



Sustainability Appraisal – Scoping Report

*Misson Neighbourhood Development Plan
2015 - 2030*

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has been produced in order to comply with European directive 2001/42/EC concerning Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). All land-use plans likely to have effects upon the environment are required to undergo this SEA process. The report also includes assessments of social and economic criteria alongside the environmental, which widens it to a full Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The report is therefore a requirement of legislation, whilst the Neighbourhood Plan itself is intended to secure the continued sustainability of the Misson Neighbourhood area.
- 1.2 This Sustainability Appraisal is being used in the preparatory stage of plan production for two reasons. Firstly, undertaking the legally recognised process of SA/SEA will ensure that work will not be abortive. Secondly, the SA is widely regarded as best practice for producing balanced plans and represents a logical method of preparation.
- 1.3 This element of the SA is the 'Scoping Report' which formalises the sustainability issues present in the area as well as the framework against which all future decisions must be tested. The framework is established by identifying the baseline situation alongside existing issues. The relationship with other plans and programmes is also assessed to ensure compatibility and that there is no duplication.

Who has carried out this Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.4 This SA of the Misson Neighbourhood Development Plan has been conducted and produced by Bassetlaw District Council working in conjunction with the Misson Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group; this consists of local residents and Parish Councillors from the neighbourhood area.

Methodology

- 1.5 The SA and SEA Screening of the Misson Neighbourhood Development Plan (the Plan) will follow the process advocated in the published government guidance: "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents," issued in November 2005 and "A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive," issued in September 2005. This guidance suggests the five stage (A-E) approach to SA shown in **Table 1**.
- 1.6 The stages of the Misson Neighbourhood Plan SA are set out in the table below. It will be adapted accordingly to make it suitable for a Neighbourhood Plan. This Scoping report covers tasks in Stage A as set out in **Table 1** on the following page.

Table 1: The Sustainability Appraisal Process

SA Stage A	
Stage A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes
Stage A2	Collecting baseline information
Stage A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Stage A4	Developing the SA objectives and framework
Stage A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA
SA Stage B	
Stage B1	Testing the Plan’s objectives against the SA framework
Stage B2	Developing the Plan’s options
Stage B3	Predicting the effects of the draft Plan
Stage B4	Evaluating the effects of the draft Plan
Stage B5	Considering the ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
Stage B6	Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the Plan
SA Stage C	
Stage C1	Preparing SA report
SA Stage D	
Stage D1	Public participation on the SA report and the draft Plan
Stage D2	Assessing significant changes
Stage D3	Making decisions and providing information
SA Stage E	
Stage E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
Stage E2	Responding to adverse effects

The Misson Neighbourhood Development Plan

- 1.7 The Misson Neighbourhood Plan is in the earlier stages of pre-production and as such specific decisions are yet to be agreed and tested. The Neighbourhood Area was designated by Bassetlaw District Council on the 5th March 2015, and it was confirmed that Misson Parish Council would be the qualifying body to bring the Plan forward.
- 1.8 The Plan is being prepared in accordance with the Town & Country Planning Act 1990, the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Localism Act 2011, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Plan will establish a Vision of the future of the area and sets out how that Vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development up to the year 2030.

2 Links with other Plans and Strategies (Stage A1)

2.1 The Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of BDC Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework. Accordingly the plans and programmes outlined below are the relevant documents set out in the SA Scoping Report produced by Bassetlaw District Council for their Local Plan, together with those of direct relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan for the area.

- **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** The NPPF is a single document that contains guidance on all aspects of Planning Policy setting out the Government's support for sustainable development across the United Kingdom. It also sets out the requirements of Neighbourhood Plans and their relationship with Local Plans.
- **BDC Core Strategy & Development Management Policies:** This document published in December 2011 provides an overview of the development and growth to occur in the District up to the year 2028, comprising the first part of the Local Plan. Policy CS8 of the Adopted Core Strategy 2009 follows this spatial hierarchy principle and designates Misson as a Rural Service Centre where development is required to be 'of a scale appropriate to the current size and role of that settlement.'

The Core Strategy also contains Development Management Policies that are used by Planning Officers at BDC when determine planning applications, these are more focussed on specific areas, such as: Design, Green Infrastructure and Flooding/Drainage.

This document was produced utilising a significant amount of supporting documents and studies undertaken that act as its evidence base. These documents are therefore also of relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan and can be viewed by using the following link, <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/local-development-framework/background-studies.aspx>

- **BDC Preferred Site Allocations:** This document compliments the Core Strategy and acts as the second part of the Local Plan, delivering the needed development and growth in the District that delivers the aims of the Core Strategy. The Preferred Site Allocations document details what sites are viewed by the Council as being most appropriate for development over the Local Plan period up to 2028. The consultation period on this Plan ended on the 31st March 2014.

Within this document only 1 site was identified for development across the Plan area, this was off Newington Road at the western entrance to the village of Misson. This site was allocated as a mixed use site for some employment uses, as well as up to 18 dwellings, the designation also included an area of community space. This document has however been withdrawn by BDC due to it not delivering the level of growth and development that is needed across the District.

- **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SMHA) 2014:** The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) published 2014 is a report that outlines the level of and type of housing that is required to be constructed across Bassetlaw District up to the year 2031. Figures are produced for the whole North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area, which Bassetlaw District forms a part of.

The SHMA's purpose is to act as a guideline for the formulation of housing targets for each district within the Housing Market Area up to the year 2031. It proposes that within Bassetlaw, the targeted housing completion per annum figure should be between 435-500 homes per annum. This figure is substantially higher than that currently being used within Bassetlaw District Council's Local Plan, which stands at providing 350 new homes per annum throughout the plan period up to 2028.

The SHMA also identifies that the Housing Market Area currently is experiencing a high demand for downsizing properties, as a high level of households are under occupied and the area is experiencing an ageing population. The SHMA, utilising population forecasts, suggests that this demand for properties suitable for downsizing will increase further and therefore reemphasises the need to provide additional market and affordable housing of a smaller size, particularly 1 and 2 bedroom properties.

- **Affordable Housing SPD:** The Updated Affordable Housing SPD was approved for adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on 10th January 2014. This document provides guidance on determining whether or not a development proposal must provide a contribution to the provision of affordable housing. This document forms part of the Local Plan.
- **Residential Parking Standards SPD:** This Supplementary Planning Document came into effect on 6 June 2012; it forms part of the Local Plan. It has been produced to expand upon Policy DM13: Sustainable Transport in the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD. It sets out the approach that the Council expects developers to take when establishing parking requirements for new residential development proposals.
- **Residential Design SPD:** This document was approved for adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on the 3rd December 2013. The Residential Design SPD: identifies the standards of design expected by the four local authorities, provides direction on the principles of good design within residential developments; and provides information and guidance on the design process.

3 Current State of the Natural, Social and Economic environment (Stage A2)

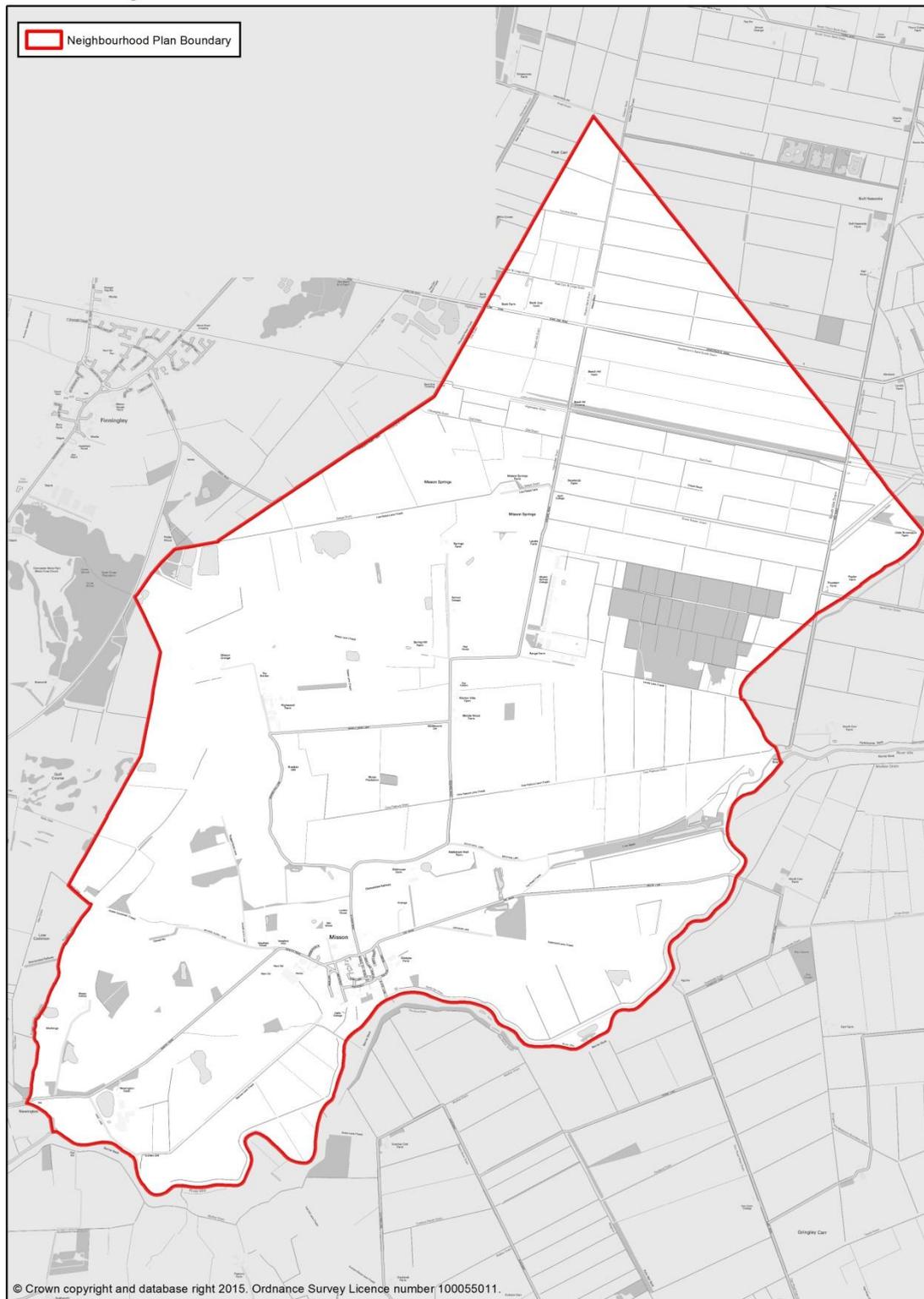
- 3.1 The following part of the document provides an overview of the current social, environmental and economic status of the Misson neighbourhood area mostly drawn from Census data; this can be found in four separate reports titled '*Rural community profile for 'Misson' (2013)*' produced by Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE) working with Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI). This report is attached in **Appendix A** of this document. This data, where possible, is presented with figures at a regional and national scale which allows for comparison and more in-depth analysis of information provided.
- 3.2 Other information presented in this section has been produced by Bassetlaw District Council as well as gathered by various members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.
- 3.3 The baseline information provided on each theme in this section and the ACRE report in **Appendix A** covers the Stage A2 of this Scoping report. Also provided are a number of maps that provide information on important features of the area, such as information on open spaces, heritage assets and flood zones.

General Information

- 3.4 The neighbourhood area of Misson is located in the north of the District of Bassetlaw and sits just to the south of the border with South Yorkshire, as shown in **Figure 1** on the following page. The Plan area covers approximately 2495.69 hectares and consists of the village of Misson on the southern border of the area as well as extensive areas of agricultural land.
- 3.5 The Misson Neighbourhood Development Plan covers the neighbourhood area as designated by Bassetlaw District Council in March 2015 shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Misson Neighbourhood Area

Misson Neighbourhood Plan



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Social Environment

3.7 For information on the social environment of the Parish of Misson please see the ACRE report attached as **Appendix A** of this document. The sections of this document that should be referred to are as follows:

- **Social & Cultural (pages 5-12)** – This section contains information on the current demographics of the Parishes of Cuckney, Norton, Holbeck and Welbeck and how this is changing.
- **Equity & Prosperity (pages 13-21)** – Information on the levels of deprivation found in Cuckney, Norton, Holbeck and Welbeck as well as data on the health and well-being of local residents in the Parishes.
- **Housing & the Built Environment (pages 28-33)** – This section provides an overview of the current housing stock in the Parishes in terms of housing types, tenure and affordability, also provided is information on the condition of the existing housing stock.
- **Services (pages 38-39)** – This section provides information on the distance that local residents have to travel to key local services.
- **Data Tables (pages 44-49)** – Census data is provided covering a range of areas providing information on the social environment in the Parishes.

Community Facilities & Services

3.8 The Plan area has a number of important local facilities and services such as the Primary School, Community Centre, the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist and a local convenience store located at the Misson Mill site. As well as two Public Houses, the 'White Horse Inn' and the 'Angel Inn'

3.9 Due to the rural nature of the NP and identified within the ACRE report there are some key services and facilities that are not found in the Plan that require significant travel, such as a post office, secondary school and GP. This is to be expected however for villages of a size comparable to Misson.

Economic Environment

Misson Neighbourhood Area

3.10 As has previously been stated, the dominant land use in Misson and therefore in the neighbourhood area is agricultural, with a number of established farms operating in the area.

Misson Mill

3.11 At the western edge of the village of Misson located off Newington Road is a significant concentration of employment uses, locally referred to as the Misson Mill site. This site does provide some local employment opportunities with the main uses being light industry and manufacturing, in addition to some open storage provision. The condition of the buildings in this employment site is generally poor however and consequentially the land available is not being exploited to its full capacity.

Within the Village

3.12 A small number of small scale businesses operate in the village of Misson such as the Public Houses 'The White Horse Inn' and the 'Angel Inn' as well as a number of farms.

3.13 For further information on the economic environment of Misson please see the ACRE report attached as **Appendix A** of this document. The sections of these document that should be referred to are as follows:

- **Economy (pages 22-27)** – This section of the report provides vital information relating to the economic environment in the area, such as; the level of economically active residents and the nature of their employment, the number of residents who are claiming JSA and the levels of qualifications and skills the local workforce possesses.
- **Transport & Connectivity (pages 34-37)** – Data is provided relating to the levels of car ownership in the area as well as information on how far people travel to work and data on the time it takes to travel to the nearest employment centre using various methods.
- **Data Tables (pages 44-49)** – Census data is provided covering a range of areas providing information on the economic environment in the area.

Natural Environment

3.14 Due to the rural nature of Misson, it unsurprisingly benefits from a high quality natural environment consisting of large agricultural areas and numerous green open spaces. These important open spaces along with 19 identified Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) (commonly referred to as Local Wildlife Sites) can be considered as being environmental assets; the Open Spaces and Local Wildlife Sites found in Misson are identified on **Figures 3 & 4** found on the following pages.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

3.15 Local Wildlife Sites are sites of local importance for nature conservation but are not legally protected. Local Wildlife Sites are usually selected by the relevant Wildlife Trust, along with representatives of Bassetlaw District Council and other local wildlife conservation groups. Further information is available on these sites through Nottinghamshire County Council's website¹, as well as the Green Infrastructure Study produced by Bassetlaw District Council². The 19 sites in Misson are named below and shown on **Figure 4**:

- Misson Bank & Sanderson's Bank drains
- Owl Drain
- Chapel Baulk
- Snow Sewer West
- Levels Farn Drain
- Snow Sewer East
- Tindale Drain
- Misson Carr
- Levels Lane Drain
- Misson Line Bank
- Idle Stop Washland
- Top Road Sand Pit
- Rugged Butts
- Misson Pumphouse Flash
- North Carr Drain Washland

¹ <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/enjoying/countryside/conservation/protecting-biodiversity/>

² <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/103090/BSGreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf>

- Barrier Bank
- Slaynes Lane
- Slaynes Lane Washland
- Newington Washland

Tree Preservation Order

3.16 A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A number of these are present across the Plan area; these are also shown on **Figure 4** on the following page.

Green Infrastructure

3.17 Bassetlaw's Green Infrastructure Study May 2010 describes the assets in the Plan area. *"Idle Valley – Area around Misson - This is a flat, low-lying landscape with rich, high-quality land that is intensively farmed. The landscape features that characterise this area, and give rise to areas of significant conservation interest, include the river washlands, ditches, dykes and large open fields and isolated woodland plantations. The washlands are important as feeding and roosting sites for populations of wintering and passage waterfowl, a variety of other wildfowl and wading birds. Additional interest is provided by the breeding bird community which includes snipe and redshank."*

Figure 3: Open Spaces in the Plan Area

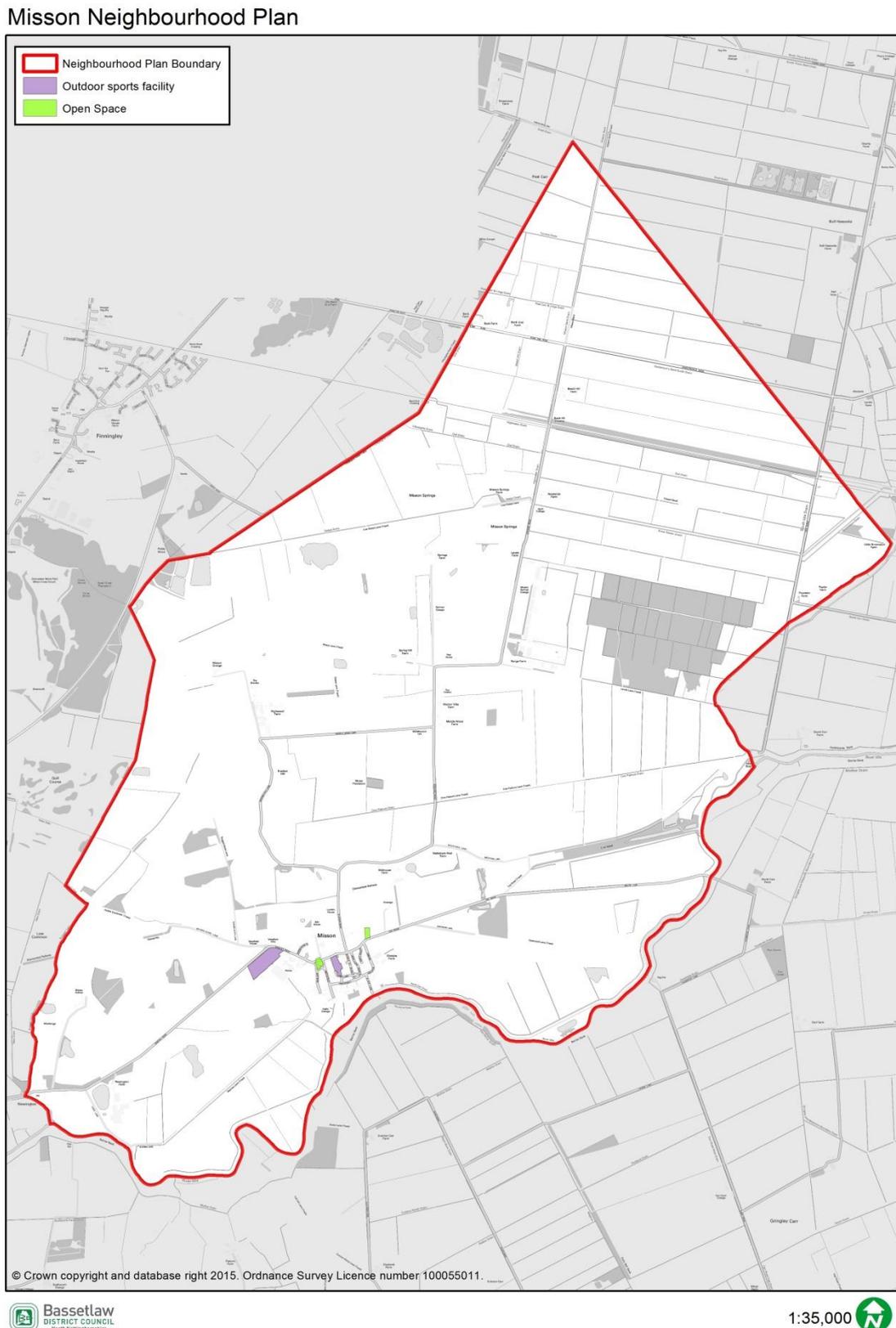
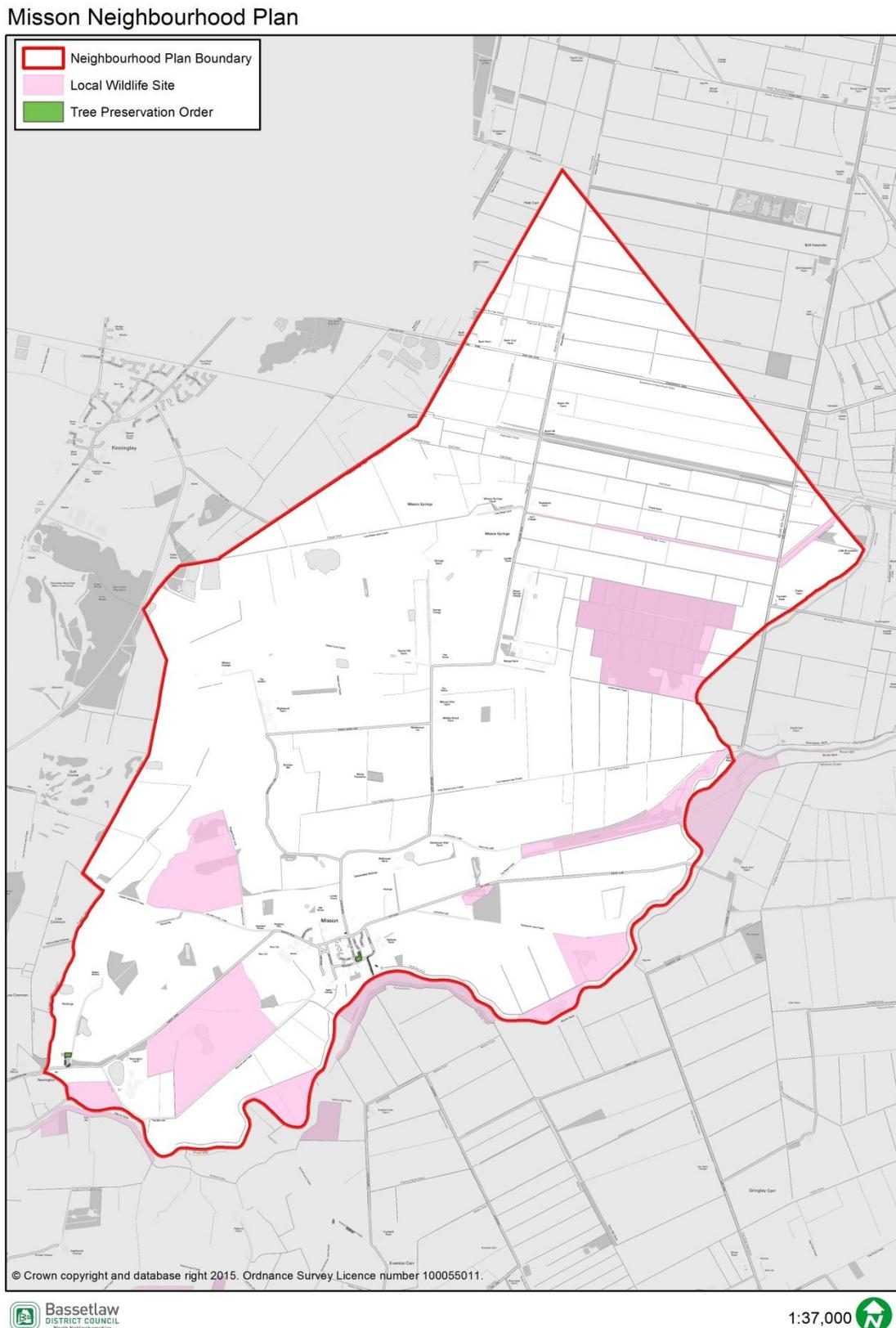


Figure 4: Local Wildlife Sites



Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

3.18 Sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) conserve and protect the best of our wildlife, geological and physiographical heritage for the benefit of present and future generations, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. There are 3 substantial SSSI sites in the Misson neighbourhood area that are protected, these are:

- Misson Training Area – further information available at:

[https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S2000124&SiteName=mission training area&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=](https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S2000124&SiteName=mission%20training%20area&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=)

- Misson Line Bank – further information available at:

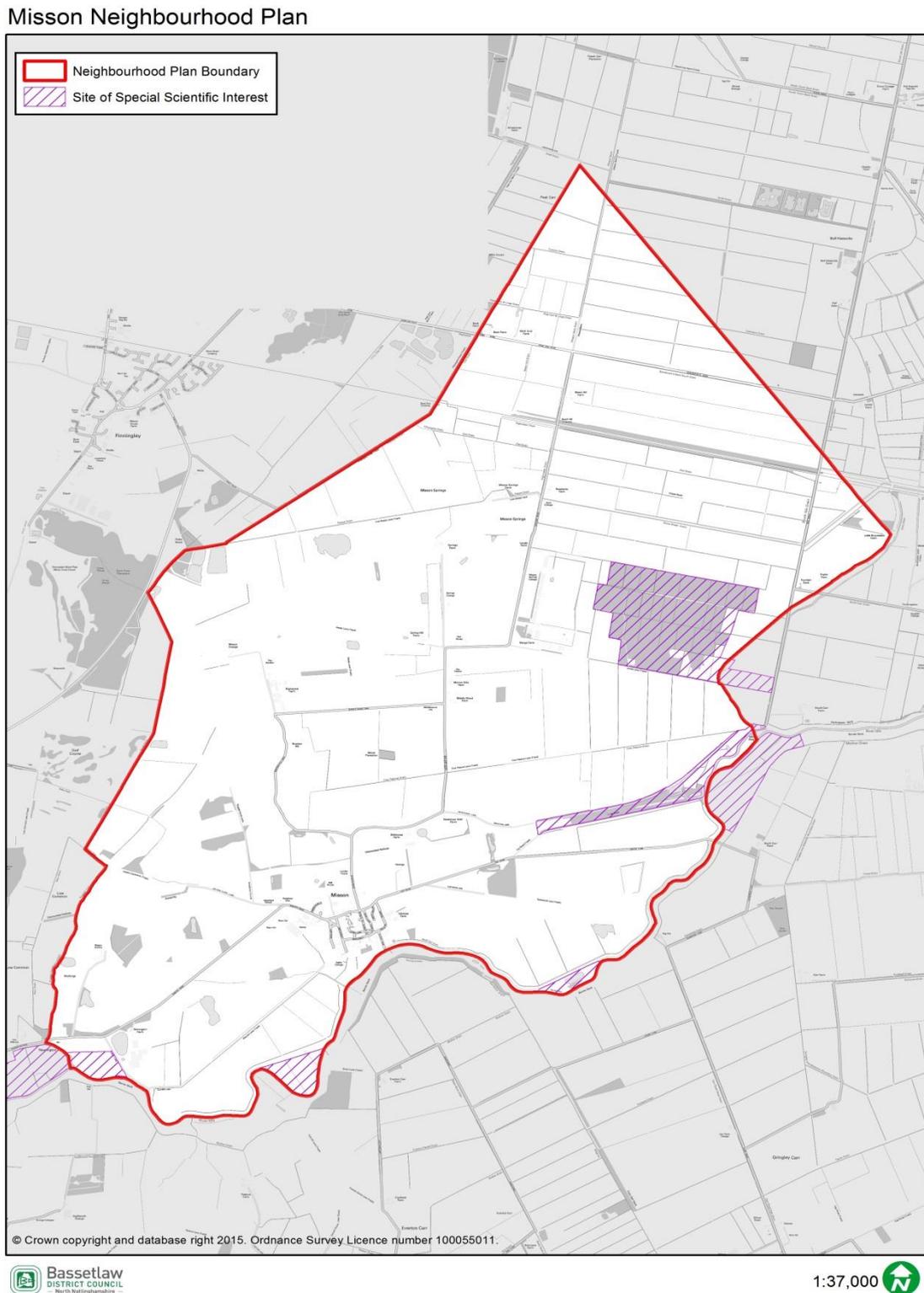
[https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1001020&SiteName=mission line bank&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=](https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1001020&SiteName=mission%20line%20bank&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=)

- River Idle Washlands – further information available at:

[https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1001749&SiteName=River Idle Washlands&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=](https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1001749&SiteName=River%20Idle%20Washlands&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=)

3.19 These sites are of unique value and their preservation must be of the highest priority. The effect of any development in the Plan area on these sites must be carefully considered when appraising the final Neighbourhood Plan, the SSSI sites can be seen on **Figure 5** on the following page.

Figure 5: SSSI Sites in Misson



Landscape Character

3.20 Bassetlaw District Council's Landscape Character Appraisal Study 2009³ provides a description of the Plan area which is covered by Policy Zones from the Idle Lowlands character area (**Figure 6**). The Idle Lowlands is defined as *"The Idle Lowlands, or the Humberhead Levels, form the southern part of an extensive low lying region which extends northwards from Bassetlaw to the Humber Estuary. Much of this region consists of sparsely inhabited levels and former Carrlands, which are now intensively cultivated for arable production."* Further information is available within the Study.

3.21 The entirety of the Plan area is covered by Policy Zone 2 of the Idle Lowlands character area. This Policy Zone is described as being in a moderate condition and of high sensitivity, with the recommended action for the area is to conserve and restore it. Further details can be found on the recommended landscape actions by using the following link. <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/245788/Idle-Lowlands-Policy-02.pdf>

Public Rights of Way (PROW)

3.22 **Figure 7** displays the various PROW found in the Misson neighbourhood area, there are a significant number of routes currently available in the area, however a number of these are isolated and appear to be 'dead-ends', this suggests the network currently in the Plan area is somewhat disjointed.

Flooding

3.23 As defined in Bassetlaw District Councils Local Plan the entirety of the neighbourhood area is within an identified flooding area. This matter must be given significant thought if the Parish Council decides to allocate any sites for development within the Plan.

3.24 Flood Zone 3 represents land that has a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding while Flood Zone 2 covers land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding, these are both shown on **Figure 8**.

³ Available at <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/local-development-framework/background-studies.aspx>

Figure 6: Landscape Character Areas

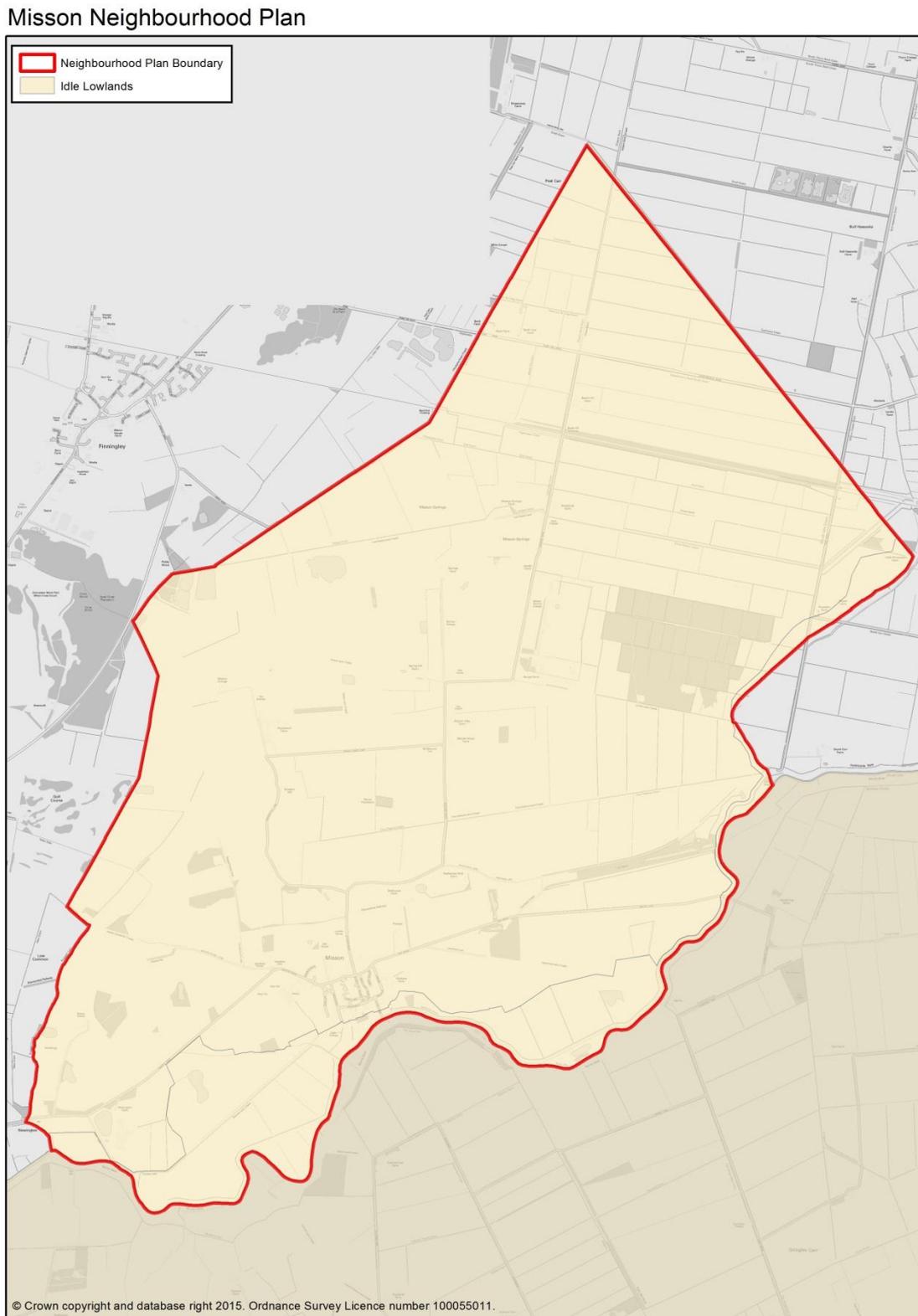


Figure 7: Public Rights of Way

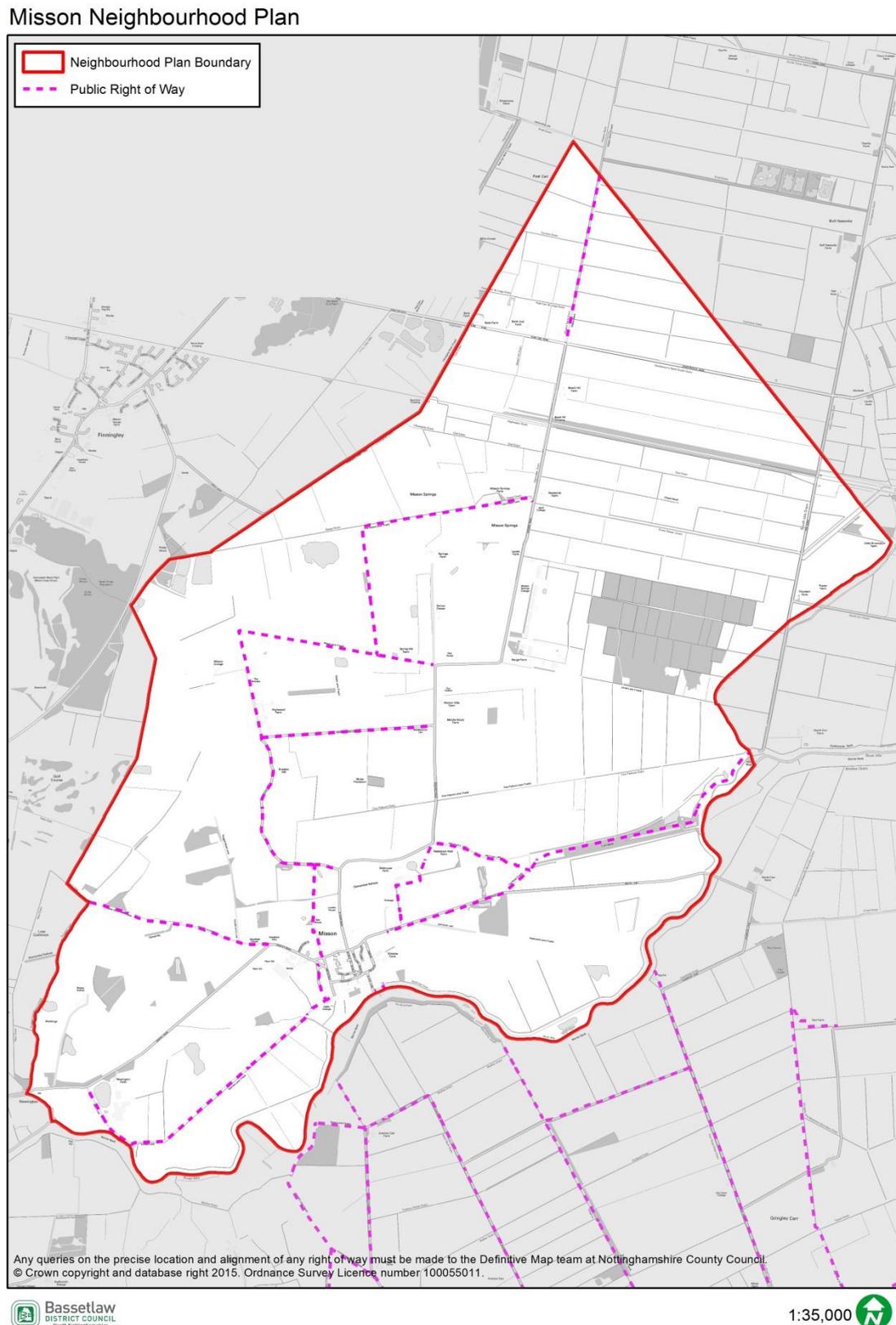
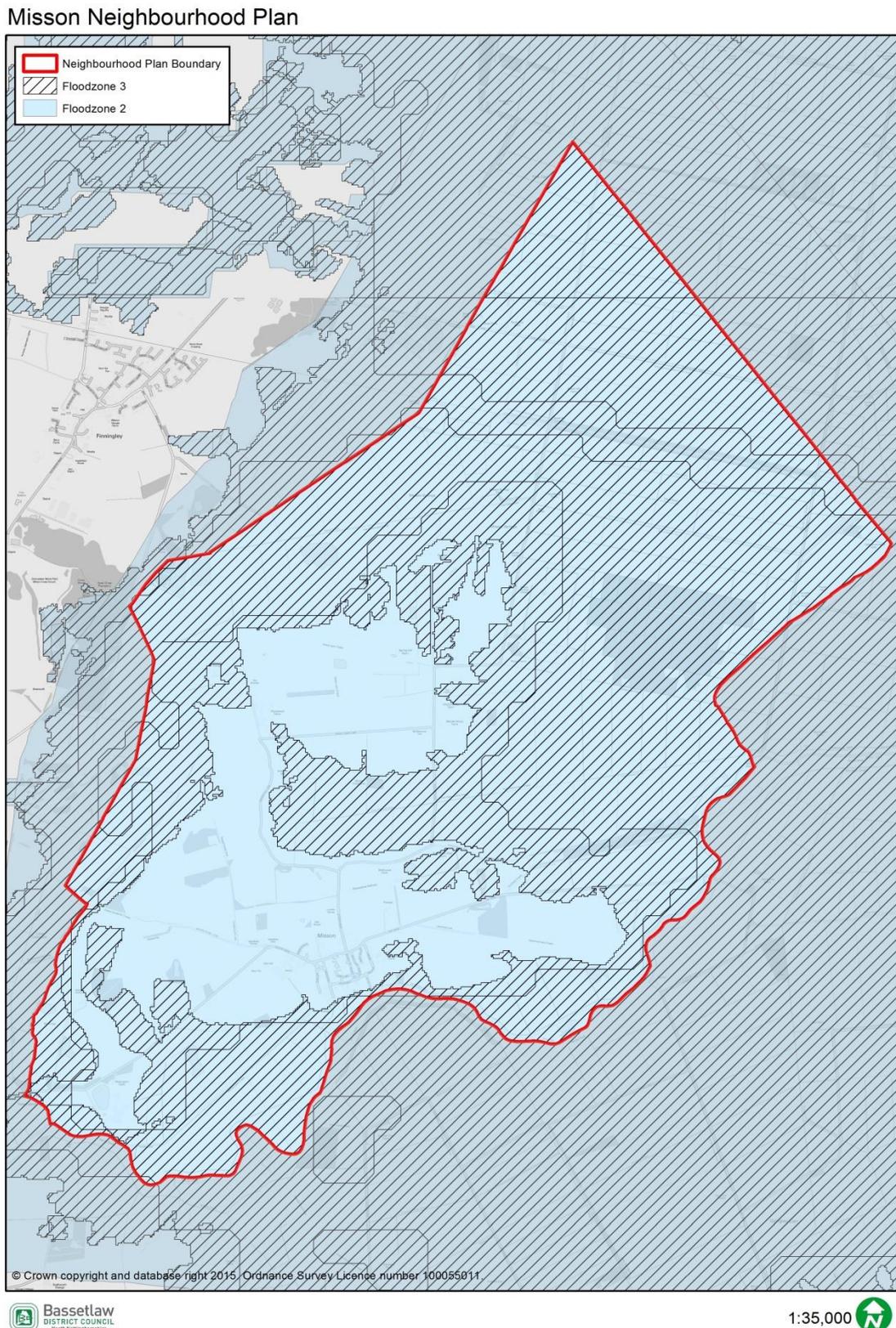


Figure 8: Flood Zones



Habitat Regulations Assessment

- 3.25 Natura 2000 sites are a network of sites spanning Europe that are considered to represent natural habitats of the highest value for nature conservation. The sites can be important for plants and animals that are rare or considered threatened in a European context. The network of sites was established under the 1992 Habitats Directive and 1979 Birds Directive and consists of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). These sites are often simply referred to as 'European Sites'. SACs are designated for their importance for habitats while SPAs are designated for their importance for birds.
- 3.26 There have been no European Sites identified within the Misson Neighbourhood Plan area and no sites that lie within 15km of the boundary.

Heritage Assets

The Misson neighbourhood plan area hosts a significant number of identified important heritage assets, with a particular concentration in the village of Misson itself. These are all described below, and shown in **Figures 9 & 10**.

Listed Buildings

- 3.27 In line with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Historic England maintains a List of buildings deemed to be of either Architectural or historic interest. If a building is felt to meet the necessary standards, it is added to the List. This decision is taken by the Government's Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).
- 3.28 Within Misson, there a total of 16 Listed Buildings of various grading's, the most notable being the Grade I Listed *Church Of St John The Baptist and Boundary Wall*. Detailed information is available on all the Listed Buildings in the Plan area by using the following link: <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/results.aspx>.

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.29 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 allows for the identification and protection of sites deemed of national importance. There is 1 identified Scheduled Monument in the Plan area, this being the "*Moated site and fishpond east of Misson village*". Further information is available by using the following link: <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1008629>.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.30 Non-designated heritage assets are those identified by the Local Planning Authority that are not statutorily recognised (i.e. they are not listed, not within a Conservation Area and not part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument). There are a total of 51 non-designated heritage assets currently identified in the Plan area, information on these can obtained by contacting the Conservation Team at Bassetlaw District Council using the following link: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/conservation-heritage/non-designated-heritage-assets.aspx>

Figure 9: Heritage Assets

Misson Neighbourhood Plan

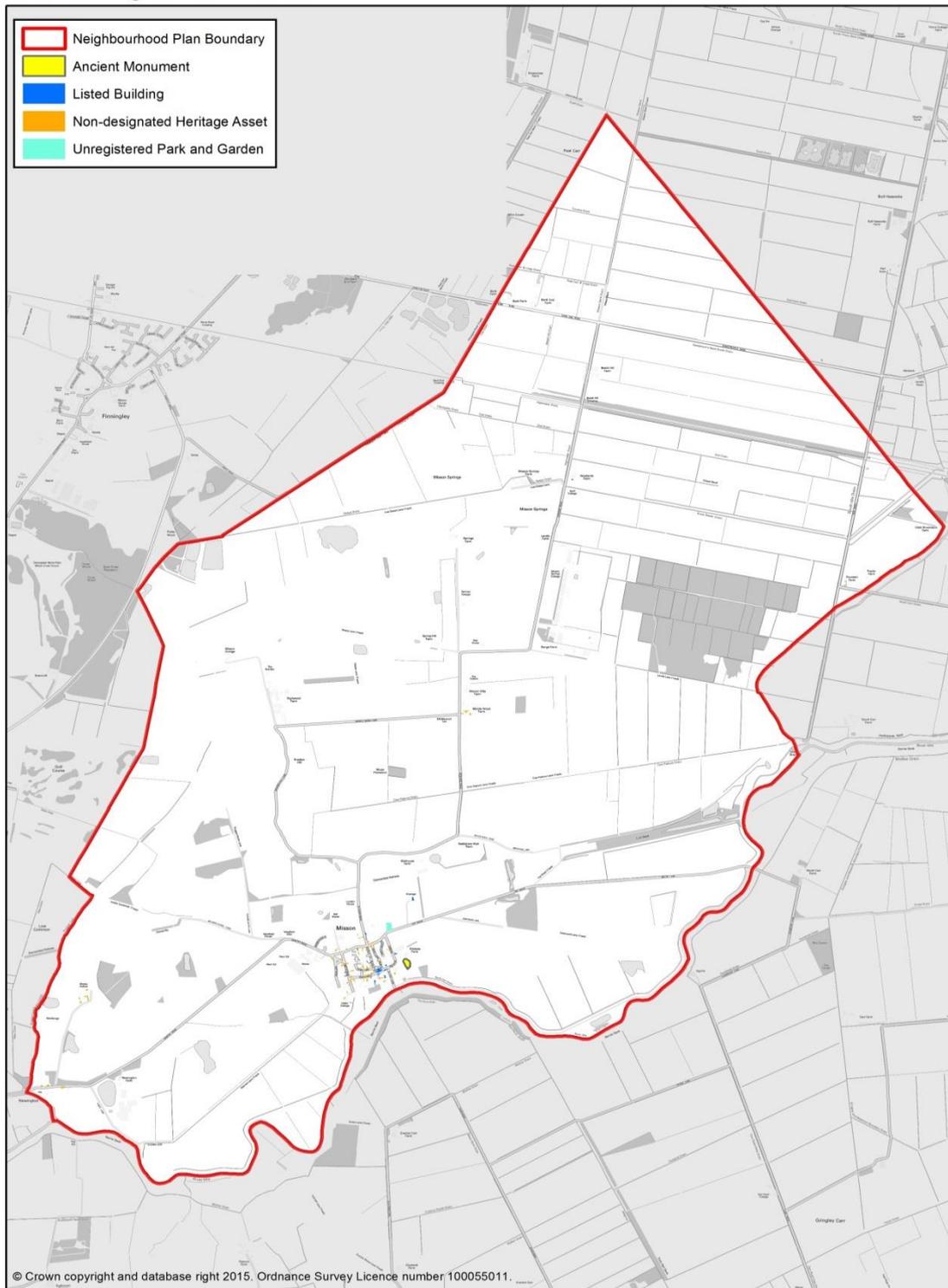
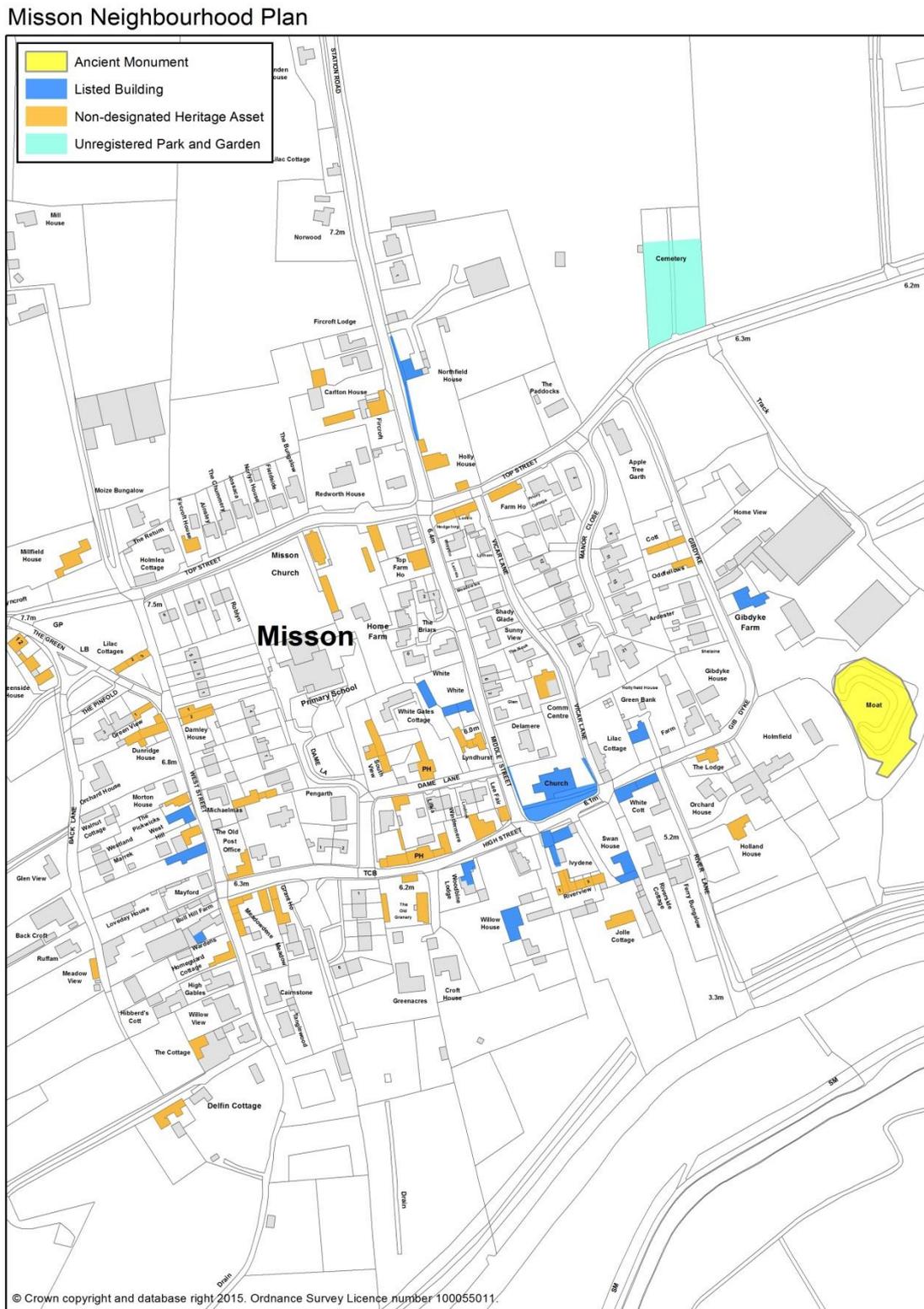


Figure 10: Heritage Assets – Misson Village



4 Sustainability Issues

4.1 **Table 2** below provides an overview of the sustainability issues and problems affecting Misson that have been identified with regard to the baseline data provided in the preceding section of this document.

Table 2: Summary of Sustainability Issues

Sustainability Theme	Identified Issues
Social	The withdrawal of the Site Allocations document is a potential issue for the sustainability of the Plan area. As until the new Local Plan for Bassetlaw is produced the levels of growth and development that will occur in the area are unclear. Consequentially sustainability issues relating to the social environment may go unaddressed, such as the provision of new housing that is needed by the local population in relation to current supply and future demand.
	The provision of housing needed by local residents such as elderly accommodation and affordable housing available to first time buyers should be held in as high regard as the provision of market housing for people moving into the area. There is a noticeable lower percentage of social housing available in the Parish when compared to regional and national figures, the NP should ensure this is due to a lack of demand rather than lack of supply and plan to address this accordingly.
	The dominance of detached properties in the area presents a possibly significant sustainability issue, as these larger properties may prove to be unaffordable for some local people and would work against the creation of a well-balanced sustainable community.
	With regards to the health and wellbeing of local residents, it is important that local facilities are protected and where possible enhanced to ensure figures do not decrease over the Plan period.
	Ensuring the provision of good community facilities and services is an important aspect in achieving a sustainable community. The impact on existing community assets of any planned development and growth must therefore be carefully considered.
Environment	It must be considered that development at any scale even that classed as sustainable development will have some negative impact on the natural environment.
	Important environmental assets and green/blue

	<p>infrastructure valued by the local community need to be identified to ensure they are protected from harm and unsympathetic development. Ensuring they can continue to serve the current and future local population.</p>
	<p>Significant flooding issues are present in the Plan area. Careful consideration must be taken regarding the location and nature of any development proposed in the area with regards to the impact it would have on these issues.</p>
	<p>This consideration should also be applied to development proposals in close proximity to the three SSSI Sites and Local Wildlife Sites identified in the NP area.</p>
	<p>Ensuring the character of village of Misson and the substantial number of heritage assets in the area are protected is an important role of the Neighbourhood Plan, any planned development and growth that may affect these should be carefully considered.</p>
<p>Economic</p>	<p>The current economic climate can be considered a significant sustainability issue, as it may restrict the delivery of development needed in the area as well as associated infrastructure works due to viability issues.</p>
	<p>A key aspect in ensuring the continued sustainability of a community is the provision of well-located and accessible local employment opportunities in relation to the current and future populations demand.</p>
	<p>A significant amount of land in the Parish is already allocated for economic uses (Misson Mill) however the levels of local employment provided by this site are noticeably low, as the site is not currently being used to its greatest potential. The withdrawal of BDC Site Allocations document has lengthened the timeframe for addressing these issues and the NP should ensure these are addressed.</p>
	<p>The ability to work from home is important in allowing local people to develop their own businesses and enterprise as well as encouraging more flexible modern approaches to work. One of the most important aspects of this style of work is ensuring high-speed broadband is available for local people.</p>

5 The Sustainability Framework

What is the Sustainability Framework?

- 5.1 To effectively appraise the Draft Neighbourhood Plan for Misson, a clear, concise and effective framework is needed, one that addresses all aspects of sustainable development. These aspects are social, economic and environmental issues, although there is inevitably overlap between them. For example certain issues, such as climate change, have environmental, economic and social implications.
- 5.2 These sustainability issues have each been taken into consideration in the production of the Sustainability Framework for the Draft Plan, ensuring the Plan itself ultimately addresses all of the issues.

Developing the Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Framework

- 5.3 The Sustainability Framework developed for Bassetlaw District Council's Core Strategy consists of a series of objectives and indicators. These have been devised with regard to both national and regional sustainability objectives and indicators, as well as to the environmental and sustainability issues assessed to be of key importance in Bassetlaw. Full information on these and their formulation can be found in the Scoping Report of the Core Strategy, which is accessible via Bassetlaw District Council's website.
- 5.4 For the Sustainability Appraisal of the Misson Neighbourhood Development Plan the Framework used for the Core Strategy Appraisal will be applied and is deemed acceptable by Bassetlaw District Council, however several amendments are required to reflect the smaller, more specific scale of the area.
- 5.5 The Vision and Objectives of the Misson Neighbourhood Plan will be drawn up as a result of consultation with the community and taking into account the requirements of other policies and programmes identified earlier. They will be assessed against the Sustainability Objectives listed below by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and officers from Bassetlaw District Council.
- 5.6 Each of the SA Objectives has been matched with detailed decision-making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not the Draft Plan works towards the SA objective. The SA Objectives that will be used to appraise the sustainability of the Draft Neighbourhood Development Plan for the area of Misson are therefore shown on the following page in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	
1	To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area.
2	To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3	To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the areas cultural heritage and natural environment
4	To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime
5	To promote social cohesion and support the development of community facilities across the area
6	To protect the natural environment and enhance multifunctional green infrastructure across the area
7	To protect and enhance the landscape character, historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Misson
8	To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9	To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10	To minimise energy usage and to develop Misson’s renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
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
12	To create high quality employment opportunities
13	Promoting opportunities for establishing new enterprise, learning and innovation
14	To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

5.7 To ensure that these objectives are sustainable, they will be assessed against the three themes of sustainability, these being; social, economic and environmental judging their predicted impact on each, this being either positive or negative. The relationship between the SA objectives and the three themes of sustainability is shown in **Table 4** on the following page.

Table 4: Relationship between SA Objectives and themes of Sustainability

SA Objective	SA Theme		
	Social	Econ	Envi
1) To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area	+	+	-
2) To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	-	+
3) To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the areas cultural heritage and natural environment	+	+	+
4) To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	+	+	-
5) To promote social cohesion and support the development of community facilities across the area	+	-	-
6) To protect the natural environment and enhance multifunctional green infrastructure across the area	+	+	+
7) To protect and enhance the landscape character, historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Misson	+	+	+
8) To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals	-	+	+
9) To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	-	+	+
10) To minimise energy usage and to develop Misson’s renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	-	+	+
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	+	+	+
12) To create high quality employment opportunities	+	+	-
13) Promoting opportunities for establishing new enterprise, learning and innovation	-	+	-
14) To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	-	+	-

5.8 Each of the SA Objectives has been matched with detailed decision-making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not the Draft Plan works towards the SA objective, these can be found below:

Table 5: Decision Making Criteria for SA Objectives

SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria
<p>1) To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?
<p>2) To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?
<p>3) To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the areas cultural heritage and natural environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve access to open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities?
<p>4) To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?
<p>5) To promote social cohesion and support the development of community facilities across the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities?
<p>6) To protect the natural environment and enhance multifunctional green infrastructure across the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect or contribute to the enhancement of the landscape character? • Will it enhance the resilience of the natural environment to the impacts of climate change?
<p>7) To protect and enhance the landscape character, historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Misson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting? • Will it protect or contribute to the enhancement of the townscape character?
<p>8) To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it avoid the risk of property flooding? • Will it protect and conserve water resources? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?
<p>9) To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • Will it assist or facilitate compliance with the waste hierarchy (i.e. reduce first, then re-use, recover, recycle, landfill)? • Will it assist in maximising the use of recycled and secondary materials (including aggregates)?
<p>10) To minimise energy usage and to develop Misson’s renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it encourage new development to be of high quality which minimises impacts on the environment and maximises the potential for the UK to

	<p>move towards a low carbon economy?</p>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Does it improve access by providing links to the right of way network? Allow easy access to public transport? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?
<p>12) To create high quality employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels?
<p>13) Promoting opportunities for establishing new enterprise, learning and innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?
<p>14) To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available?

5.9 As the sections of the Draft Plan that are to be appraised, these being the; Community Vision & Objectives and the Development Management Policies, are substantially different, in terms of both content and purpose. It is deemed necessary to adopt a differing approach to measuring the sustainability of these against the SA Objectives. The following criteria will be used to assess the level of compatibility of the Draft Plan’s Vision and Objectives:

Table 6: Criteria Used to assess Vision & Objectives

Key	
Compatible	✓
Neutral / No Impact	-
Incompatible	X
Uncertain Impact	?

5.10 To make a more thorough assessment of their potential impacts, the Draft Plan Development Management Policies will be considered against more detailed criteria. The appraisal criteria are as follows:

Table 7: Criteria used to assess Development Management Policies

Key	
Strong Positive Impact	✓✓
Positive Impact	✓
Neutral / No Impact	-
Negative Impact	X
Strong Negative Impact	XX
Uncertain Impact	?

6 Consultation and Next Steps (Stage A5)

Consultation

- 6.1 This SA Scoping Report will now be the subject of a five week consultation with the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England as the statutory environmental consultees in England. The SA Framework will then be amended and finalised in line with any comments received during this process.

Next Steps

- 6.2 The final SA Framework will subsequently be used to appraise the Final Neighbourhood Plan. A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be prepared showing the assessment of the social, economic and environmental effects of the emerging proposals on the area by using the established SA objectives and will be consulted on alongside the Neighbourhood Plan itself.

7 Appendix A: ACRE Report for Misson Parish

- 7.1 Please note that the map provided on page 4 the report is not correct, however the data included is solely for the Parish of Misson.

