

**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT  
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT  
AUGUST 2022**

## CONTENTS PAGE

### Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 **THE EMERGING SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN**
- 1.2 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
- 1.3 **SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL and STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**
- 1.4 **HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT**
- 2.0 **SCOPING METHODOLOGY**

### Section 2 Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

### Section 3 Collection of Baseline Information

- 3.1 **INDICATORS**
- 3.2 **EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE EMERGING LOCAL PLAN**
- 3.3 **DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS**
- 3.4 **BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA**
- 3.8 **POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH**
- 3.9.3 **SOIL, WATER & AIR**
- 3.9.4 **CLIMATIC**
- 3.9.6 **CULTURAL HERITAGE**

3.9.7	<b>LANDSCAPE</b>
4.0	<b>TASK A3</b>
5.0	<b>TASK A4</b>
6.0	<b>TASK A5</b>
7.0	<b>FOLLOWING THE CONSULTATION</b>
7.1	<b>OTHER ASSESSMENTS</b>
	<b>Section Key Environmental and Sustainability Issues</b>
	<b>Section Developing The Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b>
	<b>Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b>
	<b>Proposed Approach to Undertaking the Appraisal</b>
	<b>Section 6 Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal</b>
	<b>Appendices</b>
1	<b>Other Policies Plans and Programmes relevant to the South Derbyshire Local Plan</b>

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.0.1 South Derbyshire District Council is preparing its emerging Local Plan which is anticipated to be adopted by the end of 2024 and will have an end date of 2039.

1.0.2. A significant regulatory requirement in the formation of this work is to subject emerging draft proposals and policies to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.0.3. The SA provides an objective means of assessing the potential environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. It is an ongoing process of assessment which is linked with plan-making itself and includes the publication of SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.

1.0.4. This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the overall SA process. It sets out, for initial consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:

- A summary of the Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process;
- A review of relevant existing plans, policies and programmes relevant to the future planning of the District;
- A summary of the evidence base upon which the emerging Plan will be prepared;
- The issues which the Plan will seek to address;
- A set of draft sustainability objectives against which proposals in the emerging Plan can be assessed.

1.0.5. Steps A1-A5 (discussed below) are the subject of this Scoping Report and are undertaken in advance of the appraisal of policy and site options which will be assessed in a later report called an SA Report. The purpose of the scoping stage is to set out proposals for conducting the SA, so that the SA tests the sustainability of the Local Plan using up to date information.

1.0.6 The Scoping Report also establishes a methodology and framework for the assessment of the Local Plan and its alternatives at subsequent stages of the Plan preparation process. It also identifies the significant impacts that the assessment will need to address.

1.0.7 The following chapter provides more detail on the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

## **1.1 THE EMERGING SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN**

1.1.1 The planning system provides a framework for guiding the development and use of land. A central element of this system is the preparation of plans, which establish where and what type of development may be permitted, and provides the basis for the determination of planning applications.

1.1.2 The Council's Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable for preparing the Local Plan. Work on the preparation of the Plan commenced in 2022 and adoption is timetabled for 2024. It is proposed that the emerging Plan will account for the development of land use for the District through to 2039.

## 1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.2.1 The 1987 Brundtland Report released by the World Commission on the Environment and Development defined sustainable development as; *“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”*.

1.2.2. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future<sup>1</sup> set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development:

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

1.2.3. The National Planning Policy Framework states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It defines three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions demand that the planning system perform several functions:

- An Economic Objective - to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
- A Social Objective - to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and

---

<sup>1</sup> The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, 2005

- An Environmental Objective - to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

1.2.4 In 2019, the UK became the first country to declare a Climate Emergency and a legal commitment to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) also legally binds the UK to decrease carbon emissions by 100% by 2050, against the 1990 emissions baseline.

1.2.5. The Government's Net Zero Strategy was published in 2021 and establishes proposals to ensure the UK's homes and businesses are supplied with affordable, clean electricity by 2035.

1.2.6. Integral to the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The adoption of such policies and agreements will have significant impact on the planning system. The NPPF also states (Paragraph 149) that policies in Local Plans are expected to address climate change mitigation and adaptation to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts.

### **1.3 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL and STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

1.3.1 The Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) is required under Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The NPPF (February 2019) also requires SA of DPDs. The SA is to incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). The SEA Regulations transpose the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) into English law and applies it to various plans and programmes, including DPDs. The objective of the SEA Directive is to ensure a high level of environmental protection, and to integrate the consideration of environmental impacts on various issues including *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape* into the preparation and adoption of plans, in order to promote sustainable development.

1.3.2 It is common practice within the context of local planning in England, to integrate the requirements of both the SA and SEA into a single assessment process as contained in the Planning Practice Guidance<sup>2</sup> (updated 2019).

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

1.3.3. The objective of SA is to appraise the social and economic impacts of plans and programmes in addition to environmental concerns. The SA 'testing' of the DPD policies and their reasonable alternatives assists to develop the most sustainable policies and proposals as a central part of the plan's development.

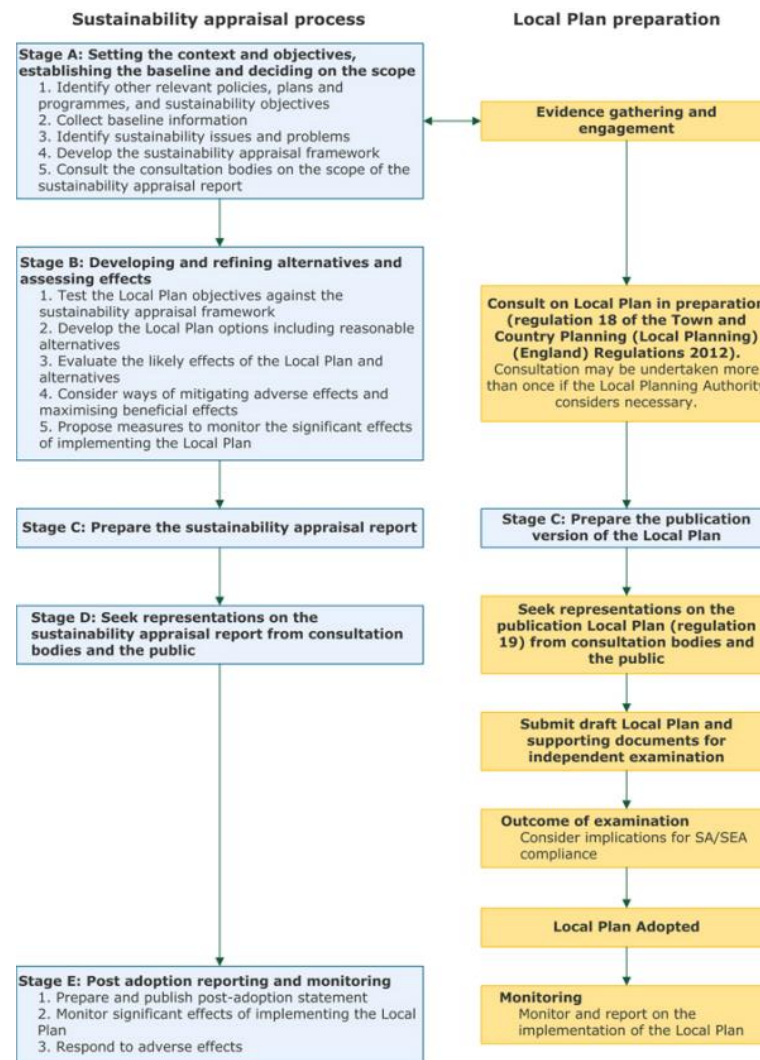


Figure 1: The Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan preparation process



1.3.4. A Scoping Report, such as this document, must be produced and consulted upon to inform the preparation of the Plan. This Scoping Report will inform the Council's approach to undertaking the SA of the South Derbyshire Local Plan.

1.3.5. The SA process involves several steps which are undertaken in multiple stages. The first stage is described below:

- A1 Identifying links to other relevant plans and strategies and sustainability objectives;** identifying the relationships and main implications of international, national, regional and local documents for the emerging Local Plan and outlining the objectives set out within these documents.
- A2 Setting out the scope of the baseline;** identification of relevant aspects of the current state of the District and its evolution if no plan is implemented.
- A3 Identifying sustainability issues and problems;** Identification of key sustainability issues and problems likely to affect the District.
- A4 Development of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework;** identifying and agreeing the key environmental, social and economic objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and site options within the Plan.
- A5 Consultation on the scope of the appraisal;** ensuring the draft Scoping Report considers the relevant sustainability issues and that the appraisal is comprehensive.

1.3.6 Steps A1-A5 are contained in this Draft Scoping Report and where relevant plan policy which will be considered in the SA Report.

## **1.4 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT**

1.4.1 In addition to testing plan options and policies, in terms of their sustainability, there is a statutory requirement for the Council, under Habitats Directive 2010 (92/43/EEC) to undertake additional forms of assessment on any emerging Plan which is likely to have a significant effect on any protected European sites, i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar wetland sites in neighbouring Authorities. This process is referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). This requirement applies to strategic plans with an impact on land use. This assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal.

1.4.2 An HRA screening exercise will be undertaken for the South Derbyshire Local Plan to determine if the emerging planning policies

(either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would result in an adverse impact upon the integrity of a European site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This work will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England for consideration. Any potential effects from the Local Plan on European sites will be included within the SA and discussed in the SA Reports.

## **1.5 NEXT STEPS**

- 1.5.1 Alongside consultation on this scoping report will be consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options report. The intent is that comments received on the Issues and Options report will help inform the drafting of the emerging Local Plan. The draft emerging local plan will then go out for public consultation with comments received and additional evidence as well as Government policy and new legislation being used to refine the draft plan to help inform its version for Publication. The Publication draft of the plan, along with representations received from its consultation, and supported papers and evidence documents will form part of the submission that is supplied to the Planning Inspectorate for Examination.
- 1.5.2 Three statutory consultees (Environment Agency; Historic England; Natural England) will be consulted, in addition to the additional consultees listed in Section 6.1.3 of this report.
- 1.5.3 A SA report, covering subsequent stages of appraisal (but also including reference to this Stage A work), will be produced and consulted on at the stage of draft plan consultation. This will then be updated and amended, where appropriate, to form an SA report at the Publication stage of local plan making. The SA report will form one of the supporting documents to the local plan that is submitted for the local plan Examination.
- 1.5.4 Following the Scoping Report consultation, the Council will assess the responses received from consultees and use these to inform a second stage of work which will consist of:
- Enumerating the broad policy options identified and reviewed during earlier Plan preparation.
  - Selecting preferred options and policies which satisfy the SEA/SA requirements
  - Refining the monitoring framework
- 1.5.5 The draft SA Report will record the work undertaken by South Derbyshire District Council in assessing the sustainability of various options considered and denote the decisions made by the Council. The draft report will also be subject to a period of consultation, which will be undertaken in parallel with the Draft Local Plan.

## 2.0 SCOPING METHODOLOGY

2.0.1 The following text sets out the approach taken to complete the Stage A tasks outlined in Figure 1.

### 2.0.2 Task A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

2.0.3 The legislative context in which the Local Plan is being prepared can be interpreted through a review of related policies, plans, and programmes (PPP). The Local Plan will contribute towards the delivery of a range of local and corporate priorities. The SEA Regulations require information regarding:

*“an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 1); and*

*“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 5).*

2.0.4 The review process ensures that the new Local Plan complies with existing PPP at international, national and regional levels of governance and reinforces local plans and strategies. The process involves identifying and reviewing those PPP and environmental protection objectives that are directly relevant to both the Local Plan and the SA. Performing this review at an early stage of plan development allows for any inconsistencies or constraints within the new Local Plan to be identified. It also develops the context for the SA and informs the preparation of the SA framework

2.0.5 The scoping element of identifying related plans and programmes cannot yield an exhaustive or definitive list of legislative/non-legislative documents. The review has been focused to ensure that only policies that are current and have direct relevance to the Local Plan are assessed. An outline of the policy documents, plans, programmes, strategies, etc. and their objectives are provided in Appendix 1 and a summary of the key messages/objectives is provided in Table H in Section 5 of this report.

2.0.6 To avoid repetition, where lower-level plans include the objectives set out at a national or international level, then the national and international plans have not been included. The review process will identify a limited number of the most relevant policy documents, or provide local objectives which are relevant to the delivery of the emerging Plan.

2.0.7 The different plans and strategies scoped for the purpose of informing the Plan are as set out in brief in Table A below.

2.0.8 The matrix at Section 5.2 further lists definitive targets that other Plans, Policies and Programmes have proposed to measure their own performance towards delivering their objectives. The way in which these wider strategies could relate to the Plan is also set out. It should be noted that this list is neither definitive nor in its final form. It will be updated to refer to any new plans and strategies that have been produced and amended to include any additional strategies that are flagged during the scoping consultation.

<b>TABLE A: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN</b>	
<b>BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA</b>	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)
	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species A Global Species Assessment (1994)
	Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
	(EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)) The Habitats Directive
	Agenda 21 2002
	General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme)
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
	The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework
	Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)
	Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate (2008)
	Making space for Nature (2010)
	Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement
	National Planning Policy Framework –Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan
	6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)
	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20
	Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership Vision and Action Plan (2012)
	National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002

	The Aarhus Convention 1998 EU Directive on public access to environmental information (2003/4/EC) 2003
	European Spatial Development Perspective 1999
	A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)
	EU Health Strategy “ Europe 2020 For a Healthier EU
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	The Localism Act (2011)
	The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
	National Planning Policy Framework – Delivering A wide Choice of High Quality Homes
	National Planning Policy Framework – Promoting Healthy Communities
	National Planning Policy Framework February 2019
	National Planning Policy Framework July 2021
	Planning Policy for Traveller sites DCLG 2015
	Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)*
	Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England 2012-17)
	Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)
	Towards an Active Nation (2016-21)
	Start Active, Stay Active A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries’ Chief Medical Officers
	Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group: Everyone Counts: Planning for Patients 2014/15 to 2018/19
	North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group Clinical Commissioning Strategy 2013-2016
	Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-17
	Strategic Statement – Planning and Health Across Derbyshire and Derby (2016)
	Derbyshire Children's and Young People's Trust: Children and Young People's Plan 2015-16 to 2017-18
	Derbyshire's Anti-Poverty Strategy 2014-2017
<b>LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-2029
	South Derbyshire Older Persons Housing Plan
	South Derbyshire Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2013-2018
	South Derbyshire Play Strategy 2016 — 2021
	South Derbyshire Sports Playing Pitch Strategy 2013
	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
	South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan
	South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan
	South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan
	South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document
	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
	Derby City Local Plan 2011-28
	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Adopted Version) May 1998
	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
	Emerging North East Derbyshire Local Plan (2011-33)

	Erewash Local Plan (Adopted 2014)
	South Derbyshire Housing Strategy 2009-14
	Our Lives, Our Health: Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023
	Derbyshire County Council, Equality and Diversity Strategy 2018 – 2021
	The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy
	South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2011-28
	Derby City Local Plan Part 1; Core Strategy 2008-28
	Erewash Core Strategy 2011-2028
	East Staffordshire Local Plan 2012-2031
	Lichfield Local Plan Strategy 2012
	Repton Neighbourhood Plan
	Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan
	Hilton Neighbourhood Plan
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS</b>	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Europe 2020 (Ten Year Growth Strategy)
	EU Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area - Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (2011)
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	National Planning Policy Framework - Building a Strong Competitive Economy
	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
	Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation (2015)
	National Policy Statement for Transport
	National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-21
	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)
	Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy 2016
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
	Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
	Derbyshire Infrastructure Investment Plan 2013
	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017
	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
	Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy
	The Derbyshire Cycling Plan 2016-2030
	D2N2 Strategic Economic Plan
	D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action Plan
<b>LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	South Derbyshire Economic Statement 2013
	South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-20
	Swadlincote Town Centre Vision and Strategy
<b>SOIL, WATER AND AIR</b>	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	

	Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive
	EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)
	Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012
	EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)
	EU Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) 1996 and Daughter Directives
	Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	National Planning Policy Framework - Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
	Waste management plan for England (2013)
	Safeguarding Our Soils; A Strategy for England, DEFRA 2009
	Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2011
	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011
	Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards (2015)
	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
	The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
	Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice document (GP3)
	National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water and Waste
	Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards (2015)
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (2000 – Amended 2002)
	Towards a Minerals Local Plan for Derbyshire and Derby (undated)
	Water Resource Strategy: Regional Action Plan for the Midlands Region
	River Trent Catchment Food Management Plan
	Humber River Basin Management Plan
	Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40
	Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
	Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
	Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015
	Ecclesborne Restoration Partnership Improvement Plan
	Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Partnership Plan (2015)
	Derbyshire Waterways Strategy 2014
	Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report
	River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan
	6Cs Green Infrastructure Study and Strategy
	64 River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan
	River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan
	Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015
	Minerals Local Plan (incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13 Coal November 2002)
<b>CLIMATIC FACTORS</b>	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Kyoto Protocol (1997) as updated in 2012
	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2007
	2020 Energy Strategy: European Commission
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Climate Change Act 2008

	National Planning Policy Framework - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
	The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future
	Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK.
	National Policy Statement for Energy
	Energy Security Strategy
	Community Energy Strategy Full report (2014), as updated)
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	The Derbyshire Climate Change Charter (2014-19)
	Severn Trent Water Area Drought Plan
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	
	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)
	Climate Change and World Heritage Strategy to assist States Parties to implement appropriate management responses UNESCO 2007
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Ancient Monuments Act 1979
	Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act 1990
	National Planning Policy Framework - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
	National Heritage Protection Plan
	Government Tourism Strategy (DCMS)
	Historic England Advice Notes 1-3
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Tourism Strategy 2011-16
	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014-2019
	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Interpretation Plan (July 2011)
	Future Climate and Environmental Change Within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (2015)
	South Derbyshire District Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans
	South Derbyshire Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans
	National Forest Strategy 2014-24
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	All Landscapes Matter (European Landscape Convention)
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>	
	Landscape Character of Derbyshire
	Derwentwise: Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP):

### 3.0 A2: Collection of Baseline Information

3.0.1 The collection of baseline information is a key part of the Sustainability Appraisal process and is a specific requirement of the SEA



directive<sup>3</sup> which require a description of the following:

“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 2);

“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 3);” and

“the likely significant effects on the environment... on issues such as

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human health
- Fauna
- Flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological
- Landscape

3.0.2 The aim of collecting baseline information is to provide a comprehensive view of the current and likely future state of the District, in order to enable the effects of implementing the Plan to be predicted.

3.0.3 It is, therefore, necessary to collect sufficient information about the current baseline state of South Derbyshire and to predict the future environmental and socio-economic trends to allow effects to be adequately predicted and monitored. The detailed baseline information has been compiled in a series of topics in line with published guidance to include various targets, trends and indicators. An SA Report was prepared for the previous Local Plan and was published alongside the Local Plan Part 2 when it was submitted for examination in 2017<sup>4</sup>. This document has been reviewed in the preparation of this SA Scoping Report.

---

<sup>3</sup> Schedule 2 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2004

<sup>4</sup> [Local Plan Part 2 evidence base | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

3.0.4 The baseline information collected to inform the development of the Plan and its associated sustainability appraisal will be set out in an additional Appendix and a summary of the key baseline data will be contained in the final SA report. Where possible, existing data sources will be used to form baseline data, however the Council acknowledges that there may be gaps in the information collected, which is in some instances due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Where such gaps are identified, this report will consider the resulting uncertainties that may result in the SA and whether there is a need to collect further information to inform the decision-making process.

### **3.1 INDICATORS**

3.1.1 Through monitoring indicators such as travel preferences or housing costs over time, it is possible to identify trends and determine whether something is improving or worsening. Indicators can also be contrasted against other Districts or Districts, or wider geographical areas such as Derbyshire County, the East Midlands region or national data. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to specific targets where such exist.

3.1.2 Indicator data can be used to identify key sustainability issues that the Council will need to consider when drawing up all local development documents that together will comprise the Local Plan (refer to section A3). If an indicator shows that a particular variable, such as public transport use was significantly higher in the District than other comparable averages, all documents which comprise the Local Plan should seek to include an appropriate policy response to help address this issue.

3.1.3 For each indicator selected, sufficient data should be collected to answer a number of questions:

- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
- How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community affected, e.g. skills shortages, endangered species or rare habitats or vulnerable social groups?
- Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
- How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
- Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?

3.1.4 The Government's guidance for local planning authorities on sustainability appraisal emphasizes the need to keep baseline information under review rather than temporal analysis. The Council presently updates much of the information set out within this section and in Appendixes through its own monitoring. A significant amount of data reviewed is also updated annually or periodically at regular intervals by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The Council will look to revisit baseline information held, at appropriate instances in the future

to ensure that new information and issues are considered within the SA process.

### 3.2 EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE LOCAL PLAN

3.2.1 Local Plans have major environmental, economic, social and cultural impacts. Consequently, planning guidance requires that the Plan be based on a robust and credible evidence base, and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. The Authority will continue to keep up to date a baseline of information on key aspects of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of South Derbyshire to enable the preparation of a sound Plan. In addition, the Authority will augment its understanding of issues being addressed through the Plan through community engagement and the preparation of the SA.




3.2.2 To ensure that the Council has sufficient information on which to develop its SA and the preparation of the Local Plan, the following information has been, or will be collected.

<b>TABLE B: EVIDENCE BASE COLLECTED (OR TO BE COLLECTED) TO INFORM THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN.</b>	
<b>Type of Evidence</b>	<b>Date Collected (Or To Be Collected)</b>
Assessment of the principal physical and environmental characteristics and needs of the local area	<b>Topic/Position Papers to inform the Local Plan (to be prepared as appropriate)</b>
Identification of the principal economic and social characteristics and needs of the local area at the local level	<b>Through sustainability appraisal and annual monitoring</b>

Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2016	<b>To be updated</b>
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	<b>Completed 2020</b>
Employment Land Study	<b>Out to tender – August 2022</b>
Housing Market Area Employment Land Review Updates	<b>Completed March 2013 and July 2016</b>
Swadlincote Town Centre Retail and Leisure Study	<b>Completed 2012</b>
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	<b>Annual Biodiversity Monitoring report 2014-2015 (updated Annually)</b>
Nottingham Derby Green Belt Study	<b>Completed 2012</b>
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	<b>Completed 2004 (updated in 2014)</b>
Derby HMA Strategic Viability Assessment	<b>Completed March 2013</b>
Climate and Environment Action Summary 2021-30	<b>Completed 2021</b>
Open Space Audit	<b>TBC</b>
Facilities Planning Model Study: Swimming Pools and Sports Halls	<b>Completed 2022</b>
Derby HMA Statement of Common Ground	<b>Completed June 2020</b>
Settlement Boundary Topic Paper	<b>December 2015</b>
Brownfield Land Register	<b>Ongoing</b>
Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD	<b>Commenced</b>
Growth Options Study	<b>Completed August 2021</b>
Derby City Capacity Study	<b>Completion due autumn 2022</b>

Local Plan Viability Assessment	<b>Date TBC</b>
SHELAA Proforma Assessment	<b>Completion anticipated September 2022</b>
Local Green Spaces Plan	<b>Adopted September 2020</b>
South Derbyshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	<b>Completed 2019</b>
Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study	<b>Completion anticipated September 2022</b>
Draft Planning Obligations SPD	<b>April 2022</b>
Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support 2019-2035 (2020)	<b>Completed August 2020</b>
River Mease Special Area of Conservation Water Quality Management Plan – Developer Contribution Scheme 2 (2016)	<b>Completed June 2016. Update anticipated.</b>
River Mease SAC Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan	<b>Completed June 2010</b>
Strategic Flood Risk assessment Level 1	<b>Completed August 2012</b>
Derby HMA Core Strategy Transport Modelling Report Part 7	<b>Completed October 2015</b>
South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy Playing Pitch Assessment	<b>Completed May 2018</b>
South Derbyshire Open Space, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy	<b>Completed April 2016</b>
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study	<b>Completed July 2010</b>
Consultation findings on community aspirations	<b>Ongoing: Consultation findings to be reported as appropriate through the Plan preparation process in line with the Statement of Community Involvement. .</b>
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	<b>Ongoing</b>
Heritage Environmental Assessments	<b>Ongoing</b>

Housing Market Area Wide Cleaner Greener Energy Study	Completed November 2009
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Completed 2004 (updated in 2014)
Infrastructure Development Plan	Completed 2020
Landscape Sensitivity Study	To be commissioned
Transport Modelling	To follow

 Not started
 Underway
 Completed

3.2.3 Based on baseline data (including information already collected to inform the emerging Local Plan) the Council has sought to provide a summary of key baseline information below and will supplement this with a more detailed dataset in which will be incorporated as an additional Appendix and will include data sources and commentary related to this data. Together this data provides a statistical snapshot of the District, which will be updated iteratively as new evidence is collected. The information set out in the following section has sought to integrate findings from existing or nearly completed studies being undertaken to inform the evidence base.

### 3.3 DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

3.3.1 South Derbyshire encompassed an area of approximately 33,800 hectares (112 square miles) and is bounded by the City of Derby, North West Leicestershire, Erewash, East Staffordshire, the Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire. It is a primarily rural area, with the largest settlement in the District being Swadlincote, with a population approaching 40,000. There are also many villages and settlements including Hilton, Melbourne, and Willington, among others.

Figure 2: Map of South Derbyshire within Derbyshire



5

<sup>5</sup> [Place \(derbyandderbyshireccg.nhs.uk\)](http://derbyandderbyshireccg.nhs.uk)

Figure 3: Detailed Map of South Derbyshire





### **3.4 BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA**

3.4.1 Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on earth, including the different species of animals, plants, and micro-organisms. South Derbyshire is home to an abundance of rare species (including otters, reptiles, butterflies and newts) and home to important habitat types, including woodland, meadows, hedges, and ponds. The District contains numerous landscape character types including the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands, the Trent Valley Washlands, Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sence Lowlands and the South Derbyshire Coalfield. Many sites and land areas in South Derbyshire, on account of their habitat types and/or species present, are protected by national and European Union legislation. Wildlife and biodiversity also provide an appealing asset and attraction that enhances the quality of people's lives, and supports the local economy, for example in tourism and wildlife-friendly land management.

#### **3.4.2 Statutory wildlife designations in South Derbyshire.**

3.4.3 The highest tier of wildlife sites in England are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There is a further designation, Ramsar sites, that although established through different means, are afforded the same protection as the SPAs and SACs.

3.4.4 There is one SAC in South Derbyshire: the River Mease. The condition of the River Mease has deteriorated in recent years. Indeed, the integrity of the River is affected by elevated levels of phosphates, of which a key source is discharges from treatment works. In the absence of a contribution to offset impacts new development would not be possible due to the consequent breaches in regulations. A Developer Contributions Scheme, referenced throughout this report has been adopted in order to address the concentration of phosphates in the SAC.

3.4.5 European Sites beyond the District but which planning and development decisions in the area could impact on need to be taken onto account in when making planning policy. Separate assessment under the Habitat Regulations will be undertaken to look at potential issues and mitigation associated with development that could adversely impact on this highest tier of wildlife sites.

3.4.6 There are five designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) wholly or partly in the District: Dimmingsdale, Calke Park, Carver's Rock, Hilton Gravel Pits and Ticknall Quarries. These are sites designated for wildlife and/or geological interest. Site conditions are varied though the Government has set (in Biodiversity 2020) national targets for 50% of SSSI to be in favourable condition and 95% to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition by 2020. There is one National Nature Reserve (Calke Park) as well as two Local Nature Reserves: Elvaston and Coton Park. The area of Local Nature Reserve in South Derbyshire is below the recommended target of 1ha of LNR per 1,000 population. Around 20ha of LNR is designated, whereas the target should be 100.3ha.

### 3.5 Protected species

3.5.1 Several species are afforded protection specifically on the level of their rarity. In some cases protected species will be found on designated sites (designation can be justified on account of their presence) but these species may also be found in or on non-designated areas. European protected species found in South Derbyshire, amongst others, include the Great Crested Newt and various bats.

#### 3.5.2 Wildlife more generally

3.5.3 Most of South Derbyshire does not, however, fall within area designated for nature conservation value though un-designated parts of the District are of importance for wildlife. Farmland (particularly where not intensively managed) and hedgerows, trees and woodland, parks and open spaces of all sorts can be important for wildlife and public enjoyment of such resources. Domestic gardens can also be of value to wildlife and not simply for human enjoyment of outdoor space.

### 3.6 National Forest



Figure 4: The National Forest

<sup>6</sup> [Funding for Projects In the National Forest \(South Derbyshire\) | Active Derbyshire](#)

- 3.6.1 The National Forest is an environmental initiative run by The National Forest Company. Beginning in the 1990s, 200 square miles (520 km<sup>2</sup>) of north Leicestershire, south Derbyshire and southeast Staffordshire have been planted in an attempt to blend ancient woodland with newly planted areas to create a new national forest. The Forest stretches from the western outskirts of Leicester in the east to Burton upon Trent in the west, and is planned to link the ancient forests of Needwood and Charnwood.
- 3.6.2 The National Forest Company is a not-for-profit organisation established in 1995. It is supported by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with the goal of converting one third of the land within the boundaries of the National Forest (52 sq mi, 33,000 acres) to woodland, by encouraging landowners to alter their land use. The Forest contributes to tourism and forestry-related jobs in the area, as well as enhancing its natural features.
- 3.6.3 Around 8.5 million trees have been planted, more than tripling the woodland cover from 6% to 20%. Roughly 85% of the trees planted are native broadleaf species. Some of the most commonly planted species are: English oak, ash, poplar, Corsican pine and Scots pine. The transformation of the landscape is evolving as the trees planted in the early 1990s have now grown substantially.

### **3.7 Threats to biodiversity and opportunities for enhancement**

3.7.1 Notwithstanding the important biodiversity that South Derbyshire contains, there has been, concurrent with the national picture, a decline in biodiversity and loss of habitats across the District over recent decades. Wildlife and habitat are vulnerable to a number of threats, these include:

- changing agricultural practices and particularly agricultural intensification (over past decades this has had the biggest adverse impacts on wildlife);
- habitat fragmentation/isolation;
- urbanisation impacts (including lighting, traffic collisions, fire, noise, cat predation, invasive species, pollution);
- air and water quality/quantity impacts; and
- recreational impacts.

3.7.2 Whilst significant adverse impacts have occurred there are, however, opportunities to improve the biodiversity interest. The Action Plan for Nature identifies the opportunities for expanding our wildlife habitats. However, there are also opportunities in and around development sites for wildlife enhancement and discusses anticipated Biodiversity Net Gain requirements<sup>7</sup>.

3.7.3 Government's planning policy seeks to achieve net gain in biodiversity where possible and the degree to which such enhancement will be

---

<sup>7</sup> [Document.ashx \(cmis.uk.com\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61422/Document.ashx)

sought will be set out in local plan policy over the next year.

### **3.8 POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH**

- 3.8.1 According to the 2021 census, South Derbyshire had a population of 107,200 persons, an increase of 13.3% since 2011. This population level has shown a year-on-year pattern of increase as more people move into the District, making it one of the fastest growing in the country. Indeed, South Derbyshire is the fastest growing northernmost area of the country other than Salford. As is illustrated in Figure 8, the 65-year-old and older cohort increased by 37.4% from 2011 to 2021, which is one of a few dozen authorities where such an increase occurred, as depicted in Figure 7.
- 3.8.2 In recent years there has been an overall pattern of population increase in South Derbyshire, with more people moving into the district than leaving. It is this net in-migration, particular by the middle aged (with an associated in movement of older school children) and older people that is a primary factor accounting for the increasing population change.
- 3.8.3 The increasing population, alongside a decreasing average household size has informed house building needs. Though other factors such as economic growth policies and job creation projections have been important in terms of determining housing provision. More recently, as set out in the Government's Planning White Paper consultation document of August 2020, there is a Government aspiration for the affordability of housing to be a significant determinant of future housing requirements.
- 3.8.4 Population growth was so significant overall, that, as illustrated in the image below, South Derbyshire climbed 18 places in terms of its size as a local authority.

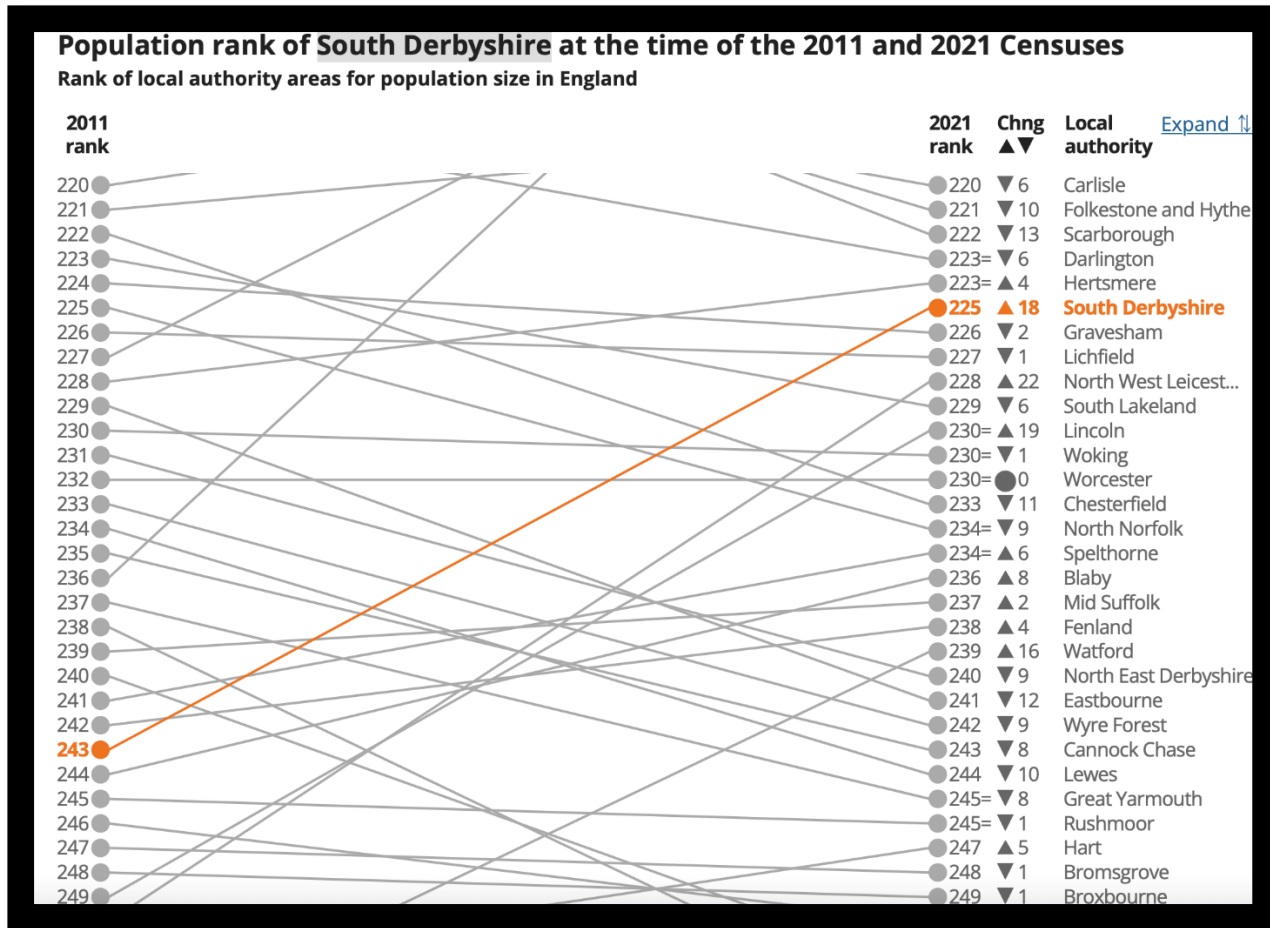
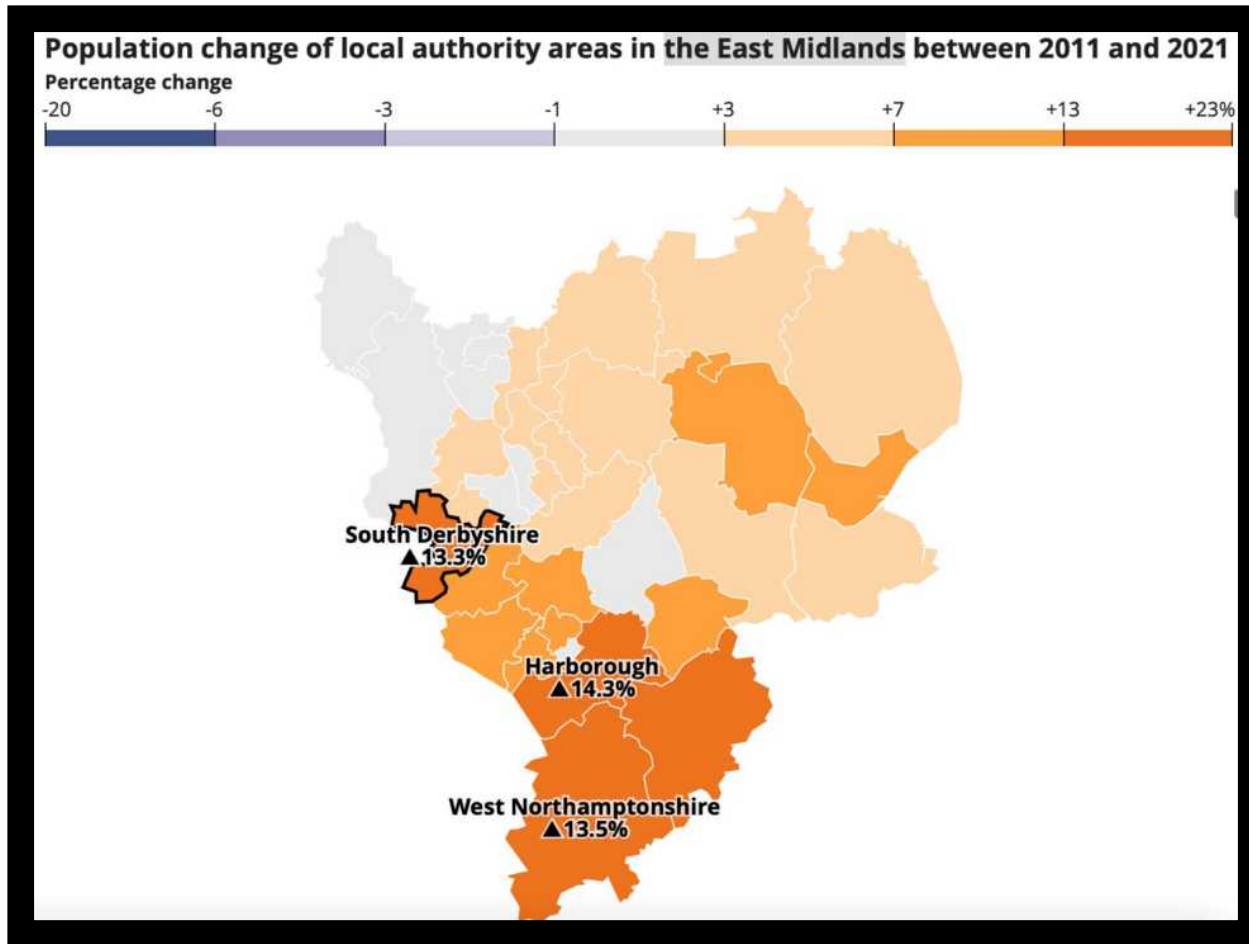


Figure 5: Rate of Population Increase by Local Authority (2011-2021)



**Figure 6: Population Change in the East Midlands (2011-2021)**

3.8.5 As of 2021, the 65 years and over population had increased by 27% from 14,627 in 2011 to 20,100. This equates to 18.8% of the population, up from 15.5% a decade earlier. This was a higher rate of aging than observed in neighbouring Derbyshire and outer lying East Midlands authorities.

3.8.6 The figures below shows the comparative age make-up of the South Derbyshire population at 2021 when set against other Derbyshire authorities and a national average.

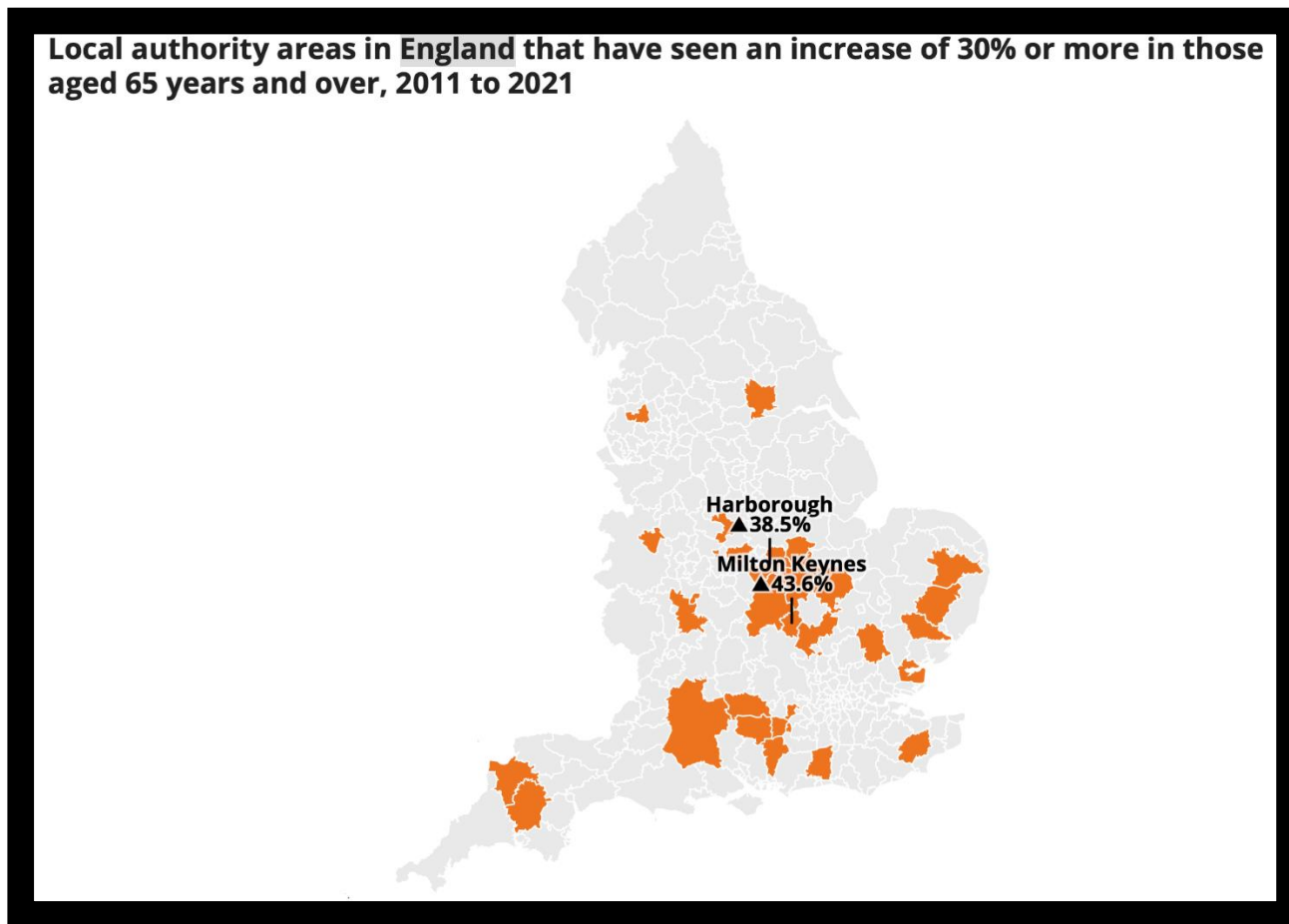
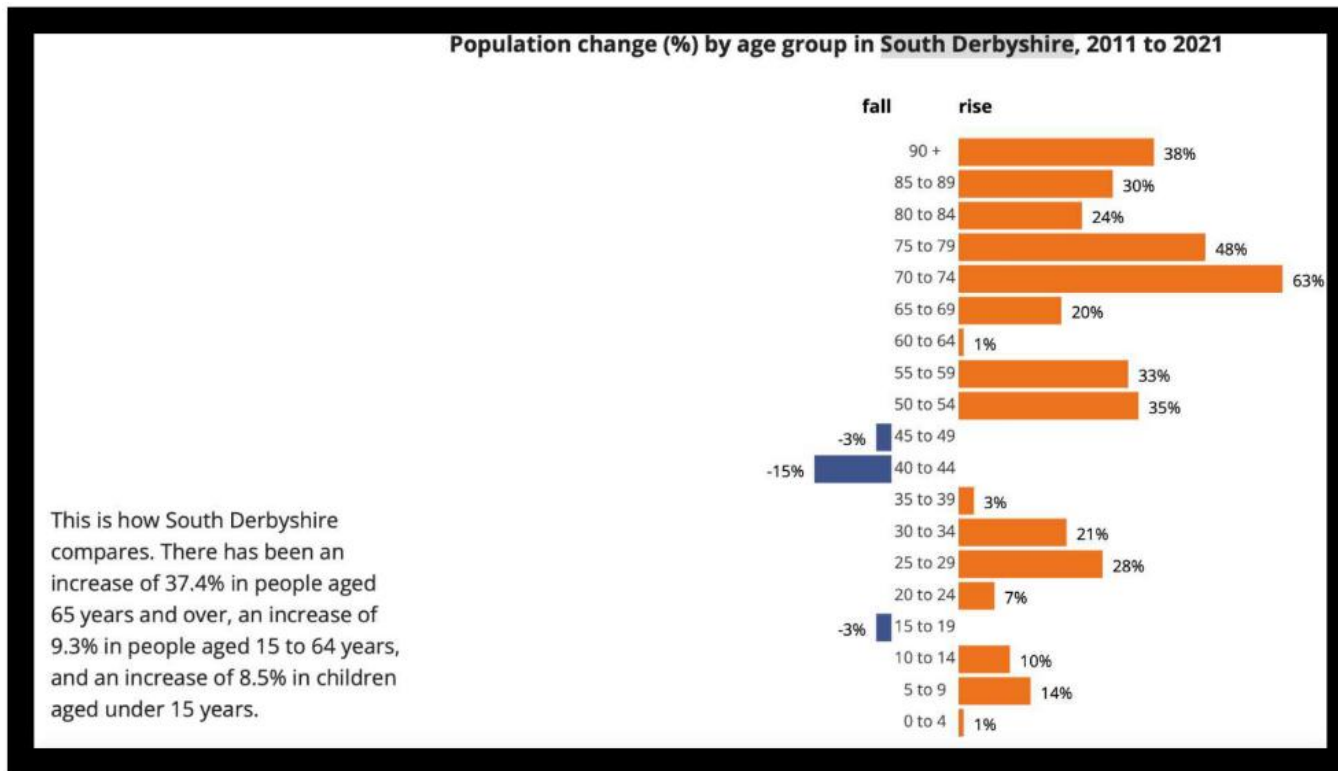


Figure 7: Local Authorities with 30% or more increase of persons aged 65 years and over (2011-2021)



8

**Figure 8: Population Change by Age Cohort in South Derbyshire (2011-2021)**

3.8.7 The elderly population profile has an impact on the provision of health care, housing requirements, the labour market and economic growth in the District and a further aging population will present additional challenges. This will need to be a central consideration for the Local Plan, especially in regard to housing-related policies.

3.8.8 Nonetheless, as of 2020, South Derbyshire had an old age dependency ratio (working age population: over 65 population) of 29.2 per 100 working age population which is the 3 lowest out of 29 Districts in the East Midlands region and 28 lowest out of all Districts Authorities<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E07000039/>

<sup>9</sup> [Demographic Report for South Derbyshire | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)



Consequently, it is reasonable to suggest that the aging demographics will be less of an immediate concern than for other Authorities.

Indicator	Period	S Derbs		Region England				England	
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018 - 20	–	-	79.3	79.2	79.4	74.1		84.7
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018 - 20	–	-	83.2	82.7	83.1	79.0		87.9
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	2018 - 20	–	930	313.1	342.9	336.5	570.7		220.1
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	–	180	62.1	72.1	70.4	121.6		39.8
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	–	354	122.3	131.3	129.2	182.4		87.4
Suicide rate	2018 - 20	–	29	10.5	9.9	10.4	20.3		5.0

**Figure 9: Vital Statistics for South Derbyshire, Derbyshire and England**

3.8.9 The health indicators for South Derbyshire suggest that in terms of life expectancy and mortality causes, the District does not vary significantly from the national figures. In fact, the District scores well for cardiovascular diseases for under 75s.

3.9.1 The 2011 census data showed that 22% of the over 16 population had no qualifications; level 4 and above was 26% with the various levels in between scoring below these<sup>10</sup>. The population scored well in economic output overall, with only 1% long-term unemployed and 73% economically active. The majority (75%) of residents owned their property, with 34% owning outright and 42% possessing a mortgage. Renters formed a smaller share of the market with 10% social renters, and 13% renting privately.<sup>11</sup> The comparable 2021 census data has not been released yet.

<sup>10</sup> [Local Area Report for areas in England and Wales - Nomis \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

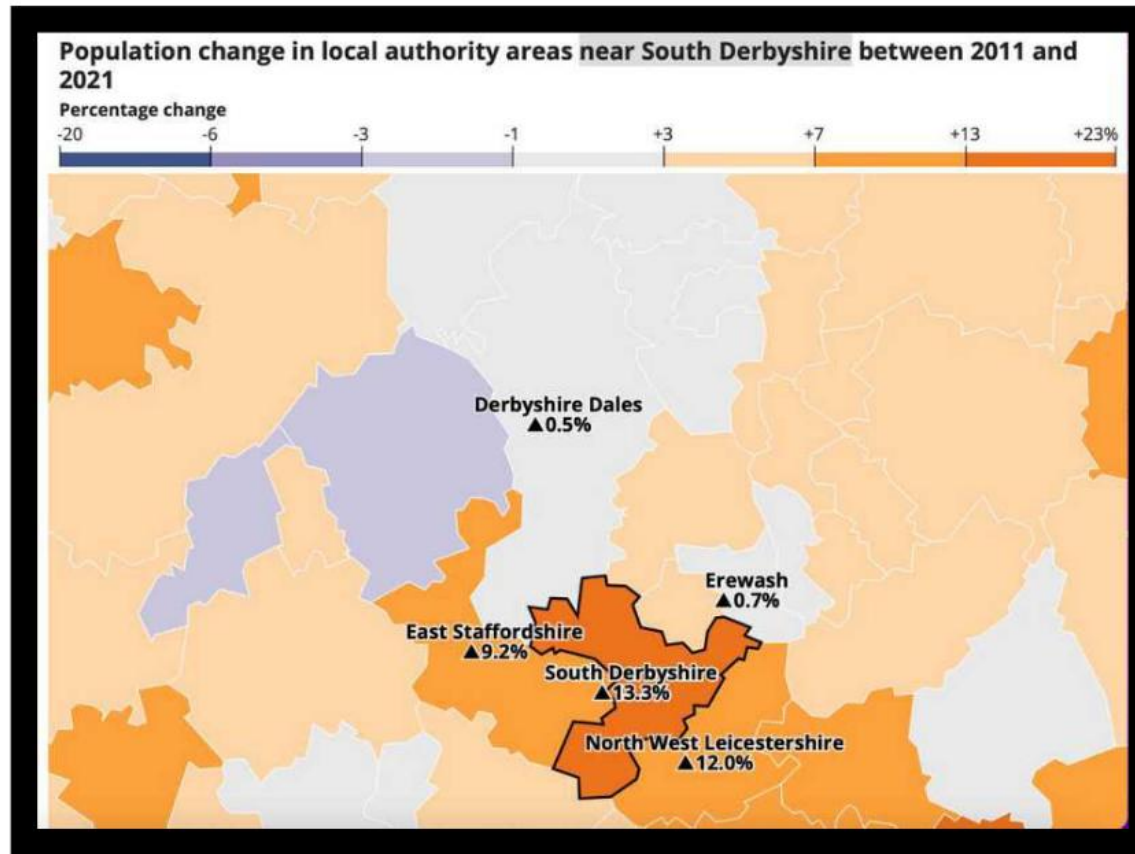
<sup>11</sup> <sup>11</sup> [Local Area Report for areas in England and Wales - Nomis \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

**Table B: Observed and Projected Demographic Change in South Derbyshire (2011-2041)**

South Derbyshire Population Projection <sup>12</sup>	ONS Projected data (2018)	Census data (2021)	Difference Observed: ONS vs. Census (%)	ONS Projected data (2018)	ONS Projected data (2018)	Percentage Change Projected (ONS)	Percentage Change Projected (ONS)
Age Group	2021	2021	2021	2031	2041	2021-2031	2031-2041
0-4	5,881	5,800	1.4	6,405	7,013	10.4	9.5
5-9	6,549	6,400	-2.3	6,554	7,011	2.4	7
10-14	6,727	6,700	0.4	6,932	7,228	3.5	4.3
15-19	5,950	5,700	-4.2	7,067	6,841	24	3.2
20-24	5,223	5,200	0.4	5,693	5,630	9.5	1.1
25-29	6,618	6,900	4.3	6,549	7,602	-5.1	16.1
30-34	7,489	7,200	-3.9	7,707	8,480	7	10
35-39	7,269	6,900	-5.1	8,574	8,199	24.3	-4.4
40-44	6,945	6,700	-3.5	8,785	8,661	31.1	-1.4
45-49	7,416	7,300	-1.6	8,224	9,277	12.7	12.8
50-54	8,490	8,400	-1.1	7,652	9,305	-8.9	21.6
55-59	8,113	7,800	-3.9	7,870	8,585	0.9	9.1
60-64	6,578	6,300	-4.2	8,781	7,883	39.4	10.2
65-69	5,776	5,700	-1.3	7,924	7,573	39	-4.4
70-74	5,766	5,600	-2.9	6,118	7,967	9.3	30.2
75-79	4,176	4,000	-4.2	5,059	6,972	26.5	37.8
80-84	2,537	2,500	-1.5	4,352	4,805	74.1	10.4
85-89	1,588	1,500	-5.5	2,493	3,107	66.2	24.6

<sup>12</sup> [Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics](#)

<b>90+</b>	842	800	-5.0	1,161	1,984	45.1	70.9
<b>All ages</b>	109,933	107,200	-2.5	123,900	134,121	15.6	8.2



13

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E07000039/>

**Figure 10: Population change in local Authority areas near South Derbyshire (2011-2021)**

3.9.2 Indexes of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measurement tool which assesses a variety of socioeconomic factors. The latest (2019) IMD<sup>14</sup> uses the following weighting system: Income. (22.5%); Employment. (22.5%); Education. (13.5%); Health. (13.5%); Crime. (9.3%); Barriers to Housing and Services. (9.3%) and Living Environment. (9.3%).

3.9.3 As Figure 11 depicts, there is a relatively high level of overall deprivation in South Derbyshire. There are particular areas of concern, such as parts of the Swadlincote area.

---

<sup>14</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)

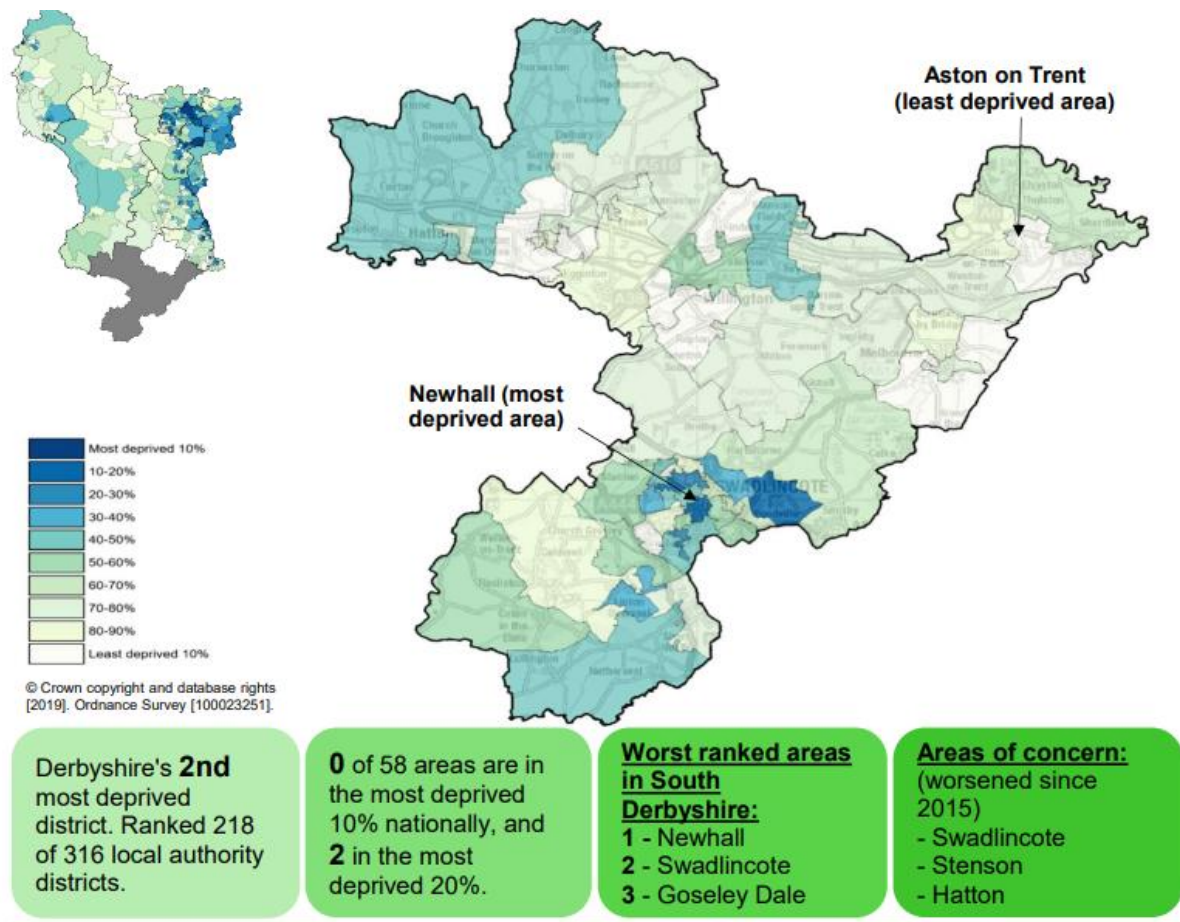
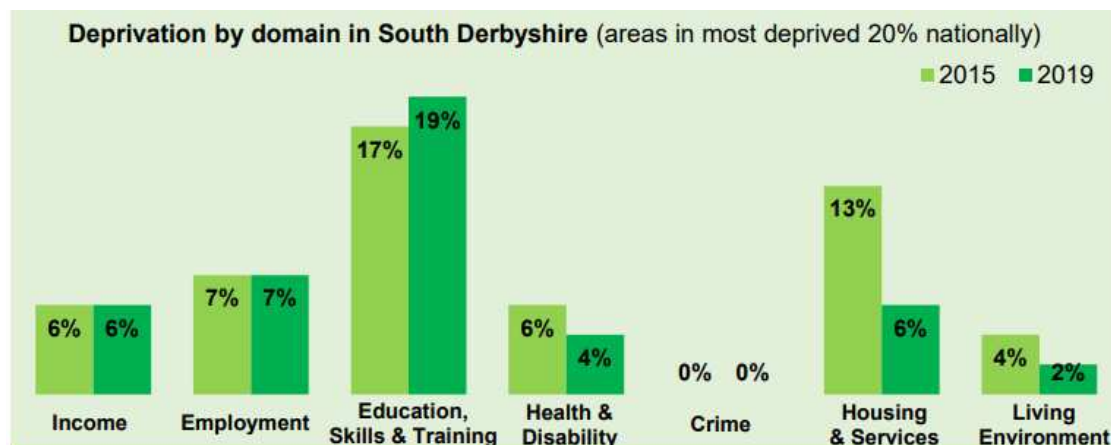


Figure 11: Indexes of Multiple Deprivation in South Derbyshire (2019)



**Figure 12: Indexes of Multiple Deprivation in South Derbyshire by Deprivation Type (2015/2019)**

3.9.4 As illustrated in the Figure above, the increase in IMD variables was largely specific to a lack of skills development, with other areas seeing improvements overall<sup>15</sup>. Where possible, the emerging Local Plan will need to account for the access or lack thereof of educational services for both existing and future residents. In 2020 median house prices were 6.95 times median (gross) annual workplace earnings. A decrease from 7.29 times earnings in 2019 indicating that homes have become more affordable in the monitoring period. This makes the District a more affordable place to buy a house than both the England (7.83) and south west region (8.79) averages.

3.9.5 The latest housing monitoring report for the District reports on a local plan objectively assessed housing need to build an average of 742 homes per year from 2011 to 2021). From 2011 to 2021 there were 7,299 new homes built, an average 730 per year. This has resulted in a shortfall of 121 homes over the plan period.

3.9.6 The delivery figures since the start of the Local Plan period show a low level of completions in the early part of the plan period. This was likely to have been due to a lack of supply from the then committed sites and economic conditions following the global financial crisis. Housing delivery reached its lowest point in the 2012/13 monitoring period. Numbers have been higher since the 2016/17 monitoring

<sup>15</sup> [Derbyshire Observatory – Deprivation](#)

period which saw a step change in delivery following adoption of the Local Plan Parts 1 and 2, new housing allocations having been made available for development.

3.9.7 As identified in <sup>16</sup>Table C the completions from the previous seven years demonstrate the housing target of 742 has been met five times since the beginning of the plan period. In total 7,299 homes (net) have been completed within the Plan period up to the 31 March 2021. This indicates a shortfall of 121 homes over the Plan period to date. In order to address this shortfall the Council expects to continue to deliver high levels of growth over the next five years. Details regarding the Council's five-year land supply are set out in the Housing Position Paper.

**Table C: Affordable Housing Completions over the Plan Period<sup>17</sup>**

Year	Social Rented	Intermediate	Shared Ownership	Affordable Rented Homes	Affordable Homes Total	Completions Total (Gross)	Affordable Homes
2011-2012	17	16	N/A	N/A	33	397	8.3%
2012-2013	25	8	N/A	N/A	33	281	11.7%
2013-2014	23	0	N/A	N/A	23	399	5.8%
2014-2015	10	23	N/A	64	97	438	22.1%
2015-2016	59	12	N/A	36	107	584	18.3%
2016-2017	123	6	N/A	30	185	835	22.5%
2017-2018	84	52	N/A	44	180	934	19.3%

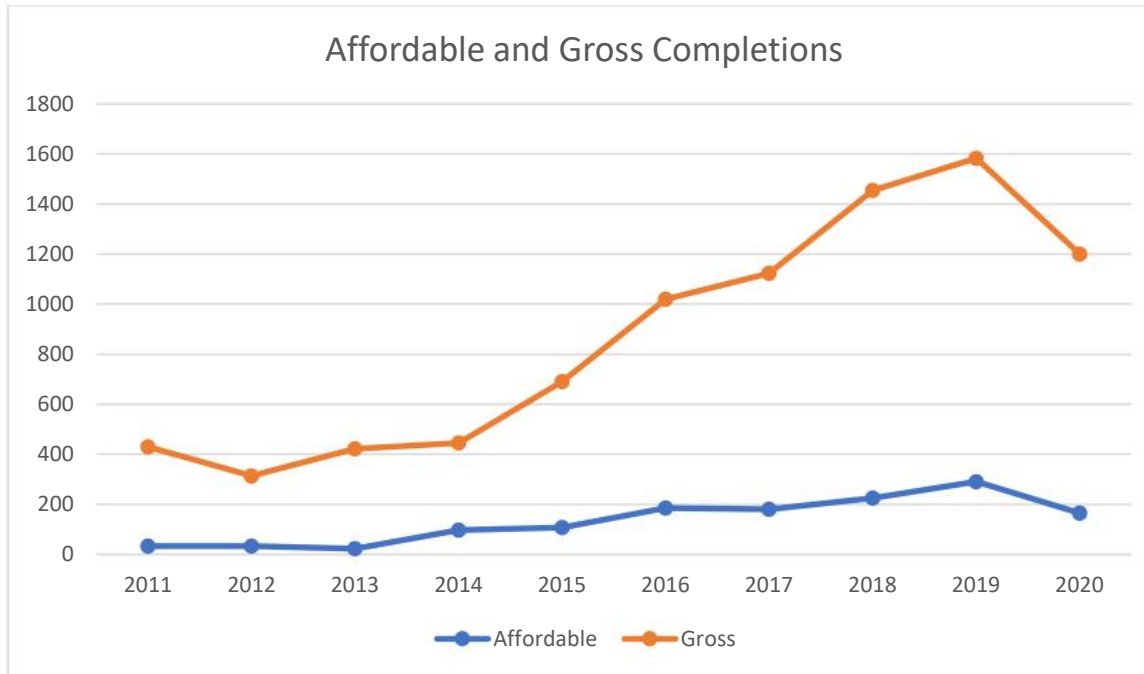
<sup>16</sup> [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

<b>2018-2019</b>	99	N/A	43	83	225	1230	18.3%
<b>2019-2020</b>	112	N/A	75	104	291	1292	22.5%
<b>2020-2021</b>	45	N/A	50	70	165	1035	15.9%
<b>Total</b>	597	117	168	431	1339 (18%)	7425	16.5%

3.9.8 Table C refers to the rate of overall (gross) housing completions since the beginning of the plan period, as well as the affordable dwellings constructed during this period. Although there was an overall marked increase in completions, the proportion of affordable units has stalled since 2016 and the overall gross amount has increased more steadily although declined last year. Figure 13 further highlights these trends.





**Figure 13: Affordable and Gross Housing Completions (2011-2020)**

3.9.9 As the Table below demonstrates, the District observed more success in developing on previously developed land in the earlier years of the plan period. In the 2020/21 period, of the 1,029 dwellings (net completions) that were completed within the District, 13% were on previously developed land. The NPPF encourages the use of brownfield sites but does not set a national target. The high level of greenfield development in South Derbyshire is a result of the high level of housing growth required and lack of availability of previously developed land.

**Table D: Housing delivery on previously Developed Land<sup>18</sup>**

<sup>18</sup> [Authority Monitoring Report 20-21.pdf](#)

Monitoring Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	378	274	385	420	569	820	921	1218	1285	1029
On previously developed land (%)	38	32	26	33	12	14	11	12	13	13

### Economic Baseline Data

- 3.9.1.1 South Derbyshire has comparatively low unemployment levels and there are a comparatively high number of smaller employer organisations and businesses in the District. There are high out-commuting levels of residents, often travelling to jobs in Derby city although Swadlincote also serves as a hub for the region.
- 3.9.1.2 The median gross weekly earnings of those working in the District were comparatively low as of 2011<sup>19</sup> Average gross weekly earnings in South Derbyshire are £575, compared with £560 regionally and £613 nationally.
- 3.9.1.3 Manufacturing employed a disproportionate amount of local workers (19%) compared to just 12% in the East Midlands and 8% nationally. The manufacturing sector has been under pressure in recent years, thus the local implications may prove significant if the industry fails to grow.

### 3.9.2 MATERIAL ASSETS

- 3.9.2.1 The total industrial and business land need outside the Derby Urban Area within South Derbyshire between April 2011 and March 2028 is 47.27ha. Between that date and 31 March 2021, 37.89ha had been completed. As at 31 March 2021, a further 73.61ha had planning consent, 0.65ha were under construction and 18.71ha did not yet have planning consent but was allocated for industrial and

<sup>19</sup> [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

business development in the Local Plan Part 1. Gross employment land provision within the District, therefore, measured 130.86ha. Since April 2011, 24.77ha of established industrial and business land had been lost to other uses. The continued pressure on employment land for residential development purposes will require significant consideration throughout the plan process.

### Change in Employment Floor Space

Description		E(g)(i)	E(g)(ii)	E(g)(iii)	B2	B8	Mixed	Total
Employment land developed or lost in 2020/21 by type.	Gains (ha)	0	0	0.13	0	0.71	0.28	1.12
	Losses (ha)	0.02	0	0	0.07	0	0	0.09
Employment floor space developed or lost in 2020/21 by type	Gains (sqm)	0	0	911	124	2616	750	4401
	Losses (sqm)	61	0	0	200	0	0	261
Floor space developed for employment in 2020/21 on previously developed land.	Gains (sqm)	0	0	911	115	1116	750	2892
	% of gains on PDL	0	0	100	92.74	42.66	100	65.71

**Table E: Change in Employment Floor Space (2020/21)**

3.9.2.2 In terms of modes of transport in the District, 15.8% of the District Population travels in excess of 20km to work. The most popular mode remains car/van 65.7%; work from home 10.4%; on foot 8.8%; bus/minibus 4.7%. This is somewhat of an improvement from 2011 when 71.5% drove to work and only 17% used other methods<sup>20</sup>. Existing policy INF4 identifies transport infrastructure schemes but none have been implemented in the 2020/2021 period.

3.9.2.3 Material assets can only be optimized when connectivity of people and businesses digitally and physically through the provision of broadband, walking, cycling, public transport, road networks and other transport infrastructure both within and beyond.

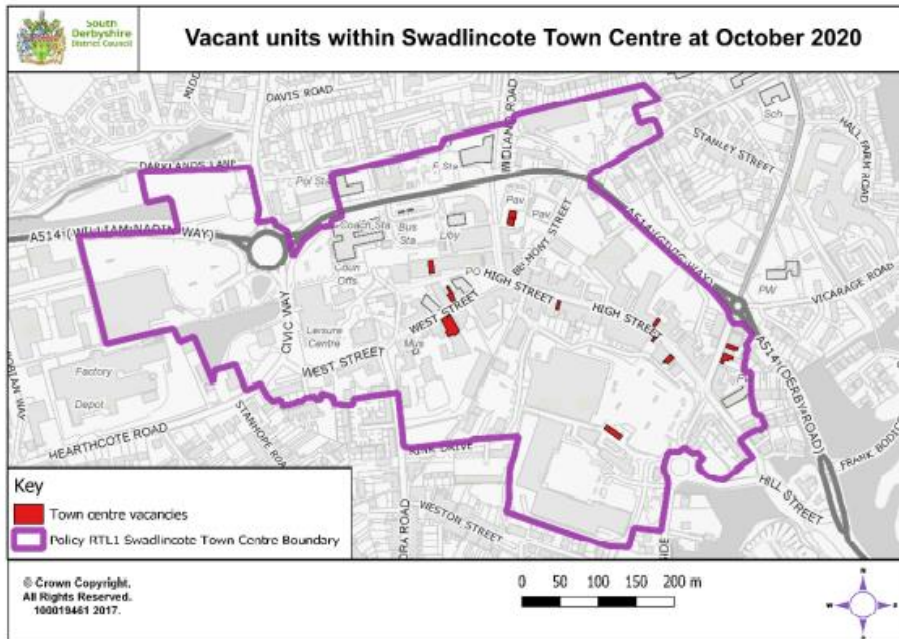
3.9.2.4 South Derbyshire accommodates numerous significant road networks and connections including the A511, the A444 and the A38. While these serve as vital links throughout the District, they also contribute to gridlock, particularly in Derby.

<sup>20</sup> [2011 Census Summary Profile v6.31.xlsm \(derbyshire.gov.uk\)](#)

- 3.9.2.5 Bus services in the District are of variable quality, within and between the main towns, including links through to Derby, service frequency can be good. Many communities may be served by five or more buses a day. However in countryside locations (in practice this means the majority of the land mass of the District) away from main through routes bus services can be poor or non-existent and even where they do exist may not operate a timetable to allow for commuting for work or education purposes.
- 3.9.2.6 Much of the District is inaccessible by train as Swadlincote lacks a station. However, there are some parts of the District closer to Derby, as well as Hatton which offer connections. East Midlands Airport in Castle Donington is also within proximity to many connecting networks.
- 3.9.2.7 As of 2021<sup>21</sup>, the amount of new employment land developed since 1 April 2011 was 37.89, with a further 0.65ha under construction at the time of the survey. A further 73.61ha had planning consent and 18.71ha did not yet have planning consent but was allocated for industrial and business development in the Local Plan Part 1. Net additional floor space delivered in the monitoring period was 4140 sqm.
- 3.9.2.8 Retail use has proven fairly resilient in the District. 12 retail, office and leisure units were recorded as vacant in Swadlincote Town Centre during the survey in 2020. The vacancy rate for the retail, leisure and office uses in the town centre is 6.95% by number of units, or 2.55% if measured as a proportion of floor space. Proposed local centres have been put forward on strategic sites at New House Farm, Boulton Moor, Wragley Way and Drakelow Park.
- 3.9.2.9 The Council currently monitors vacancy rates in Swadlincote Town Centre annually as part of the Council's town centre benchmarking scheme. The latest available data for the 2020/21 monitoring year is from October 2020. At that point 187 retail, leisure, and office ground floor units were recorded for monitoring purposes in Swadlincote town centre of which 98 were Use Class E(a) units. In total, 13 ground floor retail, office and leisure units were recorded as being vacant with a combined floor area of 1335 sqm, representing 6.95% of all such units and 2.55% of all such floorspace. The location of vacant units is shown in Figure. 14 below.

---

<sup>21</sup> [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)



**Figure 14: Vacant Units within Swadlincote Town Centre (October 2020)**

3.9.2.0.1 A major opportunity for economic growth in the region is the development of the East Midlands Freeport<sup>22</sup>. The East Midlands Freeport (EMF) was announced as a successful bid by the UK Government in March 2021. As the UK’s only inland Freeport, it will spur economic regeneration across Derbyshire and the East Midlands. This development will be pursued with a combination of partners focused on creating new employment, enhancing skills and accelerating the region’s commitment to decarbonisation and Net Zero through low carbon energy investments.

3.9.2.0.2 The East Midlands Freeport features three main sites: the East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster (EMAGIC) in North West Leicestershire, the Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station site in Rushcliffe in Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP) in South Derbyshire. The sites are strategically located with existing road and rail freight infrastructure connecting them to all other parts of the country, including seaport-based freeports. There is considerable room for growth across the sites, accelerating regeneration, increasing skills and training opportunities and assisting to level-up some of the UK’s most deprived areas. The site development process will be managed by the respective landowners and any future development proposals will be subject to planning

<sup>22</sup> [East Midlands Freeport | UK’s only inland Freeport \(emfreeport.com\)](https://emfreeport.com)

approval and public consultation. It is anticipated that the East Midlands Freeport will result in roughly 60,000 new skilled jobs across the East Midlands, including many in South Derbyshire as well as a regional GVA uplift of £8.4bn.

3.9.2.0.3 The East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP), a 173ha site just off Toyota island on the A50/A38 junction, situated within the District, will become a, rail-connected business park with links to the rest of the country and beyond. It will have a new strategic Rail Freight Interchange incorporating approximately 5.2 million sq ft of manufacturing and distribution space.

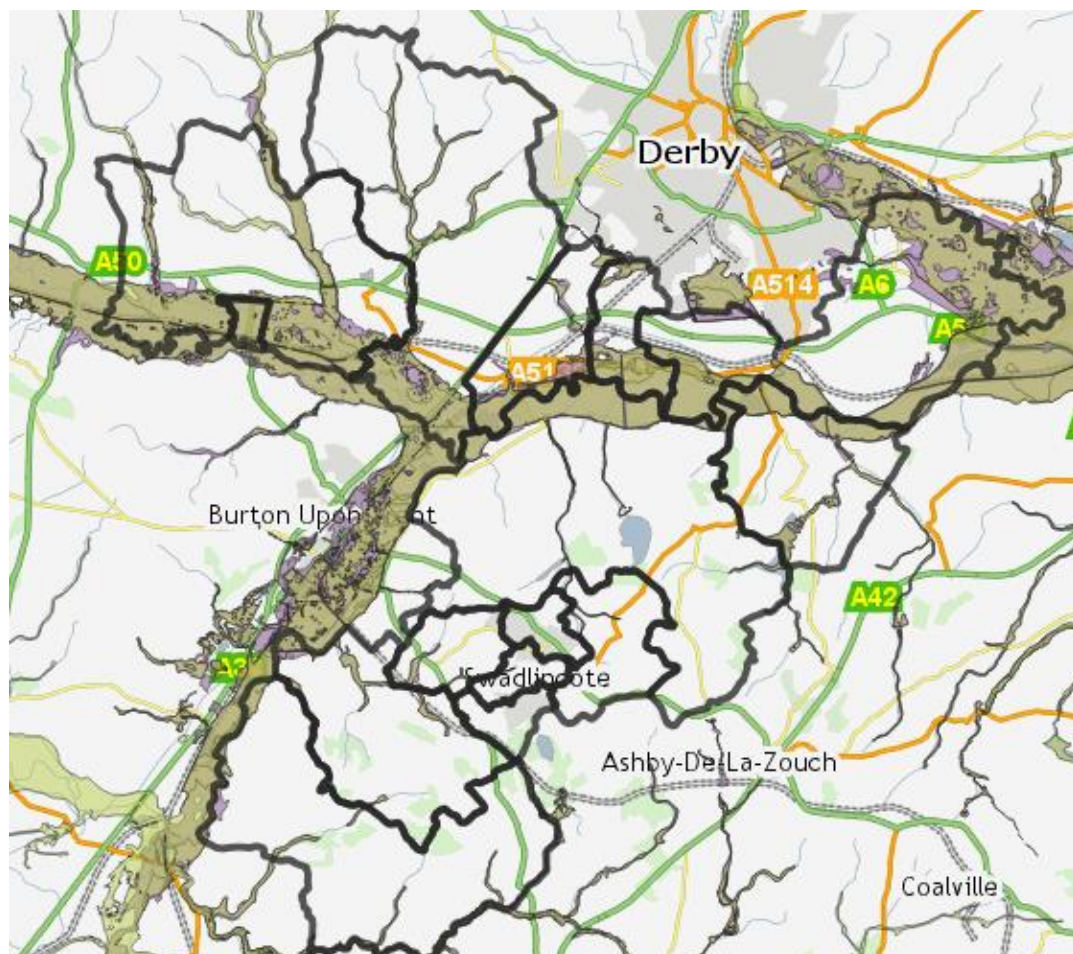
### 3.9.3 SOIL, WATER & AIR

3.9.3.1 The main pollutant of concern in South Derbyshire is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) arising from road traffic around the busier and more congested areas.

3.9.3.2 Historically there have not been any Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in South Derbyshire, although it is understood that there is potential for development around the periphery of Derby to contribute towards existing AQMAs within the city.

**Table F: Development on Previously Developed Land over the Plan Period**

Monitoring Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	378	274	385	420	569	820	921	1218	1285	1029
On previously developed land (%)	38	32	26	33	12	14	11	12	13	13



**Figure 15: Flood Zones in South Derbyshire**

3.9.3.3 The map above illustrates the flood zones in the District. Although most of South Derbyshire is at relatively low risk from flooding, the areas in dark green (flood zone 2) and in particular the areas in purple (flood zone 3) are considered notably susceptible. The Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015 as well as subsequent work have enumerated these risks, however, there is considerable potential for mitigation works.

- 3.9.3.4 The quality of land for agriculture will be a determining factor when considering strategic spatial opportunities and the potential for sites to be released for purposes such as Biodiversity Net Gain enhancements. The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades according to the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long term limitations on a site for food production. The classification identifies the areas of poor agricultural land (Grade 4) predominantly in the flood zones of the major watercourses and their tributaries including the Trent Valley, Dove Valley and Derwent Valley, with Foston Brook, Bent Brook, Sutton Brook, Etwall Brook, Hilton Brook and Repton Brook. Where agricultural land is less productive there is a higher likelihood of uptake of the BNG system by landowners. This could provide a number of vital ecosystem services such as reduced flood risk, reduced erosion and sedimentation and cleaner water, as well as enhanced habitats and biodiversity along a strategic connective corridor.
- 3.9.3.5 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be required within the plan period. This is likely to lead to further greenfield land losses to accommodate these facilities, some of which may be in locations which have not previously experienced such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's website<sup>23</sup>.
- 3.9.3.6 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality and rivers are unlikely to meet good status in The Dove, Trent, Derwent and Mease. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the site's designation as a Special Area of Conservation. Joint working between local planning authorities, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England has contributed to significant improvements in water quality in this river catchment although current water quality still poses a threat to the integrity of this site. The ongoing DCS work will attempt to build upon such improvements.
- 3.9.3.7 The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major urban areas across the country. However, emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the district and monitoring in respect of Nitrogen Dioxide has been undertaken in a number of locations throughout the District. Generally air quality remains within national target levels although it is noted that further development on the border of Derby city may contribute to existing air quality issues.

### **3.9.4 CLIMATIC**

- 3.9.4.1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C* highlighted the importance of reaching net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
- 3.9.4.2 The UK has been a leading country in terms of climate change policy and carbon related reductions. The UK has made considerable

---

<sup>23</sup> [Minerals and waste planning policy - Derbyshire County Council](#)



progress, reducing emissions by 48% from 1990 levels, including a reduction of 3% between 2018 and 2019. This shift has mainly been achieved through renewable power deployment and a significant reduction in coal use. The UK also has a policy framework for climate commitments in the form of the Climate Change Act (2008).

- 3.9.4.3 In 2019, the UK became the first country to declare a Climate Emergency and a legal commitment to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) also legally binds the UK to decrease carbon emissions by 100% by 2050, against the 1990 emissions baseline. In 2021, the UK Government adopted the Sixth Carbon Budget (2033 – 2037) to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 below the 1990 emissions baseline. Achieving this target will require various actions, including that by the early 2030s, all new cars and vans and all residential boiler replacements and other buildings are low-carbon and largely electric. By 2040, all new trucks will be low-carbon.
- 3.9.4.4 The Government's Net Zero Strategy was published in 2021 and establishes proposals to ensure the UK's homes and businesses are supplied with affordable, clean electricity by 2035. Most notably, the plan sets targets to decarbonise the UK energy system by 2035, as well as enhancing low carbon fuel supply, industrial carbon capture, a plan for decarbonising homes and workplaces, removing road fuel emissions, and investing in afforestation.
- 3.9.4.5 As one of the fastest growing districts in the country, South Derbyshire will need to make concerted efforts to reduce its carbon emissions, especially as it intends to reach net zero by 2030, having also declared a Climate Emergency. When responding to the changes to climate already underway, the NPPF refers to climate change adaptation, which are adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. When attempting to prevent the worsening of climate change in the long-term, the NPPF refers to climate change mitigation as action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as considerations to be made in the planning process.
- 3.9.4.6 Additionally, the planning system is to support the transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate, especially in terms of flood risk. This should be achieved through shaping places to result in radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, while encouraging the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings, as well as developing renewable and low carbon energy and related infrastructure<sup>12</sup>.
- 3.9.4.7 In accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008, plans are also expected to consider long-term concerns relating to water supply, biodiversity, landscapes and overheating-related risks.<sup>13</sup> In this regard, new development is to avoid increased vulnerability to risks associated with climate change. When new development is permitted in vulnerable areas, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure and in ways that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including location, orientation and design<sup>14</sup>.

- 3.9.4.8 To improve the use and supply of renewable and low-carbon energy, local plans are to consider identifying suitable areas for such sources and supporting infrastructure where it would enhance their production as well as to identify potential decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems<sup>15</sup>.
- 3.9.4.9 When planning applications are submitted for renewable and low-carbon development, local planning authorities are not to require applicants to demonstrate overall need for renewable or low-carbon energy; it is acknowledge that such projects, even those small in scale, contribute towards lowering carbon emissions and that applications are to be approved if impacts are acceptable (with the exception of wind turbines and other wind energy projects which must satisfy specific criteria).<sup>17</sup>
- 3.9.5.0 The Council, having declared a Climate Emergency and its intention to reach Net Zero by 2030, will be considering how to implement the recommendations of The Derbyshire Spatial Renewable Energy Study. The Study provides a spatial assessment of energy opportunities to support emerging local development planning and planning guidance across Derbyshire. It contributes to the 2019 Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework, developed by Derbyshire County Council to initiate a collaborative approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving net zero by 2050.
- 3.9.5.1 The Study provides an evidence base which will ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in Derbyshire.
- 3.9.5.2 One option would be for the Emerging Local Plan to identify suitable areas for development of low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure such as solar panels/farms or wind turbines, considering technology requirements, impacts on the local environment and the views of local communities. As the technology around solar panels advances, there are increased opportunities for utilising the roof spaces of buildings, particularly large warehouses.
- 3.9.5.3 The Emerging Local Plan can also strongly encourage the use of on-site renewable energy for new developments, thereby reducing reliance on the national grid. Similarly, the installation of domestic renewables could be encouraged for existing developments.
- 3.9.5.4 Community Energy projects are a way for communities to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy, using local knowledge of the opportunities and constraints to find energy solutions that both reduce carbon and benefit the local community.
- 3.9.5.5 A typical battery electric car is estimated to save 65% of the greenhouse gas emissions of an equivalent petrol car<sup>26</sup>. The renewable Energy Study concluded that to date, the uptake in electric vehicles has been gradual in the District.

3.9.5.6 In March 2022 the Government released 'Taking charge: The electric vehicle infrastructure strategy'<sup>24</sup>. The strategy sets out the Government's vision and action plan for electric vehicle charging infrastructure within the UK. By 2030 the Government expects there to be around 300,000 public charge points as a minimum within the UK. The strategy states that sufficient charge points must be provided ahead of demand.

3.9.5.7 It is therefore expected that the use of electric vehicles will continue to increase within the future and consequently the provision of necessary infrastructure to accommodate such vehicles within the District is essential and necessary to help stimulate this change. The existing Local Plan does not contain any requirements regarding Electric Vehicle Charging Points. It is therefore anticipated that the new Local Plan will include such a requirement from development (residential, commercial and retail and industrial).

### **3.9.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE**

3.9.6.1 There are 714 listed buildings and structures in the District of which 48 are grade I, 48 are grade II\* and 618 are grade II. There are 22 Scheduled monuments and 22 Conservation Areas in the District. There are five historic parks and gardens in the District of which one is grade I, three are grade II\* and one is grade II. 46 listed building consents were recorded in the monitoring period.

3.9.6.2 Tourism contributes to the local economy, with the National Forest drawing many visitors both locally and nationally. In order to grow this sector of the economy and to bolster the cultural vibrancy of the District, it is anticipated that the future growth of the National Forest is considered.

3.9.6.3 Specific sites such as Elvaston Castle County Park, and Calke Abbey - a National Trust property, have also contributed towards the cultural dynamism of the District.

3.9.6.4 New development, although contributing to the growth of South Derbyshire, may also put increased pressure on its many cultural and heritage-related assets.

3.9.6.5 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District, identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District. More information on Derbyshire County Council's Landscape Character of Derbyshire

---

<sup>24</sup> ['Taking charge: The electric vehicle infrastructure strategy'](#).

and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view here<sup>25</sup>.

3.9.6.6 In respect of Heritage Environment Records there are concentrations of records located in along the River Valleys (Trent, Dove and Derwent) and around Swadlincote and to the South of the District, although sites are spread through South Derbyshire.

### **3.9.7 LANDSCAPE**

3.9.7.1 There are 5 National Character Areas (NCAs) which fall within South Derbyshire; Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sense Lowlands; the South Derbyshire Coalfield; the Trent Valley Washlands and the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands. Much of the District falls under the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands, which is divided into Estate Farmlands, Settled Farmlands, Riverside Meadows and Sandstone Slopes and Heaths.

3.9.7.2 Throughout the District, there is a steady loss of greenfield land due to residential development. This can be attested to by the increase in residential completions concurrent to the lack of development on previously developed sites.

## **4.0 Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems**

4.0.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (annex 1) requires that *“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan be addressed”*... and... *“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular importance, such as areas designated in pursuance to Directives 79/409/EEC [the ‘Birds Directive’] and 92/43/EEC [the ‘Habitats Directive’]”* are considered whilst undertaking any assessment.

4.0.2 For this Scoping Report, the identification of environmental issues has been extended to include social and economic issues, in line with the requirement to integrate the requirements for SA and SEA. Through the consideration of other plans policies and programmes set

---

<sup>25</sup> [Landscape character - Derbyshire County Council](#)

out at Appendix 1, several principal sustainability issues affecting South Derbyshire have been identified and will be further assessed as the SA process progresses.

4.0.3 The following table (Table G) summarises the identified key issues currently affecting the District. This information is replicated with additional information such as the likely evolution of each issue without the influence of the emerging Local Plan, as well as the potential impact of implementing the Local Plan which will be set out in a separate Appendix. The key issues listed are listed by topic area. No level of importance should be attached to the significance of issues identified based on the order they are listed within the following table.

## TABLE G: KEY ISSUES

### Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora

A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value and there are significant areas where BAP habitats and species are poorly represented.

There is an undersupply of local nature reserves per 1000 people and there is a need to improve access to nature given the lack of existing opportunities and further population growth could increase pressure on existing areas.

Development could lead to the loss or deterioration of local habitats

New development may affect specific nationally, or internationally designated wildlife sites

### Population and Human Health

The population of the District will increase significantly over the plan period and is observing one of the highest rates of growth nationally.

The District has an ageing population and residents 65 or older have increased by over 30% since the beginning of the Plan period.

Insufficient affordable dwellings have been delivered in recent years to meet local need and has consistently been below the target of 30% per annum

A typical house costs more than a half dozen times a typical salary making housing unaffordable for many and there is a significant need for multiple types of housing provision.

The District has a significant population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ to the wider population. There is a high demand for this form of housing and a lack of supply.

Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation, particularly in areas in and surrounding Swadlincote

### Material Assets

Public transport provision across the District is variable but tends to be better around the District's main towns and key service villages.

The comparative performance of some of the District's retail centres has declined in recent years, although vacancy rates are relatively low.

There is pressure on some existing employment sites to be developed for housing.

Much of the District is in agricultural use, but farmers and those in related businesses are facing increasing pressure to diversify.

Unemployment rates are on average low but vary significantly across the District.

There are high levels of car usage and ownership within the District.

### **Soil, Water and Air**

A minority of waste is recycled, reused or composted

There are several previously developed (brownfield) sites which have potential for regeneration

New development is unlikely to significantly affect air quality in the District, although growth in some locations could negatively affect air quality management areas in Derby.

### **Climatic Factors**

New development will generate the need for additional water supply but existing supplies in Severn Trent's Strategic Resource Zone could be put under greater pressure due to growth and climate change.

Parts of South Derbyshire are at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or future development, especially in the absence of mitigation.

There is an underutilisation of renewable energy capacity in the District and the number of electric vehicles registered remains low but is increasing.

The Climate Emergency and Net Zero will require a drastic overhaul of energy consumption practices and uptake in renewable energy sources.

### **Cultural Heritage**

The townscape archaeological or cultural heritage (including the setting of heritage assets) could be negatively affected by new development which can erode the quality of the built environment and heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing heritage assets.

### **Landscape**

Unmitigated large-scale development could erode local landscape character.

## **5.0 Task A4: Developing the SA assessment framework**

- 5.0.1 Sustainability appraisal is an objective-led process. It provides for potential impact of the plan to be measured against a series of aspirational sustainable development-related objectives. By setting out sustainable objectives upfront the Council will have a benchmark against which the success of its Plan can be evaluated.
- 5.0.2 SA objectives are distinct from the Plan objectives that are set out in the Local Plan itself, although there may be notable overlap between the two sets of objectives. The SA objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes, not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within Local Plans often do.
- 5.0.3 The preparation of this Scoping Report has culminated in the preparation of a framework of SA Objectives in this report; against which the Local Plan and its reasonable alternatives will be tested. For consistency purposes, the SA Framework proposed is based on the SA framework established to assess the previous Local Plan Part 2. However, it has been updated and amended to reflect up to date sustainability issues identified in this Scoping Report.
- 5.0.4 In order to address the various issues identified, various sub-objectives have been developed to reflect issues recognised during the scoping work. Whilst the impacts of options to be identified later will not be reviewed against these sub-objectives (this is consistent



with best practice guidance issued by the Planning Advisory Service<sup>26</sup>) – they will allow the Authority to examine key impacts of identified local significance in a consistent manner when appraising the plan options later in the SA process. The sub objectives (sometimes referred to as detailed decision-making criteria) can be viewed in the sustainability appraisal framework.

5.0.5 In the process of updating the SA framework, this Report has reviewed the previous SA Objectives regarding:

- Their relevance to the scope and objectives of the Local Plan;
- The practicalities of assessing against these objectives;
- Any further sustainability objectives which should be potentially included or scoped out identified through the review and update of the plans, policies, and programmes; and
- Any further sustainability objectives which should be potentially included or scoped out identified through the key sustainability issues and issues identified in the baseline review and update.

<b>Table H: List of Sustainability Objectives</b>	
<b>Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora</b>	
<b>SO1 Biodiversity</b>	To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	
<b>SO2 Housing</b>	To ensure everyone has access to sustainable housing, which is affordable, and meets the needs of all residents including the elderly and other vulnerable groups.
<b>SO3 Accessibility</b>	To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) to enhance wellbeing and promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles.

<sup>26</sup> Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

<b>SO4</b> <b>Quality of Life</b>	To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion.
<b>SO5</b> <b>Inequalities</b>	To reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District
<b>SO6</b> <b>Economy</b>	To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation of new, and retention of existing, businesses in urban and rural areas.
<b>SO7</b> <b>Employment</b>	To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District.
<b>Material Assets</b>	
<b>SO8</b> <b>Infrastructure</b>	To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses.
<b>SO9</b> <b>Sustainable Travel</b>	To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) usage.
<b>SO10</b> <b>Town and Village Centres</b>	To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable.
<b>Soil, Water and Air</b>	

<b>SO11</b> <b>Resources</b>	To minimise waste and ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil, and minerals resources.
<b>SO12</b> <b>Pollution</b>	To minimise water, air and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions.
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	
<b>SO13</b> <b>Climate Change and Flooding</b>	To reduce the District's contribution towards the emission of climate change gases and manage the effects of climate change including flood risk and reduced water availability.
<b>Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)</b>	
<b>SO14</b> <b>Townscape and Historic Environment.</b>	To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings and where appropriate improve the quality of the built environment and maintain and enhance access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes.
<b>Landscape</b>	
<b>SO15</b> <b>Landscape</b>	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.

## 5.1 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

5.1.0 The following framework sets out the sustainability objectives, key questions (decision making criteria) and potential detailed indicators and targets against which the likely performance of the Plan can be tested. It has been devised following the review of plans and strategies, a review of the baseline and the identification of the key issues discussed.

**Table I:**

**The Sustainability Appraisal Work**

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna*	<p><b>S01 Biodiversity</b></p> <p>To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.</p>	Will it conserve and enhance natural semi natural habitats including internationally, nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?	<p>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented</p> <p>Quality of SAC/SSSIs within SDDC</p> <p><i>(Natural England Website-updated annually)</i></p> <p>Number of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire</p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i></p> <p>Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance</p> <p><i>SDDC</i></p> <p>Number of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations.</p> <p><i>SDDC</i></p>	--
		Will it contribute to the delivery of new, or safeguard existing BAP priority species and habitats?	<p>Performance against Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets</p> <p><i>LDBAP Partnership, Local Nature Partnership</i></p>	<p>Full list of targets available to view at:</p> <p><a href="#">Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan - Derbyshire County Council</a></p>

		Will it protect sites of geological importance?	Number and area of RIGS within District <i>(SDDC/Derbyshire County Council)</i>		--
Population and Human Health	<b>S02 Housing</b>  To ensure everyone has access to sustainable housing, which is affordable, and meets the needs of all residents including the elderly and other vulnerable groups.	Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless?	Number of households on the household register <i>SDDC</i> Number of people accepted as homeless (annually) <i>NHS Health Profile/SDDC</i>		--
		Will it increase the number and mix of housing?	Net Additional Dwellings <i>SDDC</i> Housing Mix by type and Tenure <i>SDDC</i>		Deliver 12,618 homes between 2011-2028
		Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people?	Number of extra care homes delivered in the District annually <i>SDDC</i>		--
		Will it provide affordable housing for those unable to access market housing?	Net Affordable housing completions <i>SDDC</i>		30% target on all market sites
		Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people?	Net Additional Pitches <i>SDDC</i>		Annual pitch requirements to 2034
Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator		Specific Targets (where relevant)
Population and Human Health	<b>S03 Accessibility</b>  To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Physically Active Adults <i>Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>  Mode of travel to local shops <i>Derbyshire County Council Citizens Panel Survey</i>		

	(including open spaces and sports facilities) and enhance wellbeing and promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles.	Will it deliver new, or contribute to the expansion or improvement of existing open spaces, schools or healthcare facilities within reasonable walking distance?	New/enhanced facilities delivered by planned development within the District <i>SDDC</i> Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. <i>SDDC</i>		--
		Will it deliver growth within reasonable walking distance to a planned or existing major employment area (5ha +) or town centre?	Number of Homes delivered within reasonable walking distance of town centres or major employment areas <i>SDDC</i>		--
		Will it improve opportunities for active travel including walking and cycling?	New Footpath and Cycle path provision <i>SDDC</i>		--
Population and Human Health	<b>S04 Quality of Life</b> To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion.	Will it contribute towards reducing crime or fear of crime?	Community Safety: Crime rates within South Derbyshire <i>Police Crime Map</i> How worried local residents are about crime Derbyshire County Council Citizens Panel		--
		Will it contribute to the number of people involved in accidents locally?	Road Safety Road injuries and deaths in South Derbyshire <i>Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>		--
Population and Human Health	<b>S05 Inequalities</b> To reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District.	Will it narrow the inequality gap between the richest and poorest in the District?	Index of Multiple Deprivation SOA and District level data (IMD) <i>(DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals)</i>		--
Population and Human Health	<b>S06 Economy</b> To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation of new and retention of	Will it encourage the creation of new businesses and existing businesses to grow?	Business Births <i>ONS updated annually.</i> Proportion of Start-Ups in the District still operating after two years <i>ONS updated annually.</i>		--

	existing businesses in urban and rural areas.	Will it encourage economic diversification?	Proportion of the District Employed in key sectors <i>(NOMIS, Labour Market Profile for South Derbyshire – updated annually)</i>	--
		Will it help support and encourage the growth of the local economy (including in rural areas)?	Total additional floorspace and land developed <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
Population and Human Health	<b>S07 Employment</b>  To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District	Will it improve average incomes within the District?	Average income within the District by place of work <i>(ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) – updated annually)</i>	--
		Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District?	Unemployment by ward  <i>Derbyshire County Council Monthly unemployment bulletin (Derbyshire Observatory)</i>	--
<b>Sustainability Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Detailed decision making criteria</b>	<b>Detailed indicator</b>	<b>Specific Targets (where relevant)</b>
Material Assets	<b>S08 Infrastructure</b>  To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses.	Will it minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network through the delivery of new or enhanced transport infrastructure?	Traffic Counts on selected strategic roads in the District <i>DFT updated annually</i>  <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/download.php">http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/download.php</a>	--
		Will it provide opportunities to access key services, including Doctor’s Surgeries, education facilities, employment and town, local or village centres by means other than car?	Journey to work by mode  <i>ONS Census Data - updated decennially</i>  Mode of travel to local shops  <i>Derbyshire County Council Citizens Panel Survey</i>	--
		Will it make the best use of other infrastructure which serves new development?	Capacity at Wastewater Treatment Works  <i>Severn Trent Water</i>  Superfast Broadband Roll Out  <i>Digital Derbyshire Website</i>	--

Material Assets	<b>S09 Sustainable Travel</b>  To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) usage.	Will it increase the proportion of people living and working in South Derbyshire?	In and out flows for Commuting by district  <i>ONS Census</i>  Analysis of Commuter Patterns  <i>Derbyshire Observatory</i>		--
		Will it maximise opportunities for walking and cycling?	Length of new cycle past delivered annually  South Derbyshire District Council		--
		Will it maximise opportunities to access public transport provision?	Method of Travel to Work  <i>ONS Census</i>		--
Material Assets	<b>S010 Town and Village Centres</b>  To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable.	Will it improve existing shopping facilities within town and village centres?	Net retail space provided by settlement  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>  Vacancy rates in four main town centres  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		--
		Will it help safeguard existing town and village centres?	Loss of shops and other retail businesses to other uses  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		
		Will it support the enhancement of the District's tourism and cultural offer?	New tourism and cultural attractions delivered  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		--
Soil, Water and Air	<b>S011 Resources</b>  To minimise waste and ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil and minerals resources.	Will it enhance opportunities for increased levels of recycling in the District?	Recycling Rates in South Derbyshire  <i>South Derbyshire District Council/DEFRA</i>		
		Will it improve or remediate contaminated land or reuse previously developed land which has not been restored?	Proportion of Development located on previously developed sites  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		--
		Will it protect Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land?	Losses of BMV land through Development  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		--



		Will it sterilise any potential minerals resources?	Number of sites which could lead to sterilisation of Minerals Resources <i>South Derbyshire District Council/Derbyshire County Council</i>	--
Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Soil, Water and Air	<b>S012 Pollution</b> To minimise water, air and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions.	Will it contribute to improvements in water quality in the District?	Water Quality in key river catchments in South Derbyshire <i>Environment Agency Water Framework Directive Monitoring</i>  Number of planning Applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds <i>Environment Agency</i>	All rivers have a target to reach Good quality by 2027
		Will it increase noise levels locally or introduce incompatible uses into an already noisy location?	Number of annual noise complaints received (per 1000 population per year) <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--
		Will it lead to a notable deterioration in air quality within the District?	Residents living within air quality management areas within the District <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--
Climatic Factors	<b>S013 Climate Change and Flooding</b> To reduce the District's contribution towards the emission of climate change gases and manage the effects of climate change including flood risk and reduced water availability.	Will it provide opportunities to access local services and facilities by public transport walking or cycling?	Number of homes delivered within reasonable walking distance of town centres, bus stops (on hourly or better route) and major employment areas <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	
		Will it minimise flood risk?	Number of planning Applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds <i>Environment Agency</i>	
		Will it include provision of Sustainable urban drainage which mimic natural drainage patterns?	Proportion of dwellings incorporating SUDS <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	

		Will it contribute towards sustainable water use?	Water usage across Severn Trent Water network <i>Severn Trent Water</i>		
		Will it support the delivery of renewable energy capacity (including small scale or community energy projects)?	Renewable Energy Planning Database <i>Department of Energy and Climate Change</i>		
		Will it support the shift toward usage of electric and ultralow emissions vehicles?	Plug-in cars, vans and quadricycles licensed by local authority of registered keeper <i>Department for Transport</i>		
Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	<b>S014 Townscape and Historic Environment.</b>  To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings and where appropriate improve the quality of the built environment and maintain and enhance access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes.	Will it protect and enhance the setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in South Derbyshire?	Number of listed buildings or structures in the District <i>Historic England/ South Derbyshire District Council</i>  Heritage at risk and number of assets removed from Register (based on EH HAR register) <i>Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register</i>  Number of Heritage Assets affected by New Development <i>South Derbyshire District Council.</i>		100% of conservation areas to have an up-to-date character appraisal
		Does it respect and protect existing townscape character?	The proportion of housing completions (on sites of 10 or more) which have been supported, at the planning application stage, by an appropriate and effective appraisal of townscape character and design.  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		
		Will it improve access to, and understanding of, the District's historic and cultural assets?	Number of major planning proposals which improve access to heritage features as part of the scheme.  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		
<b>Sustainability Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Detailed decision making criteria</b>	<b>Detailed indicator</b>		<b>Specific Targets (where relevant)</b>

Landscape	<b>S015 Landscape</b> To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.	Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?	The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more) which have been supported, at the planning application stage, by an appropriate and effective landscape character and visual assessment with appropriate landscape proposals.  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		
		Will it protect sensitive landscapes including those within the World Heritage Site or its buffer or Special Landscape Areas?	Number of planning applications for development within designated landscapes in South Derbyshire  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		
		Will it safeguard landscape features such as hedgerows?	Changes in Priority BAP Habitat in the District as a result of development and other land use changes  <i>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust</i>		
		Will it avoid intrusion into the greenbelt?	Number of planning applications for development within the green belt within South Derbyshire  <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>		

## 5.2 Proposed Approach to Undertaking the Appraisal

5.2.1 The performance of the Local Plan objectives, strategic plan options, Plan policies and proposed development sites will be appraised with reference to the potential significance criteria (the 'scoring system' the Authority proposes to use to identify the likely effects of the Plan and individual sites) set out below in Table J. However sustainability appraisal is not an exact science and in many cases there will be uncertainty over the exact nature of effects that could arise due to limitations in the information available at the time of the review. There will, in some cases, need to be assumptions made regarding plan or site performance, and where this occurs, it will be documented. The following table highlights some of the uncertainties that are likely to exist through the appraisal process as well as outline the potential significance criteria. These significance criteria will be subject to further review through the scoping process and will be finalised prior to undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal.

**TABLE J:**

**SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING LIKELY EFFECTS OF THE PLAN**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/ Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
<p><b>S01 Biodiversity</b></p> <p>To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it conserve and enhance natural and semi natural habitats including internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?</li> <li>- Will it contribute to the delivery of new, or safeguard existing BAP Priority Species and Habitats?</li> <li>- Will it protect sites of geological importance?</li> <li>- Will it have potential to effect protected or BAP species?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Planning Policy Framework and associated guidance requires Plans contribute towards biodiversity gain – Most sites, and particularly those with low level of biodiversity interest, would be likely to provide long-term improvements</li> <li>- Protected species or sites covered by legislation will be safeguarded in line with these protections.</li> <li>- Close proximity is given as within 100m from a site where SSSI is within impact zone negative effects will be assigned where there is a clear pathway to impact the site, Where other sites are within 100m a negative impact will be assigned unless clear measures are established that could fully mitigate likely effects.</li> <li>- Major contribution towards biodiversity gain is 1ha of planting/habitat creation on development site</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option or sites would have a significant negative effect on biodiversity/geodiversity and is likely to lead to the loss or partial loss of a European site, SSSI, Local Wildlife site, Regionally Important Geological Site, National or Local Nature Reserve.
			X	Plan option or sites within close proximity and will affect European site, SSSI, Local Wildlife Sites, Regionally Important Geological Site, National or Local Nature Reserve or BAP Habitat unless mitigation measures are identified to fully mitigate likely effects of development.
			?	Uncertain effect (for example because the broad location of sites is not known during higher level appraisals)
			--	No significant impact identified.
			✓	Plan option or sites will deliver biodiversity gain including the delivery of new habitats (including BAP habitat) and is not in close proximity to designated or undesignated wildlife sites, RIGS, NNR or LNR.
			✓✓	Development will make a major positive contribution towards the management, or condition of existing protected biodiversity or geodiversity sites or provide opportunity for significant biodiversity gain.
<p><b>S02 Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure everyone has access to sustainable housing, which is affordable, and meets the needs of all residents including the elderly and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless?</li> <li>- Will it increase the number and mix of housing?</li> <li>- Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people?</li> <li>- Will it provide affordable housing for those unable to access market housing?</li> <li>- Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Districts Objectively assessed need, taking into account Derby City's unmet need is 9,770 homes between 2011-28</li> <li>- It is assumed that up to 30% of new homes will be affordable on site of 15 or more in line with overall housing need identified in the Derby HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment.</li> <li>- Development sites will not score negatively.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option would significantly underprovide against the District's identified housing need (OAN is more than 10% below identified need).  This criteria will not apply to site appraisals.
			X	Plan option would lead to some under provision against the District's identified housing need. (OAN is less than 10% below identified need). This criteria will not apply to site appraisals.
			?	Uncertain effect (Potential of plan option or site to accommodate homes, or the timing of delivery within plan period is unknown).
			--	No significant impact identified (for example because a site is proposed for employment use).
			✓	Plan or site options have potential to deliver overall housing requirement, but affordable housing, or mix of housing on site could be constrained by viability or site issues (overall Housing need is met but affordable housing need, or other housing needs not met).
			✓✓	Plan or site options have potential to deliver overall objectively assessed housing requirement, including affordable housing requirements and a mix of house types including those suitable for the elderly or other vulnerable groups.

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
<p><b>S03 Accessibility</b></p> <p>To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and enhance wellbeing and promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>- Will it deliver new, or contribute to the expansion or improvement of existing open spaces, schools or healthcare facilities within reasonable walking distance?</li> <li>- Will it deliver growth within reasonable walking distance to planned or existing major employment areas (5ha +) or town centre?</li> <li>- Will it improve opportunities for active travel including walking and cycling?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic sites may be able to demonstrate that new bus services within the site are deliverable</li> <li>- Masterplans for strategic sites will indicate the proposed level of services and facilities planned for the site. Where these are proposed these will be taken into account in the appraisal.</li> <li>- Hourly bus/rail service is daytime weekday service between 8am 6pm</li> <li>- A local centre is that defined or proposed through either the Derby City Adopted Local Plan, the emerging Derby City Part 1 Local Plan or Adopted or emerging AV Local Plan</li> <li>- Major employment site is identified as 5ha.</li> </ul>	<b>XX</b>	<p>Site or broad distribution of development is poorly related to services and facilities. For sites, a significant negative effect is recorded where the site is more than 1.2km from hourly or better bus service or railway station and two or more of the following apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site is more than 1.2km from a primary school</li> <li>- Site is more than 1.2km from the nearest district, town or village centre</li> <li>- Site is less than 1200m from nearest recreation ground</li> <li>- Site is more than 3km from nearest major employment area (5ha)</li> </ul>
			<b>X</b>	<p>Site or broad distribution of development is poorly related to services and facilities. For sites, a minor negative effect is recorded where the Site is less than 1.2km (but more than 800m) from hourly or better bus service or railway station and two or more of the following apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site is less than 1.2km from the nearest primary school</li> <li>- Site is less than 1.2km from the nearest district, town or village centre</li> <li>- Site is less than 1.2km from nearest recreation ground</li> <li>- Site is more than 3km from nearest major employment area (5ha)</li> </ul>
			<b>?</b>	<p>Uncertain effect (for example because the broad location of sites is not known during higher level appraisals).</p>
			--	<p>Not relevant</p>
			<b>✓</b>	<p>Site or broad distribution of development is relatively well related to services and facilities. For sites a minor positive effect is recorded where the site is less than 800m from hourly or better bus service or railway station and two or more of the following apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site is less than 800m from the nearest primary school</li> <li>- Site is less than 800m from the nearest district, town or village centre</li> <li>- Site is less than 800m from nearest recreation ground</li> <li>- Site is less than 3km from nearest major employment area (5ha)</li> </ul>
			<b>✓✓</b>	<p>Site or broad distribution of development is well related to services and facilities. For sites a major positive effect is recorded where the site is less than 400m from hourly or better bus service (or provision on site) or railway station and two of the following apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site is less than 400m from the nearest primary school (or provision on site)</li> <li>- Site is less than 400m from the nearest district, town or village centre (or provision on site)</li> <li>- Site is less than 400m from nearest recreation ground (or provision on site)</li> <li>- Site is less than 3km from nearest major employment area (5ha).</li> </ul>

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
<b>S04 Quality of Life</b> To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it contribute towards reducing crime or fear of crime?</li> <li>- Will it contribute to the number of people involved in accidents locally?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is unlikely that at a site level sufficient information will be available to judge the likely effects of development as this will be informed by existing issues and the layout and design of the development.</li> <li>- The NPPF requires that development schemes create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option (or site) has the potential to have a major negative effect in respect of safety or significantly increase crime or fear of crime.
			X	Plan option (or site) has the potential to have a minor negative effect in respect of safety or increase crime or fear of crime.
			?	Uncertain effect (it is unclear whether site would have any effect in respect of safety or crime or fear of crime).
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Plan option (or site) has the potential to have a minor positive effect in respect of safety or reduce crime or fear of crime.
			✓✓	Plan option (or site) has the potential to have a major positive effect in respect of safety or significantly reduce crime or fear of crime.
<b>S05 Inequalities</b> To reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it narrow the inequality gap between the richest and poorest in the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New housing development could contribute towards improving market housing affordability and affordable housing provision.</li> <li>- New employment land provision, particularly in those areas close to deprived communities, could help improve access to jobs.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option or site could significantly exacerbate inequality (for example by inappropriately distributing large scale employment development in locations inaccessible to residents without a car or by delivering affordable homes significantly below the identified affordable housing target.
			X	Plan option or site could exacerbate inequality (example by inappropriately distributing employment development in locations inaccessible to residents without a car or by delivering affordable homes below the identified affordable housing target
			?	Uncertain effect (e.g. it is unclear whether development will deliver sufficient affordable housing etc.) or will provide improvements to local public transport provision.
			--	No significant effect identified
			✓	Plan option or site would lead to delivery of new employment or housing development (including affordable homes in line with plan requirements) within areas identified as falling outside of the Quintiles 1 and 3 of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
			✓✓	Plan option or site would lead to delivery of new employment or housing development (including affordable homes in line with plan requirements) within areas identified as falling within the highest and second highest quintiles of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

<p><b>S06 Economy</b></p> <p>To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation and retention of new and existing businesses in urban and rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it encourage the creation of new businesses and existing businesses to grow?</li> <li>- Will it encourage economic diversification?</li> <li>- Will it help support and encourage the growth of the local economy (including in rural areas)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New employment land development sufficient to fulfil the District requirements as outlined in the Employment land review will, be delivered within the period 2011-28</li> <li>- Where the employment land review indicates that a current employment site is not suitable for employment use the loss of the site will be scored as either uncertain, no effect, minor positive or major positive as appropriate</li> <li>- Sites outlined within employment land review as being unsuitable for continued employment use and recommended for redevelopment to other uses will not be treated as employment land losses.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option or site would have a major negative effect as it would lead to employment land losses (more than 1ha of employment) unless site is identified through the employment land review as suitable for loss.
			X	Plan option or site would have a minor negative effect as it would lead to some employment land losses (less than 1ha of employment), unless site is identified through the employment land review as suitable for loss.
			?	Uncertain effects.
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Plan option or site will make a minor contribution towards the diversification and growth of the economy (including in rural areas).  (note: delivery of housing sites not on employment land would be likely to achieve this owing to the economic benefits associated with construction and related supply chain benefits).
			✓✓	Plan option or site will make a major contribution towards the diversification and growth of the economy (including in rural areas)  (note for an individual site to score this significance criteria delivery of more than 1ha of employment land would be required and/or the delivery of a local centre on a development site).

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
<p><b>S07 Employment</b></p> <p>To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it improve average incomes within the District?</li> <li>- Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The overall need for employment land in South Derbyshire will be considered within an updated Employment Land Review.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option would significantly underprovide against the District's identified employment land requirement or site would lead to the significant loss of existing jobs, or site would lead to the net loss of existing jobs (more than 50 equivalent fte jobs?)
			X	Plan option would lead to some under provision against the District's identified employment land requirement, or site would lead to the net loss of existing jobs (less than 50 equivalent fte jobs?)
			?	Uncertain effects.
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Plan option or site will contribute towards supporting permanent jobs creation.. Sites would create less than 50 fte permanent jobs (net).
			✓✓	Plan option or site will make a major contribution towards supporting permanent jobs creation within areas. Sites would create more than 50 fte permanent jobs (net).
<p><b>S08 Infrastructure</b></p> <p>To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network through the delivery of new or enhanced transport infrastructure?</li> <li>- Will it provide opportunities to access key services, including Doctor's Surgeries, education facilities, employment and town, local or village centres by means other than car?</li> <li>- Will it make the best use of other infrastructure which serves new development?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An understanding of the likely effects of growth at the strategic level will be provided by HMA wide transport modelling undertaken within the HMA.</li> <li>- There is likely to be a greater level of uncertainty regarding the likely effects of sites (and the potential for mitigation) that have not been subject to a detailed traffic assessment.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option or site will have a major negative impact on the existing highways network, or would provide no opportunity to access local services and facilities by means other than car.
			X	Plan option or site will have a minor negative impact on the existing highways network and would provide little opportunity to mitigate traffic effects or improve access to local services.
			?	Uncertain Effect, (insufficient evidence available to make judgement).
			--	Development can mitigate the likely effects of the Plan option or site.
			✓	Plan option or site could have a minor positive impact on the highways network though the delivery of appropriate capacity enhancements to the local road network and provision of new facilities on site.
			✓✓	Plan option or site will have a major positive impact on the highways network (through the delivery of new roads and/or capacity enhancements) and will provide new facilities/services including an hourly or better public transport service.
<p><b>S09 Sustainable Travel</b></p> <p>To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it increase the proportion of people living and working in South Derbyshire?</li> <li>- Will it maximise opportunities for walking and cycling?</li> <li>- Will it maximise opportunities to access public transport provision?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is likely to be a greater level of uncertainty regarding the likely effects of sites, particularly where sites have not been subject to planning applications, or site masterplans have not been produced for individual sites.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option would provide no opportunity to improve sustainable transport (walking, cycling or public transport routes). Site is poorly related to public transport provision (1200m+ for hourly service), and walking and cycling routes and provides no potential to improve these locally).
			X	Plan option or site would provide limited opportunity to improve sustainable transport). Site is poorly related to public transport (800m+ to hourly service), and walking and cycling routes and provides limited potential to



transport (bus and rail) usage.				improve these locally beyond connecting to the highways network and surrounding PROW network.
			?	Uncertain effects
			--	No effect likely
			✓	Plan option would provide opportunity to improve sustainable transport provision locally and is within 800m of hourly or better bus stop. Sites would need to have potential for connecting into local cycle routes, improving public rights of way or on highways footpaths and supporting existing public transport services within the vicinity of the site.
			✓✓	Plan option would provide opportunity to significantly improve sustainable transport provision locally and is within 400m of hourly bus route. Sites are capable of connecting and expanding local cycle route provision, improving PROW or highways routes or delivering new or enhanced public transport services

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
<b>S010 Town and Village Centres</b>  To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it improve existing shopping facilities within town and village centres?</li> <li>- Will it help safeguard existing town and village centres?</li> <li>- Will it support the enhancement of the District's tourism and cultural offer?</li> </ul>		<b>XX</b>	Plan option or site could have a significant negative effect on local shopping provision through the accommodation of large scale retail development in out of town locations (not including new district centres for strategic housing development), or through large scale loss of retail sites (more than 1000 sqm) for other uses.
			<b>X</b>	Plan option or site could have a minor negative effect on local shopping provision through the accommodation of further retail development in out of town locations (not including new district centres for strategic housing developments) or through the loss of existing retail sites or shops (less than 1000sqm).
			<b>?</b>	Plan option or site would have an uncertain effect.
			--	No effect identified.
			<b>✓</b>	Plan option or site could have a minor positive effect through the delivery of additional small scale retail provision (less than 1000sqm) within town or edge of centre locations, within village centres or as part of an appropriate sustainable urban extension.
			<b>✓✓</b>	Plan option or site could have a major positive effect through the delivery of additional retail provision (more 1000sqm) within town or edge of centre locations, or as part of an appropriate sustainable urban extension.
<b>S011 Resources</b>  To minimise waste and to ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil, and minerals resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it enhance opportunities for increased levels of recycling in the District?</li> <li>- Will it improve or remediate contaminated land or reuse previously developed land which has not been restored?</li> <li>- Will it protect Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land?</li> <li>- Will it sterilise any potential minerals resources?</li> </ul>		<b>XX</b>	Plan option or site would lead to the loss of greenfield land identified as being Best and Most Versatile or will potentially sterilise a nationally significant minerals resource.
			<b>X</b>	Plan option or site would lead to the loss of greenfield Land with potential to include some areas of Best and Most Versatile, and/or be located in an area which could lead to the sterilisation of minerals.
			<b>?</b>	Development would have an uncertain effect.
			--	No effect likely.
			<b>✓</b>	Plan option or site would be located in an area not identified as best and most versatile land and outside of minerals safeguarding areas.

			✓✓	Plan option or site will contribute to the remediation of contaminated land, or land that has been previously developed (brownfield land).
<b>S012 Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it contribute to improvements in water quality in the District?</li> <li>- Will it increase noise levels locally or introduce incompatible uses into an already noisy location?</li> <li>- Will it lead to a notable deterioration in air quality within the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is unlikely, given the rural nature of the District, that significant potential exists for development to lead to failures in air quality in South Derbyshire. Growth close to Derby City could lead to a deterioration in air quality in the City</li> <li>- Some uncertainty is likely to exist regarding the potential for noise impacts on potential development sites as detailed noise modelling and an understanding of site layout is likely to be required to understand the actual levels of noise within development sites</li> <li>- Water quality effects associated with developments can depend on the nature of development and how foul and surface water flows are accommodated /treated. An understanding of site layout, together with details on the capacity of local infrastructure to accommodate foul flows is likely to be required to understand the potential effects on the receiving environment.</li> </ul>	<p>XX</p> <p>X</p> <p>?</p> <p>--</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓✓</p>	<p>Plan option or site has potential to have a major negative affect on air quality in Derby City, or have significant effects in respect of water quality or noise levels within the District.</p> <p>Plan option or site has potential to have a minor negative affect on air quality in Derby City, or have significant effects in respect of water quality or noise levels within the District.</p> <p>Uncertain effect</p> <p>No likely significant effect</p> <p>Plan option or site has potential to have no or minor positive effects on air quality or water and noise pollution.</p> <p>Plan option or site has potential to contribute towards significant improvements in respect or water, or air quality or significantly reduce the potential for noise pollution.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
<b>S013 Climate Change and Flooding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it provide opportunities to access local services and facilities by public transport walking or cycling?* (see SA objective 2)</li> <li>- Will it minimise flood risk?</li> <li>- Will it include provision of Sustainable urban drainage which mimic natural drainage patterns?</li> <li>- Will it contribute towards sustainable water use?</li> <li>- Will it support the delivery of renewable energy capacity (including small scale or community energy projects)?</li> <li>- Will it support the shift toward usage of electric and ultralow emissions vehicles?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All sites of over 10 dwellings or more will be likely to be supported by an appropriate Sustainable drainage scheme unless it is not technically feasible or viable on the proposed site</li> <li>- All sites of more than 1ha (or less than 1ha in areas of known flood risk) will need to be supported by a flood risk assessment which will assess flood risk from all sources and set out mitigation to lessen flood risk on development sites</li> <li>- Part G of the Building Regulations requires that new homes allow for 120l (= 5litres outdoor usage) of water usage per person per day. An optional requirement to reduce this to 110l/p/d is included in the 2015 Approved Document.</li> </ul>	<p>XX</p> <p>X</p> <p>?</p> <p>--</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓✓</p>	<p>Plan option or site development is likely to lead to significantly increased flood risk and is located in an area identified as being at high flood risk (zone 3a or 3b) and not defended or at high risk from surface water flooding.</p> <p>Plan option or site development is likely to lead to increased flood risk and is located in an area identified as being at moderate flood risk (zone 2) or is defended from flooding up to and including a 100 year event or located in an area that could be at flood risk in the future (as indicated on SFRA climate change map)</p> <p>Uncertain Effect</p> <p>No Significant Effect</p> <p>Plan option or site development would be located in areas of low flood risk (Flood Zone 1) and will include measures to attenuate water on site via SUDS or other measures</p> <p>Plan option or site development is likely to lead to significantly reduced flood risk within the site or wider area (including through the provision of on or offsite flood alleviation works or flood defences.</p>

<p><b>S014 Townscape and Historic Environment.</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings and where appropriate improve the quality of the built environment and maintain and enhance access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it protect and enhance the setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in South Derbyshire? Does it respect and protect existing townscape character?</li> <li>- Will it improve access to and understanding of, the District's historic and cultural assets?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Significance could be largely determined by site layout and design and harm to assets or their settings may be difficult to accurately determine without detailed heritage assessments.</li> <li>- Where well advance (for example a heritage statement is available) proposals for mitigation will be considered in assessing sites.</li> <li>- The appraisal of SHELAA sites currently being undertaken will consider the likely effects on heritage assets and their setting and will identify any opportunities for enhancement and mitigation.</li> </ul>	XX	Plan option or development has the potential to cause harm to heritage assets and/or setting where it is unlikely that these can be adequately mitigated
			X	Development has the potential to cause harm to heritage assets and/or setting, but can be mitigated.
			?	Uncertain impact on heritage assets and their setting
			--	Plan option or development is unlikely to impact on heritage assets and setting
			✓	Development has the potential enhanced heritage assets and/or their setting
			✓✓	Development has the potential to significantly enhanced heritage assets and/or their setting
<p><b>S015 Landscape.</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?</li> <li>- Will it protect sensitive landscapes including those within the World Heritage Site or its buffer or Special Landscape Areas?</li> <li>- Will it avoid intrusion into the greenbelt?</li> <li>- Will it safeguard landscape features such as hedgerows?</li> </ul>		XX	Site is located in the green belt, within the World Heritage Site or its buffer, in an area of primary sensitivity as defined in the Areas of Multiple Environmental Assessment work or conservation area.
			X	Site is located in area of secondary sensitivity as defined by the Areas of multiple environmental sensitivity, or is located in a special landscape area and is likely to have a minor negative effect on the landscape following mitigation.
			?	Uncertain effect.
			--	No effect.
			✓	Development will be located outside of any identified/designated landscape areas and will include measures to retain key landscape elements and mitigate landscape effects.
			✓✓	Development will contribute to a significant improvement in local landscape character by regenerating or enhancing degraded landscapes or removing incongruous buildings or structures that detract from local landscape character.

5.2 The Council's sustainability appraisal is to be formulated using professional judgement, supported by available environmental and other information including the evidence base collected to inform the Plan making process. In undertaking the appraisal regard will be had to:

- The direction of likely impact (whether impacts are positive or negative)
- The significance of impacts (whether impacts could be of minor or major significance)
- The duration of impacts (whether impacts are likely to be short, medium or long term, temporary or permanent)
- The potential for secondary, cumulative or synergistic impacts.

5.2.1 It is proposed that the SA Report setting out the findings of the Council's Sustainability Appraisal will comprise of the following sections:

- Section 1 Background and Introduction
- Section 2 Appraisal Methodology
- Section 3 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context
- Section 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework
- Section 5 Strategic Options Appraisal
- Section 6 Policy Appraisals
- Section 7 Preferred and Non-Preferred Housing and Employment Sites
- Section 8 Summary of Plan Effects
- Section 9 Implementation and Monitoring
- Section 10 What Happens Next

5.2.2 The SA Report setting out the likely effects of the Plan will be accompanied by a non-technical summary which will set out, in simple terms, the findings of the appraisal. The SA Report (otherwise known as an Environmental Report) will also be accompanied by a number of technical appendices which will summarise the changes made to the scope of the appraisal as a result of the scoping exercise as well include the detailed appraisals of strategic options, plan policies and development site appraisals.

## 6.0 Task A5: Consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

6.1.1 Consultation is critical for the development of a sound Local Plan. The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) provides an overview of how the Council will seek to involve the local community in the production of the Plan. Consultation is also an important part of sustainability appraisal. Government guidance issued by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now the Department for Communities and Local Government) requires consultation to be undertaken to identify the scope of the appraisal (this document) and again to give stakeholders a chance to comment on the appraisal itself.

6.1.2 For the purposes of this scoping report consultation, the Council is required to consult the three statutory consultation bodies as follows:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Historic England

6.1.3 In addition Government guidance recommends that other community groups, and social and economic bodies should be consulted, as the Authority considers appropriate. As such the Council has alerted several further organisations to the publication of this scoping report on our website through direct mail.

- D2N2 Local Economic Partnership
- Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LDNLNP)
- Adjoining Local Planning Authorities
- Derbyshire Local Planning Authorities
- Derbyshire County Council
- National Highways
- Network Rail
- Severn Trent Water
- National Grid Transco
- Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) (Derbyshire Branch)
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- National Trust
- The National Forest
- Home Builders Federation
- Sport England (East Midlands Region)
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- The Coal Authority;
- Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site;

- Derby City Council;
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Derbyshire Gypsy Liaison Group
- The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain
- NHS Derby and Derbyshire Integrated Care Board

6.1.4 In addition Parish Councils will be informed of where they can view this report via email.

6.1.5 A full public consultation is not required at this stage of the sustainability appraisal preparation process, however the Council will publish a copy of this scoping report on its website in order that all interested parties or individuals can comment on the report. In addition, this report will be made available to view at the Council Offices in Swadlincote during normal opening hours. The Council will only accept comments by respondents who provide their names and contact addresses. The Council will not accept representations of a personal, offensive or defamatory nature and where these are received these will be disregarded and returned to sender

6.1.6 In considering this Scoping Report, consultees and interested parties may want to address the questions set out in the shaded box at the end of each chapter. Comments regarding this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report should be sent in writing to:

Brandon Stacey  
Planning Policy Officer (Sustainability)  
Planning Services  
South Derbyshire District Council  
Council Offices  
Civic Way  
Swadlincote  
Derbyshire, DE11 0AH  
Or by email to: [Planning.Policy@southderbyshire.gov.uk](mailto:Planning.Policy@southderbyshire.gov.uk)

All comments should be received back by ...

6.1.7 A Statement will be prepared to accompany the final Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Local Plan setting out how any comments made have been considered.

## 7.0 FOLLOWING THE CONSULTATION

7.0.1 Following the Scoping Report consultation the Council will now use the amended Sustainability Appraisal Framework to undertake the remainder of the Sustainability Appraisal process. This consists of the following stages:

**Stage B** Developing and refining options and assessing effects

**Stage C** Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

**Stage D** Consulting on the Submission of the South Derbyshire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report

**Stage E** Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

**Stage B:** Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- **B1** Testing the Core Strategy Development Plan Document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal framework
- **B2** Developing the Plan options.
- **B3** Predicting the effects of the Plan
- **B4.** Evaluating the effects of the Plan.
- **B5** Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
- **B7** Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan

**Stage C:** Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- **C1** Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

**Stage D:** Consulting on the submission of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal Report

- **D1** Public participation on the Submission of the Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- **D2(i)** Appraising significant changes.
- **D2(ii)** Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.
- **D3** Making decisions and providing information

**Stage E:** Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy Development Plan Document

- **E1** Finalising aims and methods for monitoring



- **E2** Responding to adverse effects

7.0.2 During Stage B (developing and refining options and assessing effects) the objectives of the Plan will be evaluated against the SA Framework, to determine their performance in sustainability terms. This stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process will also allow the Authority to review the identified broad strategic options for growth with the Council's preferred site allocations to gauge their 'sustainability'. Following this, the results of this assessment will be used by the Council to help determine which options should be carried forward into the Submission Plan.

7.0.3 Through the Sustainability Appraisal process the Council will describe the impacts likely to arise from implementing its plan in terms of their magnitude, their geographical impact, the timescale over which they will occur, whether they are positive or negative, frequent or rare, and whether or not there are likely to have cumulative and/or synergistic effects. For each significant effect identified, mitigation measures (including avoidance, offsetting and enhancement measures) will be suggested. In assessing the likely impacts of implementing the Plan the planning team will involve representatives from other Council departments, where appropriate, in order to make the appraisal process more robust and sound.

7.0.4 Stage C of the Sustainability Appraisal process involves the preparation of an initial Sustainability Appraisal Report. This will list the results of the appraisal, which will be presented in accordance with relevant planning policy and guidance.

7.0.5 An interim draft of Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published alongside the council's Draft Local Plan with comments on the Plan and interim SA report welcomed. Following consultation this interim report will be amended and a Submission version submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the draft South Derbyshire Local Plan. The SA will be subject to a six week consultation period at this stage. (Stage D).

7.0.6 A Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will then consider the Soundness of the Plan, using the submitted Sustainability Appraisal to inform his or her final opinion. As a result of the examination the Inspector will produce a report which will make recommendations on any proposed amendments to the Plan.

7.0.7 Following adoption of the emerging Plan the final part of the SA process will be to monitor the implementation of the Plan against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage E). This will allow the Council to identify and respond to any unforeseen adverse effects that arise from the implementation of the Plan.

## **7.1 OTHER ASSESSMENTS**

7.1.1 Further to testing plan options and policies, in terms of their sustainability, there is a statutory requirement for the District Council to undertake additional forms of assessment on its emerging plans and policies.

7.1.2 A Habitat Regulations Assessment will be undertaken once the Authority has fully identified the scope and likely content of the Plan. This

assessment will ensure that the emerging Plan does not affect the integrity of nature conservation sites of European importance in and around South Derbyshire. This assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal. Further information on Habitat Regulations Assessment is available on the District Council's website.

**APPENDIX ONE: PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN**

<b>Policy, Plan or Programme</b>	<b>Objectives or Requirements</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Message for the Plan</b>
<b>BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	Conserve naturally occurring bird species and designate Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats	None identified	To help towards halting biodiversity by protecting the natural bird species across the EU.
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species A Global Species Assessment (1994)	The Red List sets out a global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species.	Detailed status and indicators for plant and animal species.	The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have upon plant and animal species.
Convention on Biological Diversity 1992	Develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Make conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making</li> <li>▪ Establish laws to protect threatened species,</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have on protected species and biological diversity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use environmental impact assessment,</li> <li>▪ to avoid or minimise damage to biological diversity</li> </ul>		
(EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)) The Habitats Directive	Ensures the protection of habitats or species of European Importance through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Requires assessment of the likely effects of projects or plans to ensure the integrity of protected sites will not be significantly affected by plan or project.	None identified	Ensure that the Plan is subject to a Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment and where necessary appropriate assessment.
Agenda 21 2002	Identifies a range of objectives across four strands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social and Economic Dimensions: is directed toward combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, promoting health, achieving a more sustainable population, and sustainable settlement in decision making.</li> <li>▪ Conservation and Management of Resources for Development: Includes atmospheric protection, combating deforestation, protecting fragile environments, conservation of biological diversity (biodiversity), control of pollution.</li> <li>▪ Strengthening the Role of Major Groups: includes the roles of children and youth, women, local authorities, business and industry, and workers;</li> <li>▪ Means of Implementation: implementation includes education,</li> </ul>	Included an Action Plan which puts the targets for action into practice, showing which organisations are going to take action, how they are going to achieve it, and over what time period.	To achieve a sustainable balance between consumption, population and the Earth's life-supporting capacity.
General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme)	Includes objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>▪ To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy</li> <li>▪ To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan supports the general requirement to conserve and enhance the District's Natural Capital, use resources efficiently and deliver a low carbon economy.
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	These Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive"). And requires that plans and projects that could affect a European Site is subject to a Habitat Regulations Assessment and measures taken to protect the integrity of protected sites	None identified	Ensure that the Plan is subject to a Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment and where necessary appropriate assessment.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and the European Union Directives on the	None identified	Ensure that the Plan reflects the requirements of this legislation to protect

	Conservation of Wild Birds. The act gives protection to native species (especially those at threat), controls the release of non-native species, enhances the protection of SSSIs and builds upon the rights of way rules in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949		biodiversity including SSSIs within the District.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	None identified	Ensure that the Plan reflects the requirements of this legislation to protect the public's right to access common land and SSSIs within the District.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Legislation that forms Natural England and Mandates a number of objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity,</li> <li>▪ conserving and enhancing the landscape,</li> <li>▪ securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment,</li> <li>▪ promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open air recreation,</li> <li>▪ contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that Natural England are consulted on the Plan in order that they can inform its content and scope.
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	Updates the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and identifies 1,150 species and 65 habitats identified as needing conservation and greater protection.	Local BAP Targets Set out in the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	Ensure that the Plan reflects Biodiversity Action Plan Targets for Habitats and Species included in the LDBAP.
25 Year Environment Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore 75% of England's protected sites to 'favourable condition'</li> <li>• Restore or create 500,000ha of wildlife rich habitat outside of the protected sites network</li> <li>• Take action to recover the loss of rare and vulnerable species</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Framework</li> </ul>		
The Environment Act (2021)	Legislates the biodiversity targets set out within the 25 Year Environment Plan. Incorporates mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) targets for developments from autumn 2023. Local Nature recovery Strategies (LNRS) to be developed to establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and provide wider environmental benefits	Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) to be submitted for each planning application with a statutory 10% BNG target calculated through a Metric. Offsite habitat compensation where necessary BNG proposals subject to 30-year management and monitoring. SDDC to assess and approve Monitoring Reports.	Ensure that the Plan incorporates mandatory BNG targets and monitoring requirements
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural	Sets out to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ facilitate greater local action to protect and improve nature;</li> </ul>	By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services,	Ensure that the Plan seeks to contribute towards halting biodiversity loss by 2020.

Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ create a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;</li> <li>▪ strengthen the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and</li> <li>▪ show leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</li> </ul>	<p>sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.'</p> <p>Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity, [so] that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication' . .</p>	
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	<p>Sets out a strategic objective to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Includes actions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea</li> <li>▪ putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy</li> <li>▪ reducing environmental pressures</li> <li>▪ improving our knowledge</li> </ul>	<p>Includes 20 targets the most relevant of which to this Plan are</p> <p><b>Target 1:</b> By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems</p> <p><b>Target 5:</b> By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	<p>Ensure that all aspects of the Local Plan reflect targets to protect biodiversity and prevent fragmentation of natural habitats.</p>
Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan	<p>Following the creation of the UK BAP, devolution, in 1998, led the four countries of the UK to develop their own country strategies for biodiversity and the environment, allowing conservation approaches to differ according to the different environments and priorities</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Ensure the Plan considers all applicable aspects of the UK BAP and embeds them where appropriate</p>
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate (2008)	<p>Includes a number of broad principles and goals. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conserve existing biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats</li> <li>▪ Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate</li> <li>▪ Maintain existing ecological networks</li> <li>▪ Create buffer zones around high quality habitats</li> <li>▪ Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts</li> <li>▪ Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation</li> <li>▪ Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to support and protect existing habitats and species and ecological networks. It could also contribute to the delivery of new or improved ecological networks including through mitigation associated with land use planning.</p>
Making Space for Nature (2010)	<p>Sets out that the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and delivery of new habitats to enhance the diversity and functioning of ecosystems</p>

	<p>for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures.</p> <p>Seeks to encourage a step-change in behaviour from one in which we basically try to hang on to what remains, to one of large-scale habitat restoration and re-creation to make space for nature</p>		
Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement	<p>Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that trees, woods and forests are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change</li> <li>▪ Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes</li> <li>▪ Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland</li> <li>▪ Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life</li> <li>▪ Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and delivery of new woodland trees and to the benefit of wider society and the economy.
National Planning Policy Framework –Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment	<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>▪ recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>▪ minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>▪ preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and</li> <li>▪ remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments minimise effects on biodiversity, halt overall decline in biodiversity including through establishing coherent ecological networks and recognise the benefits that habitats and species can have in respect of the delivery of wider ecosystem services.
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			

<p>Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020</p>	<p>Covers those parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to reverse s past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. Contains a suite of Habitat and species actions Plans</p>	<p>Specific targets attached to each identified action areas</p>	<p>The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands as well as the Peak Fringe</p>
<p>6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>Seeks to deliver sustainable development throughout the 6Cs area through the delivery of green infrastructure. Its objectives are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide an attractive setting for new development, to help integrate it within the landscape and enhance the built environment;</li> <li>▪ Help to build a sense of community and 'place making'</li> <li>▪ Enhance the quality of life of local residents and visitors</li> <li>▪ Make the optimum use of all green space to achieve multi-purpose benefits, including climate change and flood management;</li> <li>▪ Respect existing landscape and townscape character</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance biodiversity assets, extend and create new habitats and reverse habitat fragmentation by restoring connectivity between them;</li> <li>▪ Achieve more effective functional links between urban areas and the surrounding countryside for people and wildlife;</li> <li>▪ Provide opportunities for the conservation, restoration and enhancement of historic assets and landscapes within GI networks,</li> <li>▪ Achieve a GI system which is sustainably managed.</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan reflects strategic objectives and proposals to deliver enhanced Green Infrastructure including around the Derby Urban Area.</p>
<p>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20</p>	<p>Three objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create Living Landscapes in Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ Inspire people about their Wildlife in Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ Stand up for Wildlife and Derbyshire Natural Environment</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including at the landscape scale in South Derbyshire and beyond in combination with Local Plan.</p>
<p>River Mease Special Area of Conservation Water Quality Management Plan – Developer Contribution Scheme 2 (2016)</p>	<p>The developer contribution scheme (DCS) is relevant to development which results in a net increase in phosphorus load being discharged to the River Mease Special Area of Conservation (SAC). It applies to all development which contributes additional wastewater via the mains sewerage network to a sewage</p>	<p>Specific targets are attached to long term improvement objectives</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including the River Mease</p>



	<p>treatment works which discharges into the catchment of the River Mease SAC. Conservation objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>		
Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership Vision and Action Plan (2012)	<p>Includes objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ broker the sharing and exchange of information and expertise amongst partner organisations and individuals to help all make more informed decisions about sustainable land management and the delivery of ecosystem services</li> <li>▪ help local authorities plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across their boundaries, and to deliver national priorities for the natural environment including those arising from the National Planning Policy Framework and the Natural Environment White Paper</li> <li>▪ embed ecosystem services thinking in decision makers from all sectors</li> <li>▪ promote cross-sector involvement, cross boundary and collaborative working</li> <li>▪ raise awareness of the vital ecosystem services and other benefits that a wildlife-rich natural environment brings for people, communities and the local economy</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should seek to support the objectives of the LNP and help plan for landscape scale biodiversity improvements through the Development Plan.
<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002	Reaffirms the UK Commitment to sustainable development. Development and implementation of strategies to support ecosystems	None identified	Various documents at National level seek to translate provision of this programme into lower tier guidance at national level. Consider how the Plan can contribute to sustainable development including that

			expressed in relevant national policy documents.
The Aarhus Convention 1998 EU Directive on public access to environmental information (2003/4/EC) 2003	Seeks to establish minimum standards to be achieved for public participation, access to information and access to justice	None identified	Ensure that the Plan is subject to appropriate consultation with local communities and other stakeholders.
European Spatial Development Perspective 1999	Seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote integrated transport and communications concepts.</li> <li>▪ Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage</li> <li>▪ Implement cross border planning strategies, land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, sustainable</li> <li>▪ development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of natural and cultural heritage</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan will need to reflect requirements to cooperate with neighbouring authorities and consider planning strategies of adjacent authorities including Derby City's unmet housing need.
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)	Longer term objectives for sustainable development in Europe. Seeks to tackle a limited number of issues that pose a significant threat to sustainable development. These cover climate change, natural resources, waste generation and transport.	Meet Kyoto target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1% per annum to 2020 Break the link between economic growth, the use of resources and generation of waste. Decouple transport growth from gross domestic product. Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public transport.	Ensure that the Plan encourages sustainable use of resources and energy efficiency and promotes opportunity for public transport, walking and cycling.
EU Health Strategy - Europe 2020 For a Healthier EU	<b>Sets out country by country recommendations. For UK these are:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to correct the excessive deficit in a durable manner by 2016-17</li> <li>▪ Address shortfalls in network infrastructure investment, including by delivering the priorities of the National Infrastructure Plan.</li> <li>▪ Take further steps to boost housing supply, including by implementing the reforms of the national planning policy framework.</li> <li>▪ Address skills mismatches and provide for skills progression, including by strengthening the quality of apprenticeships. Further improve the availability of affordable, high-quality, full-time childcare.</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan addresses housing shortages and seeks to address skills issues in the District.
Paris Agreement (2015)	The Agreement's goal is to keep the rise in mean global temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, and ideally limit the increase to 1.5 °C, as this would substantially reduce the effects		Ensure that the Plan contains policies referencing the targets agreed under the Agreement and its implications for reaching Net Zero

	of climate change. Emissions should be reduced as soon as possible and reach net-zero by the middle of the 21st century. Emissions need to be reduced by roughly 50% by 2030 in order to stay below 1.5 °C increase threshold		
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
The Localism Act (2011)	<p>Sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new freedoms and flexibilities for local government</li> <li>• new rights and powers for communities and individuals</li> <li>• reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective</li> <li>• reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan is prepared in accordance with the Act and provides updates to local communities in respect of making plans.
The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities. Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production,</li> <li>▪ Climate change,</li> <li>▪ Natural resource protection</li> <li>▪ Sustainable communities</li> </ul>	<p>Promoting sustainable, high quality design and construction, &amp; promoting more sustainable buildings. Reiterates a range of targets. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</li> <li>▪ Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss</li> <li>▪ Increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail)</li> <li>▪ Reduce crime</li> </ul>	Consider how the policies within the Plan can support sustainable consumption and production, natural resource protection, the delivery of sustainable communities and action on climate change.
<p>National Planning Policy Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delivering a Wide Choice of High Quality Homes</li> <li>- Promoting Healthy Communities</li> </ul>	<p>To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;</li> <li>▪ identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an appropriate buffer</li> <li>▪ identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;</li> <li>▪ for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will</li> </ul>	None identified. Specific housing target will be based on an objective assessment of housing need.	The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan. Ensure that the Plan identifies, based on evidence, local housing need sufficient sites to deliver 5 years of deliverable home and a supply of developable sites for years 6-10 years.. Ensure that the plan can deliver a full range of housing.

	<p>maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.</li> </ul>		
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015)</p>	<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.</li> <li>▪ To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.</li> <li>▪ For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies.</li> <li>▪ To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.</li> <li>▪ To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities.</li> <li>▪ To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes towards the delivery of gypsy and traveller sites.</p>
<p>Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 (2015)</p>	<p>Quantifies the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople in the study area for the period 2014/15-2034/35 in terms of residential and transit/emergency sites and bricks and mortar accommodation. This informs the allocation of local authority resources as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning</p>	<p>The overall need is for 70 new pitches across the study area. This amounts to a total additional need for approximately 14 pitches per annum for the 2014-2019 period</p>	<p>The Plan will need to contain policy reference to the need identified for the 2014-2019 period and beyond, where new evidence is provided</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)</p>	<p>Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.</p>	<p>Includes supply and demand side measures to stimulate housing delivery. No targets identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of new homes across a range of types, sizes and tenure to fully meet identified housing need across the District and wider Housing Market Area</p>
<p>Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England 2012-17)</p>	<p>Seeks to increase the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building a lasting legacy of competitive sport in schools</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes towards the delivery of new sporting facilities and promotes access to existing facilities.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving links between schools and community sports clubs</li> <li>▪ Working with the sports governing bodies: focusing on youth</li> <li>▪ Investing in facilities</li> <li>▪ Engaging communities and the voluntary sector</li> </ul>		
Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)	<p>Includes a range of key themes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Making it easier for road users to do the right thing and going with the grain of human behaviour</li> <li>▪ More local and community decision making from decentralisation and providing local information to citizens to enable them to challenge priorities.</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to influence human behaviour in respect of road design and use and reflects local road safety priorities.
Towards an Active Nation (2016-21)	<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Focus more money and resources on tackling inactivity</li> <li>▪ Investing more in children and young people from the age of five</li> <li>▪ Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time.</li> <li>▪ Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers</li> <li>▪ Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers</li> <li>▪ Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources</li> </ul>	Targets for engagement and the percentage of previously inactive people to get engaged in physical activity to be set in 2017	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of sport and play equipment to support the wider goals of sport England and ensure that the Plan makes provision to work collaboratively with the private sector and other public bodies to deliver sports provision.
Start Active, Stay Active A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers	Sets out guidelines for achieving the recommended levels of physical activity.	None identified	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of sport and play equipment to support the wider goals of sport England and ensure that the Plan makes provision to work collaboratively with the private sector and other public bodies to deliver sports provision.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	<p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>▪ mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible,</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should seek to protect local amenity in respect of noise.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.</li> </ul>		
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group: Everyone Counts: Planning for Patients 2014/15 to 2018/19	Seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build strong asset based communities</li> <li>Support people to remain independent and in control of their lives</li> <li>Provide support in the community when needed and reduce the need for hospitalisation or admission to long term care</li> <li>Improve outcomes and the quality of services provided – promote recovery</li> <li>Reduce inequalities</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards objectives to support people to remain independent by providing homes which meet the needs of all groups and support the delivery of further facilities.
North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group Clinical Commissioning Strategy 2013-2016	Seeks to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All services will be person-centred</li> <li>Care will be provided flexibly</li> <li>Assumptions will be challenged</li> <li>People will be treated with dignity and respect</li> <li>We will plan and deliver services partnership</li> <li>Healthy lifestyles will be promoted</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan promotes and supports healthy lifestyles.
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-17	Priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve health and wellbeing in early years</li> <li>Promote healthy lifestyles</li> <li>Improve emotional and mental health</li> <li>Promote the independence of people living with long term conditions and their carers</li> <li>Improve health and wellbeing of older people</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring the delivery of homes and services that meet the needs of all, including older people, children and other vulnerable groups.
Strategic Statement – Planning and Health Across Derbyshire and Derby (2016)	Seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Help provide accessible service centres, shared spaces and community facilities which serve day-to-day needs</li> <li>Encourage walking and cycling through the provision of pedestrian/cyclist friendly infrastructure, measures to prevent road traffic accidents and concentrating development as close as possible to service centres and employment</li> <li>Create healthy living environments through the provision of community open space, recreation and sport facilities</li> <li>Help protect and enhance public rights of way</li> <li>Protect people's health from air pollution, noise, flood risk and accidents</li> <li>Ensure the delivery of high quality homes and good design standards that meet the varied</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes to the delivery of new community facilities, open space and recreation and sports facilities and encourages walking and cycling. Include policies to protect environmental quality and amenity, reduce flood risk and address health and safety issues. Ensure the delivery of new health facilities, including though expansion of existing facilities where need is identified.

	<p>needs of local communities and an ageing population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Active consultation between local planning authorities, healthcare commissioners and public health teams to help understand, and plan for, impact of development on health services and the health of communities</li> <li>▪ Consult with communities to help understand local perspectives on health and any concerns that can be addressed through the planning system</li> <li>▪ Look to pro-actively address areas of health inequality wherever possible</li> <li>▪ Where appropriate seek contributions towards new health related infrastructure to support development through planning obligations</li> <li>▪ Maximise the opportunities for recreation and connecting people with the outdoors, the natural world and cultural heritage through Derbyshire unique assets, such as the National Parks.</li> </ul>		
Derbyshire Children's and Young People's Trust: Children and Young People's Plan 2015-16 to 2017-18	<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keep children and young people safe</li> <li>▪ Ensure children and young people are healthy and ready to learn</li> </ul> <p>Ensure young people and their families are ready for work</p>	None identified	The Plan should seek to ensure the delivery of appropriate facilities and services to deliver education and skills for children and open space and leisure facilities to contribute to the health and wellbeing of children and young adults.
Derbyshire's Anti-Poverty Strategy 2014-2017	Sets out five aims and a range of objectives although many are not relevant to the local plan. Includes a priority to tackle poverty and inequality that exists in the most vulnerable groups and communities within the county	None identified	Ensure that the reduction of poverty is mainstreamed into the Local Plan, including by improving access to local facilities and employment.
<b>LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2020)	An assessment of housing need based on Government guidance as of 2020, intended to provide input to plan-making, alongside wider evidence including land availability, environmental and other development constraints and infrastructure. The final housing target will be set out in the Local Plan	Housing need of 552 per annum or 4,660 from 2019-29. Affordable housing need 39% of overall need; rented housing need of 325 per annum.	The Plan will need to have regard for the housing need assessed and the various housing typologies examined.
South Derbyshire Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation of up to 30% affordable housing, as defined by the NPPF, on market sites for developments of over 15 dwellings.</li> <li>• Registered Provider or Council-led schemes that come forward and achieve</li> </ul>	Policy H21 of the Local Plan Part 1 seeks to secure up to 30% of new housing development as affordable housing on market sites of more than 15 dwellings	The supply of appropriate and affordable housing impacts on the District's ability to retain and recruit skilled and talented people to support the economic growth of the local economy

	<p>higher levels of affordable housing on sites that would not otherwise be viable, such as on brownfield sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of affordable housing on rural exception sites to meet a local identified housing need.</li> <li>• Acquisition by the Council of new build homes built either as part of S106 agreements or purchased on the open market</li> </ul>		
Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support 2019-2035 (2020)	<p>Sets out how the Authority will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meet future housing need for older people</li> <li>▪ Deliver adaptations or access to adapted homes</li> <li>▪ Deliver housing advice services to provide access to information about choices/options</li> <li>▪ Help people to stay put safely</li> </ul>	706 units of age designated housing suitable for the needs of older people should be developed. 368 units are estimated to be required for care by 2035. An additional 384 nursing care bed are required by 2035	Ensure that the Plan seeks to contribute towards meeting housing need for older people in order that residents can be helped to stay in their homes for longer without the need for adaptations.
South Derbyshire Open Space, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy (2016)	<p>Includes aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage greater use and enjoyment of parks and open spaces by all sectors of the community</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the wider planning of the fabric of the District by providing a network of good quality parks and open spaces, which play a significant role in meeting the needs of balanced and sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ Encouraging walkable communities through the creation of conditions for active travel between locations</li> <li>▪ To enhance the urban landscape Protect essential open space from development</li> <li>▪ Rectify any imbalance across the District, to ensure all residents have appropriate access to great parks and open spaces.</li> <li>▪ Provide a clear basis for beneficial investment in open spaces - identifying those areas where investment and improvements in open space are most required - helping the council 'spend smarter'</li> <li>▪ Encourage active and healthy lifestyles and promote social inclusion</li> <li>▪ Encourage community participation in the improvement and management of green spaces, and Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>▪ Encourage management and development of open space, woodlands and nature reserves to promote biodiversity</li> </ul>	Includes 10 strategic principles which sets out a range of actions and measures to be achieved including the delivery of specific development projects	Ensure the Plan contribute towards the delivery of measures and projects included (i.e. co-location of community facilities) and further delivers open space provision in line with the requirements set out in the Strategy



<p>The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forest cover is increasing and forest sites are well-managed for tree health, climate change, people, beauty and biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ The woodland economy grows in line with the maturing I forest and sustains good management.</li> <li>▪ An emerging visitor destination is promoted and nationally recognised.</li> <li>▪ The National Forest brand is adopted widely.</li> <li>▪ People from all backgrounds enjoy the forest more readily I and experience it as a place for their health and well-being. It matures as a national exemplar, a centre of excellence, a test bed for research.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forest cover increases to 21%, adding 700ha. 2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods.</li> <li>▪ Damage from diseases and pests minimised. Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.</li> <li>▪ Visitor revenue, number of visits, visitor economy jobs.</li> <li>▪ Number of groups and individuals enjoying the forest</li> </ul>	<p>By 2024, the park is to provide high quality green infrastructure for residents. The Plan is to make positive reference to growing importance of National Forest and associated benefits.</p>
<p>Strategy for Physical Activity, Sport and recreation in South Derbyshire 2017-2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This strategy has three key areas: Physical and Mental Wellbeing, Individual Development and Social, Community and Economic Development and will aim to achieve sustainable communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased physical activity levels</li> <li>• Reduced physical inactivity</li> <li>• Increase in volunteering</li> <li>• Reduced calls to service and crime</li> <li>• Increased employment / employability case studies</li> <li>• Sustained sporting infrastructure</li> <li>• Positive attitude towards being active •Increased commitment to leading healthier lifestyles</li> <li>• Increased usage of outdoor space for exercise and health reasons</li> <li>• Contribution to the local economy and return on investment</li> </ul>	
<p>South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will support strategic policies on green infrastructure, leisure, outdoor sports facilities and health and well-being in the adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan.</li> <li>• Evidence for Community Infrastructure Levy and Developer Contributions</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes towards toward the provision of new and improvement of existing facilities in line with overall growth requirements.</p>
<p>South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 2020-2024</p>	<p>Sets out three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environment: Reduce waste; enhance biodiversity; tackle climate change (carbon neutrality by 2030); enhance overall attractiveness</li> <li>▪ People: Engage with communities; deliver excellent services; support and safeguard the most vulnerable</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out a range of indicators which align with the Council's identified priorities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce overall waste while increasing recycling</li> <li>▪ Improve public spaces and appeal of Swadlincote</li> <li>▪ Improve condition of housing stock and public buildings</li> <li>▪ Increase number of skilled jobs</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the Plan reflects the wide ranging aspirations and priorities set out in the corporate plan.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future: Develop skills and careers; support economic growth and infrastructure; transform the council</li> </ul>		
South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 2011-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy.</li> <li>To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and is balanced with access to employment opportunities.</li> <li>To ensure our communities are safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy.</li> <li>To ensure sustainable living and working in urban and rural communities.</li> <li>To reduce the need to travel</li> <li>To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and made accessible to our communities.</li> <li>To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, cultural, heritage and natural environment.</li> <li>To make the most of the economic, social and environmental opportunities presented by the District's central location within the National Forest and promote the continued growth of local tourism and leisure</li> <li>To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land</li> </ul>	<p>To deliver 12,618 homes within the Plan Period to 2028, with a 742 per annum target. To provide a minimum of 53ha of employment land up to the period to 2028</p>	<p>The Plan will need ensure sufficient homes are allocated to meet the District and HMA wide housing and employment need – including through allocating sufficient housing sites to address in part Derby City's unmet need.</p>
Derby City Local Plan Part 1; Core Strategy 2011-28	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance Derby as an attractive, vibrant and compact liveable City</li> <li>To develop stronger, safer and more cohesive communities through the provision of quality housing, employment opportunities, education, health care, sport, recreation, leisure and community facilities</li> <li>To reduce Derby's impact on climate change</li> <li>To strengthen Derby's economy</li> <li>To give priority to making the best use of previously developed land and vacant or under used buildings</li> <li>To support the development of balanced communities by ensuring that new, well designed, sustainable residential development helps to meet the city's housing needs,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>providing at least 11,000 new homes between 2011-28</li> </ul> <p>Providing 199 hectares (gross) of new employment land</p>	<p>The Plan will need ensure sufficient homes are allocated to meet the District and HMA wide housing and employment need – including through allocating sufficient housing sites to address in part Derby City's unmet need.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and improve Derby's natural environment</li> <li>▪ To enhance the role of Derby's Green Wedges by recognising and protecting them in terms of their contribution towards creating a network of Green Infrastructure</li> <li>▪ To increase the opportunity for people to socialise, play, be physically active and lead healthy lifestyles</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance Derby's character and heritage, its historic assets, public realm, older inner city neighbourhoods and established suburbs.</li> <li>▪ To promote equality and community cohesion, healthy and active lifestyles.</li> <li>▪ To make the best use of existing infrastructure</li> <li>▪ To enhance transport links and accessibility to and between different land uses such as housing, employment, shopping, education and leisure</li> <li>▪ To enhance the River Derwent corridor as the City's key environmental, cultural, ecological and historic asset,</li> <li>▪ To ensure a vibrant, accessible and attractive City Centre</li> <li>▪ To strengthen the range and quality of Derby's cultural and learning opportunities and facilities</li> </ul>		
Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (2017)	<p>Includes objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance the Green Infrastructure Network.</li> <li>▪ To maintain, enhance and conserve the areas distinct landscape characteristics, biodiversity, and cultural and historic environment.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that design of new development is of high quality,</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the District's towns and villages.</li> <li>▪ To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change</li> <li>▪ To meet the objectively assessed housing needs of the District, subject to consideration of other Strategic Objectives of the Plan.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that there is an adequate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures.</li> <li>▪ To protect and facilitate the necessary infrastructure, connectivity, services and facilities</li> </ul>	Objectively assessed need for of Derbyshire Dales, including areas within the National Park, for the period 2013 - 2033 of 322 dwellings per annum or an overall figure of 5,680	Ensure that the Plan is not in conflict with that of the adjacent Authority and that growth in adjacent areas will not give rise to unacceptable environmental effects in cumulation with proposals in South Derbyshire.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To support developments that minimise risks to safety and health as a result of crime (or fear of crime), flooding, pollution and climate change</li> <li>▪ To encourage development that increases opportunities for healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>▪ To promote the efficient use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings whilst minimising the use of greenfield land.</li> <li>▪ To facilitate low carbon development and energy generation from renewable sources,</li> <li>▪ To increase the opportunities for travel using sustainable forms of transport by securing improvements to public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ To facilitate development that will support the growth of the District's economy, particularly through improving the quality of local employment.</li> <li>▪ To support employment development in locations and of a scale appropriate to the plan area.</li> <li>▪ To support and develop the District's tourism and cultural offer.</li> <li>▪ To strengthen the vitality and viability of the District's market towns</li> </ul>		
Erewash Adopted Core Strategy (2014)	<p>Objectives to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change:</li> <li>▪ High quality new housing:</li> <li>▪ Economic prosperity for all</li> <li>▪ Flourishing and vibrant town centres:</li> <li>▪ Regeneration</li> <li>▪ Protecting and enhancing Erewash's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness</li> <li>▪ Strong, safe and cohesive communities</li> <li>▪ Health and well being</li> <li>▪ Opportunities for all</li> <li>▪ Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel</li> <li>▪ Protecting and improving natural assets</li> <li>▪ Timely and viable infrastructure</li> </ul>	Sets a housing requirement for 6,250 dwellings overall. 4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx 2000 dwellings at the Stanton Regeneration Site) and 1,700 dwellings have been identified as being appropriate for Long Eaton. A further 300 homes will be located in rural areas.	Ensure that the Plan is not in conflict with that of the adjacent Authority and that growth in adjacent areas will not give rise to unacceptable environmental effects in cumulation with proposals in South Derbyshire.
North West Leicestershire Local Plan 2011-2031 (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of adequate housing, including for older people, families and affordable units</li> <li>• Improve accessibility, including for facilities, public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Economic growth including provision of additional land and premises as well as</li> </ul>	Sets a housing requirement for 9,620 dwellings across the plan period. This includes Land north of Ashby de la Zouch (2,050), Land off Ashby Road/Leicester Road, Measham (about 300 dwellings); West of High Street, Measham (450	The Plan will need to address similar issues regarding the National Forest and River Mease as well as ensuring housing delivery capacity is accounted for

	<p>tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the vitality of town centres</li> <li>• Reduce pollution and improve air quality</li> <li>• Address flood risk, especially along the Trent and Soar</li> <li>• Improve condition of the River Mease SAC and SSSIs</li> <li>• Protect landscape sensitivities through design and layout of development</li> <li>• Enhance the National Forest</li> <li>• Conserve areas of best and most versatile agricultural land</li> <li>• Protect heritage assets</li> </ul>	<p>dwellings), South of Park Lane and Castle Donington (895 dwellings)</p>	
<p>East Staffordshire Local Plan (2012-2031) (2015)</p>	<p>Well designed communities: To develop green infrastructure-led strategic housing growth providing well designed communities that provide accessible green space, services and facilities, promote distinctiveness, wellbeing, whilst protecting and enhancing sensitive environments.</p>	<p>The updated SHMA assessment identifies housing need between 2012 – 2031 as 11,648 houses. 682 dwellings per annum (2018/2019-2030/2031)</p>	
<p>Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029 (2015)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vibrant, prosperous and sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Strong, safe and cohesive communities;</li> <li>• Improved health and sense of well-being;</li> <li>• A protected, enhanced and respected environment</li> </ul>	<p>10,030 homes from 2008 to 2029 (478 homes per annum)</p>	
<p>Draft South Derbyshire Local Plan 2021-2038 (2022)</p>		<p>6,392 homes between 2022 and 2039 or 376 homes per annum. (These figures may be adjusted pending further evidence work).</p>	
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
<p>Europe 2020 (Ten Year Growth Strategy)</p>	<p>Europe 2020 is the EU's growth. The aims are for the EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. These priorities will contribute towards the EU and Member States delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.</p>	<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed</li> </ul> <p>R&amp;D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&amp;D</li> </ul> <p>Climate change and energy sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990</li> <li>▪ 20% of energy from renewables</li> <li>▪ 20% increase in energy efficiency</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure the Plan is consistent with this document where appropriate and reinforces the objectives expressed in this document identified by the local community.</p>

		<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10%</li> <li>▪ at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education</li> </ul> <p>Fighting poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion</p>	
<p>EU Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area - Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (2011)</p>	<p>Sets out 10 goals in respect of transport. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Halve the use of 'conventionally-fuelled' cars in urban transport by 2030</li> <li>▪ Low-carbon sustainable fuels in aviation to reach 40% by 2050;</li> <li>▪ 30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes such as rail or waterborne transport by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050,</li> <li>▪ By 2050, complete a European high-speed rail network</li> <li>▪ By 2050, move close to zero fatalities in road transport. In line with this goal, the EU aims at halving road casualties by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>Move towards full application of "user pays" and "polluter pays" principles and private sector engagement to eliminate distortions, including harmful subsidies,</p>	<p>See goals listed in the previous column.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan fully reflects the need to reduce travel and shift transport use towards lower and zero carbon modes.</p>
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
<p>National Planning Policy Framework - Building a Strong Competitive Economy - Ensuring the Vitality of Town Centres - Supporting a Prosperous Rural economy - Promoting Sustainable Transport - Supporting High Quality Communications Infrastructure</p>	<p>Includes a number of objectives in relation to issues associated with material assets:</p> <p><b>Building a Strong Competitive Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ expresses a need to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area</li> <li>▪ identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</li> <li>▪ support existing business sectors,</li> <li>▪ plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out requirements to meet local housing, employment, leisure and infrastructure needs (based on local evidence)</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan fully reflects the guidance and policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and related guidance.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement</li> <li>▪ facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ensuring the Vitality of Town Centres</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality;</li> <li>▪ define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes;</li> <li>▪ define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas,</li> <li>▪ promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centres;</li> <li>▪ retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones,</li> <li>▪ allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres.</li> <li>▪ allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available.</li> <li>▪ set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres;</li> <li>▪ recognise that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres</li> <li>▪ where town centres are in decline, local planning authorities should plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Supporting a prosperous rural economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well designed new buildings;</li> <li>▪ promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;</li> <li>▪ support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural</li> </ul>		
--	--	--	--

	<p>areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages</li> </ul> <p><b>Promoting Sustainable Transport</b> support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, would facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><b>Supporting High Quality Communications Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband.</li> </ul>		
National Infrastructure Plan Delivery 2016-2021 (2016)	<p>The NIDP updates and replaces the previous NIP, outlining details of £483 billion of investment in over 600 infrastructure projects and programmes in all sectors and spread across the UK, to 2020-21 and beyond.</p> <p>Support includes large-scale housing and regeneration projects alongside key social infrastructure (schools, hospitals and prisons), in line with the government's £100 billion commitment. Includes £9 billion of investment and 27 projects and programmes in the East Midlands, such as improved trains.</p>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan accounts for needs and opportunities identified in the NIPD as well as complementary documents such as the IDP
National Infrastructure strategy (2020)	<p>Decarbonise the economy through various investments in renewable energy.</p> <p>Providing £169m to Derby &amp; Nottingham including £25m for bus rapid transit in Derby, and £40m to Leicester .</p> <p>Backing new green growth clusters in traditional industrial areas, with carbon capture and storage, offshore wind, port infrastructure and low carbon hydrogen;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bringing jobs, investment and prosperity to some of the most deprived communities across the four nations of the UK through the freeports programme;</li> <li>Revitalising over 100 town centres and high streets through the Towns Fund;</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure the Plan accounts for projects identified and opportunities for economic/environmental needs



	Backing HS2 to deliver essential North-South connectivity, with the Integrated Rail Plan delivering transformational improvements in the Midlands and the North;		
UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005	<p>Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities.</p> <p>Priorities are in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production,</li> <li>▪ Climate change,</li> <li>▪ Natural resource protection</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable communities</p>	None identified	Ensure the Plan supports sustainable consumption and resource use, including through sustainable patterns of development, contributes to the reduction of climate change gases and adaptation to the effects of climate change; and supports the delivery of sustainable communities.
Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation (2015)	<p>Sets out the governments approach to raising productivity as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ encouraging long-term investment in economic capital, including infrastructure, skills and knowledge</li> <li>▪ promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use;</li> </ul> <p>Includes policies regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A modern transport system, with a secure future</li> <li>▪ Reliable and low-carbon energy, at a price we can afford</li> <li>▪ World-class digital infrastructure in every part of the UK</li> <li>▪ A dynamic economy</li> <li>▪ Planning freedoms and more houses to buy</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards addressing many of the issue considered through the Plan
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-21	<p>sets out the government's long-term plan to ensure that the government can deliver the investment required to meet the UK's infrastructure needs to 2020 and beyond:</p> <p>Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure:</li> <li>▪ meet future demand:</li> <li>▪ grow a global economy:</li> <li>▪ address climate change and energy security</li> </ul>	Includes a range of specific targets across a number of sectors.	The Plan should reflect government actions and targets in respect of these strategic infrastructure policies with the Development Plan supporting the timely delivery of nationally significant infrastructure provision.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out a vision for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities.</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of safer and greener transport choice and improves the quality of life of local people.

Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy 2016	Sets out an ambition is to deliver (by 2040). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A safe and reliable way to travel for short journeys</li> <li>More people cycling and walking</li> <li>Civilised places where people come first.</li> </ul>	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase cycling activity, where cycling activity is measured as the estimated total number of cycle stages made each year;</li> <li>Reverse the decline in walking activity, measured as the total number of walking stages per person per year;</li> <li>Reduce the rate of cyclists killed or seriously injured on England's roads, measured as the number of fatalities and serious injuries per billion miles cycled, each year;</li> <li>Increase the percentage of children aged 5 to 10 that usually walk to school.</li> </ul> By 2025 to: Double cycling, where cycling activity is measured as the estimated total number of cycle stages made each year, from 0.8 billion stages in 2013 to 1.6 billion stages in 2025	Ensure that the Plan adequately supports the delivery of safe cycle and pedestrian routes and encourages the use of active travel particularly for shorter journeys
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011	Plan seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support a resilient local economy.</li> <li>Tackle climate change.</li> <li>Contribute to better safety, security and health.</li> <li>Promote equality of opportunity.</li> <li>Improve quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out a range of measures and indicators against which success will be measured. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be directional (i.e. increase the proportion of people using public transport)</li> </ul>	The Plan should seek to ensure it contributes towards the delivery of more sustainable transport choices.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	
Derbyshire Infrastructure Investment Plan 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Plan identifies Strategic Priority Projects that are currently taking place (current) or due to commence shortly where funding has been allocated</li> </ul>	None Identified	This document could help inform the need for infrastructure provision through the plan or could be informed by new development where this gives rise to new infrastructure requirements
Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017	To have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourages responsible enjoyment by residents and visitors alike</li> <li>is a sustainable and safe network in keeping with the county's heritage, landscape and wildlife interests</li> <li>Promotes healthier lifestyles</li> <li>Helps support tourism and the local economy</li> </ul>	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network and actions needed to improve general provision of PROW, including within South Derbyshire.	The Plan should ensure that existing and future PROW remain open and available for use, provide a more connected safe and accessible network suitable for all, improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
Derbyshire Greenways Strategy	Develop a network of multi-user traffic free Greenways across Derbyshire to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of PROW/Greenways	The Plan should ensure that existing and future PROW remain open and available for use, provide a more connected safe and accessible network suitable for all,

	interconnect with each other and the existing highway network. Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote accessibility and reduce community isolation</li> </ul>		improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
The Derbyshire Cycling Plan 2016-30	Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Infrastructure Connectivity:</b> High quality connected routes, in all cycling environments, supporting all forms of cycling, creating and supporting economic growth.</li> <li><b>Increased Participation:</b> Behaviour change approaches and targeted participation programmes at community level will support and enable more people to cycle, closing the gaps in participation and reducing health inequalities.</li> <li><b>Effective Communication and Marketing:</b> Excellent, well connected marketing and communications for Derbyshire residents and visitors to the county, helping to change behaviour, increase confidence and get more people cycling regularly.</li> <li><b>Advocacy:</b> Cross sector advocacy for policy change and implementation at the highest level.</li> </ul>	Targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Double the number of people cycling regularly by 2030</li> <li>50,000 women cycling regularly by 2030.</li> <li>Double the percentage of commuters travelling by bicycle as their main transport mode</li> <li>Double the number of children age 5 – 16 regularly cycling to school.</li> <li>Increase the contribution of cycling to the local economy.</li> </ul> £10 per head per year investment to get more people cycling.	Ensure that the Plan make provision for supporting the delivery of new cycling routes and facilities, including through new development projects allocated through the Plan.
South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020	Will directly contribute to the achievement of the Progress objectives. These focus on economic development, inward investment, The National Forest, tourism and town centre growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	Focus on business, skills and infrastructure to support economic growth. No specific quantitative targets.	The Plan should contain policies supportive of the opportunities identified and mindful of existing and anticipated constraints
Strategic Growth and Infrastructure Framework (2021)	Growth and infrastructure provision must also be considered in the context of the Government's 'Ten Point Plan'2 a blueprint for a green industrial revolution powered by clean energy. To enable the UK to meet its target of net zero by 2050, the Government seeks to lay the foundations for green economic growth, and through public and private investment position the UK as the world's number one centre for green technology and finance, building on the UK's current expertise and innovation, and creating and supporting up to 250,000 green jobs	Derbyshire authorities will have to plan for the delivery for the delivery of around 3,300 houses per annum	
D2N2 Strategic Economic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More prosperous, better connected, and increasingly competitive and resilient economy, at the heart of the UK economy, making a leading contribution to the UK's advanced manufacturing and life sciences sectors and generating significant export earnings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs in D2N2 by 2023.</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute towards enabling business development within the District.
<b>LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			

South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020	Will directly contribute to the achievement of the Progress objectives. These focus on economic development, inward investment, The National Forest, tourism and town centre growth		Focus on business, skills and infrastructure to support e growth. No specific quantitative targets.
<b>SOIL, WATER AND AIR</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	The Directive introduces stringent technical requirements for the operation of landfills to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill environment and human health	By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste land filled to 35% of that produced in 1995.	The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arising from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development.
Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)	The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils and set recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and</li> <li>70% preparing for re-use recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.</li> </ul>	See previous column	The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arisings from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development.
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012	Defines what constitute waste and sets out how it is to be controlled and disposed of.	None Identified	The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arising from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development.
EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment basin for the management of all inland and coastal waters including groundwater.</li> </ul>	The Water Framework Directive requires that all inland and coastal waters within defined River Basin Districts must reach at least good status by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027;	The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arisings from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development.
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) 1996 and Daughter Directives	Sets out an EU wide system for setting binding air quality objectives for specific pollutants to protect human health and the environment  The daughter Directives set specific limit	Member States must put in place processes for monitoring the quality of ambient air based upon common methods and criteria. Member States must maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve in other cases, by means of plans and	The Plan could contribute towards reducing waste generation and a nursing the waste from site development and operation is minimised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ values for air quality.</li> </ul>	programmes for action.	
Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality	Sets limits for concentrations of pollutants in outdoor air. There are air quality objectives for fine particles (PM2.5) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target. Includes the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values.	See Information on local Air Quality Monitoring Report	The Plan should consider the likely effects on Air quality and include appropriate measures to ensure that growth does not lead to a deterioration in air quality in the District or surrounding areas.
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
National Planning Policy Framework - Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	<p>Includes a range of objectives most of which will need to be met in the Minerals Local plans being prepared by the County Council. Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ identify and include policies for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance in their area,</li> <li>▪ take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials,</li> </ul> <p>define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development,</p>	None identified	Consideration should be made to the likely effects of growth in South Derbyshire on minerals and land use impacts
Waste management plan for England (2013)	Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.	<p>Measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled.</li> <li>▪ at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.</li> </ul>	
Safeguarding Our Soils; A Strategy for England, DEFRA 2009	<p>The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully”. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Better protection for agricultural soils.</li> <li>▪ Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon.</li> </ul> <p>Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate</p>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan fully reflects the emerging Minerals Local Plan for Derbyshire County and ensure early engagement with the minerals planning department.
Future Water - The Government’s water strategy for England, 2011	<p>By 2030 at the latest, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality;</li> </ul>	None identified	Policies within the Plan should reflect the actions identified within the strategy where relevant.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>▪ ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges;</li> <li>▪ cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.</li> </ul>		
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011	<p>Objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively;</li> <li>▪ set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk;</li> <li>▪ manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment;</li> <li>▪ ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice;</li> <li>▪ help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan as a whole should help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.
Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards (2015)	<p>Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems. They should be used in conjunction with the NPPF and NPPG and address issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flood risk outside the development</li> <li>▪ Peak flow control</li> <li>▪ Volume control</li> <li>▪ Flood risk within the development</li> <li>▪ Structural integrity</li> <li>▪ Designing for maintenance considerations</li> </ul> <p>Construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None identified</li> </ul>	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to reflect the need for development to control surface water sustainably in accordance with the non-technical guidance and NPPF
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</li> <li>▪ Render polluting emissions harmless.</li> </ul>	Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to safeguard air quality locally.
The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in</li> </ul>	None Identified	The Local Plan should include appropriate policies to ensure that flood

	connection with flooding and coastal erosion. Requires that the Environment Agency develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England		risk from all sources can be managed and support the delivery of infrastructure to reduce flood risk.
Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice document (GP3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out measures to prevent damage to groundwater in the first place rather than having to restore it later. In the long term, this is both more cost-effective and better for the environment.</li> </ul>	None Identified	Ensure that the plan includes appropriate policies to protect ground water from inappropriate development
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (2000 – Amended 2002)	<p>Sets out priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to identify sufficient land to enable Derbyshire to make an appropriate contribution to the likely local, regional and national demand for minerals to 2006, and beyond where appropriate</li> <li>▪ to conserve and safeguard minerals as far as possible;</li> <li>▪ to encourage the efficient use of materials, and, whenever possible, the use of secondary and recycled materials; and to minimise the production of waste</li> <li>▪ to protect local communities, natural resources and features of landscape, wildlife and heritage importance from unacceptable damage or disturbance as a result of the working and transporting of minerals</li> <li>▪ to provide a detailed policy framework for assessing and controlling mineral working and ancillary operations, which ensures their impact on the environment is acceptable</li> <li>▪ to ensure that land used for mineral working is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, and is restored to acceptable after-uses.</li> </ul>	None identified	This document forms part of the Statutory Development Plan. The policies set out in the Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Minerals Local Plan.
Towards a Minerals Local Plan for Derbyshire and Derby	Will guide mineral-related development within Derby and Derbyshire (outside the Peak District National Park) until 2030 by setting out where quarrying and mining will take place and the principles the Minerals Planning Authority will use to decide planning applications over this period.	Aggregate requirements are set out in the Local Aggregate Assessment. There are currently hard rock, coal and quarry clay sites as well as an active sand and gravel site located in the District. There are also a number of dormant hardrock and sand and gravel sites in the District.	
Water Resource Strategy: Regional Action Plan for the Midlands Region	<p>Contains a number of objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently;</li> </ul>	None identified	This document forms part of the Statutory Development Plan for South Derbyshire. The policies set out in the Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Minerals Local Plan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change;</li> <li>▪ Supplies to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods;</li> <li>▪ Water to be shared more effectively between abstractors;</li> <li>▪ Improved water efficiency in new and existing buildings;</li> <li>▪ Water to be valued and used efficiently;</li> <li>▪ Additional resources to be developed where and when they are needed in the context of a twin-track approach with demand management;</li> <li>▪ Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted;</li> </ul> <p>Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste.</p>		
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	Sets out an overarching strategy for managing flood risk along the whole of the River Trent Catchment including its tributaries. The CFMP breaks up the catchment into 10 policy units and sets out Internationally designated sites within each.	None identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that flood risk is adequately addressed and that development sites reflect the nature of the policy unit within which it is located.
Humber River Basin Management Plan	<p>Seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;</li> <li>▪ aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027;</li> <li>▪ meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas;</li> <li>▪ Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource;</li> <li>▪ Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water;</li> <li>▪ progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;</li> <li>▪ progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants;</li> <li>▪ contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>	See Figure 3.5 of the Main Report	The Plan should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and that the Plan contributes to the objectives specified in the East Midlands Water Resource Strategy.



<p>Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40</p>	<p>Sets out a strategy for 2015-40. Seeks to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. The Plan seeks to address environmentally unsustainable levels of water abstraction by reducing the amount of water taken from the environment, by providing local environmental improvements and by providing alternative sources of water supply where necessary.</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to ensure that flood risk is adequately addressed and that development sites reflect the nature of the policy unit within which it is located.</p>
<p>Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Management Plan (2019)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out how various partners will manage water resources in the Lower Trent and Erewash catchments. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers.</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans. Specifically the Plan should support the delivery of SUDS within new development and include appropriate climate change and flooding policies.</p>
<p>Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2020)</p>	<p>Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Derbyshire Derwent catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers.</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>The Plan Should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and reflect the need to address climate change and infrastructure needs of the Water Company.</p>
<p>Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015</p>	<p>This strategy is produced by the County and sets out actions for relevant risk management Authorities including the Lead Local Flood Authority and the Environment Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To further develop an understanding of the flood risk to Derbyshire and the impacts of climate change, working collaboratively with all other Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable development in Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire</li> </ul>	<p>The document included detailed actions, information on prioritisation, the timescale over which work will be undertaken and likely costs.</p>	<p>The Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water resources.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To continue to help and support the local communities of Derbyshire to manage their own risk</li> <li>▪ To continue to help protect and enhance the natural and historic environment of Derbyshire</li> </ul>		
Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Partnership Plan (2015)	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adopt a collaborative approach to the development of interventions to improve the catchment's urban and rural water environment.</li> <li>▪ Support community action and educational initiatives to improve the water environment and where appropriate support increased access to new and existing public footpaths and public open spaces.</li> <li>▪ Improve biodiversity within the catchment by habitat management and creation and management of non-native invasive species.</li> <li>▪ Consider the impact of climate change on the environment and ways to manage and mitigate this, particularly in the World Heritage Site Core and Buffer Zones.</li> </ul> <p>Influence and support sustainable development in urban areas to deliver multiple benefits, including climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	None identified	The Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that new development does not exacerbate all sources of flooding (including surface water flooding). Close cooperation with the Lead Local Flood Authority in respect of drafting relevant policies, and selecting and informing site design should be undertaken.
Derbyshire Waterways Strategy 2014	<p>Objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The canal resource will be employed to generate jobs and boost the local economy.</li> <li>▪ The historic asset of Derbyshire's waterways and their surrounding environment will be invigorated to provide value in the present age</li> <li>▪ The waterways and their corridors will create and nurture high value wildlife habitats and contribute to minimising the impacts of climate change</li> <li>▪ The waterways will be accessible greenspaces in service to their local communities and a means of access to other communities, facilities and work, recreational and leisure opportunities.</li> <li>▪ The canals will deliberately and positively contribute to the good health and wellbeing of the communities they pass through</li> </ul> <p>The communities on the waterway routes will value and take pride in their section of canal</p>	<p>Includes actions to reinstate and improve the condition of the canal network in Derbyshire including stretches of canal located in South Derbyshire.</p> <p>Sets out timescales to produce a further waterways investment plan to identify priorities for investment.</p>	<p>The Plan will need to address the potential of growth to affect water quality across the District in general. The Plan should also be used to trigger early discussions regarding capacity at sewerage treatment works and the need to deliver improvements to support growth.</p> <p>Ensure that the Plan reflects priorities and actions set out in the Derbyshire Waterways Strategy and other documents or action plans that emerge from this strategy.</p>
Planning & Lighting Design (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance provides quantitative standards for sky glow, light intrusion (trespass), luminaire intensity and</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan will need to address the potential of growth to affect the water quality, biodiversity and cultural heritage

	building luminance. Different standards apply to various classifications of environment - ranging from urban areas of high district brightness where additional light can be tolerated, to rural dark environments where even relatively small new lights can be seriously disruptive		of the catchment. In particular the Plan should include consideration of public access and the potential to improve multiple benefits within the catchment.
South Derbyshire Design Guide (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates a design guideline for the District based on national guidelines and local characteristics.</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should incorporate the Guidance in relation to development management policies.
Planning Obligations – A Guide for Developers and Applicants – Draft Supplementary Planning Document (2022)	Establishes the requirements for new developments to contribute specified fees where applicable	None identified	Ensure that the plan accounts for the contributions required
<b>CLIMATIC FACTORS</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Kyoto Protocol (1997) as updated in 2012	To limit greenhouse gases in order to reduce the threat of climate change. The amendment includes; a second commitment period between 2013 and 2020, a revised list of greenhouse gases to be reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UK committed to cutting its emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012, and the European Union to an 8% reduction on 1990 levels by 2012.</li> </ul> <p>Between the period 2013-20 the EU seeks to achieve a further reduction of 18% below the 1990 baseline level in the period 2013-2020.</p>	The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions and minimise the causes of climate change
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2007	<p>Sets out the need protect the world's climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries should enact effective environmental legislation to control greenhouse gas emissions and should ensure the functioning of natural processes that can remove some of the gases from the atmosphere</li> <li>Adopt national policies and take measures to limit emissions of greenhouse gases</li> </ul> <p>Protect and improve forests and oceans, that act as sinks and reservoirs for greenhouse gases</p>	None identified	The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions and minimise the causes of climate change
2020 Energy Strategy: European Commission	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making Europe more energy efficient by accelerating investment into efficient buildings, products, and transport.</li> <li>Building a pan-European energy market by constructing the necessary transmission lines, pipelines, LNG terminals, and other infrastructure.</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce emissions through the delivery of new growth in locations well served by existing or new public transport and other facilities. The Plan could also seek to support the delivery of zero or low carbon energy infrastructure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting consumer rights and achieving high safety standards in the energy sector.</li> <li>Implementing the Strategic Energy Technology Plan – the EU's strategy to accelerate the development and deployment of low carbon technologies such as solar power, smart grids, and carbon capture and storage</li> </ul> <p>Pursuing good relations with the EU's external suppliers of energy and energy transit countries. Through the Energy Community, the EU also works to integrate neighbouring countries into its internal energy market</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Climate Change Act 2008	This act seek to reduce carbon emissions and sets out the need to prepare such proposals and policies as the Secretary of State considers will enable the carbon budgets that have been set under this Act to be met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline</li> <li>By the end of 2020, carbon emissions will be at least 26% lower than the 1990 baseline</li> </ul>	The Plan should support the efficient use of energy and delivery of low and zero carbon energy.
National Planning Policy Framework - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings;</li> <li>have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources;</li> <li>consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources</li> <li>support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy,</li> <li>directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere</li> <li>apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>	None identified	
The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government is determined that we should address the twin challenges of tackling climate change and maintaining our energy security in a way that minimises costs and maximises benefits to our economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul>	Ensure that the Plan promotes growth in a way where carbon emissions can be minimised, for example served by a range of transport modes and well related to key services so that the need for travel can be used. Include appropriate provisions to accommodate the

			generation of low and zero carbon energy.
Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK.	Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ supporting the finance market</li> <li>▪ energy efficiency innovation</li> <li>▪ strengthen the evidence base</li> <li>▪ controls and information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reiterates legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% between 1990 and 2050. The Carbon Plan 2050 scenarios require energy efficiency to contribute a reduction in final energy consumption per capita between 2007 and 2050 of 31-54%.</li> </ul>	The Plan should seek to ensure that it supports development which minimises greenhouse gas emissions, adequately supports the delivery of new low and zero carbon energy generation infrastructure and targets growth to locations at lowest risk of flooding.
Energy Security Strategy	Includes a range of goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resilience measures</li> <li>▪ Energy efficiency</li> <li>▪ Maximising economic production</li> <li>▪ Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets</li> <li>▪ Reliable networks</li> </ul> Decarbonising our supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ References a number of indicators which will be used to measure the direction of progress of the strategy</li> </ul>	The Plan should seek to ensure that it adequately supports the delivery of new low and zero carbon energy generation infrastructure.
Community Energy Strategy Full Report (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out policy and guidance concerning four strands of energy: generating, reducing, managing and purchasing energy,</li> </ul>	Sets out an aspiration by 2020, to deliver community electricity could provide between 0.5GW and 3GW of installed capacity through solar photovoltaic (PV), onshore wind and hydro project	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of development which supports the efficient use of energy, for example balanced communities, energy efficient buildings etc.
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
The Derbyshire Climate Change Charter (2014-19)	Considers six Priority Areas as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community Climate Action</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Economy and Food for Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Travel and Transport Across Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ Energy Efficient Homes Across Derbyshire</li> <li>▪ A Secure, Local and Renewable Energy Supply</li> <li>▪ Preparing Derbyshire for a Changing Environment</li> </ul>	The Strategy will include a Climate Action Plan. Overall Plan performance will be monitored against this action plan.	The Plan could include appropriate policy to support the delivery of renewable(including community) energy generation.
Severn Trent Water Area Drought Plan	sets out how Severn Trent Water will “continue, during a period of drought, to discharge its duties to supply adequate quantities of wholesome water, with as little recourse as reasonably possible to drought orders or drought permits	The need to restrict customers’ use of water no more than three times every 100 years  That rota cuts/ standpipes as a response to drought are unacceptable	The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy and the delivery of new strategic and locally scaled energy generation infrastructure.
Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study (2022)	To provide an evidence base which will ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in the county. In particular, the study will form a building block for the development of a Climate	Contains an assessment of potential capacity for various energy opportunities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rooftop solar PV</li> <li>• Rooftop solar thermal</li> <li>• Heat pump</li> <li>• Biomass</li> </ul>	The Plan will need to embed policies to encourage the adoption of renewable forms of energy use and production

	Change Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) document for Derby and Derbyshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anaerobic digestion</li> <li>• Energy from Waste</li> <li>• District heating</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Energy storage</li> <li>• Electric vehicles</li> <li>• Electric vehicle charging point</li> </ul>	
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)	<p>Sets out cultural heritage and natural heritage which should be considered of outstanding universal value and objectives to ensure the protection of those assets. Article 5 requires that:</p> <p>To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;</li> <li>▪ set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with appropriate staff possessing the means to discharge their functions;</li> <li>▪ to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;</li> <li>▪ to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage</li> <li>▪ to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field</li> </ul>	None identified	

Climate Change and World Heritage Strategy to assist States Parties to implement appropriate management responses UNESCO 2007	<p>Sets out a number of actions which are needed to safeguard heritage as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventive actions: monitoring, reporting and mitigation of climate change effects through environmentally sound choices and decisions at a range of levels: individual, community, institutional and corporate.</li> <li>- Corrective actions: adaptation to the reality of climate change through global and regional strategies and local management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Sharing knowledge: including best practices, research, communication, public and political support, education and training, capacity building, networking, etc.</p>	None Identified	Ensure that the plan makes provision for the preservation, investigation and recording of cultural heritage assets that could be affected by development.
<b>NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Ancient Monuments Act 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consolidates and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest.</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the plan makes provision for the preservation, investigation and recording of cultural heritage assets that could be affected by development.
Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest</li> </ul>	Includes an action Plan for the period 2011-15 setting out a range of priorities	Ensure that the plan makes provision for the preserving buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest and their setting, that could be affected by development.
National Planning Policy Framework - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requires that the significance of heritage assets is sustained and enhanced and heritage assets are put to viable uses consistent with their conservation.</li> </ul>	None identified	Requires that the Plan sets out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. Heritage Advice notes set out detailed guidance on delivering the objectives of the NPPF are outlined below. .
National Heritage Protection Plan Framework (Historic England)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The objective of the NHPP is to make the best use of our resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and improvement in access to cultural heritage.
Government Tourism Strategy (DCMS)	<p>Includes goals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fund the most ambitious marketing campaign ever to attract visitors to the UK in the years</li> </ul>		Ensure that the Plan provides policy to support Tourism and Leisure.

	<p>following 2012. Increase the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK to match those who holiday abroad each year.</p> <p>Improve the sector's productivity to become one of the top 5 most efficient and competitive visitor economies in the world.</p>		
Historic England Guidance Documents	<p>Detailed guidance on implementing the NPPF is also included in a number of HE advice notes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HEAN1 Conservation Areas,</li> <li>- HEAN3 The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans,</li> <li>- HEAN 7 Local Heritage Listing.</li> <li>- HE Good Practice Advice Notes 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans</li> <li>- HE Good Practice Advice Notes 2 Managing significance in decision taking in the Historic Environment</li> </ul> <p>HE Good Practice Advice Notes 3 The setting of Heritage Assets</p>	The strategy includes an action plan to deliver key actions up to 2016.	Sets out detailed guidance for implementing National Guidance set out in the NPPF.
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Future Climate and Environmental Change Within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (2015)	<p>Sets out a range of objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provide a baseline assessment of past landscape change</li> <li>▪ Model potential landscape changes, including river erosion, sedimentation across the valley floor and surrounding slopes</li> <li>▪ use this information to inform the developing local management strategy for the DVMWHS and to augment understanding of the potential impact of future climate change on the cultural resourceuse this information to establish a guidance framework for the management of the cultural heritage of the Derwent Valley within the context of wider catchment management strategies led by multiple stakeholders</li> </ul>	None identified	The Plan should seek to reflect any local management strategy which is produced to reduce effects of climate change on the WHS.
South Derbyshire Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are 22 Conservation Areas in South Derbyshire These set out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of each individual conservation area worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement. The management plans are used by the Council when making professional judgements on the merits of development</li> </ul>	None identified	Ensure that the Plan has regard to the specific appraisals and any policies or site allocations reflect the detailed guidance and evidence presented in these documents.



	applications. Further information is available at here.		
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>			
<b>SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
All landscapes matter	European Landscape Convention is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. It is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe	None identified	Ensure that the Plan includes appropriate protections for all landscape and ensure that landscape effects from development are minimised and the significant characteristics and features of landscapes are protected, and where possible, enhanced.
<b>REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES</b>			
Landscape Character of Derbyshire	<p>Document includes a number of aims as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the County, the distinctive sense of place and the individual identify of each particular use.</li> <li>▪ To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects, and where practicable, contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in the landscape</li> <li>▪ To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire enriching biological diversity throughout the wider countryside and encouraging the sustainable management of Derbyshire' Landscapes</li> <li>▪ To utilize landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change.</li> </ul> <p>To promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping to foster community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape.</p>	None identified	
National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan (part of the Lowland Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020) (2011)	<p>The primary habitat objective within the National Forest area is the maintenance, restoration and expansion of priority habitats, especially woodlands and grasslands to achieve targets.</p> <p>The secondary objective is to increase connectivity of semi-natural habitats to create larger habitat complexes using priority habitats wherever possible. New habitats such as plantation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Various targets for UK BAP priority habitats, including: lowland meadow, wet woodland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland etc.</li> </ul>	

	woodland and hedgerows will be key to achieving this objective.		
--	---	--	--

