshire LTP area over a five year period 2006 - 2011. It contains a range of objectives to promote improved access to key services, such as work, training, healthcare, shops and leisure facilities, along with identified actions to improve access to these services.	Policies in the LDF should reflect the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Framework objectives should reflect those in the strategy.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/ascontents.pdf				

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
North Nottinghamshire Local Travel Plan 2006/07 – 2010/11	Nottinghamshire County Council 2006	The Council's transport vision seeks to establish sustainable communities in the county. The shared priorities of accessibility, congestion, safety and air quality, together with three local priorities of regeneration, quality of life and maintenance, have been identified for the Plan area.	Policies should reflect the aims and objectives of the LTP. Policies should, in particular, seek to assist in maintaining and improving access to facilities through the promotion of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should reflect the importance of facilitating an integrated approach to transport and promoting alternative modes of transport, other than the car.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nlftp2contentsandexecutivesummary.pdf				
Nottinghamshire Cycling Strategy 2006/7 – 2010/11	Nottinghamshire County Council Non-Statutory 2006	This document details Nottinghamshire County Council's vision for cycling within the county and complements the information contained in the Greater Nottingham and North Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plans 2006/07 to 2010/11. The strategy introduces measures that encourage people to cycle and not only promote the right of a cyclist to use their chosen form of transport safely and conveniently but also ensure they behave responsibly and legally in their dealings with all other road users.	The LDF will need to include measure to help encourage people to cycle, and to ensure that cycle routes are safe, well lit etc.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the use of alternative transport modes to the private car.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/cyclingstrategy.pdf				
Nottinghamshire Minerals Revised Local Plan	Nottinghamshire County Council Statutory 2005	Sets out the requirement for a balance between the need for minerals, safeguarding resources and protecting the environment. It also aims to achieve no net loss to the environment by minimising impacts, mitigating those that are unavoidable and compensating for any remaining effects.	Need to include policies related to safeguarding mineral resources and the protection	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the Minerals Local Plan



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
			of the environment.	
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/mineralsandwastepanning/mineralslocalplan/reviseplan.htm				
Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan	Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council Statutory 2002	The plan aims to reduce the current dependence on disposal and encourage more sustainable options for managing waste. These include recycling, incineration and composting. The main objectives to achieve sustainable development are: ● Protecting the environment; ● Using resources efficiently; ● Controlling pollution; and, ● Increasing public awareness and involvement.	Need to include policies that encourage sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/mineralsandwastepanning/wasteplan.htm				
Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review	Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newark DC, Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC	This ELR covers the whole of the Northern Sub-Region including the four Local Authorities in North Nottinghamshire (Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood) as well as three Local Authorities in North Derbyshire (Bolsover, Chesterfield and NE Derbyshire). It reviews the appropriate local planning policy and regeneration strategies, assesses the commercial property market, and analyses employment land demand and supply across the area, in both quantitative and qualitative terms.	Land allocation policies within the LDF will need to be in accordance with this report.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the report and reflect the employment needs of the district.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/landreviewfinalreport.pdf				
Northern Sub-Regional Housing Group Strategic Housing Market Assessment Sub Regional Report - Sept 2007	Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newark DC, Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC	This report covers all of the research undertaken by Fordham including the three Authorities in the Nottingham Outer HMA (Ashfield, Mansfield, and Newark & Sherwood) as well as the four Authorities in the Northern HMA (Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield and NE Derbyshire). The report sets out a framework to allow local authorities to develop good understanding of how Housing Markets operate in the area. It assesses Housing Need and Demand across all tenures including affordable housing.	Land allocation policies within the LDF will need to be in accordance with this report.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the report and reflect the housing needs of the district.
http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/pdf/Housing%20Management%20Assessment%20Northern%20Sub%20Region%20(E.%20Mids)%20.pdf				

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 - 2012 (Draft)	Nottinghamshire County Council Non-Statutory 2007	The Plan sets the context of public rights of way improvement and management in planning and strategic documents, pulls information together on the needs of various users and summarises the current levels of access resource provisions. It then attempts to evaluate how adequate this provision is and draws conclusions on the action needed to address shortcomings. Key Actions identified fall broadly into the following areas: ● Increasing awareness ● Better standards of provision on existing routes ● A more connected network, especially for non pedestrians ● A safer and more accessible environment for users ● More pro-active procedures, in planning and Definitive Map work ● Gathering more data on user distribution and network condition	Ensure that policies take account of the Plan.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the Plan.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/rowiplan-introch1.pdf				
Sherwood Landscape Character Area (49)	Countryside Agency	This report provides information on the key characteristics of the landscape area and explains how the area has changed.	The document provides useful description of the landscape character of the Mansfield area and will be used to inform policy in the LDF.	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://p1.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/east_midlands/sherwood.asp				
Sherwood Study	The Sherwood Study Advisory Group Non-Statutory 2001	The purpose of the document is to set out a vision for Sherwood Forest that is shared by the many public, private and voluntary sector agencies which are working together through the Sherwood Study to secure the future of the uniquely famous area.	Will need to take the strategy into consideration in the LDF	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/sherwoodstudy.pdf				



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 (Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council)	Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council	Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 has been prepared in order to assess the distribution of social need across the geographic county of Nottinghamshire. The Study should be seen as complementary to the Government's Indices of Deprivation, providing a more local perspective.	Will need to take the strategy into consideration in the LDF	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/socialneedstudy2004/lessmaps.pdf				
Strategic Plan for Greenwood	Greenwood Partnership Board Non-Statutory 2000	The Greenwood Strategic Plan sets out a vision to create a multi-purpose community forest by increasing woodland cover, enhancing biodiversity, enabling countryside access and supporting agriculture, economic prosperity and social inclusion.	Will need to take the strategy into consideration in the LDF	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/images/content/pdfs/greenwood_strategic_plan.pdf				
Sub Regional Investment Plan (SRIP) 2007/8 - 2009/10	Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newark and Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC	This plan sets out the Alliance SSP's priorities for economic investment in the Northern Sub-Region over the period 2007 - 2010. Its objectives focus on improving the economic conditions in the area by raising productivity and encouraging structural shift in the economy towards high value added services and manufacturing jobs.	Will need to take the plan into consideration in the LDF	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.alliancesssp.co.uk/docs/alliance_ssp_srip_original.doc				
Sustainable Developers Guide for Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire County Council Non-Statutory 2005	Guide is intended to be a useful resource for those involved in the development process. It mainly focuses on planning and design but also offers advice on construction and maintenance of buildings and how development impacts can be managed.	Will need to refer to sustainable design principles for new residential development.	The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the guide.

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
http://www.sdg-nottinghamshire.org.uk/				
The Social Economy of North Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire - Aug 2007	Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newark and Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC	This Study looks at what is happening to the social economy of North Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire and how it can be improved. It sets out a vision to develop a vibrant, robust and dynamic social economy by developing social enterprises, fostering social entrepreneurship and building social capital.	Will need to take the study into consideration in the LDF	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
http://www.alliancessp.co.uk/docs/Social%20Economy%20-%20ASSP.mtl%20_x007E_%20final-rpt%2016.08.07.pdf				
Local (Plans of Adjoining Authorities)				
Ashfield Local Plan Review	Ashfield District Council Statutory November 2002	The Ashfield Local Plan Review reflects the aims of the Structure Plan Review in setting a framework for development, namely: ● To protect and enhance the environment ● Meet employment needs to 2011 ● Meet overall housing needs to 2011 in appropriate locations ● Balance the need for development with the need to maintain the quality of the environment ● Make optimum use of the scarce resources of land, finance and labour ● Enhance town centres. ● To achieve these aims the Local Plan Review has the following strategic objectives: ● Concentration of development in Main Urban Areas ● Protection of the countryside ● Protection of the built heritage ● Control of pollution ● Consider land use and transport objectives together to minimise the need to travel ● Protect and enhance leisure resources.	Recognise cumulative needs and impacts on businesses and residents in Mansfield and Ashfield.	Need to assess cumulative impacts of future development.
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policies-and-projects/ashfield-local-plan-review/?sessionid=1D22D42A506948E55D8BB24FFB2BA016				
Bassetlaw Local Plan Deposit Draft	Bassetlaw District Council Statutory 2001	The Local Plan has four main functions: ● To develop the policies and general proposals of the Nottinghamshire Structure Plan and to relate them to precise areas of land; ● To provide a detailed basis for development control;	Recognise cumulative needs and impacts on	Need to assess cumulative impacts of



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
		- To provide a framework for co-ordinating and directing the general development of the area; - To bring local planning issues before the public.	businesses and residents in Mansfield and Bassetlaw.	future development.
http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/services/environment_and_planning/planning/policy_and_implementation/planning_documents.aspx				
Bolsover District Council Local Plan	Bolsover District Council Statutory 2000	The main themes of the plan are: - Sustainability - Regeneration - Making the district a better place to live, work and visit - Looking after our heritage. - Main requirements of the plan are land allocations for housing, employment and retail.	Recognise cumulative needs and impacts on businesses and residents in Mansfield and Bolsover.	Need to assess cumulative impacts of future development.
http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/localplan/index.html				
Newark and Sherwood District Council Local Plan	Newark and Sherwood District Council Statutory 1999	The Local Plan strategy endeavours to balance two themes, which are: - The promotion of development which will bring benefits to the area, particularly jobs; and - The protection of the environment in all its aspects. Main requirements of the plan are land allocations for housing, employment and retail.	Recognise cumulative needs and impacts on businesses and residents in Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood.	Need to assess cumulative impacts of future development.
http://www.cartoplus.co.uk/newark%5Fsherwood/				
Local (District Level)				
Mansfield Affordable Housing Interim Planning	Mansfield District Council Non - Statutory 2008	This document sets out the Council's approach for the delivery of affordable housing through the planning system. This IPG aims to strike a balance between maximising the amount of affordable housing provided and ensuring that land is viable for development. The IPG covers both on-site provision and commuted sums.	Include policies which continue to support the Council's	Include relevant criteria in the SA Framework.

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
Guidance (IPG) Note			approach to affordable housing.	
www.mansfield.gov.uk/ipg				
Mansfield Air Quality Improvement Strategy "Air quality: the way forward"	Mansfield District Council Statutory 2002	The aim of this document is to help achieve the best possible air quality in the Mansfield District by minimising air pollution to help achieve sustainable development and to protect the health and well being of the population.	Include policies that ensure alternative modes of transport are considered for any new development likely to impact adversely on air quality and encourage new and existing major employers (over 250) to introduce green commuter plans.	The SA Framework should include objectives and criteria which relate to improving air quality and improving access to public transport.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=201				
Mansfield Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy	Mansfield District Council Statutory 2002	Ensures that all land with the possibility of causing significant harm in Mansfield is identified as 'contaminated land'. Identifies the priority to protect human health, controlled waters, eco-systems and property, to prevent further land contamination and to encourage voluntary remediation and re-use of brownfield land.	Development priority to be given to land with little or no risk of contamination and which will not exacerbate contamination elsewhere.	The SA Framework should include criteria on the reuse of previously developed land, including contaminated land.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=203				



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
Mansfield Crime Reduction Strategy 2008 - 2011 (Draft)	Mansfield District Council Statutory 2008	Key objectives of the strategy are to address offending behaviour to reduce volume and drug related crime (prevent and deter, catch and convict, and rehabilitate and settle). Also to improve service delivery in key areas of activity (tackle drugs and alcohol issues, reduce hate crime, reduce alcohol fuelled violence, tackle domestic violence, prevent crime and support victims and witnesses, and tackle ASB).	Need to incorporate safety issues into the LDF, such as promoting secure by design.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
http://www2.mansfield.gov.uk/aksmansfield/images/att4585.doc				
Mansfield Cultural Strategy (Draft)	Mansfield District Council Non-Statutory 2007	The Strategy seeks to develop a cultural vision which is owned by all agencies, organisations and individuals with an interest in developing and delivering cultural opportunity for the District. The strategy: ● Provides the vision and direction for the development of the Council's cultural provision and, hence, the basis for investment decisions; ● Establishes a series of strategic aims to inform the vision of other current, and potential, providers of cultural opportunity, and of other local stakeholders; ● Demonstrates the importance of developing culture within the district in order to contribute to the delivery of local, regional and national policies and strategies; ● Updates existing policy in light of recent influences and service performance; ● Details the process for reviewing and updating the strategy.	Need to incorporate cultural issues into the LDF.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1892				
Mansfield Cycling Strategy	Mansfield District Council	To promote and achieve sustainable development in the district for the health of all people now and in the future through the encouragement of increased use of cycling and other forms of public transport.	Include policies that ensure development is easily reached by public transport, walking and cycling.	The SA Framework should include objectives and criteria which relate to improving access to developments by alternative transport methods than the private car.

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/cyclingstrategy.pdf				
Mansfield District Corporate Plan 2009 - 2019	Mansfield District Council Non-Statutory 2009	The District Council has the vision of creating a more positive image of Mansfield District to develop people, businesses and investment in the area. Also, to improve confidence, pride and dignity, so that everyone can enjoy a good quality of life in their neighbourhoods. To achieve the vision over the next 10 years it is vital to: ● Reduce crime and disorder; ● Ensure decent homes for all; ● Revitalise our district, town centres and neighbourhoods; ● Develop a high quality, clean, green and pleasant environment; ● Ensure effective leadership and management	The LDF must be in accordance with the Corporate Plan by including policies that reflect the relevant objectives, which are: Reduce crime and disorder; Ensure decent homes for all; Revitalise our district, town centre and neighbourhoods; and, Develop a high quality, clean, green and pleasant environment.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the aims of the corporate plan by including objectives and criteria on reducing crime, providing decent homes, revitalising the district, and developing a high quality environment.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/corporateplan				
Mansfield District Council Green Infrastructure Interim Planning Guidance	Mansfield District Council Non-Statutory 2008	The main purpose of the strategy is to develop a planned approach to the protection and enhancement of the overall nature conservation resource in the district.	Will need to protect and enhance the district's nature conservation resources through policies in the LDF.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives and criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of the district's nature



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
www.mansfield.gov.uk/ipg				
Mansfield Interagency Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013	HILG Review Team Non-Statutory 2008	The homelessness strategy identifies that the number of homeless people in Mansfield has fallen since 2003 and there have been improvements in the statistics in some areas. However, there are still areas of concern. There are very high numbers of young people becoming homeless in the District, the number of rough sleepers has increased over the years and remains high, and more people are becoming homeless because of mortgage arrears or through losing a tenancy in the private rented sector. The strategy aims are that: • Fewer people will become homeless in Mansfield • People who do become homeless will be housed as soon as possible and are less likely to become homeless again		conservation resources.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2542				
Mansfield District Local Plan	Mansfield District Council Statutory 1998	The Local Plan was written to guide development in Mansfield up to the year 2006. However, the plan has been 'saved' in line with the transitional arrangements of the new planning system. The overriding strategic objectives of the Local Plan fall into three categories which are: • Economic Growth and Development – objectives are aimed at accommodating residential, industrial and commercial development and at encouraging enterprise, investment and the creation of jobs. • Quality of Life – objectives are aimed at ensuring provision for retailing, leisure and countryside recreation, to maintain and enhance accessibility, to protect residential amenity and to meet social and community needs. • Conservation of Environmental Resources – objectives are aimed at protecting and enhancing the environment including listed buildings, archaeological sites, ancient monuments, designated sites of nature conservation value, the countryside, best agricultural land, natural habitats, the best features of the built environment.	Policies should recognise the needs and impacts of residents and businesses whilst balancing the need to protect and enhance the environment.	The SA Framework will need to appraise the LDF which will, in due course, replace the Local Plan.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=546				

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
Mansfield Economic Development Strategy 2001-2006	MDC Non-Statutory 2001	The underlying aim of the strategy is to create a prosperous and diversified economy with sustainable job opportunities that meet local needs. The following objectives are set in order to meet this aim: - Develop the physical infrastructure of the District to achieve, maintain and sustain economic growth. - Develop a vital and competitive small and medium enterprise sector in Mansfield through collaboration, innovation and new business formation. - Increase the capacity of the local workforce and local communities to contribute to and benefit from economic growth. - Maintain and develop the district's attractiveness to external investors, developers and visitors. - Develop a training and learning culture in the district, enhancing the pool of talent available locally.	Need to incorporate economic development issues into the LDF.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
Not Available - Work on a combined economic development / regeneration strategy will be commenced in the near future.				
Mansfield Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	Mansfield DC Non-Statutory 2008	Provides an assessment of the flooding risk in Mansfield, and the plans for reduction and management.	Development priority to be given to land with little or no risk of flooding and which will not exacerbate flooding elsewhere.	The SA Framework should include criteria on the reduction and management of flood risk.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2105				
Mansfield Housing Strategy (2004 – 2009)	Mansfield District Council Non-Statutory 2004	Achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing whilst protecting valuable countryside and maintaining sustainability of towns and cities; and, Bring all social housing into decent condition and increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable groups by 2010.	Need to balance housing provision with protection of the countryside and maintenance of the sustainability of towns and centres.	Include local housing target and sustainable communities' criteria in the SA Framework.



Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2356				
Mansfield Open Space Strategy	Not yet available	Not yet available	Strategic aims will need to take account of the findings of this strategy.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
Not Yet Available				
Mansfield Retail Study (available from the Planning Policy Group)	GVA Grimley Non-Statutory 2005	The aims of the study were to: - Establish the extent to which the current retail provision in the District satisfies the level and nature of consumer demand within each catchment; - Estimate the scale and nature of any changes in this position that may occur in relation to: - Potential increases in population; - Forecast changes in retail expenditure; - Changing forms of retail provision; - Possible increases or decreases in the trade draw from competing centres. - Identify the scale and nature of additional retail provision that may be appropriate in the District to the period 2011 and 2016; - Assess the scope for new retail development and the potential to accommodate this within the District.	Need to incorporate retail issues into the LDF.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=685 (Executive Summary)				
Mansfield Town Centre Economic Regeneration Framework	SQW Non-Statutory 2007	This document includes the vision that Mansfield will be 'renewed from its core'. To do this, 10 actions are identified: - Improving place brand; - Improving urban image; - Establishing a business network; - Providing modern business space; - Linking education and enterprise; - Establishing a regeneration hub; - Offering 'smarter' transport choices; - Improving local connections,	Need to take account of this document.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.

Relevant Plan or Programme	Author / Status / Date	Key Objectives or Requirements of Plan	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
		● Creating a multi-functional centre; and, ● Upgrading the Four Seasons Centre.		
http://www.nomadplus.org.uk/secure/Intelligence/Business/Economy/Mansfield%20Town%20Centre%20Economic%20Regeneration%20Framework.pdf				
Mansfield Urban Design Compendium	Baker Associates Not yet available	The Mansfield Town Centre Urban Design Compendium emphasises the high standards that should guide development in and around the town centre, and to ensure that all those involved in the development process are clear about what is considered to be high quality urban design. Future development should live up to the best of previous generations, reflecting the principles of sustainable urban design to provide an environment of the highest quality for the future.	Need to take account of this document.	Include relevant objectives in the SA Framework and appraisals criteria.
http://www.mansfield.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1852				
The Big Picture-Community Strategy for Mansfield (2007-2015)	Mansfield Area Strategic Partnership Non-Statutory	The vision of the Local Strategic Partnership is for a... "District where everyone enjoys a good quality of life, with confidence, pride and dignity, and which attracts people, business, and investment..." There are seven themes based around: ● People in our Community ● Liveability ● Our Economic Prosperity ● Our Town Centre ● Learning ● A Safer Mansfield District ● A Healthier Mansfield District	The LDF will need to consider all the relevant objectives of the Community Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the relevant aims of the community strategy by including objectives and criteria based around the seven themes identified.
http://www.masp.info/mansfield_community_strategy/community_strategy.html				



Baseline Indicators



Securing our district's future...



2 Baseline Indicators

Key

Key to the colour coding used in the tables of baseline data

Commentary on Trend (<i>how Mansfield is performing compared to previous monitoring periods</i>)	Indicator Status and Comments (<i>status of indicators against target or regional/national performance</i>)
No problems - better than previous performance	No problems - better than regional/national performance
Equal to or some way below previous performance	Equal to or some way below regional/national performance
Significantly below previous performance - priority for attention	Significantly below regional/national performance - priority for attention

The term 'data gap' when used in the following tables refers to there being no data available at the time of collection.



SA Objective 1

2.1 SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the district

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Dwellings - flats and maisonettes	3,748 (2007/2008) 3,748 (2006/2007) 3,748 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No change, taken from Census 2001 data	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Dwellings - houses and bungalows	40,081 (2007/2008) 40,081 (2006/2007) 40,081 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No change, taken from Census 2001 data	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Dwellings - temporary (mobile homes and house boats)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No change, taken from Census 2001 data	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Dwellings - total	46,768 (01/04/2008) 46,305 (01/04/2007) 45,830 (01/04/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data shows a rising amount of housing	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) return
Homelessness - total (Shown as rate per 1000 population in order to compare to national rate).	250 (2007/2008) (5.18 per 1000 households) 338 (2006/2007) 367 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	East Midlands 4,780 (2007/2008) 6,020 (2006/2007) 6,890 (2005/2006) England 63,170 (2007/2008) (3 per 1000 households) 73,360 (2006/2007) 93,980 (2005/2006)	Data shows a decreasing amount of homeless households within Mansfield District	Rate of homeless households per 1000 is significantly higher than the national average.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+ / CLG Housing Statistics

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
House Prices - average (£)	117,769 (2008) 124,979 (2007)	Data Gap	East Midlands 166,338 (2008) 172,011 (2007) England 224,064 (2008) 230,070 (2007)	House prices in Mansfield District have recently fallen despite rising in the past.	The fall in house prices in Mansfield is reflected at regional and national level. Despite this, house prices in Mansfield are much lower than regionally/nationally, which suggests the area is a less desirable place to live for many people.	Land Registry
Housing completions - 1 bedroom	3 (2007/2008) 21 (2006/2007) 19 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms	60 (2007/2008) 197 (2006/2007) 98 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period, although 06/07 rate was higher than average.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	45 (2007/2008) 190 (2006/2007) 190 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms	38 (2007/2008) 135 (2006/2007) 134 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - affordable	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - flats	29 (2007/2008) 177 (2006/2007) 75 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - houses	117 (2007/2008) 366 (2006/2007) 341 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Housing completions - total	146 (2007/2008) 543 (2006/2007) 441 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There have been much less completions over the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing tenure - LA	6,835 (2007/2008) 6,890 (2006/2007) 6,994 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	East Midlands 211,000 (2006/2007) 214,000 (2005/2006) England 2,086,000 (2006/2007) 2,166,000 (2005/2006)	Falling LA housing stock. Possibly through right to buy sales, although likely to be the result of regeneration schemes (demolition).	Mansfield's falling housing stock is reflective of the regional and national situation.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing tenure - RSL	1,986 (2007/2008) 2,082 (2006/2007) 2,103 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Consistently decreasing amount of RSL's over a three year period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing tenure - private	37,947 (2007/2008) 37,333 (2006/2007) 36,733 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Consistently increasing level of home ownership over a three year period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Local Authority housing stock that is non-decent - (%)	33 (2007/2008) 37 (2006/2007) 37 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Amount of non-decent LA housing has decreased since the last monitoring period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Vacant dwellings - LA	240 (2007/2008) 255 (2006/2007) 329 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Consistently decreasing level of vacant LA housing over a three year period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Vacant dwellings - RSL	81 (2007/2008) 52 (2006/2007) 51 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Consistently increasing amount of vacant RSL units over a three year period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Vacant dwellings - other	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No change	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Vacant dwellings - private	1,939 (2007/2008) 1,744 (2006/2007) 1,731 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Consistently increasing amount of vacant private units over a three year period.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Vacant dwellings - total	2,051 (2006/2007) 2,111 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	East Midlands 59,600 (2005/2006)	Marginally decreasing amount of vacant dwellings overall.	Not comparable, provides context only	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+



SA Objective 2

2.2 SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Life expectancy at birth - males (years)	75.6 (2005/2007) 75.9 (2004/2006)	Data Gap	East Midlands 77.63 (2005/2007) England 77.6 (2005/2007) 77.3 (2004/2006)	The average life expectancy of males in the district has remained fairly constant.	Despite a rising trend of people living longer the average life expectancy of males remains lower than regional and national averages. This indicator links with issues of social exclusion and quality of life. The ways in which the Plan can affect these issues will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from EMPHO on 16.04.2009 & East Midlands Intelligence on 11.06.09
Life expectancy at birth - females (years)	80.4 (2005/2007) 80.6 (2004/2006)	Data Gap	East Midlands 81.6 (2005/2007) England 81.8 (2005/2007) 81.6 (2004/2006)	The average life expectancy of males in the district has remained fairly constant.	Despite a rising trend of people living longer the average life expectancy of males remains lower than regional and national averages. This indicator links with issues of social exclusion and quality of life. The ways in which the Plan can affect these issues will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from EMPHO on 16.04.2009 & East Midlands Intelligence on 11.06.09
Early deaths of people under 75 caused by circulatory diseases - heart attacks and strokes	86.3 (2007) 88.9 (2006) 91.6 (2005)	68.0 (2007) 72.3 (2006) 78.1 (2005)	East Midlands 73.0 (2007) 79.3 (2006) 84.0 (2005) England 74.4 (2007) 79.0 (2006) 84.0 (2005)	The no. of deaths of people under 75 caused by heart attacks and strokes in the district, regionally and nationally has fallen over the period 2005-2007.	Early deaths caused by heart attacks and strokes is significantly higher in Mansfield than regional and national averages. This indicator links with issues of social exclusion and quality of life. The ways in which the Plan can affect these issues will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from East Midlands Intelligence on 11.06.09

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Early deaths of people under 75 caused by cancer	152.8 (2007) 118.5 (2006) 134.8 (2005)	122.1 (2007) 113.6 (2006) 118.5 (2005)	East Midlands 114.9 (2007) 113.0 (2006) 115.3 (2005) England 114.1 (2007) 115.50 (2006) 116.8 (2005)	The no. of deaths of people under 75 in the district, regionally and nationally has fluctuated up and down over the period 2005-2007.	Early deaths caused by cancer is significantly higher in Mansfield than regionally and national averages. This indicator links with issues of social exclusion and quality of life. The ways in which the Plan can affect these issues will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from East Midlands Intelligence on 11.06.09
Infant deaths (under 1 years) per 1,000 births	5.6 (2004/06)	Data Gap	East Midlands 5.1 England 5.0	No trend available	The rate of infant deaths per 1,000 births is higher than regional and national averages. This indicator links with issues of social exclusion and quality of life. The ways in which the Plan can affect these issues will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from EMPHO on 12.06.2009
Obese adults (%)	28.0 (2003/05) 24.6 (2000/02)	Data Gap	England 23.6 (2003/05) 21.8 (2000/02)	The % of obese adults in the district has increased slightly.	The percentage of obese adults in the district is higher than the national average. This indicator links with issues of social exclusion and quality of life. The ways in which the Plan can affect these issues will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from EMPHO on 12.06.2009



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of people aged 16+ who participate in active sport & recreation at least 3 times a week	18.6 (2007/08) 17.7 (2005/06)	22 (2007/08)	East Midlands N/A (2007/08) 20.8 (2005/06) England N/A (2007/08) 21.0 (2005/06)	The % of people who participate in active sport and recreation at least 3 times a week in the district has increased slightly.	The percentage of people engaged in regular physical activity is lower than regional and national averages. The way in which the Plan can contribute towards enabling people to fulfil healthier lifestyles will need careful consideration.	Downloaded from East Midlands Intelligence on 11.06.09 Links to LAA (NI8 - Adult participation in sport and active recreation)
New health facilities or those enhanced or expanded	1 (2007/08) 1 (2006/07) 0 (2005/06)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend available	New health facilities have been developed to meet the specific needs of communities. The Plan should consider the need for additional health facilities to meet current and future needs as part of the district's social infrastructure.	MDC

SA Objective 3

2.3 SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the district's heritage

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Money received for open space enhancement - (£)	75,300 (2007/2008) 1,148,200 (2006/2007) 30,000 (2005/2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No real trend in this data. Is dependent on the type and scale of planning applications that are submitted in each monitoring period.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority
Museums - total	1 (2009) 1 (2008)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority
Museum - No. of visits	Feb 09= 39421 (target= 37437) Feb 08= 43911	Data Gap	Data Gap	Number of visits to the museum is above the target figure for this quarter, but down on last years figures.	Not comparable, for context only.	LAC4 (MDC)
Theatre - No. of users (ticket sales)	Feb 09= 67663 (target = 70800) Feb 08= 70189	Data Gap	Data Gap	Number of theatre users is below the target figure for this quarter, and down on last years figures.	Not comparable, for context only.	LAC7 (MDC)
New open space in connection with planning approvals - (ha)	0 (2007/2008)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend available	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority
Open space managed to Green Flag standard - (ha)	11.72 (2009)	434.92 (2009)	Data Gap	No trend available	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority



SA Objective 4

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

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
All Crime - Total	12,225 (2008) 13,648 (2007) 10,217 (2006)	116,329 (2008) 128,376 (2007) 103,993 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for all crime within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Burglary Other Than Dwelling - Total	527 (2008) 562 (2007) 364 (2006)	4,761 (2008) 4,832 (2007) 4,253 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for burglary (not from a dwelling) within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Business Crime - Total	4,318 (2008) 4,983 (2007) 3,440 (2006)	38,812 (2008) 44,833 (2007) 36,704 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for business crime within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Criminal Damage - Total	2,481 (2008) 2,845 (2007) 2,305 (2006)	24,860 (2008) 27,717 (2007) 22,894 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for criminal damage within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Drug Offences - Total	321 (2008) 525 (2007) 278 (2006)	3,665 (2008) 4,336 (2007) 2,592 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for drug offences within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Dwelling Burglary - Total	787 (2008) 736 (2007) 595 (2006)	9,373 (2008) 9,733 (2007) 8,151 (2006)	Data Gap	The total figure for dwelling burglary within Mansfield district has increased each year since 2006.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
People killed and seriously injured road traffic accidents - total	43 (2007) 51 (2006)	695 (2007) 725 (2006)	Data Gap	The total figure for people killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents within Mansfield district is decreasing.	This indicator is reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police Links to LAA (NI147 - People killed or seriously

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
						injured in road traffic accidents (% reduction))
Robbery - Total	82 (2008) 89 (2007) 55 (2006)	2,168 (2008) 2,174 (2007) 1,811 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for robbery within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall slightly.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Theft From Motor Vehicle - Total	1,371 (2008) 1,664 (2007) 1,051 (2006)	12,019 (2008) 14,607 (2007) 12,019 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for theft from motor vehicles within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Theft of Motor Vehicle - Total	364 (2008) 449 (2007) 399 (2006)	3,642 (2008) 4,432 (2007) 3,429 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for theft of motor vehicles within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police
Violence Against a Person - Total	2,454 (2008) 2,542 (2007) 2,113 (2006)	20,165 (2008) 21,270 (2007) 17,925 (2006)	Data Gap	Despite a sharp rise in 2007, the total figure for violence against a person within Mansfield district is now beginning to fall.	Mansfield's crime figures are reflected at the County level.	Nottinghamshire Police



SA Objective 5

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

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Community centres - total	56 (2009) 60 (2008)	Data Gap	Data Gap	The number of community centres within Mansfield district has reduced in the last year.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority
Leisure Centres - total	5 (2009) 5 (2008)	43 (2009) 47 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	A small number of leisure centres have been lost across the county.	Local Planning Authority
Libraries - total	5 (2009) 5 (2008)	81 (2009) 81 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Mansfield's data is reflected at the County level.	Nottingham City Council

SA Objective 6

2.6 SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels across the district

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Biological SINC's - area covered (ha)	714.46 (2009) 714.46 (2008) 9.2% of the District	16971.32 (2009) 16855.56 (2008) 7.85% of the County	Data Gap	No change.	There is a higher percentage of land in Mansfield which is designated as SINC when compared to the county data.	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre
Local Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	74.05 (2009) 74.05 (2008) 0.9% of the District	808.25 (2009) 808.25 (2008) 0.4% of the County	Data Gap	No change.	There is a slightly higher percentage of land in Mansfield which is designated as LNR when compared to the county data.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Local Nature Reserves - total	9 (2009) 9 (2008)	50 (2009) 50 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
National Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	423.88 (2009) 423.88 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	There is more land designated as NNR at County level than within Mansfield District.	Natural England
National Nature Reserves - total	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	1 (2009) 1 (2008)	East Midlands 15 (2009) 14 (2008) England 226 (2009)	No change.	There is more land designated as NNR at County level than within Mansfield District.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha)	43.58 (2009) 43.58 (2006) 27.8% of all SSSI's within the District	468.24 (2009) 388.73 (2006) 14.1% of all SSSI's in the County	Data Gap	No change.	Mansfield has a higher percentage of SSSI land which has been assessed by Natural England as being of 'favourable' condition, than the countywide average.	Natural England



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha)	0 (2009) 2.59 (2006) 0% of all SSSI's in the District	106.25 (2009) 115.53 (2006) 3.2% of all SSSI's in the County	Data Gap	The quality of SSSI's in Mansfield is improving.	Mansfield has a lower percentage of SSSI land which has been assessed by Natural England as being of 'unfavourable and declining' condition, than the countywide average.	Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha)	8.49 (2009) 8.49 (2006) 5.4% of all SSSI's in the District	369.27 (2009) 765.99 (2006) 11.1% of all SSSI's in the County	Data Gap	No change.	Mansfield has a lower percentage of SSSI land which has been assessed by Natural England as being of 'unfavourable with no change' condition, than the countywide average.	Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha)	104.41 (2009) 101.82 (2006) 66.7% of all SSSI's in the District	2372.77 (2009) 2046.02 (2006) 71.6% of all SSSI's in the County	Data Gap	The amount of SSSI land that is in unfavourable but recovering condition has increased. However this is positive because this land was previously classified as being in unfavourable and declining condition, so has therefore improved.	Mansfield has a lower percentage of SSSI land which has been assessed by Natural England as being of 'unfavourable but recovering' condition, than the countywide average.	Natural England

SA Objective 7

2.7 SA7 - To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural, built environmental and archaeological assets of the district

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Battlefields - total	0 (2007)	1 (2007)	Data Gap	No trend available.	Not comparable, for context only.	English Heritage
Conservation Areas - (ha)	153.48 (2009) 152.22 (2008)	4559.29 (2009) 4558.04 (2008)	Data Gap	The amount of land designated within Conservation Areas has increased.	The increase in Mansfield's amount of land within a Conservation Area is reflected in the County figures.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Conservation Areas - total	10 (2009) 10 (2008)	162 (2009) 162 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Conservation Areas - with management plans	6 (2009) 4 (2008) 60% of all Conservation Areas within the District	22 (2009) 20 (2008) 13.6% of all Conservation Areas within the County	Data Gap	Two management plans have been written and adopted since 2008. A further management plan is due to be adopted in the near future.	Mansfield has a significantly higher percentage of conservation areas with management plans in place. This helps to ensure that any development undertaken in these areas is appropriate, and helps to protect and enhance these areas.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Listed Buildings - (Grade I)	3 (2009) 3 (2008)	146 (2009) 146 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade II)	230 (2009) 230 (2008)	4,209 (2009) 4,200 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade II*)	10 (2009) 10 (2008)	198 (2009) 194 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	English Heritage
Registered Parks and Gardens - area covered (ha)	7.58 (2009) 7.58 (2008)	5662.33 (2009) 5662.33 (2008)	East Midlands 21624.07 (2009) 21624.07 (2008) England 171300.98 (2009) 171300.98 (2008)	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	English Heritage



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Registered Parks and Gardens - total	1 (2009) 1 (2008)	27 (2009) 27 (2008)	East Midlands 136 (2009) 136 (2008) England 1,595 (2009) 1,595 (2008)	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	Nottinghamshire County Council
Scheduled Ancient Monuments - total	4 (2009) 4 (2008)	183 (2009) 183 (2008)	Data Gap	No change.	Not comparable, for context only.	English Heritage
Woodland (Ancient) - (ha)	63.14 (2009)	2696.85 (2009)	East Midlands 24,261 (2009) England 353,385 (2009)	No trend available.	Not comparable, for context only.	Natural England
Woodland - (ha)	0.58 (2002)	11.02 (2002)	East Midlands 79,871 (2002)	No trend available.	Not comparable, for context only.	Forestry Commission

SA Objective 8

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

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 - total	0 (2008) 0 (2007)	2 (2008) 2 (2007)	East Midlands 32 (2008) 34 (2007) England 767 (2008) 703 (2007)	No change. This is good as the standards have not been exceeded.	Mansfield District is performing well on this indicator.	Air Quality Archives
Area covered by Air Quality Management Area(s) - (ha)	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	433.39 (2009) 433.39 (2008)	Data Gap.	No change. This is good as the air quality in Mansfield District is good enough to not require any AQMA's to be designated.	Mansfield District is performing well on this indicator.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3 - (ha)	254.78 (2009) 230.14 (2008) 3.3% of the District	42576.70 (2009) 41982.73 (2008) 19.7% of the County	Data Gap.	The amount of land within Flood Zone 2 or 3 has increased since 2008.	The River Trent does not flow through Mansfield, therefore the district does not have as much land in flood zones 2 or 3 as other areas of the county.	Environment Agency
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita - (tonnes per annum)	5.76 (2006) 5.85 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 9.35 (2006) 9.38 (2005)	The emission rate for Mansfield District reduced between 2005 and 2006.	Mansfield has lower emission levels than the regional average.	DEFRA (Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas) downloaded 20.02.2009 Link to LAA (NI186 - % per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions)



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Contaminated land - (ha)	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	Data shows that there is no land which meets the definition of contaminated land in Mansfield District.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Developments incorporating SUDS - total	Not available (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	Not available.	Not available.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Dwellings in Air Quality Management Area(s) - total	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	1,556 (2009) 1,526 (2008)	Data Gap.	No change. This is good as the air quality in Mansfield District is good enough to not require any AQMA's to be designated.	Mansfield District is performing well on this indicator.	Dwellings derived from OS Addresspoint AQMA's from Nottinghamshire LPAs.
Greenfield land lost to housing and other uses - (ha)	1.92 (2007/2008) 7.88 (2006/2007) 3.32 (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	Less greenfield land was lost in 2007/08 than the previous two years.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 - total	246 (2009) 208 (2008)	43,222 (2009) 41,682 (2008)	Data Gap.	The amount of households located within Flood Zone 2 or 3 has increased.	Mansfield's figures are reflected at County level.	Dwellings derived from OS Addresspoint Flood zones from Environment Agency.
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	90 (2007/2008) 134 (2006/2007) 180 (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	The amount of housing completions within the target density set in PPS3 has continually fallen over the last three monitoring years.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	109 (2007/2008) 126 (2006/2007) 141 (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	The amount of dwellings completed which are under the lower threshold of the government's density requirements (between 30 and 50 per ha) has reduced each year.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	80 (2007/2008) 276 (2006/2007) 120 (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	During the last monitoring period, less dwellings which were over the higher threshold of the government's density requirements (between 30 and 50 per ha) were completed than in 2006/07, meaning that there was less over-development of sites.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Housing completions - on PDL	274 (2007/2008) 509 (2006/2007) 376 (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	98.2% of all completions were on pdl sites, far exceeding the government's target of 60%.	Not comparable, for context only.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Land developed for employment on PDL - (ha)	5.58 (2007/2008) 7.99 (2006/2007) 1.03 (2005/2006) Equivalent of 0.07% of the District	22.41 (2007/2008) 18.82 (2006/2007) 60.56 (2005/2006) Equivalent of 0.01% of the County	Data Gap.	The amount of land developed for employment purposes has fallen in the last monitoring period, although is still much higher than 2005/2006.	Comparatively, a higher percentage of land has been developed for employment purposes in Mansfield.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
New properties built incorporating water efficiency measures - total	Not available (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	Data Gap.	Not available.	Not available.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - flood defence	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 1 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	England 16 (2007/2008) 13 (2006/2007)	No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the EA	Mansfield's figures are reflected at County level.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - water quality	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	Data Gap.	No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the EA	Mansfield's figures are reflected at County level.	Local Planning Authority / Nomad+
River water quality - biological - 1: good (%)	58.20 (2006) 54.80 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 59 (2006) 57.30 (2005) England 72.30 (2006) 72.10 (2005)	The biological quality of river water has improved slightly between 2005 and 2006.	Although Mansfield's water quality has improved, there is still considerably less assessed as 'good' than at the national level.	DEFRA
River water quality - biological - 2: fair (%)	25.40 (2006) 28.80 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 33.70 (2006) 35 (2005) England 23.20 (2006) 23.40 (2005)	The amount of river water which is of 'fair' biological quality has decreased between 2005 and 2006. This is positive as it has improved enough to be classified as 'good'.	Mansfield's percentage of 'fair' water is between the regional and national averages.	DEFRA
River water quality - biological - 3: poor (%)	16.40 (2006) 16.40 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 5.40 (2006) 6 (2005) England 3.70 (2006) 3.80 (2005)	The amount of river water in Mansfield which is of 'poor' biological quality has remained the same between 2005 and 2006.	There is considerably more water assessed as 'poor' in Mansfield than at the regional and national levels.	DEFRA

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
River water quality - biological - 4: bad (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 1.90 (2006) 1.80 (2005) England 0.80 (2006) 0.80 (2005)	The amount of river water in Mansfield which is of 'bad' biological quality has remained the same (zero) between 2005 and 2006.	The amount of river water in Mansfield which has been assessed as being of 'bad' biological quality is less than the regional and national averages.	DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 1: good (%)	59.50 (2006) 59.50 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 64 (2006) 59.20 (2005) England 69.50 (2006) 67.70 (2005)	The amount of river water in Mansfield which is of 'good' chemical quality has remained the same between 2005 and 2006.	The amount of river water assessed as being of 'good' chemical quality has increased at both the regional and national levels. There is also a higher percentage of 'good' water compared to Mansfield.	DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 2: fair (%)	40.50 (2006) 24.10 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 28.90 (2006) 32.40 (2005) England 24.40 (2006) 25.80 (2005)	The amount of river water in Mansfield which is of 'fair' chemical quality has increased significantly between 2005 and 2006.	There is a much higher percentage of river water assessed as 'fair' in Mansfield, in comparison to the regional and national figures, however there is more 'good' quality water at these levels.	DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 3: poor (%)	0 (2006) 16.40 (2005) 100% decrease	Data Gap.	East Midlands 6.70 (2006) 7.80 (2005) 14.1% decrease England 5.80 (2006) 5.90 (2005) 1.7% decrease	The quality of water in Mansfield District has improved.	The amount of river water in Mansfield which has been assessed as being of 'poor' chemical quality has fallen at a greater rate than both the regional and national figures.	DEFRA



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
River water quality - chemical - 4: bad (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)	Data Gap.	East Midlands 0.40 (2006) 0.60 (2005) England 0.40 (2006) 0.50 (2005)	The amount of river water in Mansfield which has been assessed as being of 'bad' chemical quality has remained the same (zero) between both monitoring periods.	This is considered to be positive in comparison to the regional and national averages which, although have improved, still show an amount of water which is considered to be of 'bad' quality.	DEFRA

SA Objective 9

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

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of all household waste recycled	32.61(2007/2008) 26.82 (2006/2007)	39.27 (2007/2008) 37.83 (2006/2007)	England 34.54 (2007/2008) 34.54 (2006/2007)	The % of all household waste recycled in the district has increased.	The increases in the % of all household waste recycled in the district has served to narrow the gap between the district and the County and English average. This indicator links with the issues of reducing consumer waste. The ways in which the policies can plan to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will require careful consideration.	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
% of dry household waste recycled	21.32 (2007/2008) 21.34 (2006/2007)	26.11 (2007/2008) 25.29 (2006/2007)	Data Gap	The % of dry waste recycled by households in the district has remained constant.	The % of green waste recycled by households in the district remains below the County average. This indicator links with the issues of reducing consumer waste. The ways in which the policies can plan to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will require careful consideration.	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
% of green household waste recycled	11.29 (2007/2008) 5.48 (2006/2007)	13.16 (2007/2008) 12.54 (2006/2007)	Data Gap	The % of green waste recycled by households in the district has risen significantly.	The increases in the green recycling rate in the district has served to narrow the gap between the district and the County average. This indicator links with the issues of reducing consumer waste. The ways in which the	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
					policies can plan to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will require careful consideration.	
Residual household waste per household (kg)	632 (2007/2008)	724 (2007/2008)	Data Gap	No trend available	The amount of waste produced by each household in the district after re-use, recycling and composting is lower than the County average. This indicator links with the issues of reducing consumer waste. The ways in which the policies can plan to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will require careful consideration.	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009

SA Objective 10

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

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Total domestic gas consumption per consumer (kwh)	20,380 (2004)	Data Gap	East Midlands 19,240 (2004)	No trend available	The average domestic user in the district consumed slightly more gas than their counterpart across the region. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 through the use of decentralised and renewable energy will require careful consideration.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
Total industrial and commercial gas consumption per consumer (kwh)	361,100 (2004)	Data Gap	East Midlands 664,400 (2004)	No trend available	The average commercial user in the district consumed less gas than their counterpart across the region. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 through the use of decentralised and renewable energy will require careful consideration.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Total domestic electricity consumption per meter (kwh)	3,860 (2004)	Data Gap	East Midlands 4,520 (2004)	No trend available	The average domestic user in the district consumed slightly less electricity than their counterpart across the region. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 through the use of decentralised and renewable energy will require careful consideration.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
Total industrial and consumer electricity consumption per meter (kwh)	91,500 (2004)	Data Gap	East Midlands 94,800 (2004)	No trend available	The average commercial user in the district consumed slightly less electricity than their counterpart across the region. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 through the use of decentralised and renewable energy will require careful consideration.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
Amount of energy used by domestic users from petroleum products (GWh)	12.87 (2006) 12.31 (2005)	232.6 (2006) 221.97 (2005)	East Midlands 1,330.56 (2006) 1,268.24 (2005) England 39,481.35 (2006) 37,615.37 (2005)	The amount of energy used by domestic users of petroleum products in the district has remained fairly constant.	The proportion of energy used by domestic users from petroleum products in relation to regional and national figures has remained constant. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 emissions through	BERR (Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
					the promotion of more sustainable transport modes will require careful consideration.	
Amount of energy used by industrial and commercial users from petroleum products (GWh)	99.60 (2006) 93.40 (2005)	1,362.64 (2006) 1,314.35 (2005)	East Midlands 10,642.09 (2006) 10,422.30 (2005) England 189,175.61 (2006) 177,901.87 (2005)	The amount of energy used by industrial users from petroleum products in the district has increased slightly.	Despite increases in the amount of energy used by industrial users from petroleum products in the district the proportion in relation to regional and national figures has remained constant. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 emissions through the promotion of more sustainable transport modes will require careful consideration.	BERR (Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
Amount of energy used by rail users from petroleum products (GWh)	7.52 (2006) 7.41 (2005)	172.19 (2006) 168.95 (2005)	East Midlands 857.76 (2006) 840.10 (2005) England 8,627.89 (2006) 8,466.59 (2005)	The amount of energy used by rail users from petroleum products has increased slightly.	The proportion of energy used by domestic users from petroleum products in relation to regional and national figures has remained constant. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 emissions through the promotion of more sustainable transport modes will require careful consideration.	BERR (Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Amount of energy used by road users from petroleum products (GWh)	404.13 (2006) 406.38 (2005)	7,716.63 (2006) 7,626.95 (2005)	East Midlands 40,534.52 (2006) 40,191.34 (2005) England 485,945.58 (2006) 483,764.47 (2005)	The amount of energy used by road users from petroleum products in the district has decreased slightly.	The gap between the proportions of energy used by road users from petroleum products in the district and regional and national figures has widened. Reducing the amount of energy consumed has positive implications for CO2 emissions and climate change. The way in which the Plan can reduce CO2 emissions through the promotion of more sustainable transport modes will require careful consideration.	BERR (Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
Amount of energy used from renewables (GWh)	3.26 (2006) 3.27 (2005)	70.18 (2006) 78.42 (2005)	East Midlands 960.50 (2006) 933.53 (2005) England 6,939.47 (2006) 7,492.53 (2005)	The amount of energy used from renewable sources in the district has remained constant.	The amount of energy used from renewable sources in the district has remained the same whilst regionally and nationally it has risen and fallen respectively.	BERR (Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
Amount of installed renewable energy capacity installed	0 (2007/08) 0 (2006/07) 0 (2005/06)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend available	No trend available	Nottinghamshire LPA's

SA Objective 11

SA11 - To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of households within 15 min. public transport time of a Council run leisure centre	55.63 (2009) 57.01 (2008)	62.91 (2009) 61.43 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a Council run leisure centre and the average across the County has widened slightly over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a Council run leisure centre is lower than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 30 min. public transport time of a Council run leisure centre	99.73 (2009) 98.90 (2008)	95.51 (2009) 93.10 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a Council run leisure centre and the average across the County has closed slightly over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a Council run leisure centre is higher than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 15 min. public transport time of a GP surgery	86.74 (2009) 79.04 (2008)	89.41 (2009) 85.45 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a GP surgery and the average across the County has	The % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a GP surgery is slightly lower than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
transport time of a GP surgery				closed over the period 2008-2009.		
% of households within 30 min. public transport time of a GP surgery	99.96 (2009) 99.09 (2008)	98.98 (2009) 97.14 (2008)	Data Gap	The % of households in the district and across the County within 30 min. public transport time of a GP surgery has remained fairly constant over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a GP surgery is similar to the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 15 min. public transport time of a hospital	23.70 (2009) 24.41 (2008)	20.47 (2009) 21.12 (2008)	Data Gap	The % of households in the district and across the County within 15 min. public transport time of a hospital has remained fairly constant over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a hospital is slightly higher than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 30 min. public transport time of a hospital	83.29 (2009) 85.96 (2008)	70.46 (2009) 72.09 (2008)	Data Gap	The % of households in the district and across the County within 30 min. public transport time of a hospital has fallen slightly over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households within the district within 30 min. public transport time of a hospital is higher than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 15 min. public transport time of a hospital	99.44 (2009) 97.18 (2008)	97.04 (2009) 93.90 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the	The % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a primary school is higher than the average figure across the County.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
min. public transport time of a primary school				district within 15 min. public transport time of a primary school and the average across the County has closed over the period 2008-2009.	The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	
% of households within 30 min. public transport time of a primary school	99.99 (2009) 99.22 (2008)	99.51 (2009) 98.34 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a primary school and the average across the County has closed over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a primary school is similar to the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	
% of households within 15 min. public transport time of a secondary school	60.64 (2009) 55.06 (2008)	66.48 (2009) 64.21 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a secondary school and the average across the County has closed over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a secondary school is lower than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 30 min. public transport time of a secondary school	99.75 (2009) 98.84 (2008)	96.86 (2009) 94.14 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a secondary school and the average across the County has closed over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a secondary school is higher than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
min. public transport time of a secondary school				has closed over the period 2008-2009.		
% of households within 15 min. public transport time of a further education establishment	52.54 (2009) 50.59 (2008)	42.96 (2009) 41.80 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a further education establishment and the average across the County has widened over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 15 min. public transport time of a further education establishment is higher than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
% of households within 30 min. public transport time of a further education establishment	96.83 (2009) 97.79 (2008)	87.86 (2009) 84.39 (2008)	Data Gap	The gap between the % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a further education establishment and the average across the County has widened over the period 2008-2009.	The % of households in the district within 30 min. public transport time of a further education establishment is higher than the average figure across the County. The way in which the Plan can foster the use of public transport will require careful consideration.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits	781,545 (2006/2007) 202,708 (2005/2006)	14,081,572 (2006/2007) 12,598,737 (2005/2006)	East Midlands 32,689,023 (2006/2007) 30,441,608 (2005/2006) England 1,746,584,225 (2006/2007) 1,439,286,309 (2005/2006)	The patronage through Mansfield railway station has increased significantly over the period 2008-2009.	The patronage through Mansfield railway station has significantly outperformed increases county-wide, regionally and nationally.	Office of Rail Regulation, Station usage tables

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by car or van	61.6 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 60.4 (2001) England 54.9 (2001)	No trend available	The % of people driving a car to work is marginally higher than regional and national averages. The way in which the Plan can seek to reduce the need to travel especially by the private car will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link
% of people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by train	1.0 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 1.0 (2001) England 4.2 (2001)	No trend available	The % of people travelling to work by train is the same as regional figures but below England's average. The way in which the Plan can foster more sustainable transport choices will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link Link to LAA (NI176 - Working age people with access to employment by public transport and other specified modes)
% of people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by bus, mini bus or coach	7.0 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 7.0 (2001) England 7.5 (2001)	No trend available	The % of people travelling to work by bus is similar to regional and national averages. The way in which the Plan can foster more sustainable transport choices will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link Link to LAA (NI176 - Working age people with access to employment by public transport and other specified modes)



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by bicycle	1.7 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 3.3 (2001) England 2.8 (2001)	No trend available	The % of people travelling to work by bicycle is below regional and national averages. The way in which the Plan can foster more sustainable transport choices will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link Link to LAA (NI176 - Working age people with access to employment by public transport and other specified modes)
% of people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work on foot	10.4 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 10.5 (2001) England 10.0 (2001)	No trend available	The % of people travelling to work on foot is similar to the regional average and above England's average. The way in which the Plan can foster more sustainable transport choices will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link Link to LAA (NI176 - Working age people with access to employment by public transport and other specified modes)
% of public transport users in households with a car or van	68.3 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 70.6 (2001) England 69.0 (2001)	No trend available	The % of public transport users in households with a car is lower than the regional and national average. The way in which the Plan can foster more sustainable transport choices will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link
% of public transport users in	31.7 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 28.7 (2001) England 30.5 (2001)	No trend available	The % of public transport users in households without a car is higher	ONS, Census 2001

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
households without a car or van					than regional and national averages. The way in which the Plan can foster more sustainable transport choices will need careful consideration.	Link
Average distance (km) travelled to fixed place of work	11.9 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 28.7 (2001) England 30.5 (2001)	No trend available	The average distance people travel to work is lower than regional and national averages. The way in which the Plan affects the relationship between the location of new homes and workplaces will need careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link
% of all households with no car	29.3 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 28.7 (2001) England 30.5 (2001)	No trend available	The % of households without access to a car is higher than regional and national figures. The way in which the Plan provides accessibility for those without a car will require careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link
% of all households with one or more cars	70.7 (2001)	Data Gap	East Midlands 75.7 (2001) England 73.2 (2001)	No trend available	The % of people with access to one or more cars is lower than regional and national figures. The way in which the Plan provides accessibility for those without a car will require careful consideration.	ONS, Census 2001 Link



SA Objective 12

2.11 SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Average weekly earnings (residents)	£412.70 (2007) £400.20 (2006) £367.50 (2005)	£460.70 (2007) £436.20 (2006) £425.25 (2005)	East Midlands £449.60 (2007) £430.00 (2006) £423.10 (2005) England £484.00 (2007) £464.00 (2006) £450.40 (2005)	The average weekly earnings of resident workers in the district has risen alongside increases regionally and nationally, but at a much faster rate.	Despite wages rising at twice the national and regional average, the average weekly earnings of resident workers in the district remains below the regional and national average. This indicator links with issues of the types of jobs in the district and the skills of the local labour force. The way in which the plan can promote more prosperous communities will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
Average weekly earnings (workplace)	£382.80 (2007) £398.70 (2006) £369.00 (2005)	£429.90 (2007) £420.00 (2006) £402.50 (2005)	East Midlands £442.80 (2007) £421.60 (2006) £419.10 (2005) England £483.10 (2007) £463.60 (2006) £449.80 (2005)	The average weekly earnings of workers in the district has fluctuated up and down, whilst regionally and nationally figures have increased.	The average weekly earnings of workers in the district is below regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of the types of jobs in the district and the skills of the local labour force. The way in which the plan can promote more prosperous communities will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
Economically active - working age people %	82.44 (2007/2008) 74.55 (2006/2007) 75.12 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 80.34 (2007/2008) 80.21 (2006/2007) 80.31 (2005/2006) England 78.79 (2007/2008) 78.67 (2006/2007) 78.51 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people in the district who are economically active has increased.	The economic activity rate in the district has increased whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
					local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	
Economically inactive - working age people %	17.40 (2007/2008) 25.45 (2006/2007) 24.88 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 19.66 (2007/2008) 19.79 (2006/2007) 19.69 (2005/2006) England 21.21 (2007/2008) 21.33 (2006/2007) 21.49 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people in the district who are economically inactive has decreased.	The economic inactivity rate in the district has decreased whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
% of working age people in employment	76.42 (2007/2008) 71.13 (2006/2007) 66.28 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 75.89 (2007/2008) 76.17 (2006/2007) 76.22 (2005/2006) England 74.53 (2007/2008) 74.38 (2006/2007) 74.28 (2005/2006)	The employment rate in the district has increased.	The employment rate in the district has increased whilst regionally it has fallen and nationally it has remained fairly constant. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009 Link to LAA (N1151 - Overall employment rate (working age))



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of working age people not in employment	7.50 (2007/2008) 4.38 (2006/2007) 11.76 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 5.54 (2007/2008) 5.04 (2006/2007) 5.10 (2005/2006) England 5.41 (2007/2008) 5.45 (2006/2007) 5.39 (2005/2006)	The unemployment rate in the district has fluctuated up and down.	Despite rises and falls the % of working age people not in employment is higher than unemployment rates both regionally and nationally. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Jobs density -ratio of total jobs to working age population (1.0 = 1 job for each working age resident)	0.73 (2006) 0.75 (2005) 0.72 (2004)	Data gap	East Midlands 0.81 (2006) 0.80 (2005) 0.78 (2004) England 0.88 (2006) 0.84 (2005) 0.84 (2004)	The ratio of jobs to working age population in the district has fluctuated up and down.	The ratio of jobs to working age population in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS Jobs density, downloaded 13.02.2009
% of jobs in construction	9.10 (2007) 7.90 (2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 5.30 (2007) 5.30 (2006) England 4.60 (2007) 4.60 (2006)	The % of jobs in construction sectors has increased during 2006/07.	The % of jobs in construction sectors in the district is higher than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the types of jobs in the district and the skills of the local labour force. The ways in which the plan can promote jobs in key growth sectors will require careful consideration.	NOMIS (ABI) employee analysis downloaded 18.02.2009

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of jobs in manufacturing	11.30 (2007) 11.40 (2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 15.70 (2007) 15.70 (2006) England 10.90 (2007) 10.90 (2006)	The % of jobs in manufacturing sectors has remained fairly constant during 2006/07.	The % of jobs in manufacturing sectors in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the types of jobs in the district and the skills of the local labour force. The ways in which the plan can promote jobs in key growth sectors will require careful consideration.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
% of jobs in services	78.90 (2007) 79.90 (2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 77.10 (2007) 76.80 (2006) England 83.30 (2007) 83.10 (2006)	The % of jobs in services has fallen slightly during 2006/2007.	The % of jobs in service sectors in the district is higher than regional figures but lower than the national figure. This indicator links with the types of jobs in the district and the skills of the local labour force. The ways in which the plan can promote jobs in key growth sectors will require careful consideration.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
VAT registered businesses - de-registrations	140 (2007) 150 (2006) 160 (2005)	2,010 (2007) 1,920 (2006) 2,000 (2005)	East Midlands 9,535 (2007) 9,175 (2006) 9,450 (2005) England 128,800 (2007) 124,665 (2006) 125,380 (2005)	The number of VAT registered businesses in the district de-registering has fallen over the period 2005-2007.	The number of VAT registered businesses de-registering in the district has fallen whilst increases have been experienced both regionally and nationally. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
VAT registered businesses registrations	205 (2007) 215 (2006) 235 (2005)	2,675 (2007) 2,585 (2006) 2,570 (2005)	East Midlands 13,260 (2007) 12,325 (2006) 12,240 (2005) England 179,905 (2007) 159,320 (2006) 159,000 (2005)	The number of new VAT registered businesses in the district has fallen over the period 2005-2007.	The number of VAT registered businesses registering in the district has fallen whilst increases have been experienced both regionally and nationally. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS Link to LAA (N1171 - New business registration rate (per 100,000 people aged 16+))
VAT registered businesses - total	2,180 (2007) 2,150 (2006) 2,095 (2005)	27,700 (2007) 27,085 (2006) 26,425 (2005)	East Midlands 139,145 (2007) 134,175 (2006) 131,030 (2005) England 1,735,690 (2007) 1,670,350 (2006) 1,635,700 (2005)	The number of new VAT registered businesses in the district has outperformed de-registrations such that there has been a net increase in the total number of VAT registered businesses.	Despite increases in the stock of VAT registered businesses in the district the rate of growth is below both regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of business growth and job creation. The ways in which the plan can facilitate growth in the local economy and jobs in the district will need careful consideration.	NOMIS

SA Objective 13

2.12 SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Employment by occupation: managers and senior officials	8.74 (2007/2008) 14.99 (2006/2007) 12.05 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 15.43 (2007/2008) 15.53 (2006/2007) 15.05 (2005/2006) England 15.79 (2007/2008) 15.56 (2006/2007) 15.33 (2005/2006)	The % of people in the district employed in managerial and senior positions has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in managerial and senior positions is lower in the district compared with national and regional averages. This indicator links with issues relating to the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
Employment by occupation: professional occupations	8.33 (2007/2008) 8.05 (2006/2007) 10.84 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 11.29 (2007/2008) 11.20 (2006/2007) 11.71 (2005/2006) England 13 (2007/2008) 13.11 (2006/2007) 12.87 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in professional occupations has fallen whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in professional occupations in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with issues of the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
Employment by occupation: associate professional & technical occupations	13.01 (2007/2008) 14.32 (2006/2007) 12.29 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 12.06 (2007/2008) 12.38 (2006/2007) 12.51 (2005/2006) England 14.61 (2008/2007) 14.37 (2006/2007) 14.43 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in technical occupations in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in technical occupations in the district is higher than regional and national figures. This indicator links with issues of the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Employment by occupation: administrative & secretarial occupations	10.98 (2007/2008) 14.99 (2006/2007) 8.67 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 10.8 (2007/2008) 11.06 (2006/2007) 10.65 (2005/2006) England 11.60 (2007/2008) 11.96 (2006/2007) 12.28 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in administrative & secretarial occupations in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst nationally and regionally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in administrative & secretarial occupations in the district is similar to the regional average but lower than the national average. This indicator links with issues of the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
Employment by occupation: skilled trade occupations	14.02 (2007/2008) 10.07 (2006/2007) 15.42 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 11.95 (2007/2008) 11.96 (2006/2007) 11.92 (2005/2006) England 10.67 (2007/2008) 10.85 (2006/2007) 10.95 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in skilled trades in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in skilled trades in the district is higher than regional and national averages. This indicator links with issues of the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
Employment by occupation: sales and customer services	8.13 (2007/2008) 4.03 (2006/2007) 7.71 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 7.53 (2007/2008) 7.52 (2006/2007) 7.36 (2005/2006) England 7.51 (2007/2008) 7.60 (2006/2007) 7.54 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in sales and customer service jobs the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in customer service and sales jobs in the district is higher than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Employment by occupation: process plant and machine operatives	10.98 (2007/2008) 8.50 (2006/2007) 11.33 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 9.19 (2007/2008) 8.86 (2006/2007) 9.39 (2005/2006) England 7.05 (2007/2008) 7.08 (2006/2007) 7.33 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in process plant and machine operative jobs in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in process plant and machine operative jobs in the district is higher than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
Employment by occupation: elementary occupations	19.72 (2007/2008) 14.77 (2006/2007) 13.73 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 13.39 (2007/2008) 13.42 (2006/2007) 13.53 (2005/2006) England 11.46 (2007/2008) 11.33 (2006/2007) 11.21 (2005/2006)	The % of people employed in elementary jobs in the district has risen whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of people employed in elementary jobs in the district is higher than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues with the types and quality of jobs in the local economy. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
% of working age people with NVQ level 1 and above equivalent	71.66 (2007/2008) 78.76 (2006/2007) 71.02 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 78.15 (2007/2008) 78.52 (2006/2007) 77.01 (2005/2006) England 78.07 (2007/2008) 77.70 (2006/2007) 77.24 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 1 and above qualification in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 1 and above qualification in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of education and skills. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09



Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of working age people with NVQ level 2 and above equivalent	52.44 (2007/2008) 61.44 (2006/2007) 56.27 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 62.55 (2007/2008) 62.43 (2006/2007) 60.66 (2005/2006) England 64.12 (2007/2008) 63.43 (2006/2007) 62.60 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 2 and above qualification in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 2 and above qualification in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of education and skills. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
% of working age people with NVQ level 3 and above equivalent	34.85 (2007/2008) 40.03 (2006/2007) 37.29 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 44.06 (2007/2008) 43.65 (2006/2007) 42.30 (2005/2006) England 46.03 (2007/2008) 45.00 (2006/2007) 43.99 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 3 and above qualification in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 3 and above qualification in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of education and skills. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09
% of working age people with NVQ level 4 and above equivalent	15.31 (2007/2008) 15.20 (2006/2007) 18.64 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 44.06 (2007/2008) 43.65 (2006/2007) 42.30 (2005/2006) England 46.03 (2007/2008) 45.00 (2006/2007) 43.99 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 4 and above qualification in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has remained fairly constant.	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 4 and above qualification in the district is lower than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of education and skills. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
% of working age people with no qualifications	16.61 (2007/2008) 12.42 (2006/2007) 20.34 (2005/2006)	Data gap	East Midlands 13.45 (2007/2008) 13.81 (2006/2007) 15.05 (2005/2006) England 12.93 (2007/2008) 13.56 (2006/2007) 14.08 (2005/2006)	The % of working age people with an NVQ Level 1 and above qualification in the district has fluctuated up and down whilst regionally and nationally it has steadily fallen.	The % of working age people with no qualifications in the district is higher than regional and national figures. This indicator links with the issues of education and skills. The ways in which the plan can address these issues will need careful consideration.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13/02/09



SA Objective 14

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

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Amount of available employment land (Ha)	98.06 (2007/2008) 105.12 (2006/2007) 116.08 (2005/2006)	Data gap	Data gap	The amount of employment land supply has reduced as land take up has exceeded sites coming into the forward supply.	No comparable data. This indicator links with the issues of economic growth and job creation. The plan will need to ensure there is adequate land supply to meet the district's needs.	MDC Employment Land Monitoring Reports
Amount of employment land lost to other uses (Ha)	0.04 (2007/2008) 5.50 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	Data gap	Data gap	The amount of employment land lost to other uses has decreased.	No comparable data. This indicator links with the issues of economic growth and job creation. The Plan will need to ensure that should employment land be allowed to be released from employment use it is replaced with new land which is both suitable and attractive to business uses.	MDC Employment Land Monitoring Reports
Amount of land developed for business use (Ha)	3.86 (2007/2008) 10.12 (2006/2007) 4.35 (2005/2006)	51.72 (2006/2007)	Data gap	The amount of employment land take-up has fluctuated up and down.	No comparable data. This indicator links with the issues of economic growth and job creation. The plan will need to ensure there is sufficient employment land supply to meet the needs of the district.	MDC Employment Land Monitoring Reports
Amount of land developed for leisure use (Ha)	7 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	1.90 (2006/2007)	Data gap	The amount of land developed for leisure uses has increased.	No comparable data. The Plan will need to ensure that the sports and recreational needs of the district as identified through a PPG17 audit and assessment are met.	MDC Retail Monitoring Reports

Two: Baseline Indicators

Indicator	District	County	Regional and / or National	Commentary on Trend	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Source
Amount of land developed for retail use (Ha)	5.85 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	7.67 (2006/2007)	Data gap	The amount of land developed for retail use has increased.	No comparable data. This indicator links with issues relating to the need for new retail provision in the district. The Plan will need to ensure there is sufficient retail provision to meet the district's needs.	MDC Retail Monitoring Reports



Notes

2.13 Indicator Notes

Indicator Name	Definition	Data Source	Copyright
Demographic			
Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank	The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation is constructed by combining the seven transformed 'Domain' scores, using different weights. High average scores and low rank indicate the most deprived areas.	Office for National Statistics	© Office for National Statistics
Population by age and sex	The Government's official estimates of the population.	Office for National Statistics	© Office for National Statistics
SA1 To ensure that the housing stock market meets the housing needs of the region.			
Average house prices 2007	The average price of house sales.	Land Registry	© Crown Copyright Reserved
Dwelling stock by type - flats	Housing stock by type - number of flats, apartments and maisonettes.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwelling stock by type - houses	Housing stock by type - number of houses and bungalows.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings	Housing stock by type - number of temporary dwellings (mobile homes/house boats).	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwellings - all stock	Total amount of housing stock.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Homelessness	Number of eligible households that are unintentionally homeless and in priority need, which are accepted as homeless.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 1 bedroom	Number of housing completions with 1 bedroom.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms	Number of housing completions with 2 bedrooms.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	Number of housing completions with 3 bedrooms.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms	Number of housing completions with 4 or more bedrooms.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - affordable	Number of housing completions that are affordable.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - flats	Number of housing completions that are flats.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - houses	Number of housing completions that are houses.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - total	Total number of housing completions.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	

Housing tenure - LA	Number of dwellings by tenure: dwellings owned by Local Authority.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing tenure - private	Number of dwellings by tenure: privately owned dwellings.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing tenure - RSL	Number of dwellings by tenure: dwellings owned by Registered Social Landlords.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent (%)	Amount of Local Authority owned housing stock that is non-decent.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Vacant dwellings by tenure - LA	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings in Local Authority (LA) ownership.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Vacant dwellings by tenure - other	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings in other ownership.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Vacant dwellings by tenure - private	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings in private ownership.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Vacant dwellings by tenure - RSL	Number of vacant dwellings by tenure - dwellings owned by Registered Social Landlords (RSL).	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Vacant dwellings by tenure - total	Total number of vacant dwellings.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
SA2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities.			
Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy is a summary measure of mortality at every age that allows comparisons to be made between areas and time without the need to assume a particular standard population. Life expectancy in an area can be interpreted as the number of years a baby born in a particular period could be expected to live, if it experienced the mortality rates in that time period and area throughout its life.	EMPHO	© National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD)
New health facilities or those enhanced or expanded	The number of new health facilities or those enhanced or expanded.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
People killed and seriously injured road traffic accidents	The number of road traffic accident casualties who were killed or seriously injured.	Nottinghamshire Police	
Sport participation (%)	Adults taking part in sport at least 3 times a week for at least 30 minutes	Sport England	
SA3 To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage.			
Eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards	Area in hectares of each District managed to Green Flag standard.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Money received for open space enhancement	Amount of money received for open space enhancement	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Museums - number	Number of museums.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	



New open space in connection with planning approvals	Amount of new open space in connection with planning approvals in hectares	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities
SA4 To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.		
All crimes	Total number of crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police.	Nottinghamshire Police
Burglary other than dwelling	Crime defined as 'Burglary other than dwelling' is often seen as an indicator of Business Crime. (includes any part of a non-dwelling e.g. shop, office, warehouse, sheds, garages etc).	Nottinghamshire Police
Business crime	Business crime includes all crime and disorder committed by or against businesses. The definition covers internal crimes (e.g. employee theft) and external crime (e.g. customer theft). This definition has been defined locally by the Nottinghamshire Business Crime Unit.	Nottinghamshire Police
Criminal damage	Criminal Damage is defined as a person who (or intends to) without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another. Criminal damage is commonly known as vandalism.	Nottinghamshire Police
Drug offences	Drug Offences include being in possession of, being involved in the production of or being in possession of with intent to supply, or trafficking any controlled drug. NB. The location of many drug possession offences in Police Stations are due to drugs being found in the possession of the offender when searched, often for another offence.	Nottinghamshire Police
Dwelling burglary	A person is guilty of burglary dwelling (domestic burglary) if they enter any part of a dwelling (fit for habitation) as a trespasser and steal or attempt to steal anything in the building or attempt to inflict any grievous bodily harm on any person in the building (or intend to carry out any of these acts).	Nottinghamshire Police
Robbery	A person is deemed to be guilty of robbery if they use force, or the victim is in fear of the use of force, in stealing property directly from a victim.	Nottinghamshire Police
Theft from motor vehicle	Theft from a vehicle is where the intent is to steal from a vehicle rather than drive it away.	Nottinghamshire Police
Theft of motor vehicle	Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle is committed if, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, the perpetrator takes any vehicle for his own or another's use. This category includes other vehicles such as motorcycles and mopeds	Nottinghamshire Police
Violence against a person	Violent crime covers a number of offences where physical or verbal assault has taken place on an individual (this includes threats of violence). It includes physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse.	Nottinghamshire Police
SA5 To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region.		

Community centres - number	Number of community centres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Community facilities gained	Number of new community facilities.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Community facilities lost	Number of community facilities lost.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Leisure centres - number	Number of Local Authority owned leisure centres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Libraries	Number of libraries.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
SA6 To increase biodiversity levels across the region.			
Biological SINCs (ha)	Area covered by Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (BSINCs). BSINCs are also known as Local Sites.	Nottingham Biological and Geological Records Centre	
Local Nature Reserves - area	The area covered by Local Nature Reserves in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Local Nature Reserves - number	The number of National Nature Reserves in each District.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
National Nature Reserves - area	Area covered by National Nature Reserves in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
National Nature Reserves - number	Number of National Nature Reserves	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
SSSI - condition is favourable	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering	Area of land (ha) in each SOA that lies within SSSI(s).	Natural England	© Copyright Natural England
SA7 To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region.			
Battlefields	Number of Battlefields.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Conservation Areas - area	Area covered by Conservation Areas.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Conservation Areas - number	Number of Conservation Areas.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Conservation Areas with Management Plans	Number of Conservation Areas with Management Plans.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Listed Buildings	Number of listed buildings in each grade in each SOA.	English Heritage	
Registered parks and gardens - area	Number of Registered Parks and Gardens.	English Heritage	
Registered parks and gardens - number	The number of Registered Parks and Gardens (not Historic Parks and Gardens).	English Heritage	



Scheduled Ancient monuments	The number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	English Heritage	
Woodland - ancient woodland - amount in each SOA	Amount of ancient woodland in hectares.	English Nature	© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
Woodland areas - total	Area of Woodland in hectares. Data derived from the National Inventory of Woodland - Interpreted Forest Type (IFT), 31st March 2002.	Forestry Commission	
SA8 To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals.			
Aggregates - primary land won aggregates	Amount of primary land won aggregates in millions of tonnes.	Nottinghamshire County Council	
Air quality - area covered by Air Quality Management Areas	Amount of each SOA in hectares covered by Air Quality Management Areas.	Nottinghamshire Local planning Authorities	
Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2	The number of exceedences of the air quality strategy objective (NO2) annual mean >40 µgm-3	UK air quality archive	
Air quality - Households living in Air Quality Management Areas	The number of households living in Air Quality Management Areas.	AQMA boundaries from Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities. Households derived from OS AddressPoint.	© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Nottingham City Council 100019317 2009
Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3	Area covered by flood zones 2 and 3 in hectares.	Environment Agency	
Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita.	DEFRA (Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas)	© Crown copyright
Contaminated land	Area of land that is contaminated.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Developments incorporating SUDS	Number of developments incorporating SUDS.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Dwellings in flood zones 2 or 3	Number of dwellings in flood zone 2 or 3.	Environment Agency for Flood Zones; Ordnance Survey AddressPoint for dwellings	© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Nottingham City Council 100019317 2009 © Environment Agency.
Greenfield land lost to new development	Amount of greenfield land lost to new development in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	Number of housing completions at a density between 30 and 50 per hectare.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	Number of housing completions at a density of less than 30 per hectare.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	Number of housing completions at a density of more than 50 per hectare.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - on PDL	Number of housing completions on previously developed land.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Housing completions - total	Total number of housing completions.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	

Land developed for employment on PDL %	Area of land developed for employment on previously developed land.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New properties built incorporating water efficiency measures	Number of new properties built incorporating water efficiency measures.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on ground of water quality	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on the ground of water quality.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies - biological	Percentage of rivers in each District in each of the four biological water quality categories (Good, Fair, Poor and Bad).	DEFRA	© Crown copyright
Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies - chemical	Percentage of rivers in each District in each of the four chemical water quality categories (Good, Fair, Poor and Bad).	DEFRA	© Crown copyright
SA9 To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials			
Commercial and industrial waste	Amount of commercial and industrial waste produced.	Nottinghamshire County Council	
Construction and demolition waste	Amount of commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste produced.	Nottinghamshire County Council	
Household waste - dry recycled	Amount of dry household waste recycled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Household waste - green recycled	Amount of green household waste composted.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Household waste - total recycled	Amount of all household waste recycled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Household waste incinerated	Amount of household waste incinerated.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Household waste landfilled	Amount of household waste landfilled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Municipal solid waste landfilled	Amount of municipal waste landfilled.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Municipal waste (total)	Amount of total municipal waste.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Municipal waste used for heat/energy recovery	Amount of municipal waste used to recover energy/heat.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council	



New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal composting (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal composting (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal landfill (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal landfill (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal recycling (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal recycling (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer (tonnes)	New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer (tonnes)	Nottinghamshire County Council; Nottingham City Council
Residual household waste	Amount of residual household waste per household in tonnes.	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
SA10 To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.		
Energy - per consumer - domestic gas (kWh)	Total domestic gas consumption per consumer (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)
Energy - per consumer - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)	Total Industrial and commercial gas consumption per consumer (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)

Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)	Total domestic electricity consumption per meterpoint (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)	
Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	Total Industrial and commercial gas consumption per meterpoint (kWh).	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)	
Energy use - by domestic users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by domestic users from petroleum products.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators)	
Energy use - by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products.	BERR	
Energy use - by road users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by road users from petroleum products.	BERR	
Energy use - from renewables (GWh)	Amount of energy used from renewables in GWh.	BERR	
Energy use - rail users from petroleum products (GWh)	Amount of energy used by rail users from petroleum products.	BERR	
Renewable energy capacity installed - biomass (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from biomass.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Renewable energy capacity installed - ground source heat pumps (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from ground source heat pumps.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Renewable energy capacity installed - solar heat (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from solar heat.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Renewable energy capacity installed - solar PV (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from solar PV.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Renewable energy capacity installed - wind (MW)	Amount of renewable energy capacity installed in MW from wind.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
SA11 To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.			
Access to education and training - further education sites	A calculation of the accessibility of further education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges.	Property information from Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.	
Access to education and training - primary education	A calculation of the accessibility of primary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges	Property information from Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.	



Access to education and training - secondary education	A calculation of the accessibility of secondary education sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges	Property information from Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.	
Access to health care - GP	A calculation of the accessibility of GP's measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges	Property information provided by Nottingham PCT. Calculations carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council	
Access to health care - hospital	A calculation of the accessibility of hospital sites measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges	Property information from LPAs. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.	
Access to leisure opportunities - leisure centre	A calculation of the accessibility of leisure centres measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges	Property information from LPAs. Calculation carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council.	
Railway station usage	Station usage data consist of estimates of the total numbers of people entering and exiting at stations based on ticket sales.	Office of Rail Regulation	
SA12 To create high quality employment opportunities.			
Benefit claimants - all working age claimants	The percentage of people who are claiming any of the DWP working-age benefits. The main advantage of using this client group dataset is that the double counting of claimants of multiple benefits has been removed so that users will get a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.	NOMIS (benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Benefit claimants - Income support for lone parents	The number of working age people who are claiming Income support for lone parents.	NOMIS (benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Benefit claimants - working age claimants of workless benefits only (NI 152 definition)	The percentage of working age people who are claiming JSA, Incapacity benefit, Income support for lone parents, or other income related benefit.	NOMIS (benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Earnings - full time workers by residence	Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

Earnings - full time workers by workplace	Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Economic activity	All people who are either in employment or unemployed, expressed as a percentage of working age people.	NOMIS (APS) covers July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Economic inactivity	All people who are neither in employment nor unemployed, expressed as a percentage of working age people. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.	NOMIS (APS) covers July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment rate - working age people in employment	People of working age including employees, the self-employed, participants in government training schemes and people doing unpaid family work. People with two or more jobs are counted only once. It is a residence based survey so people are counted where they live, not where they work	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs - Full and Part time	Number of full and part time jobs.	NOMIS (ABI)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs - Full and Part time	Number of full and part time jobs.	NOMIS (ABI)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs by industry - construction	The proportion of jobs held by employees by three industry categories: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs Density tables.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs by industry - manufacturing	The proportion of jobs held by employees by three industry categories: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs Density tables.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs by industry - services	The proportion of jobs held by employees by three industry categories: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs Density tables.	NOMIS (ABI employee analysis)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Jobs density	The number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64). For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees	ONS Ratio of jobs to working age population	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.



	and HM Forces. The number of working age residents figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the mid-2001 population estimates.		
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m)	Amount of new leisure floor space in town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new leisure floor space on the edge of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new leisure floor space out of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)	Amount of new office floor space in town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new office floor space on the edge of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new office floor space out of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)	Amount of new retail floor space in town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new retail floor space on the edge of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m)	Amount of new retail floor space out of town centres in square metres.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed	Number of working age people who are unemployed.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
VAT registered businesses - deregistrations	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. The figures relate to registrations and deregistrations during the calendar year, and the total is the stock at the end of the calendar year. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship, the health of the business population, and show economic vitality.	NOMIS (vat registrations/deregistrations by industry)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
VAT registered businesses - registrations	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. The figures relate to registrations and deregistrations during the calendar year, and the total is the stock at the end of the calendar year. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship, the health of the business population, and show economic vitality.	NOMIS (vat registrations/deregistrations by industry)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

VAT registered businesses - total	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. The figures relate to registrations and deregistrations during the calendar year, and the total is the stock at the end of the calendar year. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship, the health of the business population, and show economic vitality.	NOMIS (vat registrations/deregistrations by industry)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
SA13 To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation			
Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials	Resident working age people in employment - managers and senior officials.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 2: professional occupations	Resident working age people in employment - professional occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations	Resident working age people in employment - associate prof & tech occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations	Resident working age people in employment - administrative and secretarial occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations	Resident working age people in employment - skilled trades occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations	Resident working age people in employment - personal service occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations	Resident working age people in employment - sales and customer service occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives	Resident working age people in employment - process, plant and machine operatives.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations	Resident working age people in employment - elementary occupations.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.



Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 1 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 2 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 3 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age	The percentage of working age people qualified to Level 4 and above equivalent qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - no qualifications - working age	The percentage of working age people with no qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
Qualifications - other qualifications - working age	The percentage of working age people with other qualifications.	NOMIS (annual population survey)	Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
SA14 To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies			
Amount of completed business development - B general (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B general.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Amount of completed business development - B1 (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B1.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Amount of completed business development - B1a (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B1a.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Amount of completed business development - B1b and B1c (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B1b and B1c.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Amount of completed business development - B2 (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B2.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Amount of completed business development - B8 (floor space)	Amount of completed business development floor space in square metres for use class B8.	Nottinghamshire LPAs	
Employment land availability	Employment land availability in hectares.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Employment land lost to housing or other uses	Amount of employment land lost to housing and other uses.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	

Land developed for employment - business	Amount of land developed for business employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Land developed for employment - leisure	Amount of land developed for leisure employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Land developed for employment - other	Amount of land developed for other employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	
Land developed for employment - retail	Amount of land developed for retail employment use.	Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities	



Relationship between SEA and SA



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3 Relationship between SEA and SA

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in this SA scoping report
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Executive Summary, 3.1, Appendix 1
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	5.3, Appendix 2, Appendix 5
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	5.3, Appendix 5
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	3.1, Appendix 1
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	4.9, Appendix 5
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included in the Issues and Options stage



Stages in SA



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4 Stages in SA

4.1 This Scoping Report covers the tasks in Stage A.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives <i>Documents how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggests ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.</i>
		A2	Collecting baseline information <i>Provides an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring.</i>
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems <i>Helps focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis.</i>
		A4	Developing the SA framework <i>Provides a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.</i>
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA <i>To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.</i>
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report



Stage D	Publication and submission of the DPD and SA report	D1	Publication and submission of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects



Justification of SA Objectives



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5 Justification of SA Objectives

SA Objective	SA Theme			SEA Topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Local Area Agreement Theme	Other Sources	Sustainability and Environmental Issues identified
	Soc	Econ	Env						
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the district	☹	☹	X	Population Human health Material assets	1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the region	1. People in our Community 2. Liveability	Improve the quality of life for vulnerable people	• Barker Review • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplements to PPS1) • PPG2 • PPS3 • PPS6 • PPG17 • The Rural White Paper • The Urban White Paper • Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites • Sustainable Communities: Homes for all • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • Mansfield Local Plan • Mansfield Corporate Plan • Mansfield Housing Strategy	Poor quality and unfit housing Delivery of sufficient housing Imbalances in the housing stock High homelessness rate
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	☹	X	X	Population Human health	2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	1. People in our Community 2. Liveability 7. A Healthier Mansfield District	Reduce health inequalities Tackle smoking and alcohol misuse Tackle rising obesity Improve community cohesion and participation	• PPG17 • PPS23 • Walking and Cycling Action Plan • Integrated Regional Strategy • Mansfield Cycling Strategy • Mansfield Community Strategy	Poor health and health inequalities



SA Objective	SA Theme			SEA Topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Local Area Agreement Theme	Other Sources	Sustainability and Environmental Issues identified
	Soc	Econ	Env						
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the district's heritage	X	⊖	⊕	Human health Cultural heritage	3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage	1. People in our Community 2. Liveability 4. Our Town Centre	Improve community cohesion and participation	● Accessibility Planning Guidance ● Our Countryside: The future ● PPG13	The need to support sustainable travel patterns
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	⊖	⊖	X	Population Human health	4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	1. People in our community 2. Liveability 6. A Safer Mansfield District	Reduce crime and fear of crime	● PPS1 (and supplements to PPS1) ● Integrated Regional Strategy ● Regional Housing Strategy ● Mansfield Crime Reduction Strategy ● Mansfield Corporate Plan ● Mansfield Community Strategy	High (but decreasing) crime figures
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the district	⊖	X	X	Population	5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	1. People in our Community 2. Liveability 7. A Healthier Mansfield District	Improve community cohesion and participation	● Integrated Regional Strategy ● East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 ● Regional Economic Strategy ● Mansfield Community Strategy	Relative deprivation
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the district	X	⊖	⊕	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape	6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region	2. Liveability 7. A Healthier Mansfield District		● EU Habitats Directive ● EU Birds Directive ● Biodiversity Strategy for England ● Our Countryside: The future ● RSS8 ● PPS1 (and supplements to PPS1) ● PPS9 ● PPG17 ● Integrated Regional Strategy ● Draft guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire ● Local Biodiversity action plan for Nottinghamshire ● Mansfield Local Plan	Increasing pressure on biodiversity resource Threats to green infrastructure

SA Objective	SA Theme			SEA Topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Local Area Agreement Theme	Other Sources	Sustainability and Environmental Issues identified
	Soc	Econ	Env						
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the district	X	⊕	⊕	Material assets Cultural heritage Landscape	7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	2. Liveability 4. Our Town Centre 7. A Healthier Mansfield District		- PPG15 - PPG16 - Integrated Regional Strategy - Mansfield Local Plan	Threats to green infrastructure
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the district including water, air quality, soils and minerals	⊕	⊕	⊕	Biodiversity Human health Fauna Flora Soil Water Air	8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	2. Liveability 7. A Healthier Mansfield District	Promote environmental sustainability	- EU Directive on ambient air quality management - EU Water Framework Directive - RSS8 - PPS6 - PPS23 - PPS25 - UK Water Strategy - Water Framework Directive - UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Integrated Regional Strategy - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy - Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan - Mansfield Air Quality Strategy - Mansfield Contaminated Land Strategy - Mansfield Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Flood risk High and increasing pressure on water resources and related infrastructure
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	X	⊕	⊕	Landscape	9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	2. Liveability	Promote environmental sustainability	- EU Waste Framework Directive - RSS8 - PPS10 - UK Waste Strategy - Regional Waste Strategy - Integrated Regional Strategy - Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan	Low levels of recycling
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the district's renewable	X	⊕	⊕	Air Climatic factors	10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable	2. Liveability	Promote environmental sustainability	- PPS22 - Integrated Regional Strategy	Climate change



SA Objective	SA Theme			SEA Topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Local Area Agreement Theme	Other Sources	Sustainability and Environmental Issues identified
	Soc	Econ	Env						
energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources					energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources			- Regional Economic Strategy - Nottinghamshire Climate Change Framework	
11. 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 journeys and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	⊕	⊕	⊕	Human health Air Climatic factors Material assets Landscape	11. 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	1. People in our Community 2. Liveability 3. Our Economic Prosperity 4. Our Town Centre	Promote environmental sustainability Promote a viable economy	- Accessibility Planning Guidance - PPS1 (and supplements to PPS1) - PPS6 - PPG13 - PPG17 - RSS8 - Making the Connections - Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity - The future of transport: a network for 2030 - UK Climate Change Programme - Walking and Cycling Action Plan - Integrated Regional Strategy - East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 - Regional Economic Strategy - Regional Housing Strategy - Regional Transport Strategy - Regional Freight Strategy - Mansfield Cycling Strategy - Mansfield Local Plan	Vulnerable town centre The need to support sustainable travel patterns
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	⊕	⊕	X	Population	12. To create high quality employment opportunities	1. People in our Community 2. Liveability 3. Our Economic Prosperity	Promote a viable economy Improve educational attainment and skill levels	- RSS8 - PPS1 (and supplements to PPS1) - PPG4 - PPS6 - Good practice guide on planning for tourism - Our Countryside: The future - Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity	Relative deprivation Low educational attainment Low level of skills Pockets of high and hidden unemployment

Five: Justification of SA Objectives

SA Objective	SA Theme			SEA Topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Local Area Agreement Theme	Other Sources	Sustainability and Environmental Issues identified
	Soc	Econ	Env						
								● Integrated Regional Strategy ● East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 ● Regional Economic Strategy ● Regional Housing Strategy ● Mansfield Local Plan ● Mansfield Economic Development Strategy ● Mansfield Corporate Plan ● Mansfield Economic Development Strategy ● Mansfield Retail Study ● Mansfield Community Strategy	
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	X	⊕	X	Population	13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	1. People in our Community 5. Learning	Promote a viable economy Improve educational attainment and skill levels Children's statutory indicators	● Integrated Regional Strategy ● Regional Economic Strategy	Lack of diverse economic base
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	X	⊕	X	Population Human health Material assets	14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	1. People in our Community 3. Our Economic Prosperity	Promote a viable economy	● PPG4 ● Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity ● Integrated Regional Strategy ● Regional Economic Strategy	Lack of good quality employment land Vulnerable town centre



Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations



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6 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing is used to encompass both low-cost market housing and subsidised housing, irrespective of tenure, ownership (whether exclusive or shared) or financial arrangements, that will be available to people who cannot afford to buy or rent housing generally available on the open market.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): A report which is produced annually to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future and compare trends against existing LDF policies to determine if changes need to be made.

Biodiversity: The range of life forms that constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitat and ecosystem in which they live.

Brownfield Land: A general term used to define land which has been previously developed.

Census of Population: A survey of the entire population of the United Kingdom, undertaken on a ten-yearly basis.

Conservation Area: An area designated by Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core Strategy: Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.

Countryside: The rural parts of the District lying outside the defined Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements.

Density: The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured, for housing, in terms of number of dwellings per hectare.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG): The Government Department responsible for planning and local government, formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

Development Plan Document (DPD): A Spatial planning document which is part of the Local Development Framework, subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

Green Space: A subset of open space, consisting of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature within urban areas.

Green Wedge: Strategic corridors in the countryside which are locally designated and which perform a lesser degree of restraint than Green Belts.



Ha/ha (Hectare): An area 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

Knowledge Economy: Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard.

Listed Buildings: A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.

Local Development Document (LDD): A Document that forms part of the Local Development Framework and can be either a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

Local Development Framework (LDF): A portfolio of Local Development Documents which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the District.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): A document setting out the timescales for the production of the Local Development Documents.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan: Comprises a Written Statement and a Proposals Map. The Written Statement includes the Authority's detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

Mature Landscape Areas: Areas identified by the County Council as being of landscape importance on the basis that they represent those areas least affected by intensive arable production, mineral extraction, commercial forestry, housing, industry, roads etc.

Open Space: Any un-built land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS): Published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to provide concise and practical guidance. These are produced for a variety of specific topics and can be found at www.communities.gov.uk.

Previously Developed Land: Land which has in the past been a developed site (see Brownfield land)

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Strategic planning guidance for the Region that Development Plan Documents have to be in general conformity with. Also known as the East Midlands Regional Plan, this document was published in March 2009.

Regional Transport Strategy (RTS): aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport.

Renewable Energy: The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.

Robin Hood Line: The passenger railway line developed to connect Nottingham, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and Worksop.

Rural Area: Those parts of the District identified as Countryside.

Saved Policies: Policies in the current Local Plan which have been safeguarded and then reused in other documents.

SEA Directive: The European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) was translated into legislation in the UK on the 21st July 2004. It requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. See Section 1; Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Section 106 agreement (s106): Planning obligations (or "section 106 agreements") are an established and valuable mechanism for securing necessary infrastructure arising from a development proposal. They are commonly used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development as outlined through the relevant local, regional and national planning policies.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

Social Rented Housing: Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.



Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This document informs of how the Council intends to engage the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of the new Local Development Framework an important planning document that replaces the current Local Plan Review.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: See 'SEA Directive'.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of preparation.

Sustainable Communities: Places in which people want to live, now and in the future. They embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This means they improve quality of life for all whilst safeguarding the environment for future generations. (Source DCLG)

Sustainable Development: A guiding principle for all activities in their relationship with the environment. One of the most popular definitions is that "sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". (Source: DCLG)

Waste Local Plan: Prepared by the County Council acting as the Authority responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, and transfer and recycling within the County.

Worklessness: Worklessness refers to people who are unemployed or economically inactive, and who are in receipt of working age benefits.' (Social Exclusion Unit, 2004).

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Bengali

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