

## POLICY ST49: Renewable Energy Generation

1. Development that generates, shares, transmits and/or stores zero carbon and/or low carbon renewable energy including community energy schemes will be supported subject to the satisfactory resolution of all relevant site specific and cumulative impacts upon:

- a) location, setting and position in the wider landscape, resulting from its siting and scale;
- b) natural and heritage assets and their settings;
- c) air and water quality;
- d) hydrology and hydrogeology;
- e) the best and most versatile agricultural land;
- f) existing highway capacity and highway safety;
- g) noise, light, glare, smell, dust, emissions or flicker;
- h) aviation and radar;
- i) recreation and local amenity.

Proposals must take into account operational and approved developments, as well as any proposed intensification to operational or approved proposals.

2. Proposals involving one or more wind turbines will be supported where:

- a) the site is located within an area defined as being suitable for wind energy in a made neighbourhood plan or development plan document; and
- b) following consultation, it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that all potential adverse planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed, including cumulative impacts identified in Part 1 above.

3. All renewable energy development will be expected to provide details of the expected power generation based upon expected yield or local self-consumption to enable effective monitoring of the district's contribution to the national zero carbon targets.

4. A decommissioning programme applied by a Condition to any planning permission granted will be required to demonstrate that the site can be returned to an acceptable state, three years after cessation of operations.



### 10.3 Flood Risk and Drainage

10.3.1 Increased flooding can be a consequence of climate change. Increased flood risk can also be caused in one area by development taking place in another. Development must therefore take account of where these issues could arise, and how to mitigate them.

10.3.2 It is important that inappropriate development is avoided in areas currently at risk from flooding, or likely to be at risk as a result of climate change, or in areas where development is likely to increase flooding elsewhere. National policy states that

inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk. Where development is necessary, it should not increase flood risk elsewhere. Where appropriate, the applicant will be required to demonstrate that they have followed the sequential test or have undertaken a flood risk assessment as per national policy.

- 10.3.3 The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1<sup>11</sup> and Level 2<sup>12</sup>, and the Outline Water Cycle Study<sup>13</sup>, together with ongoing discussions with relevant stakeholders provide guidance and a framework for the appraisal and management of risk, by classifying all land within the District into one of four Flood Zones. Additionally, they identify those areas within a higher risk from surface water flooding or areas where there could be impacts to the quality of ground water reserves.
- 10.3.4 The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>12</sup> has looked at all relevant site allocations for development and assessed their impacts on fluvial flooding, surface water and drainage. This has informed Policy ST50, the requirements of relevant site allocation policies as well as sites identified through the draft Worksop Central DPD (see Policy ST3).
- 10.3.5 Although there are areas of the District that are vulnerable to fluvial flooding, in general there is no significant pressure to develop land with a high probability of flooding – Flood Zone 3a and 3b - due to the availability of land less vulnerable to flood risk elsewhere. There are a few exceptional cases, where for clear sustainability, infrastructure and regeneration reasons, land is proposed for allocation in a flood zone (see Policy ST3).
- 10.3.6 In the Worksop Central area, as set out in national policy, development in Flood Zone 3, would be expected to submit a site specific Flood Risk Assessment to identify the main flood risks to the site, including whether a development will increase flood risk downstream, and provide recommendations for mitigation. Mitigation will be secured as a condition to a planning permission.
- 10.3.7 National policy details that a Flood Risk Assessment should also demonstrate how flood risk will be managed over the lifetime of the development, taking climate change into account. On that basis, the climate change projections (as detailed in Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Allowances 2021<sup>14</sup>) should be considered. By making an allowance for climate change, it will help reduce the vulnerability of the development and provide resilience to flooding in the future. Applicants are encouraged to contact the Environment Agency for pre-application advice when sites are located in areas of high flood risk (Flood Zone 3).
- 10.3.8 Built development can lead to increased surface water run-off or sewer flooding, including those areas not affected by fluvial flooding. On that basis, Policy ST50 requires that all development (where appropriate) incorporate sustainable drainage (SuDS) in accordance with national standards; use of the SUDS Manual (c753)<sup>15</sup> or successor at the earliest stages of the design process will ensure that SuDS are successfully integrated with the development and appropriate maintenance is identified.

- 10.3.9 Larger developments such as, sites HS1: Peaks Hill Farm, HS7: Trinity Farm and HS13: Ordsall South have the potential to generate surface water run-off impacts due to a change in local topography and water flow or storage. But their size means they are best placed to accommodate integrated water management systems that incorporate strategic SuDS to address identified impacts.
- 10.3.10 As a consequence, in these cases a Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Management Strategy and their management plans will be required to demonstrate that surface water run-off will be managed by an appropriate sustainable drainage system in accordance with Policy ST50 and Policy ST51.
- 10.3.11 In accordance with the Strategic Flood Risk Assessments<sup>11,12</sup>, new developments should maximise opportunities to provide natural flood management, including integration with green infrastructure, urban greening measures and other mitigation as defined by Policy ST50.
- 10.3.12 The District contains the Trent Valley and land surrounding the rivers Idle, Ryton, Meden, Maun and Poulter. It lies within the Humber River Basin District (as defined for the Water Framework Directive<sup>16</sup>), and its catchments are covered by the Trent and Don Catchment Flood Management Plans<sup>17,18</sup>. These recommend that opportunities should be investigated for storage or reduced conveyance upstream of urban areas; such as locations identified where flood attenuation ponds or wetlands could be developed with associated habitat improvement; returning watercourses to a more natural state; and resisting development which may adversely affect the flood management capabilities of green/blue infrastructure.
- 10.3.13 The Council will continue to work with the Environment Agency and developers to support the priorities of these plans, such as within the River Ryton Catchment for Worksop, where the Environment Agency are currently investigating the potential for a flood management scheme to help reduce the risk of flooding within Worksop and Worksop Central. The Environment Agency have not yet published the new modelling data for the Ryton catchment, therefore the details of a flood management scheme are not able to be confirmed. However, the Environment Agency confirm that the need for enhanced channel conveyance to improve water flow and the upstream water storage to the west of Worksop should continue to be explored.
- 10.3.14 On that basis, and to facilitate a future flood management scheme, the Local Plan safeguards land through Policy ST54 between Shireoaks and Worksop for potential water storage (see Figure 29 below). This should consider all forms of flood risk including surface water run off and opportunities for green/blue infrastructure enhancement.
- 10.3.15 Additionally, Policy ST50 identifies that where development is proposed within the River Ryton Flood Management Impact Zone in Worksop Central (as defined by the Policies Map) developers should engage with the relevant authorities; including, the Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority, relevant internal drainage boards and water companies. This will ensure that a proposal does not prejudice the delivery of any required flood management schemes in the catchment in the future.

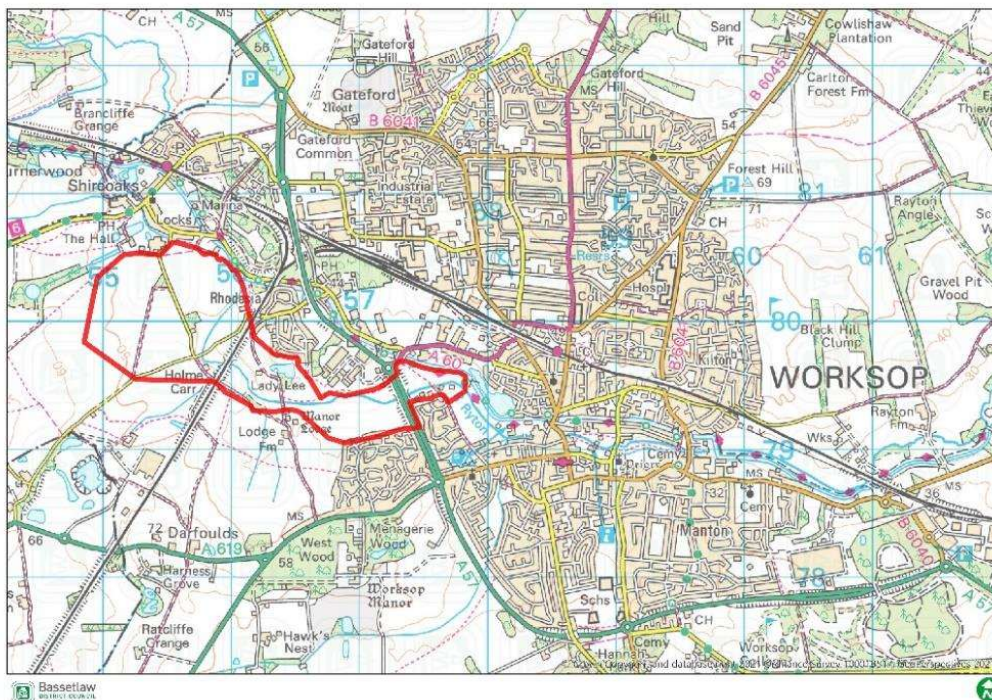


Figure 29: Land to the west of Worksop flood storage area

- 10.3.16 Informed by a more detailed strategic flood risk assessment for the DPD area more localised improvements to the river channel through Worksop Central will be identified through the Worksop Central DPD as identified by Policy ST3.
- 10.3.17 Nottinghamshire County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority, responsible for coordinating the management of flood risk relating to surface water across Nottinghamshire. The District is covered by two water companies: Anglian Water and Severn Trent Water. Internal Drainage Boards also provide detailed local knowledge in relation to drainage in the rural area. Developers should consult the appropriate authority to ensure drainage is appropriate to the development.

## **POLICY ST50: Flood Risk and Drainage**

1. Proposals are required to consider and, where necessary, mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on flood risk, on-site and off-site, commensurate with the scale and impact of the development. Proposals, including change of use applications, must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (where appropriate), which demonstrates that the development, including the access and egress, will be safe for its lifetime, without increasing or exacerbating flood risk elsewhere and where possible will reduce flood risk overall.
2. Where relevant, proposals must demonstrate that they pass the Sequential Test and if necessary the Exceptions Test in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and ensure that where land is required to manage flood risk, it is safeguarded from development.