

Nottinghamshire County Council's Guidance Note on the Validation Requirements for Planning Applications March 2026



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 In order for the County Council to deal properly and efficiently with the planning applications it receives, it is essential that the correct information is submitted from the outset.
- 1.2 This note sets out what “**minimum**” **requirements** applicants need to submit to enable the proper validation and determination of applications. This will ensure that applications are “fit for purpose” and minimise the need for the submission of information at a later stage. This in turn will enable the County Council to provide an efficient planning service and help to achieve targets for the determination of planning applications.
- 1.3 The County Council recognises that the scale and type of applications vary, and this will require the submission of differing levels of information and supporting documentation. This guidance note takes this into account in the scope of information needed for the various types of applications dealt with by the County Council.
- 1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF updated in ~~2023~~ 2024) states that “Local planning authorities should publish a list of their information requirements for applications for planning permission. These requirements should be kept to the minimum needed to make decisions and should be reviewed at least every two years. Local planning authorities should only request supporting information that is relevant, necessary and material to the application in question” (para.44).

Pre-Application Advice

- 1.5 The County Council encourages applicants and their agents to seek pre-application advice. This is particularly relevant for larger, more complex, or potentially controversial proposals. This should help applicants identify the information and details that need to be submitted with their application. Such an approach can help minimise delays later in processing the application and identify whether other consents may be required. The NPPF also encourages pre-application discussions; it states early engagement has the potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system. Such discussions should also involve local communities where relevant. The County Council charge for providing pre-application advice. The fee for this service depends on the scale of development. Some advice, such as whether planning permission is required, is provided free of charge. Full details of this pre-application advice service can be found on the County Council’s website at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-applications/pre-application-advice

Compulsory pre-application engagement - On-shore wind turbine development

- 1.6 Article 3 of the Town and Country (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 requires a statement providing evidence of how the applicant has undertaken and responded to community consultation before submitting an application for on-shore wind turbine developments where the development

involves more than two turbines, or where the hub height of any turbine exceeds 15 metres.

The Validation Process (including the right to appeal against non-validation)

- 1.7 All applications received by the County Council will be checked against the **Statutory national information requirements**, and the **Local information requirements (Local List)**. Most minor applications will be reviewed to ensure they are complete and incorporate adequate information to validate the submission within 3 to 5 working days from the date of receipt and most major applications within 10 working days.

Invalid applications

- 1.8 Where an application does not contain all the information listed in the **Statutory national information requirements** the application will be deemed invalid under the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. The applicant will be informed in writing of the requirements necessary to validate it. There is no right of appeal against the Council's decision to invalidate the application; any challenge to the decision must be made through a judicial review.
- 1.9 Where an application does not include information (in sufficient detail) listed in the **Local information requirements (Local List)** that the Council considers should be provided, then the application will be treated as invalid, and the applicant will be informed in writing what information is required to validate the application. The Council will only request supporting information that is relevant, necessary, and material to the application. In the event of a disagreement with the Council, the applicant may submit a written justification (using an Article 12 Notice, which may be submitted at any time during the course of the application) explaining why the information requested is not required in the particular circumstances of their application. The Council will consider any written justification and either agree that the information is not required and validate the application or invalidate the application where it can be demonstrated that the additional information **is** necessary to determine the application. If the dispute cannot be resolved the applicant has the right of appeal against non-determination on grounds of invalidity once the 8/13 (16 for EIAs) week determination period, starting with the date of receipt of the application, has elapsed. The Planning Inspectorate will determine these cases, the inspector will consider both the dispute regarding invalidity and the merits of the application itself.

Electronic submission

- 1.10 **The County Council's preferred method of receiving applications is electronically** and should be sent to development.management@nottscc.gov.uk or submitted via the Planning Portal at <https://www.planningportal.co.uk/>
- 1.11 The ~~national~~ following standards for on-line submission of electronic planning documents ~~are as follows~~ should be followed.

- 1.12 Maximum single or combined file size is 15 Megabytes file size (the sum of all document file sizes). Where these maxima are exceeded, the information should be submitted using Cryptshare. Cryptshare is a secure website that enables users to transfer large electronic files by email. All transfers are strongly encrypted and are made even more secure with authentication using passwords. NCC IT Services do not allow file transfer by any other means. For more information on using this service please use the following link <https://cryptshare2.nottsc.gov.uk/>
- 1.13 Portable Document Format (PDF) is the recommended file format. They should not be secured in order that they can be electronically date stamped by the County Council and to ensure that they can be read by consultees.
- 1.14 All drawings shall be produced in a single layer and should avoid covering multiple issues on one plan, such as existing and proposed vegetation or superimposing the proposed development on existing.
- 1.15 All drawings shall be correctly orientated for on-screen display, i.e., in landscape.
- 1.16 All drawings shall include a scale bar and key dimensions, paper size and scale (for example 1:1250 at A3) to allow for electronic scaling/measuring.
- 1.17 All plans and supporting documents should be clearly labelled.
- 1.18 **Where available, a digitised plan of the site boundary should be provided in GIS format to facilitate accurate plotting of application sites.**
- 1.19 All photographs should be submitted in PDF file format.

Paper Submission

- 1.20 If you are unable to submit your planning application electronically the County Council will require one paper copy of the planning application form, a copy of all the above plans and one paper copy of all the documents required as part of the Local Information Requirements (Local list).

2. Information required for planning applications

- 2.1 **Part One – Statutory national information requirements** that must be submitted with all applications, and
- 2.2 **Part Two – Local information requirements (Local List)** that must be submitted with planning applications depending on their type and scale.

3. Part One – Statutory national information requirements

- 3.1 The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 requires the following forms, plans and information to be submitted with all applications unless otherwise stated.
- 3.2 **The planning application form:** Planning applications should be made on the relevant planning application form and submitted electronically to the County Council at development.management@nottscc.gov.uk (or via the Planning Portal at <https://www.planningportal.co.uk/>). The standard (1APP) application form should be used for all applications (except those for Minerals, which should be submitted on the Minerals application form available on the Council's website). A separate form is also available for onshore oil and gas development. All planning application forms are available to download at www.nottinghamshire.gov.ukwww.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-applications/pre-application-advice/apply-for-planning-permission. All forms must be signed and dated with all relevant sections completed.
- 3.3 **Ownership/ Agricultural Holding certificates:** A completed, signed, and dated ownership/agricultural holding Certificate A, B, C or D confirming the site ownership and whether any of the land to which the application relates is, or is part of, any agricultural holding. Please complete only one Certificate to confirm ownership of the site. These certificates are part of the standard application form. For this purpose, an 'owner' is anyone with a freehold interest, or leasehold interest the unexpired term of which is not less than 7 years. 'Agricultural tenant' means a tenant of an agricultural holding, any part of which is comprised in the land to which the application relates. A notice to owners and /or agricultural tenant of the application site must be completed and served in accordance with Article 13 of the Development Management Procedure Order (DMPO), 2015. A pro-forma notice can be downloaded from the County Council's website (see link in 3.2 above).
- 3.4 ~~**Biodiversity Net gain:** Please note the new requirements regarding Biodiversity Net Gain which mandate achieving a minimum 10% increase in biodiversity value at the completed development stage (the biodiversity gain can be delivered on or off site). Unless exempt from mandatory BNG, applications will need to be accompanied by relevant information is set out Paragraph 011 of the Planning Policy Guidance on Biodiversity Net Gain, to include a completed biodiversity metric and habitat plan detailing the pre-development biodiversity value of the site. Relevant questions in the application form will also need to be answered.~~

- 3.4 **The application fee:** See ~~Nottinghamshire County Council's~~ or the Planning Portal's websites for the current fee schedule and exemptions (https://ecab.planningportal.co.uk/uploads/english_application_fees.pdf). The Planning Portal's fee calculator can be used to calculate the correct fee (www.planningportal.co.uk/app/fee-calculator). For information on how to pay the planning application fee please refer to the County Council's website at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-applications/pay-a-planning-fee.
- 3.5 **Ownership/ Agricultural Holding certificates:** ~~A completed, signed, and dated ownership/agricultural holding Certificate A, B, C or D confirming the site ownership and whether any of the land to which the application relates is, or is part of, any agricultural holding. Please complete only one Certificate to confirm ownership of the site. These certificates are part of the standard application form. For this purpose, an 'owner' is anyone with a freehold interest, or leasehold interest the unexpired term of which is not less than 7 years. 'Agricultural tenant' means a tenant of an agricultural holding, any part of which is comprised in the land to which the application relates. A notice to owners and /or agricultural tenant of the application site must be completed and served in accordance with Article 13 of the Development Management Procedure Order (DMPO), 2015~~
- 3.6 **Location plan:** The location plan should be at a scale of 1:1250 or 1:2500, based on a metric, OS map, indicate north point and give a drawing reference number. In exceptional circumstances, such as a development covering a large area, location plans of a smaller scale may be more appropriate to enable the application site to be identified. The application site should be edged clearly with a red line. Where the proposal involves development (such as a proposed extension) on a large application site the proposed development should be hatched in red to provide extra clarity for consultation purposes. It should include all land necessary to carry out the proposed development – for example, land required for access to the site from a public highway etc. A blue line should be drawn around any other land owned by/under the control of the applicant, close to or adjoining the application site. **The location plan should wherever possible show at least two named roads, surrounding buildings, and features.** In the interest of clarity, the location plan should not include other information that is provided on other plans, such as topographical details. It would be helpful if all s73 applications included a copy of the location plan, taken from the original planning permission.
- 3.7 **Site Plan/Block Plan:** The site plan should be at an appropriate scale for the development proposed and should accurately show the direction of North and the proposed development in relation to the site boundaries and other existing buildings, with written dimensions including those to the boundaries. The site plan should also show the following, unless these would NOT influence or be affected by the proposed development; all the buildings, roads and footpaths adjoining the site including access arrangements, all public rights of way, the position of all trees on the site and those on the adjacent land, the extent and type of any hard surfacing and any boundary treatment.

- 3.8 **Other plans:** The details on any other plans will vary according to the type of development proposed and should complement any detailed assessments submitted in support of the application. All plans should be at an appropriate scale and include a unique drawing reference number and a title. Plans and elevation drawings submitted in electronic format should specify critical dimensions (external measurements) such as building footprint, height to eaves/ridge.
- 3.9 **Updated and superseded plans:** Any plans or supporting documents which supersede those originally submitted should be clearly labelled (i.e., 'Revision 1') and sent electronically to the County Council.
- 3.10 **Design and Access Statement:** A Design and Access Statement (DAS) must accompany the following applications:
- All applications for **major development** (as defined in article 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015; or
 - If within a designated area (Conservation Area or World Heritage Site) for development consisting of one or more dwelling or a building or buildings with a floor space of 100 square metres or more.
- 3.11 Applications for waste development, minor development, change of use, engineering or mining operations or applications to amend the conditions attached to a planning permission (Section 73 applications) do not need to be accompanied by a ~~Design and Access Statement~~ DAS, although design can still be a key consideration on these applications and your attention is drawn to Section 6 – Design of this validation checklist.
- 3.12 ~~Design and Access Statements~~ A DAS should explain the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the proposed development and demonstrate the steps taken to consider the context of the proposed development, and how the design of the development takes that context into account. The NPPF (para 137) encourages the consideration of design quality throughout the evolution and assessment of proposals. This can involve engaging with local communities, seeking design advice and the referral of schemes to a design review panel. Such processes would be most appropriate for major County Council development, such as new or replacement schools. The DAS should also demonstrate compliance with Local Plan design policies, adopted Design Codes and, where relevant, Neighbourhood Plan policies.
- 3.13 ~~Design and Access Statements~~ A DAS should also explain the applicant's approach to access and state how relevant Local plan policies have been considered. The applicant is encouraged to detail any consultation undertaken in relation to access issues and how this has informed the proposed development. (Please refer to article 9 of the Development Management Procedure Order, 2015 for full details of DAS submission requirements). The level of detail required in a statement will depend on the scale and complexity of the application. For further requirements relating to design issues please refer to Section ~~36~~ – ~~Design Assessment~~ in the Local List Requirements below.

Further information

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

National Planning Policy Framework – Achieving well-designed places (paras 131-141)

Building for a Healthy Life – July 2020 www.gov.uk

National Design Guide – Planning Practice Guidance for beautiful, enduring, and successful places, MHCLG, updated January 2021

Design: - Processes and tools, MHCLG, January 2021

Designing waste facilities, a guide to modern design in waste- Enviro Consulting Ltd on behalf of Defra, 2008

Planning Practice Guidance

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk

<https://www.planningportal.co.uk/> and www.gov.uk

3.14 Biodiversity Net Gain – Since 2024, all qualifying applications are required to deliver a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity (Biodiversity Net Gain, BNG). Certain exemptions are set out in legislation, for example some Section 73 applications to vary conditions. National guidance relating to BNG must be adhered to at all times, as detailed at Biodiversity net gain - GOV.UK.

3.15 In addition to the information requirements for the submission of a planning application as set out in Paragraph 011 of the PPG for BNG, applicants should also ensure that they have regard to the County Council's BNG Supplementary Planning Document, particularly the Information Requirements set out in Appendix 1 of that document and ensure that these are adhered to in their submission. Further to this, applicants must also ensure that, for qualifying applications:

- The BNG assessment boundary matches the application red line boundary and that they submit a digital red line boundary;
- The Strategic Significance multiplier has been completed with reference to the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), published in November 2025; and
- A BNG assessment is provided in a document that is separate from the Ecological assessment.

3.16 Significant on-site and all off-site BNG must be secured for 30 years, which will be achieved through an appropriate mechanism. In addition, ongoing monitoring must occur during this period to ensure that habitats have been created and managed as proposed. Monitoring fees to allow the Council to undertake compliance monitoring will be secured through a legal agreement, with fees detailed at <link to a new section which will be needed on the planning webpages>.

3.17 Where appropriate, early consultation with the Council's BNG Ecologist is recommended, using the council's discretionary (paid for) BNG pre-application service as detailed at <link to a new section which will be needed on the planning webpages>.

Further information

Government guidance - Biodiversity net gain - GOV.UK
www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain, February 2024
Biodiversity Net Gain Supplementary Planning Document | Nottinghamshire
County Council
Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham |
Nottinghamshire County Council

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Redaction

- 3.18 All information submitted as part of the planning application process will be collected, used, and retained in accordance with the County Council's Privacy Statement which may be viewed in full at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/global-content/privacy.
- 3.19 To comply with the GDPR the Council will redact personal information (such as email addresses, telephone numbers and signatures) from documents before making them publicly available. Please ensure all sensitive information submitted as part of the planning application is kept to a minimum to assist with the amount of redaction necessary to enable the planning process to proceed as efficiently as possible.
- 3.20 If the County Council considers that a document contains unnecessary and significant amounts of personal data, such as on every page in headers or footers, applicants will be asked to revise such documents before the application is validated due to the significant officer time required to redact all the personal information.

4 Part Two Local information requirements (Local List)

- 4.1 In addition to the national requirements above, the list below sets out further information and assessments that must be submitted with planning applications depending on their nature and scale. We will only request information about a matter which is likely to be a material consideration in the determination of the application. This information is required to enable the validation of the application. As requirements will vary from case to case you are advised to contact us at an early stage if you are unsure about what information you will need to submit.
- 4.2 **All sections include references where further guidance may be found.** Where validation requirements involve the submission of a technical assessment or supporting document in any of the sections below, this should be undertaken by a suitably qualified, and where relevant, accredited professional.

5. Planning Statement

- 5.1 A Planning Statement is required for most applications explaining the [context and need for the proposed development and should be proportionate and specific to the development. For minor development proposals including some section 73 applications to vary planning conditions, a supporting letter will be sufficient setting out what is being proposed and why. Larger development proposals should be accompanied by a Planning Statement which gives consideration to relevant local and national planning policy and Where appropriate it should demonstrate sets out how the proposed development complies with these policies, or otherwise in the development plan, national policy and guidance and other relevant documents. Where a proposal does not comply with development plan policies an explanation must be provided to justify the need for the development and](#) set out overriding reasons as to why the proposal should go ahead. [The supportingA Planning Sstatement should also include details of the proposed development in terms of its achievement of sustainable development. This should cover economic, social, and environmental issues. Details of any consultation with Development Management or other County Council officers and wider community/statutory consultees undertaken prior to submission should be included in the supporting statement.](#)
- 5.2 The Planning Statement submitted with proposals on school sites should also set out existing and proposed pupil and staff numbers, parking provision and nearby school information where there is a proposed change to pupil/staff numbers. [For school developments which impact upon or involve the loss of playing field area, existing and proposed summer and winter pitch layouts should be provided and confirmation as to why the particular location within the site has been chosen. For information requirements please see the Guidance below.](#)
- 5.3 ~~For school developments which impact upon or involve the loss of playing field area, existing and proposed summer and winter pitch layouts should be provided and confirmation as to why the particular location within the site has been chosen. For information requirements please see the Guidance below.~~ For landscaping schemes involving the importation of inert waste material, the Planning Statement should detail the rationale behind the landform changes that are being proposed

which should be supported by detailed pre and post contour plans submitted with the application.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework

Planning Practice Guidance

Sport England www.sportengland.org/guidance-and-support/facilities-and-planning/planning-sport?section=playing_fields_policy

Sport England- Playing Fields Policy and Guidance, Appendix B Information Requirements -updated December 2021

6. Design

6.1 Details regarding Design and Access Statements (DAS) and which applications they apply to can be found in Part One of this validation checklist. Whilst a DAS is not required for waste development, minor development, change of use, engineering or mining operations, or applications to amend the conditions attached to a planning permission (Section 73 applications), this does not mean that high quality design should not be a material consideration in the planning application process for all applications. For example, major waste management facilities, such as energy from waste facilities, can have significant built elements which need to be well designed.

6.2 Design considerations should be incorporated into Planning Statements where a DAS is not required but where design is an important and material consideration. Where this is the case, the NPPF Chapter 12 – ‘Achieving well-designed places’ provides information on the matters that need to be considered.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework- Achieving well designed and beautiful places (paras 131-141).

Building for a Healthy Life – July 2020 www.gov.uk

National Design Guide – Planning Practice Guidance for beautiful, enduring, and successful places, MHCLG, updated January 2021

Design: - Processes and tools, MHCLG, January 2021

Designing waste facilities, a guide to modern design in waste- Enviros Consulting Ltd on behalf of Defra, 2008.

7.1 The NPPF states “Design quality should be considered throughout the evolution and assessment of individual proposals. Early discussions between applicants, the local planning authority and the local community about the design and style of emerging schemes is important for clarifying expectations and reconciling local and commercial interests.” (Para 137).

7.2 Methods and processes aimed at achieving good design are most likely to succeed if utilised as early as possible in the development process. Therefore, applicants must proactively ensure good design principles are followed in the development of

~~their proposals prior to submission. Tools and processes for improving the design of developments include workshops to engage the local community, seeking design advice and referral to design review panels. In assessing proposals, the County Council will have regard to the outcomes from these processes, including any recommendations made by design review panels.~~

~~7.3 The County Council envisages this process being most appropriate for major County Council development, such as new or replacement schools, and other significant community facilities. Design reviews could also be appropriate for major waste management facilities depending on their location and scale.~~

~~7.4 Any such statement should provide evidence of having gone through a design review panel, including setting out how any panel recommendations have been considered and incorporated into the final design, along with details of how any engagement with the local community has influenced the proposal.~~

~~7.5 For all built developments a statement demonstrating how a design would be in compliance with Local Plan design policies, and, where relevant, Neighbourhood Plans and Local Design Guides will be required.~~

~~7.6 Proposals will also be expected to be consistent with the principles set out in the National Design Guide, the National Model Design Code and any locally produced design guides and codes.~~

~~7.7 Although Design and Access Statements are not required for all types of development this does not mean that high quality design should not be a material consideration in the planning application process for all applications. All design considerations and assessments should be incorporated into the Design and Access Statement or the Supporting Planning Statement where a Design and Access Statement is not required but where design is an important and material consideration.~~

7. Environmental Statement

7.1 An Environmental Statement (ES) will be required if your proposal is likely to have significant effects on the environment and meets the criteria set out in the ~~EIA Regulations. The~~ Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (The Regulations). ~~The Regulations~~ require a developer to prepare an Environmental Statement ES for all Schedule 1 projects and some Schedule 2 projects. For detailed guidance, including indicative criteria and thresholds for proposals requiring environmental assessment, see documents listed below.

7.2 A “screening opinion” can be obtained from the County Council as to whether the proposed development falls within the scope of the Regulations. The information needed to accompany such a request is set out in Regulation 6 of the Regulations.

7.3 Where an EIA is required, Regulation 18 together with Schedule 4 to the Regulations sets out the information that should be included in an ~~Environmental~~

~~Statement ES. The Regulations provide~~This includes a checklist of matters to be considered for inclusion in the ~~Environmental Statement ES depending on the characteristics of the particular development proposal, and require the applicant to describe the likely significant effects of a development on the environment and to set out the proposed mitigation measures.~~

- 7.4 You are also entitled to request a “scoping opinion” as to the key environmental issues the ~~Environmental Statement ES~~ should cover. Regulation 15 sets out the information requirements needed for such a request. Any details submitted as part of a scoping request, in particular any plans and drawings, should meet the validation requirements set out in the document for planning applications.
- 7.5 Planning Practice Guidance states that~~Environmental Statements ES~~ should focus on the “main” or “significant” environmental effects to which a development is likely to give rise. The~~Environmental Statement ES~~ should be proportionate and not be any longer than is necessary to properly assess those effects. Where, for example, only one environmental factor is likely to be significantly affected, the assessment should focus on that issue only. Impacts which have little or no significance for the particular development in question will need only very brief treatment to indicate that their possible relevance has been considered.
- 7.6 ~~Environmental Statements~~An ES must be prepared by a competent expert and be accompanied by a statement outlining the relevant expertise or qualification of such experts. Early consultation with the Development Management Team is recommended prior to making your application, including through our pre-application advice service. As part of any planning application submitted with an ES, the County Council may ask for one or more copies of the ES, in particular documents such as the Non-Technical Summary which might be required for display in public buildings such as libraries for local residents to view.

Further information

The Town and Country Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

Planning Practice Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework

8. ~~Transport/Highways Assessment and Transport Statements~~

- 8.1 All developments that generate significant amounts of vehicle movements should be supported by a transport assessment (TA) or a transport statement (TS). The need for a TA or TS should be scoped with the County Planning Authority in consultation with the County Highways Authority, or in situations affecting strategic routes, National Highways. Details on the need for either a TA or TS can be found in the County Council's Highways Design Guide (section 1.2.6). Highways Development Control relevant Highway Authority, which could be the County Council, the City Council or National Highways. TAs and TSs are ways of assessing the potential impacts of developments and may propose mitigation measures to promote sustainable development. These measures may inform the preparation of

Travel Plans (see below). Transport Assessments are a thorough assessment of the transport implications of development, and Transport Statements are a “lighter touch” evaluation to be used where this would be more proportionate to the potential impact of the development (i.e., development with anticipated limited transport implications).

~~8.2 Transport implications and the mechanism for remedying these may impact on a conservation area or the setting of a designated heritage asset. Where this is the case applicants must consider such impacts and include these within the TA/TS.~~

- 8.3 The coverage and detail of the TA/TS should reflect the scale of the development and the extent of the traffic implications. Information should include all existing and proposed vehicular and pedestrian movements to and from the site. Loading areas and arrangements for manoeuvring, servicing, and parking of vehicles should also be clearly identified. The assessment should describe and analyse existing transport conditions and explain how the development would affect those conditions and measures proposed to overcome any problems. A sustainable approach to transport should be explored for all proposals and the TA/TS should give details of proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.
- 8.4 For smaller developments, such as significant school extensions a TA/TS might still be required because thresholds are not solely based on the size of the proposed development but also the sensitivity of the location; for example, development which is likely to increase the risk of accidents or conflicts between motorised and non-motorised users, particularly vulnerable road users such as children, people with disabilities and elderly people. Applicants should submit details of employee numbers, an assessment of accessibility by non-car modes and an estimate of both vehicle and cycle parking spaces in order that the County Council can advise on the level of assessment required.
- 8.5 For relevant planning applications the County Council may use Active Travel England’s Toolkit (see below) to gather evidence and assess the active travel merits of the proposal. Further advice on this should be sought at the pre-application stage.

Further information

The National Planning Policy Framework – Promoting Sustainable Transport (paras 108-117).

Planning Practice Guidance- Travel Plans, Transport assessments and Statements.

The Nottinghamshire Highways Design Guide -

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/roads/highway-design-guide

Active Travel England - www.gov.uk/government/organisations/active-travel-england

[Active Travel England: planning application assessment toolkit - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/active-travel-england-planning-application-assessment-toolkit)

9. Draft Travel Plans

- 9.1 Where a development will generate a significant amount of vehicle movements a travel plan should be provided (NPPF para. ~~417~~118). A travel plan is a long-term management strategy that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives. It should be developed in line with Active Travel England guidance to encourage, walking, cycling and scooting. It will normally be prepared alongside the transport assessment or statement (see above). Draft Travel Plans should outline the way in which the transport implications of the development are going to be managed in order to ensure the minimum environmental, social, and economic impacts. The draft travel plan should have a strategy for its implementation that is appropriate for the development proposal under consideration. Travel Plans should be considered in parallel to development proposals and fully integrated into the design and occupation of the new site (see Planning ~~Policy Practice~~ Guidance). It should identify the travel plan coordinator, the management arrangements, and the timetable of the plan.
- 9.2 School Travel Plans (see link below) will be required for all new schools or significant extensions to existing schools - these should address parent, staff, and pupil parking as well as vehicular and pedestrian access. The Council will expect new schools to be located where the impact of drop-off/pick-up of school children on local residents can be minimised. The likely trip composition (private vehicles, on foot etc) needs to balance safe access with protecting residential amenity in the locality. See the New School Guidance below.
- ~~9.3 For minerals and waste developments details to be submitted should include the amount of traffic movements that will occur during operating hours etc.~~
- 9.4 For the purpose of validation, an application will need to be accompanied by the framework of a Travel Plan that identifies relevant travel related issues, objectives, initiatives and timescale for delivery and review. Travel Plans can form part of the Transport Assessment or Transport Statement.

Further information

The National Policy Planning Framework

Planning Practice Guidance

NCC -Guidance for the preparation of Travel Plans in support of planning applications, September 2010 (final version 1.2)

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/education/travel-to-schools/school-travel-plans>

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/education/travel-to-schools/school-travel-toolkit>

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/5082032/new-school-guidance-for-developers-may-2023.pdf

Active Travel England guidance - <https://www.activetravelengland.gov.uk/>

10. Planning and Health

- 10.1 The NPPF states that “planning policies and decisions should take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community” (NPPF para. ~~97b~~98b). Some of the district/borough Local Plans have policies requiring health impact assessments to be carried out for certain types of development. Nottinghamshire has endorsed the Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework ~~2019-2022~~ 2025-2030 which aims to ensure that health is fully embedded in the planning process. The framework document sets out ~~a Checklist for Planning and Health—the Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix ‘The Matrix’ (RHIA)~~ which focuses on the built environment and issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions. The purpose of the ~~Matrix~~ RHIA is to ensure that the health impacts of a development proposal are identified, and appropriate action is taken to address negative impacts and maximize benefits. All planning applications which have potential health impacts should confirm that reference to the Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework (or any subsequent document that is published) has been made and appropriate mitigation measures are proposed. Where health impacts are identified this information can be submitted by completing the ~~Matrix~~ RHIA above or as part of the Planning Statement or standalone Health Impact Assessment.

Further Information

National Planning Policy Framework- Providing Healthy and Safe Communities (paras ~~96-107~~96-108).

*Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework ~~2019-2022~~ 2025-2030 (and any future updates) www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-and-health-framework/planning-and-health-framework
Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework | Nottinghamshire County Council*

11. Planning Obligations – Draft Heads of Terms

- 11.1 The purpose of planning obligations is to make development acceptable in planning terms where this cannot be achieved through the imposition of planning conditions. This is about mitigation, rather than just identification, of any undesirable impact and is generally negotiated during consideration of a planning application (see PPG). Where considered essential by the County Council, the draft heads of terms for a Section 106 agreement or unilateral undertaking should be provided with the submission of the planning application.
- 11.2 Draft Heads of Terms will only be required where this has been made clear during discussions at the pre-application stage. Matters likely to be included in a Section 106 include lorry routeing agreements and the provision of off-site Biodiversity Net Gain.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Planning Conditions and Obligations (paras 55 - 58)

12. **Flood~~ing~~ and Drainage-Risk Assessment**

- 12.1 Flood Risk Sequential Test – the NPPF states that development should not be permitted if there are reasonably available alternative sites appropriate for that development in areas at a lower risk of flooding.
- 12.2 Where a site has not been allocated, or sequentially tested by the Local Planning Authority, it is the responsibility of the developer in consultation with the LPA to demonstrate that the Sequential Test is passed. The requirements for the flood risk sequential test are set out in the Planning Practice Guidance.
- 12.3 Planning applications for proposals for new development in Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b and for proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 should be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). Furthermore, a FRA should be submitted for proposals within an area of Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems or where proposals may be subject to other sources of flooding. Information about these zones and their implications for development can be found in the Planning Practice Guidance and on the Environment Agency's website. The FRA should identify and assess all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed now and in the future, taking climate change into account. The FRA should show that the proposals are appropriate to the level of flood risk, or respond to the risk accordingly and do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. The NPPF states that developments should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where it can be demonstrated that the development is flood resilient, such that, in the event of a flood it could be brought back into use without significant refurbishment. Planning applications submitted in flood risk areas should therefore confirm the flood resilience of the development, including the submission of flood emergency plans where relevant.
- 12.4 Where a FRA is required this should be prepared by the applicant in consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council as the Lead Local Planning-Flood Authority ~~(as the Lead Local Flood Authority)~~, the Environment Agency, and the Internal Drainage Board where appropriate. The FRA should be:
- appropriate to the scale, nature and location of the development
 - proportionate to the degree of flood risk

The Environment Agency has created a FRA template and associate Guidance to help applicants ensure that their FRA includes the right information. The FRA should include the design of surface water management systems including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). ~~The County Council is now the~~ As Lead Local Flood Authority, the County Council has ~~with powers and~~ a statutory duty to manage and coordinate local flood risk management activities and therefore early consultation with them is advisable.

- 12.5 In all cases, drainage strategies should follow a sustainable approach ~~should be taken~~ to the discharge of surface water following the sequential preference: (i) soakaway with supporting percolation tests; (ii) watercourse; (iii) mains drainage. Where a less sustainable form of surface water drainage is proposed the application should demonstrate why a more sustainable method of surface water drainage cannot be used.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change (paras ~~157-178~~161-186).

Planning Practice Guidance on Flood Risk and Coastal Change, updated August 2021

Association of Drainage Authorities - www.ada.org.uk/

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2021-2027

Lead Local Flood Authority - Flood Risk Management Team, www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk

Environment Agency – Advice for Local Authorities on non-mains drainage from non-major development

www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessment-for-planning-applications - February 2017

www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessment-standing-advice - updated February 2022

[Preparing a flood risk assessment: standing advice - GOV.UK](#)

[National standards for sustainable drainage systems \(SuDS\) - GOV.UK](#)

The Environment Agency has its own pre application service. If the applicant requires bespoke planning advice, they should contact planning.trentside@environment-agency.gov.uk in the first instance.

13. Groundwater and Surface Water Protection

- 13.1 The NPPF seeks to ensure that new and existing developments are prevented from contributing to, being put at risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of water pollution. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as water quality.
- 13.2 A large portion of Nottinghamshire is underlain by the Sherwood Sandstone Principal Aquifer, an important water source for agriculture, industry and for drinking water. Ground waters can also play an important part in sustaining the surface water environment and for ecology.
- 13.3 [Most proposals for mineral extraction or waste disposal to land will require a hydrogeological/hydrological impact assessment, particularly where the water table is encountered and where water levels and/or quality could be impacted by development.](#) Developers of proposals involving potentially polluting activities should investigate and take account of any designations applicable to the local ground waters such as Source Protection Zones and Drinking Water Safeguard Zones in selecting sites and in designing appropriate safeguards to remove potential pathways for ground water pollution. For waste management development, which would also require an Environmental Permit, a proportionate

level of detail should be provided in a planning application as part of wider site investigation work to satisfy national and local planning policy.

- 13.4 Due to pressure from over-abstraction, development proposals requiring abstraction, including dewatering activities at quarries, should take account of the sustainability status of local ground water and surface water, having regard to the Environment Agency's Abstraction Licensing Strategy for the area. The Sherwood Sandstone aquifer has been closed to further consumptive abstraction and applicants should check with the EA to confirm the current status of the aquifer. Early consultation with the Environment Agency is recommended as the status of a ground water resource could have significant implications for details to be submitted under a planning application, or even the principle of the proposal itself. Details of how the design of a proposal takes account of such constraints should usually be set out within a hydrogeological and or hydrological assessment.
- 13.5 Twin tracking of planning and permitting /licensing is advisable to understand the likelihood of having a Licence granted alongside the planning process.

Further information

NPPF -Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras. ~~180-194~~187-201)

Environment Agency – The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection, February 2018.

www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-a-new-abstraction-licence-for-a-currently-exempt-abstraction

14. Land Contamination ~~Survey~~

- 14.1 ~~Land contamination, either from a proposed new use which could potentially introduce or change any contamination sources, pathways, or receptors; or contamination resulting from a previous use of land to which a proposed new use would be vulnerable, needs to be carefully considered and appropriately assessed. An appropriate contaminated land assessment must be submitted with any application where:~~
- ~~• the proposed development would potentially introduce or change any contamination sources, pathways, or receptors; and~~
 - ~~• the site is either known and/or suspected to be contaminated or the proposed use would be vulnerable to the presence of contamination.~~
- 14.2 A desktop study and site walkover survey to establish the potential contamination risks at the site will be required in support of planning applications involving sites ~~which have where:~~
- ~~• previously been used for industrial purposes, landfill, or other potentially contaminating uses:~~
 - ~~• are adjacent to or within influencing distance of land used for industrial purposes, landfill, or other contaminating uses (off-site), or~~
 - ~~• where development could expose sensitive receptors to contamination risks.~~

- there is a significant change in land use from the existing use of the land;
- the proposed development could result in increased risks to site users from contaminated land or ground gas; or
- there is a risk of creating new pathways for contamination or ground gas to migrate to other sensitive receptors within the site or surrounding area.

14.3 Sensitive receptors can include, but are not limited to, ~~residential uses, schools, play areas, principal aquifers, and local rivers~~ users of the site and land adjacent to it, property, aquifers, surface water features, and flora and fauna.

14.4 If a desk top study identifies and recommends that further investigation is critical to the determination of an application (i.e., could not be the subject of a planning condition) an appropriate site investigation will be required to validate the application. This should be able to demonstrate whether the site is suitable for the proposed use taking into account pollution from previous uses and any measures for mitigation.

14.5 Applications involving any works to ~~school~~ buildings known, or suspected, to contain asbestos should be indicated as such on the planning application form and include, as a minimum, a desk top study. Such works could include extensions to existing buildings, changes in use of a building, or demolition of a building, or part of a building, involving removal of ground slabs and/or breaking ground.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras ~~180-194~~187-201)

Planning Practice Guidance – Land affected by contamination, updated July 2019
[Land contamination risk management \(LCRM\) - GOV.UK](#), www.gov.uk updated ~~July 2023~~June 2025

Environmental Management and Design – www.viaem.co.uk

A Guide to Developing Land in Nottinghamshire – by the Nottinghamshire Land Quality Group 2013

15. Trees

15.1 The NPPF highlights the important contribution that trees make to the character and quality of urban environments and how they can help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Opportunities should be taken to incorporate new trees in developments, retain existing trees whenever possible and have appropriate measures in place to secure their long-term maintenance.

15.2 Where a proposal involves works that affect any trees or hedgerows within the application site, the position, species, spread and roots of trees should be illustrated accurately on the site plan. This must indicate any trees which are protected by Tree Preservation Orders, information which can be obtained from the relevant district or borough council. The quality/value of such trees should be assessed using a recognised methodology. The plan should also include trees which are to be felled or are otherwise affected by the proposed development. For large scale proposals, or those on sites with significant tree coverage, it may be appropriate to

submit a detailed ~~tree~~ arboricultural survey with the application. The location of any trees within adjacent sites, including highway trees, which may be affected by the application, should also be shown. Information will be required on which trees are to be retained and on the means of protecting these trees during construction works. This information should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

Further information

BS5837; "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction", 2012

National Planning Policy Framework (para 136)

Planning Practice Guidance

East and East Midlands Area (England) – Forestry Commission

www.forestry.gov.uk

16. Heritage ~~Statement~~

- 16.1 A Heritage Statement should be submitted with all proposals affecting Heritage assets either directly or indirectly. 'Heritage Assets' include Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, ~~and~~ Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, ~~and~~ sites of Archaeological Interest, and assets identified either by the local planning authority or during the related site investigations. This requirement also applies to non-designated heritage assets, such as buildings ~~of 'local interest' on Local Interest Lists and those identified on the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER).~~
- 16.2 The Heritage Statement should describe the significance of the heritage asset affected, including any contribution made by its setting and the effect of the development on the asset. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the ~~Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record~~ NEHR should have been consulted along with specialist officers at the County Council and at the relevant District Council. The NEHR search number should be referenced clearly in the Heritage Statement.
- 16.3 Works to Listed Buildings may require Listed Building Consent, a process which is dealt with by the relevant district or borough council but which can run in parallel with the planning application.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras ~~195-214~~202-221)

Planning Practice Guidance

~~MHCLG – Arrangements for handling heritage applications Direction 2021~~

Conservation Officers – Nottinghamshire County Council and relevant District Council.

Historic England Guidance Notes- www.historicengland.org.uk

GPA 3; The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd edition)

Contacting the Nottinghamshire HER - Historic Environment Record (HER) | Nottinghamshire County Council

17. ~~Archaeological Assessment~~Archaeology

- 17.1 Applicants submitting proposals on sites of potential archaeological interest will be required to undertake an archaeological assessment and where necessary carry out further archaeological investigations to allow the significance of the archaeology, as well as the impact of the development, to be understood. The results of this work will need to be included in the Heritage Statement submitted with the application. The level of assessment required will ~~depend on~~ be sufficient to establish the archaeological ~~sensitivity~~ significance of the site. Advice should be sought from Archaeological Officers at the County Council. Documentation to support the application must be submitted in accordance with policy advice set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras ~~195-214~~202-221).

Planning Practice Guidance

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards & Guidance

Archaeological Officer – Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeology Planning Advice Team - Planning.Archaeology@nottsccl.gov.uk

Historic England Guidance Notes- www.historicengland.org.uk

18. ~~Biodiversity and Geodiversity~~Assessment

- 18.1 Where a proposed development may have potential impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity, an assessment of these potential impacts ~~should~~ must be carried out. A statement should be submitted setting out the existing features, wildlife and habitats both on site and on adjacent sites. In all cases the sequential steps of the Mitigation hierarchy should be followed for all development projects comprising avoidance, mitigation, and compensation. For major development this assessment should take the form of an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA), whilst for other development, a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) should be completed, noting that an EclA or additional surveys (e.g. for protected species) may subsequently be required. These should include a desktop study (to include consultation with the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre and relevant nature conservation organisations, groups, and individuals) and the results of surveys to determine the presence/absence of notable habitats, protected species, or species of principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. Such work must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and accredited person, following nationally recognised guidelines.
- 18.2 Where there is detailed information submitted relating to badgers and the following bird species (Goshawk, Peregrine, Honey Buzzard, Marsh Harrier, Red Kite, Osprey and Hobby), this information must be submitted in a separate, confidential report to enable the County Council to publicise and consult upon the application. This separate information is required due to the species susceptibility to persecution. If applicants have any concerns about any other species relevant to

their application, they should contact us to confirm before the application is submitted.

- 18.3 When considering impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity, consideration should be given to both direct impacts (such as habitat loss) and indirect impacts (such as changes to hydrology, air quality, noise, and disturbance). Where proposals include mitigation and/or compensation measures, information to support those measures will be needed. Proposals should seek to provide ecological enhancements wherever possible and make provision for the maintenance and management of retained or created biodiversity/geodiversity features.
- 18.4 ~~From February 12th, 2024, all qualifying applications will be required to deliver a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity (Biodiversity Net Gain, BNG). For smaller schemes this requirement will come into effect in April 2024. Certain exemptions are set out in legislation, for example some Section 73 applications to vary conditions. Where BNG is required, the County Council will require the submission of a correctly completed **statutory** Biodiversity Metric spreadsheet (using the most up to date approved version of the metric) completed by a suitably qualified (and where relevant, accredited) ecologist. The County Council could also request a copy of the metric in a different format (such as a PDF) for the purpose of publishing it to the web). The submitted information should allow the County Council to understand how the gain will be effectively delivered in terms of on or off-site provision (off-site gains are likely to require drafting of a Section 106 legal agreement and draft heads of terms should be provided). Proposals which include the delivery of significant onsite biodiversity enhancements, such as restoration plans for minerals and landfill sites should be supported with more details, including how these habitat enhancements would be delivered. All significant on-site gains and all off-site gains delivered under BNG will need to be managed for at least 30 years.~~
- 18.5 In addition, where proposals have the potential to affect the Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation (SAC), then a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) must also be undertaken. Where proposals have the potential to affect the Sherwood 'proposed potential' Special Protection Area (ppSPA), a risk-based approach will be adopted by the County Council requiring applicants to submit an additional and robust assessment of likely impacts to be presented in a format equivalent to an HRA.
- 18.6 For further advice on any of the above issues please contact the County Council's Conservation Team. Where appropriate, early consultation with Natural England is also recommended, including use of the agency's Discretionary Advisory Service (DAS), together with its standing advice and detailed guidance.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras ~~180-194~~187-195).

Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation- Statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system and the accompanying guide- Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to good practice 2006

BSI: PAS 2010 Planning to halt the loss of Biodiversity.

Association of Local Government Ecologists: Template for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Validation checklists, www.alge.org.uk

~~Natural England and DEFRA's Guidance Protected Species: how to review planning applications August 2016 updated January 2021- www.gov.uk~~

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust <https://www.nottinghamshirewildlife.org/>

~~Habitats regulations assessments: protecting a European site March 2021, updated December 2023. www.gov.uk~~

Natural England standing advice on protected species, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-near-protected-areas-and-wildlife#protected-areas> (updated September 2022) and on ancient woodlands, [Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees) (updated January 2022)

~~Biodiversity metric: calculate the biodiversity net gain of a project or development, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-metric-calculate-the-biodiversity-net-gain-of-a-project-or-development>~~

~~The Biodiversity Statutory Metric 4.0 <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/> www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain, February 2024~~

~~Nottinghamshire County Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Biodiversity Net Gain (in preparation).~~

19. Noise ~~Assessment~~

19.1 A Noise Impact Assessment should be submitted with all applications for ~~potentially noisy developments and uses where these are likely to raise issues of disturbance to the occupants of nearby existing buildings that may generate significant noise, or for noise sensitive uses (such as a school) close to existing sources of noise.~~ The assessment should evaluate the impact of the proposed development on the surrounding environment and neighbouring properties, as well as the potential effects of existing nearby noise sources on the future occupants of the development. ~~Proposals for noise sensitive uses (such as a school) close to existing sources of noise should also be accompanied by a Noise Impact Assessment. The assessment needs to include the results of a site-specific noise survey to determine existing background noise levels (including night-time noise levels where relevant) and then assess how the proposed development would affect or be affected by noise, detailing mitigation measures if required. These Assessments should be prepared by a suitably qualified acoustician, and should include information on existing and proposed noise levels (including night-time noise levels where relevant) and where appropriate should recommend a scheme of measures to mitigate noise impact.~~

19.2 For some proposals, such as for proposals for significant minerals or waste development where numerous noise sources are anticipated, and/or where the site topography is complex, the County Council will consider recommending that the noise assessment is supported by 3D noise modelling due to operational and/or site characteristics. This would need to be supported with copies of the noise modelling files, noise model input data (in a suitable format) and numerical noise data in a clearly labelled and concise spreadsheet. This information is required to assist the County Council and relevant consultees to understand predicted noise

impacts on sensitive receptors, including nearby residents and wildlife sites. In the absence of 3D noise modelling contours, the assumptions and calculations for predicting proposal noise levels at nearby sensitive receptors must be presented in different formats (e.g., Excel, and others). Applicants of relevant proposals will be informed at the pre-application stage of the need to submit this information and the scope of the data required. Advice may be sought from the County Council's noise consultant on the scope of the noise assessment and associated background data required to support the application.

19.3 Guidance is provided in the National Planning Policy Framework with specific guidance for minerals development, ~~which can also be used to assess the noise impacts of waste development,~~ in the Planning Practice Guidance.

19.4 The assessment of noise impacts from waste development should be undertaken using BS4142+A1:2019 – Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework – Facilitating the Sustainable Use of Minerals (paras ~~215-223~~222-230).

Planning Practice Guidance

BS4142:2014 Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound

BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 - Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites –Part 1: Noise and Part 2: Vibration.

Noise Policy Statement for England, updated June 2019 Noise - GOV.UK

Environmental Protection Act 1990, as revised.

ProPG: Planning and Noise- Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise, plus Supplementary Documents 1 and 2: New Residential Development, May 2017 14720 ProPG Main Document.pdf

Minerals PPG Noise, October 2014 Minerals - GOV.UK

BB93: acoustic design of schools - performance standards, February 2015 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a8170d3e5274a2e8ab54012/BB93_February_2015.pdf

BS 8233:2014 – Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings.

20. Air Quality Assessment

20.1 Proposals that impact on air quality or are potential pollutants should be supported by an Air Quality Assessment indicating the change in air quality resulting from the proposed development, details of sensitive receptors/locations, the methodology used for assessing impact and the proposed mitigation measures. Air Quality Assessments will be required where a proposed development would emit dust, lead to an increase in congestion, HGV movements, or would introduce sensitive “receptors”, such as a school in an area of poor air quality. Specific guidance on the impacts of dust emissions from minerals development, which can also be used to assess the dust impacts of waste development, is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework- Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment (paras 180-194).

A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire – Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group, 2008.

District Council Environmental Health Officers.

Air Pollution Information Service (APIS) www.apis.ac.uk

21. Sunlighting/Daylighting/Lighting ~~Assessment~~

21.1 Sun lighting/day lighting assessments are to be undertaken and submitted for all applications where there is a potential adverse impact upon current levels of sunlight/daylight enjoyed by adjoining properties or buildings, including their gardens or amenity space.

21.1 Where significant external lighting is proposed as part of a development (for instance, floodlighting of a multi-use games area) the application must include a layout plan with beam orientation, a schedule of the proposed equipment and the proposed measures to reduce any impact on neighbouring sites/properties. Energy efficiency data should also be submitted for proposals for new external lighting.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework

Planning Practice Guidance - Light pollution

British Research Establishment (BRE): Site layout planning for daylighting and sun lighting; a guide to good practice 2011

<https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development>

22. Statement of Community Involvement

22.1 Where relevant, applications need to be supported by a statement detailing how the requirements for pre-application consultation set out in the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement Review has been met. In particular this should demonstrate that the views of the local community have been sought and taken into account in the formulation of development proposals.

Further information

Planning Practice Guidance

Nottinghamshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement - Second Review adopted 2018 www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk

23. Rights of Way (footpaths, bridleways, and byways)

23.1 ~~Proposals which~~Where a proposal affects a public right of way adjacent to or within an application site, even either temporarily during construction ~~phases or permanently because the development is unable to accommodate the public right of way on its original line, the developer should outline the reasons, show it clearly on a plan, within or adjacent to the application site should indicate this on the~~

~~submitted plans. Applications should and~~ include the details of any likely noise and visual impacts on existing users of rights of ways, such as on horses using bridleways, timescales, and set out proposed measures to mitigate these impacts. Proposed plans should show any envisaged diversions/ alternative routes. A statement should be submitted outlining the details including, where appropriate, the steps to be taken to comply with any legal requirement to stop up or divert the right of way. Early consultation with the County Council's Countryside Access Team and Via's Rights of Way Team is advisable.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework

Planning Practice Guidance- Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space

Countryside Access Team, NCC (countrysideaccess@nottsc.gov.uk)

Rights of Way Team, Via East Midlands (contactus@viaem.co.uk)

Rights of Way Management Plan 2018-2026

24. Landscape and Visual Impact ~~Assessments~~ (LVIA's)

- 24.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments should be provided for all ~~other~~ development which, in the view of Nottinghamshire County Council, is likely to have an impact on the character of the local landscape and visual amenity. Applicants should refer to the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) – June 2009 for details on Landscape Character. Relevant district and borough councils should also be consulted as they may have updated district level Landscape Character Assessments that supersede the Greater Nottingham LCA 2009. This applies to applications in both rural and urban settings. The assessment should be proportionate to the development being proposed and should include photographs and/or photomontages as appropriate. Early consultation with the Environmental Management and Design Team at Via is advisable.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework

Planning Practice Guidance- Natural Environment

"Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments" The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, April 2013

Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11: Photography and photomontage in Landscape and visual impact assessment.

Landscape Institute TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development Proposals

[https://landscapeinstitute.org/news/new-visual-representation-guidance-](https://landscapeinstitute.org/news/new-visual-representation-guidance-2019/li_tgn-06-19_visual_representation/)

2019/li_tgn-06-19_visual_representation/

Landscape Institute: GLVIA3 Notes & Clarifications (LITGN-2024-01)

[https://landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/LITGN-2024-01-](https://landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/LITGN-2024-01-GLVIA3-NC_Aug-2024.pdf)

GLVIA3-NC_Aug-2024.pdf

Landscape Institute: TGN 02/21 Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations

TGN 02-21: Assessing landscape value outside national designations

EIA Regulations, 2017

Environmental Management and Design – www.viaem.co.uk

Natural England www.gov.uk

DEFRA: Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of soil on development sites 2011, updated June 2018

25. ~~Land Stability~~/Coal Mining Risk Assessment

- 25.1 ~~Coalfields are divided into high and low risk areas. A high-risk area is where there are hazards that are likely to affect new development. Coalfields are divided into 'Development High Risk' and 'Development Low Risk' areas by the Mining Remediation Authority (formerly the Coal Authority). A Development High Risk area is where one or more coal mining related features have been recorded at surface or shallow depth (e.g. mine entries, fissures and breaklines, recorded or probable shallow coal workings and historical surface mining sites). Planning applications for proposals involving built development or disturbance to the ground in Development High Risk Areas, as defined by the Coal Authority Mining Remediation Authority, and held electronically by the Local Planning Authority, should be accompanied by a Coal Mining Risk Assessment (CMRA) unless one of the exemptions is met. Further information can be found on the Coal Authority Mining Remediation Authority's website including an interactive map showing the extent of the referral area and the information required for inclusion in the Coal Mining Risk Assessment CMRA. If the development is subject to the Environment Impact Assessment process it is suggested that the Coal Mining Risk Assessment CMRA should be incorporated into the Environmental Statement.~~
- 25.2 ~~Applications in low risk areas need not be accompanied by a coal mining risk assessment. Applications in Development Low-Risk areas need not be accompanied by a CMRA, provided that the applicant has confirmed that there are no Development High Risk areas within the application area, using the resources available. The Mining Remediation Authority requires the desk-based CMRA to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person, who is competent in dealing with ground stability and mining-related hazards, to review relevant information and assess the risks posed by historical coal mining. Where risks cannot be discounted, the CMRA provides the opportunity to discuss what further investigations are necessary.~~

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework - Conserving and enhancing the natural Environment (paras ~~180-194~~187-201).

Planning Practice Guidance

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-applications-coal-mining-risk-assessments>

~~Coal Authority website: www.gov.uk/coalauthority~~

~~Mining Remediation Authority website:~~

~~<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/mining-remediation-authority>~~

British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk

Free of charge Coal Mining Information - ~~October-2017~~2014, updated ~~August 2021~~
~~November 2025~~ www.gov.uk ~~Free of charge coal mining information - GOV.UK~~

26. Agricultural Land Classification/Soil quality

- 26.1 ~~Larger development proposals~~ Should the proposal involving the permanent or longer term loss/disturbance of existing agricultural land should be accompanied by an agricultural land quality assessment stating the agricultural classification of the land, details of the Agricultural Land Classification will need to be provided. The best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land is defined as Grade 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. Where BMV agricultural land is affected by the proposed development, a statement an agricultural land quality assessment should be submitted providing confirming the agricultural classification of the land, full justification as to why the land is needed, why land of a lower agricultural grade cannot be developed, as well as confirmation of what the intended restored grade the land would be if it is to be restored back to agriculture (e.g., as part of a future land reclamation scheme following mineral extraction).
- 26.2 Where soils are required for restoration purposes, planning applications must detail how soil resources on site are to be retained and protected through stripping, storage, and replacement operations to ensure that they help achieve and deliver the restoration proposals submitted with the application.

Further information

National Planning Policy Framework- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (180-194) and Annex 2

Planning Practice Guidance- Minerals

Natural England - Agricultural Land Classification- Technical Information Note published 2012

Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings- The Institute of Quarrying 2021 <https://www.quarrying.org/soils-guidance>

Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Guidelines for grading the quality of agricultural land - JP069

27. Aviation Impact ~~Assessment~~

- 27.1 ~~For any Development within the an aerodrome safeguarding zone and which could give rise to aviation safety issues should be supported by a statement setting out s for East Midlands Airport and all other aerodromes within and adjoining Nottinghamshire,~~ evidence that the developer has considered, where relevant, the impact of the development upon aerodrome operations for height (buildings or temporary equipment), lighting, wind shear, frequencies, glint and glare and wildlife.
- 27.2 Landscaping proposals may also need to be carefully designed to limit the attractiveness for potentially hazardous gatherings of birds. Bird management plans, or outline plans, may be required to accompany mineral extraction proposals where restoration is proposed for biodiversity purposes, particularly the creation of large wetlands.

~~For wildlife this should include any Biodiversity Net Gain on site and any off site locations. All wind turbine applications should demonstrate early engagement with~~

~~all aerodromes within 30 nautical miles of the proposed location to determine the impact upon radar and whether any mitigation is necessary. Please contact the Council for further information on safeguarding maps if required.~~

Further information

<https://www.caa.co.uk/combined-aerodrome-safeguarding-team-cast/what-is-safeguarding/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-aerodromes-technical-sites-and-military-explosives-storage-areas/the-town-and-country-planning-safeguarded-aerodromes-technical-sites-and-military-explosives-storage-areas-direction-2002>

28. Definitions

Definition of major applications, (based on Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015), development involving:

- the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;
- waste development (i.e., operational development designed to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of, or material change of use to treating, storing, processing, or disposing of refuse or waste materials);
- the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 sq. metres or more; or
- development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

Contacts

Further information and advice are available from the Development Management Team on 0300 500 80 80 or development.management@nottscc.gov.uk

Useful websites: www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk, <https://www.planningportal.co.uk/> and www.gov.uk