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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

**1.0.1** South Derbyshire District Council has commenced preparation of a Local Green Spaces Plan.

1.0.2 An important regulatory requirement in undertaking this work is to subject draft proposals and policies - as they emerge - to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). (For practical purposes, these requirements are combined into a single SA process).

1.0.3 Essentially, SA provides an objective means of assessing the likely environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. Rather than being a single task, it is an ongoing process of assessment which is intertwined with plan-making itself, and involves the publication of formal SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.

1.0.4 This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the 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 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 The following chapter provides more detail on the Local Green Spaces Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

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

1.1.1 The planning system provides a framework for managing the development and use of land. A key element of this system is the preparation of plans, which establish where and what type of development might take place, and provides the basis for the consideration of planning applications.

1.1.2 The Council's Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable for preparing the Local Green Spaces Plan. Work on the preparation of the Plan commenced in December 2015 and adoption is timetabled for **XXX 2019**. It is proposed that the Plan will identify and safeguard locally important Green Spaces that are valued by communities and will set out a suite of policies to manage and support enhancements to identified sites.

## **1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1.2.1 The Brundtland Report released by the World Commission on the Environment and Development in 1987 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 In order to promote sustainable development, the UK Government has developed a strategy for sustainable development that it uses to guide its own national policy development and implementation. This strategy, released in March 2005, sets out a number of guiding principles:

- Living Within Environmental Limits

- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Promoting Good Governance
- Using Sound Science Responsibly

1.2.3 The UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy further sets out a number of priorities for UK action. These are listed below:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Sustainable Communities
- Natural Resource Production and Environmental Enhancement
- Climate Change and Energy

1.2.4 In addition to the objectives and actions set out in the Government’s overarching Sustainable Development Strategy, The National Planning Policy Framework states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural built and historic environment; and, as part of this, 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.

1.2.5 At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

### **1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

1.3.1 Under the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC, on the ‘assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’, specific types of plans and programmes are identified which must be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). With the exception of the timetable for the production of the Local Plan (the Local Development Scheme) and the Statement of Community Involvement, a SEA must be undertaken for every Local Plan document and supplementary planning document, which is likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

1.3.2 The purpose of SEA is to consider issues such as *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archeological heritage and landscape* (2001/42/EC annex 1) and determine how the Council’s proposed Plan could influence each of these.

1.3.3 By ensuring that Authorities consider these issues in detail, the SEA Directive seeks to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated in the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

#### 1.4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

1.4.1 Whilst SEA focuses upon environmental issues, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) widens the approach to include social and economic issues. The purpose of SA is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are taken fully into account when preparing the Plan. In preparing its Plan the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)* requires that the Council:

- (a) carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document;
- (b) prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal

#### 1.5 THE COMBINED PROCESS

1.5.1 In England, the requirements for SA and SEA have been integrated into one process – collectively called ‘Sustainability Appraisal’. This combined process is designed to extend the ambit of SEA to include other pillars of sustainability, namely social and economic assessment. The combined SA process seeks to ensure that relevant Plans are subject to appraisal before they are adopted in order that their environmental, social and economic effects are adequately considered prior to adoption.

1.5.2 A Scoping Report (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 Amber Valley Local Plan.

1.5.3 The SA process will involve a number of key steps, undertaken in two stages. The first stage is as follows:

- 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 Local Green Spaces 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.

1.5.4 Steps A1-A5 are the subject of this Draft Scoping Report and are undertaken in advance of the appraisal of policy and site options which will be considered in a later report called a SA Report.

## **1.6 OTHER ASSESSMENTS**

1.6.1 In addition to testing plan options and policies, in terms of their sustainability, there is a statutory requirement for the Council to undertake additional forms of assessment on its emerging Plan. A Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment will be prepared to ensure that the emerging Plan does not affect the integrity of nature conservation sites of European importance in neighbouring Authority areas This assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal.

## **1.7 THE NEXT STEPS**

1.7.1 Following on from the Scoping Report consultation the Council will assess the responses received back from consultees and use these to inform a second stage of work which will consist of:

- Describing the Broad Policy Options identified and reviewed during earlier Plan preparation.
- Selecting preferred options and policies to protect and enhance designated green spaces.
- Establishing a monitoring framework.

1.7.2 The draft SA Report will record the work undertaken by South Derbyshire District Council in assessing the sustainability of various options considered and log the decisions made by the Council in selecting sites for designation. The draft report will also be subject to a period of consultation, which will be undertaken in parallel with the Draft Local Green Spaces Plan which will take place in **XXXX 2018**. .

## 2.0 IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES. (TASK A1)

- 2.0.1 The content of the Plan and its related SA should reflect the policies and legislation set out in other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that are of relevance to the plan being prepared. The Local Green Spaces Plan will contribute towards delivering the objectives set out in the South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan, and contribute towards the delivery of a range of local and corporate priorities. The aim of Task A1 is to review existing plans, policies and programmes and identify key objectives, indicators and targets in each and review the key influences of other plans and strategies on both the plan and the SA.
- 2.0.2 Given the limited scope of the Plan it is not proposed that all relevant international, national and regional policies be reviewed. Instead the Council is seeking to adopt a more proportionate approach which identifies a limited number of the most relevant policy documents, for example because they specifically relate to the designation of local green spaces or provide local objectives which are relevant to the delivery of the Plan.
- 2.0.3 Appendix 1 contains details of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed to date. The matrix at appendix 1 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 proposed 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 up during the scoping consultation.
- 2.0.4 The different plans and strategies scoped for the purpose of informing the Plan are as set out in brief in the following table. A detailed review of these plans and strategies is set out in appendix 1.

**TABLE 1: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE LOCAL GREEN SPACES PLAN**

<b>BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA</b>	
1	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan
2	National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan
3	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20
<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>	
4	National Planning Policy Framework
5	South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan
6	South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan
7	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
8	South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document
9	South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-20
10	National Forest Strategy 2014-24
11	6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy 2010
12	The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy
13	Healthy Derbyshire 2015/17
14	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
15	Repton Neighbourhood Plan
16	Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS</b>	
17	Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy
18	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017
19	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
<b>SOIL, WATER AND AIR</b>	
20	Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report (2017)
<b>CLIMATIC FACTORS</b>	
21	Derbyshire Climate Change Charter 2014 - 2019
22	Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015
<b>CULTURAL</b>	
23	South Derbyshire Conservation Area Appraisals (22)
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>	
24	Landscape Character Area of Derbyshire

### **3.0 COLLECTION OF BASELINE INFORMATION (TASK A2)**

- 3.0.1 The collection of baseline information is a key part of the Sustainability Appraisal process (and is a specific requirement of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive).
- 3.0.2 The aim of collecting baseline information is to assemble a comprehensive picture of the current and likely future state of the District, to enable the effects of implementing the Plan to be predicted.
- 3.0.3 The baseline information collected to inform the development of the Plan and its associated sustainability appraisal is set out at appendix 2 although a brief summary of the key baseline data is considered within the main body of this report. Wherever possible, existing data sources have been used to assemble baseline data, however the Council acknowledges that there are gaps in the information collected to date. Where such gaps are identified this report will consider the resulting uncertainties that may result in the sustainability appraisal and whether there is a need to collect further information to inform decision making.

### **3.1 INDICATORS**

- 3.1.1 Generally speaking baseline information is collected using indicators. Examples of indicators could include the proportion of the district with tree cover, or the amount of public open space per 1000 people. Through monitoring these indicators over time, it is possible to identify trends (for example whether something is getting better or worse). Indicators can also be contrasted against other Districts or Boroughs, 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 these exist.
- 3.1.2 Indicator data can be used to identify key sustainability issues that the Council will need to consider when preparing planning documents that together will comprise the Local Plan. For example, if an indicator shows that the amount of open space per 1000 people was low than a target requirement, all documents which comprise the Local Plan could seek to include an appropriate policy response to help tackle this issue.
- 3.2.3 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 emphasises the need to keep baseline information under review rather than being a snapshot of data at a particular point in time. The Council presently updates much of the information used to inform plan making through its Authority Monitoring Report.

### **3.2 EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE LOCAL GREEN SPACES PLAN**

- 3.2.1 Local Plans can have major environmental, economic, social and cultural effects. However due to the nature of the Plan being prepared the Council, which is restricted to the designation and protection of local green spaces it is not considered appropriate to assess a broad sweep of data to inform Plan preparation. This is because the Local Green Spaces



Plan is narrow in scope and there is little merit in assessing issues such as housing or employment delivery or requirements as the document will have no effect on these issues and these have already been considered within higher tier documents. Instead, the baseline collected to inform the preparation of the Local Green Spaces Plan will be limited to a narrower range of environmental and cultural heritage data.

- 3.2.1 The Authority will continue to keep up to date a baseline of information on key aspects of the social, and environmental characteristics of South Derbyshire to enable the preparation of a sound Plan. In addition, the Authority will seek to augment its understanding of issues being addressed through the Plan through community engagement and the preparation of the sustainability appraisal.
- 3.2.2 In order to ensure that the Council has sufficient information on which to base its sustainability appraisal and the preparation of the Plan, the following information has already been collected.

<b>TABLE 2: EVIDENCE BASE TO BE USED TO INFORM THE LOCAL GREEN SPACES 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	Local Green Space Topic Paper published June 2016
Identification of the principal economic and social characteristics and needs of the local area at the local level	Through Part 1 Sustainability Appraisal, and Authority Monitoring Report
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	Through Part 1 Sustainability Appraisal, and Authority Monitoring Report.
Open Space Audit (PPG17 Assessment) update	South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and community facilities Strategy published 2016
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study	Published 2010
Review of conservation areas and additional conservation areas assessments/character appraisals	Ongoing as required
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Published 2004 (updated in 2014)
Landscape Assessment of Key Villages	Published 2018
Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Published 2008
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Only required for Strategic Site in Hatton: Completed November 2014

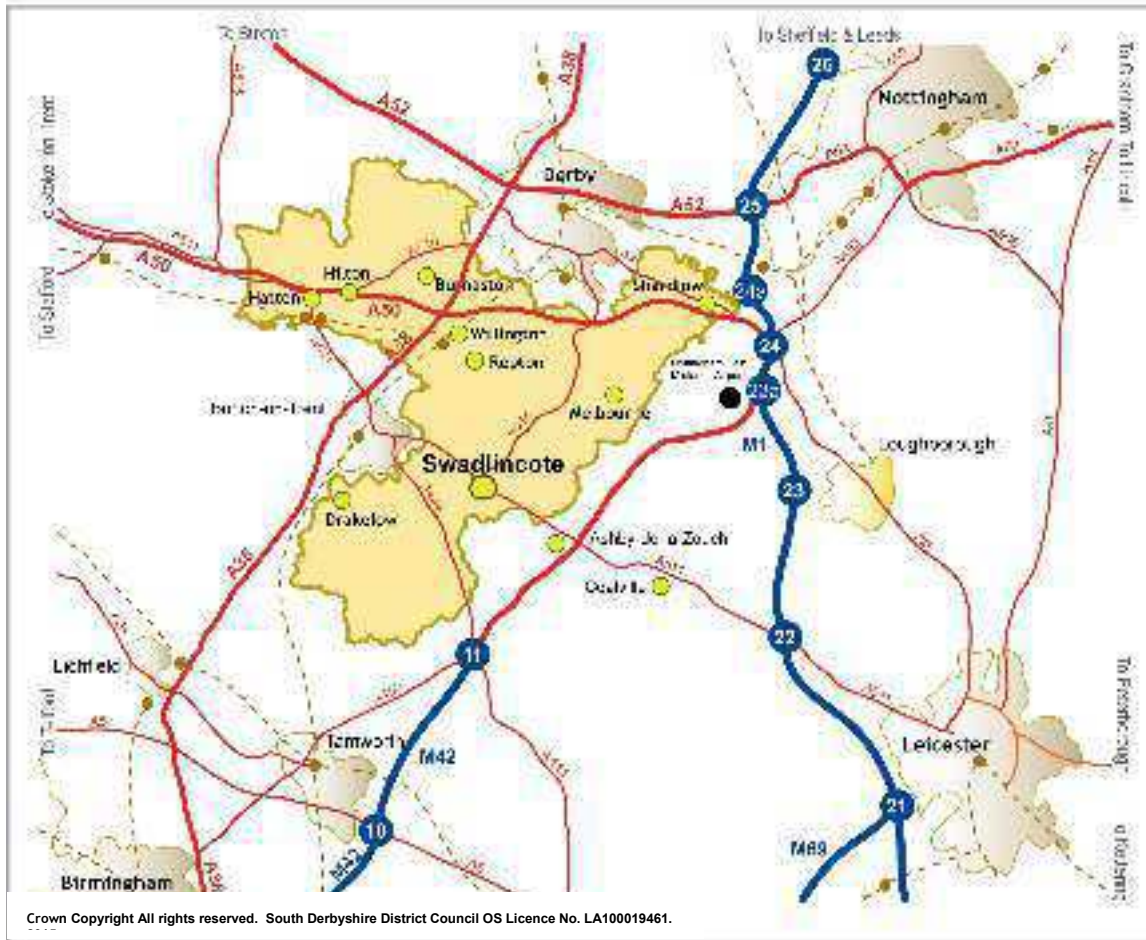
- 3.2.3 Based on already assembled baseline data the Council has sought to provide a brief summary of key baseline information below and supplemented this with a more detailed dataset in Appendix 2 which includes data sources and commentary related to this data. Together this data provides a statistical snapshot of the District with evidence taken from completed studies which have been undertaken to inform the evidence base. Data will continue to be updated throughout the appraisal process

### **3.3 BOROUGH CHARACTERISTICS**

- 3.3.1 The District of South Derbyshire covers an area of approximately 33,800 hectares and is bounded by the City of Derby to the north, Burton on Trent to the West and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the East. The urban area making up Swadlincote has a population of around 35,000 and is the largest settlement and commercial centre for the District.

Figure 1: Location Map of South Derbyshire District:

South Derbyshire Regional Setting



### 3.4 BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

3.4.1 The District has a wide range of environmental assets. The National Forest covers around 12,870 ha (50 square miles) of the southern part of the District and is helping to create diverse landscape and wildlife habitats as well as contributing to the economic and social well-being of the district through the delivery of new tourism and leisure opportunities. In addition to the National Forest there are 6 sites of Special Scientific interest, one of which, (the River Mease) is a Special Area of Conservation, (combined area 164 ha). 90% of SSSIs by land area were recorded as being in either favourable condition or unfavourable but recovering condition in recent assessments published by Natural England<sup>1</sup>.

3.4.2 There are 156 wildlife sites (covering approximately 5% of the land area for the District) and 7 regionally important geological sites (combined area 248 ha). There are two local nature reserves within the District (Elvaston Castle and Coton Park). There are proposals to establish an additional Local Nature Reserve at Swadlincote Woodlands within the southern part of the District. There is one National Nature Reserve located within the District at Calke Park.

3.4.3 Green Infrastructure provision, including along the Trent Valley, and within the National Forest provide significant potential to improve and reconnect the district's biodiversity resource in the coming decades.

<sup>1</sup> Natural England assesses the condition of SSSIs using standard methods that have been developed together with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee

### 3.5 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

- 3.5.1 The District had a total population of 100,325 at 2016, this is forecast to increase to 111,326 by 2028 according to the 2014 based ONS Sub National Population Projections for the District but based on growth outlined in the Part 1 Local Plan could be closer to 120,000 people reflecting the fact that the District will accommodate around 3,000 homes which are required to meet Derby City's housing need but cannot be accommodated in the City. South Derbyshire was identified in the 2011 census as the 13<sup>th</sup> fastest growing District in England and Wales by population growth in percentage terms and 3<sup>rd</sup> fastest in respect of household growth<sup>2</sup>. This reflects the fact that the area offers a high quality of life and is a place people want to live.
- 3.5.2 By 2028 ONS sub national population projections indicate that around 22% of south Derbyshire residents will be 65 or older. In comparison around 26% of the County's residents will be aged 65 and over. However this will still represent an increase on the present where currently around 18% of people resident in south Derbyshire are aged 65 and over.
- 3.5.3 In terms of social profile the District is considered to be fairly affluent being ranked 220 out of 354 local authorities nationally (where the rank of one is most deprived). Life expectancy within the District (79.1 for men and 82.7 for women) is slightly lower than the National Average for men and women (79.5 and 83.1 respectively)<sup>3</sup>. Just over 1/6 of the population of South Derbyshire have a limiting long term illness (17.5%). This is lower than the Derbyshire average and surrounding districts.
- 3.5.4 Access to natural green space is known to influence the health of people and effect health inequalities. Within South Derbyshire access to natural greenspace has been mapped within an updated open space assessment. This indicates that access to open space is best around the National Forest area including Swadlincote and along the Trent Valley (where a number of larger villages are located close to historic minerals working which have been restored with public access. However a number of locations do not meet natural England' Natural Green Space Standards and could therefore lead to health inequalities resulting from a lack of access to such areas.
- 3.5.5 Crime rates within the District are lower than the national average and have fallen in recent years. Similarly recent surveys undertaken by Derbyshire County Council indicate that the number of residents very worried or fairly worried about crime have generally fallen since 2011, although the number of people very worried or fairly worried about crime increased slightly between 2015 and 2016<sup>4</sup>
- 3.5.6 With regard to educational attainment 2011 Census data indicates that 26.0% of residents aged 16-74 have higher-level qualifications (degree, HNC, HND or equivalent), 48.3% have lower level qualifications (GCSEs, A levels (NVQ level three or lower). A further 25.7% of the District's residents have no qualification or their educational attainment is unknown. The data indicates a significant dichotomy between educational attainment between the north and south of the District, with residents living in the northern part of South Derbyshire typically being educated to a higher level.
- 3.5.7 At 2011 Census data indicates that 13.5% of households had no access to a car, whilst 40.9% and 45.6% respectively had access to either one car, or two or more cars. As such car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level, no doubt reflecting the largely rural nature of the District. Superfast broadband coverage remains patchy in the District although significant improvements to local connectivity are proposed by

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<sup>2</sup> 2011 Census - Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales, March 2011. Available [here](#)

<sup>3</sup> South Derbyshire Health Profile 2017. Available [here](#)

<sup>4</sup> Derbyshire Citizens' Panel February 2016 – Feedback. Available [here](#)

2016 throughout most of the District under the Digital Derbyshire scheme. More information on this can be found at: <http://www.digitalderbyshire.org.uk/>

- 3.5.9 Within the District, 78.5% of the working age population is economically active, which compares favourably to the national average of 77.4%. Unemployment rates within the District stood at 0.7% in January 2018<sup>5</sup>, although unemployment rates are slightly higher within the Swadlincote area than in the settlements located in the northern part of the District.
- 3.5.10 In order to meet the District's housing need the Part 1 Local Plan has made provision for around 11,000 new homes up to 2028. In respect of housing affordability homes in South Derbyshire were typically 7.08x average salary<sup>6</sup>. Affordability has declined in each of the last three years. House prices are comparatively expensive compared to surrounding districts such as Derby City, Amber Valley and East Staffordshire. However housing requirements for the period to 2028 will be fully met through existing commitments and the designation of green spaces will not affect housing delivery.
- 3.6.2 In respect of affordable housing there is a significant stock of affordable housing in the District. Affordable housing delivery in the 2016-17 monitoring period accounted to 23% of all completions (this equates to 185 affordable homes). The Local Plan seeks to ensure that overall around 25% of new homes up to 2028 will be affordable. Again this Plan will not affect affordable housing delivery.
- 3.6 **MATERIAL ASSETS**
- 3.6.1 The 2001 Census (there is no more recent information) shows that, of South Derbyshire's 41,500 working residents, just 16,500 (40%) work in the District and 25,000 (60%) commute out to jobs elsewhere. Only 12,500 residents of other areas commute into the District. On balance, South Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour; its resident workers exceed the jobs located in the District by 12,500.
- 3.6.2 In 2015 there were 3,545 businesses located within the District, of which around 90% employ 9 people or less. Only 15 companies employ in excess of 250 people. Business births in the District each year currently stands at around 480 per annum.
- 3.6.3 Fifteen shops were recorded as vacant in Swadlincote Town Centre during the twice yearly town centre survey in February 2017. The vacancy rate for the town is 10% by number of shops, or 7.7% if measured as a proportion of floor space. Park.
- 3.6.4 Away from Swadlincote there has been some loss of local retail facilities including public houses. In contrast recent years have seen an increase in the number of small retail outlets serving smaller communities such as Hilton and some parts of the Swadlincote urban areas. Small retail facilities provide important facilities which meet top up needs locally. The Local Plan Part 1 includes commitments to provide new local centres on allocated strategic housing sites at Highfields Farm, New House Farm, Boulton Moor, Chellaston Fields, Wragley Way and Drakelow
- 3.6.5 Significant new infrastructure provision (including green infrastructure such as open spaces) or enhancements to existing infrastructure will need to be delivered in the period to 2011- 2028 to support an increase in the number of homes in the District of around a third.
- 3.7 **SOIL WATER AND AIR**
- 3.7.1 Soil quality varies across the District. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in South Derbyshire, although significant areas of grade 2 agricultural land lie within the Trent Valley (mainly to the

<sup>5</sup> Derbyshire Observatory data. Available [here](#)

<sup>6</sup> South Derbyshire AMR data

south of the river between Melbourne and Burton) and around Drakelow, Walton on Trent and Cauldwell), as well around the southern villages of Overseal, Netherseal and Lullington). Around swadlincote land is generally classified as being unsuitable for agriculture or is mainly Grade 4 of the Agricultural land classification. Away from these areas most land is of average quality being grade 3a or 3b (Grade 3a falling within the Government's definition of Best and Most Versatile land). During the Plan period greenfield land losses associated with new development will be in the region of 500ha, these will mainly be on agricultural land on the edge of existing settlements.

- 3.7.2 The amount of household waste generated per person in South Derbyshire has increased slightly since 2000/01 rising from 440kg per head to 497kg per head in 2015/16. However the amount of waste composted or recycled has increased significantly in recent years. 13.19% of the District's household waste was composted or recycled in 2005/06 – by 2015/16 this had increased to 49%. In 2015/16 no waste from South Derbyshire was landfilled.
- 3.7.3 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be needed 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 historically seen such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's [website](#).
- 3.7.4 The District has a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land equating to around 373 hectares or just under 1% of the land area of the District, although this is likely to fall significantly in future years as housing sites at Drakelow, Hilton Depot and Aston Hall Hospital are built out. Brownfield Land is likely to reduce further if gas fired power stations at Willington and Drakelow are built out and as other brownfield housing and employment allocated are developed. In 2016/17 only 14% of new homes were built on brownfield sites.
- 3.7.5 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the sites 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.
- 3.7.6 There are presently no air quality management areas within South Derbyshire. The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major built up areas across the country. This does not mean, however, there are no areas concern within the District. Emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the district and monitoring is respect of Nitrogen Dioxide in ongoing in a number of locations throughout the District. Generally air quality remains within national target levels, although further monitoring is being undertaken along High Street Repton. This road is a main road through the village and due to the volume of traffic using this road (around 6,200 movements per day) and the enclosed nature of the street which prevents dispersion of gases. Further information on localized quality monitoring in south Derbyshire is available to view [here](#).

### **3.8 CLIMATIC FACTORS**

- 3.8.1 There are around 3,800 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium flood risk (in Flood Zone 2), and 2,700 buildings located within areas identified as being at high flood risk (Flood Zone 3a) from fluvial sources (rivers and brooks), although it should be noted that areas located in high flood risk will also be included in figures for areas at medium flood risk and may be defended by flood measures to a standard of protection equivalent to medium flood risk). Whilst these figure can change as modelled flood outlines on key watercourses are changed or updated what is clear is that recently completed works around the River Dove have improved flood protection to 1619 homes in the District according to Environment Agency data. Further proposed works along the Derwent could also improve flood protection and deliver local biodiversity and green infrastructure benefits around the communities of

Shardlow and Ambaston. Increasingly however flood risk is also arising from other sources such as surface water flooding including around Scropton, Ticknall and Woodville, ground water flooding or sewer flooding which is possible around much of the District.

- 3.8.2 Water usage in Severn Trent Water resource area (which serves the majority of South Derbyshire is notably lower than the England Average being 130 litres per person per day (England 147 litres). Gas and electricity consumption are similar to national averages, although carbon dioxide emissions per person remain significantly higher than the England. Annual rainfall within the District is slightly lower than the regional and national averages being 870mm in 2012.
- 3.8.3 There is 24.7Mw of installed renewable energy capacity in South Derbyshire. Of the six operational schemes all but 1 scheme are solar PV schemes. The remaining scheme is a 1.6Mw land fill gas scheme located in Newhall.
- 3.8.4 New development planned in South Derbyshire to 2028, together with landscape scale green infrastructure provision planned along the Trent Valley could provide opportunities to manage the effects of climate change, through ensuring that flood risk is managed effectively (for example through the provision of sustainable drainage systems, reconnecting rivers to the floodplains and improved land management), by helping to offset carbon emissions (tree planting in new development and within the National Forest and elsewhere) and through the provision of green spaces to influence local (micro) climates (urban cooling).

### **3.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE**

- 3.9.1 There are 710 listed building within South Derbyshire, of which 48 are grade 1 listed, 48 are grade 2\* and 614 are grade 2. The number of Heritage at Risk entries in the District totals 16, of which 8 are to buildings or structure, 5 are to places of worship, 2 to archaeological sites, 1 to a registered park and garden. Further detail of these is set out at appendix 2. In total there are 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 5 historic parks and gardens and 22 conservation areas within the District<sup>7</sup>. The location of cultural assets can be seen in Appendix 2.
- 3.9.2 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 and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view [here](#). 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.

### **3.10 LANDSCAPE**

- 3.10.1 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. The broad locations of these are set out at Appendix 2. The various landscape types within South Derbyshire were subject to a systemic assessment of how they are changed. The last assessment was undertaken in 2003, but whilst dated, this information provides some context regarding the quality of landscapes within the District. The broad effects of this study are as follows:

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<sup>7</sup> Historic England Local Profile accessed 26 Feb 2018. available [here](#)



Character Area	Condition
68 Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Maintained
69 Trent Valley Washlands	Diverging
70 Melbourne Parklands	Enhancing
71 Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield	Enhancing
72 Mease and Sense Lowlands	Maintained

3.10.2 With the exceptions of the Trent Valley Washlands this assessment work identified that landscape character areas in South Derbyshire were stable (maintained) or showed changes that were generally consistent with existing character area descriptions or improving the overall quality of landscape (enhancing). The Trent Valley Washlands, has and continues to be affected by ongoing pressure from development and agricultural change. Further information on the assessments undertaken by Countryside Quality Counts can be found at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20101219012433/http://countryside-quality-counts.org.uk/index.html>

3.10.3 The National Character Areas are further subdivided by the County landscape character assessment into more twelve detailed landscape character types, all of which are diverse landscapes with distinct characteristics. A list of the landscape character types is available to view below, whilst a map illustrating the area covered by these distinct landscapes set out in appendix 2.

National Character Area	Landscape Character Type
Needwood & South Derbyshire Claylands	Settled Farmland
	Riverside Meadows
Trent Valley Washlands	Lowland Village Farmland
	Wet Pasture Meadows
	Riverside Meadows
Melbourne Parklands	Estate Farmland
	Wooded Estate Land
	Sandstone Slopes and Heaths
	Riverside Meadows
Leicestershire & South Derbyshire Coalfield	Coalfield Village Farmland
Mease/Sense Lowlands	Village Estate Farmland
	Riverside Meadows

3.10.4 The main land use within the District is agriculture this occupies 24,095ha or 71% of the District and reflects the District's predominantly rural nature. However, as previously stated there will be significant new development in the period to 2028, particularly on the fringes of Derby City, Burton on Trent and Swadlincote reflecting South Derbyshire's status as the fastest growing District in Derbyshire.

### 3.11.0 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE ABOVE ISSUES

3.11.1 The natural environment provides many services that are valued by people. Sometimes referred to as ecosystem services these are often divided into four broad categories: *provisioning*, such as the production of food and water; *regulating*, such as the control of climate and disease; *supporting*, such as the recycling of nutrient and crop pollination; and *cultural*, such as the delivery of recreational benefits. In reality natural environment is complex and in seeking to deliver one objective wider impacts, either positive or negative, could occur in respect of other plan objectives. For example, the delivery of floodplain improvements through re-connecting a watercourse with floodplain could reduce flood risk to local communities, improve biodiversity, create new recreation opportunities and improve local soil resources.

**4.0 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (TASK A3)**

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 the purposes of 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 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Through the consideration of other plans policies and programmes set out at Appendix 1 and the analysis of the baseline data set out in Appendix 2, a number of key sustainability issues affecting South Derbyshire have been identified.

4.0.3 The following table (Table 3) seeks to summarise 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 proposed Local Green Spaces Plan, as well as the potential impact of implementing the Local Plan at Appendix 3. The key issues listed are listed by topic area, consistent with earlier sections of this report. No particular weight should be attached to the significance of issues identified on the basis of the order they are listed within the following table.

<b>TABLE 3 KEY ISSUES</b>	
<b>Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora</b>	
1	A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value.
2	There are two Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in South Derbyshire. These extend 24.7ha. This is below the suggested requirement of 100.3ha for the District based on 1ha of provision per 1000 people and the deficit will widen as the population continues to grow.
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	
3	Crime rates within the District are low but fear of crime remains a significant issue
4	41% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines to achieve optimum health benefits.
5	The District has an ageing population
6	Education Levels in the District are lower than average and many of the District’s Schools currently lack the capacity to accommodate the large scale growth committed in some parts of the District up to 2028.
7	Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation within the Swadlincote urban area.
8	The quality and range of retail, leisure recreation provision offered in the Districts Rural areas and villages needs conserving and enhancing to ensure communities continue to have access to locally accessible services and facilities.



**TABLE 3 KEY ISSUES (CONT)****Material Assets**

9	Urban areas are relatively well served by public transport, although provision in many rural communities is more limited.
10	The Council's Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy indicates there is a deficit in informal and formal open space and play space provision
11	Much of this District's open space and sports and leisure provision could be enhanced through qualitative improvements to facilities
12	New development will generate the need for additional open space, sports and informal leisure provision, although much of this will be centred around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages.
13	Tourism is an increasingly important sector in the District and the National Forest and other local attractions offer further opportunity to further strengthen urban and rural economies.
14	New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.

**Soil, Water and Air**

15	There remains a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District
16	New development committed to 2028 could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquillity.

**Climatic Factors**

17	Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or further development in existing settlements.
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**Cultural Heritage**

18	The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District (including the setting of heritage assets) could be affected by the scale and design of new development which can erode the quality of heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources.
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**Landscape**

19	Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character
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## **5.0 DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)**

- 5.0.1 Sustainability appraisal is an objective-led process. It allows the potential impact of the plan to be measured against a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. Put simply, by setting out sustainable objectives up front the Council will have a yardstick against which the success of its Plan can be measured.
- 5.0.2 It should be noted that sustainability appraisal objectives are distinct from the Plan objectives that are set out in the Local Plan itself, although there may be significant overlap between the two sets of objectives. The sustainability appraisal objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within Local Plans often tend to do.
- 5.0.3 The proposed sustainability appraisal objectives have been identified through the detailed consideration of other plans and strategies and baseline information set out at Appendix 1 and 2 of this scoping report. In identifying the sustainability objectives significant regard has been had to local strategies and plans which set out locally specific objectives and targets which the Local Green Spaces Plan could make a meaningful contribution towards helping deliver. However The National Planning Policy Framework and supporting guidance has also been reviewed given it set out national policy guidance in respect of green spaces
- 5.0.4 As previously stated the sustainability objectives proposed for use in appraising the Plan have been drawn up following a review of relevant plans policies and programmes, local evidence and a review of the key issues identified.
- 5.0.5 In order to accommodate the various issues identified, a range of sub-objectives have also been developed to help reflect concerns and 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>8</sup>) – they will allow the Authority to tease out 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 (Table 5.1).
- 5.0.6 A list of draft sustainability objectives is set out overleaf. Where necessary this list will be updated or amended to reflect responses received back during the scoping report consultation.

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<sup>8</sup> Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

## **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

### **Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora**

- To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District

### **Population and Human Health**

- To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.
- To improve the health and well-being of residents
- To improve educational achievement **and access to locally valued educational resources**
- To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).

### **Material Assets**

- To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)
- To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.
- To enhance the vibrancy and viability of the District's urban areas and villages
- To improve the quality of the existing built environment.

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

- To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.
- To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution

### **Climatic Factors**

- To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change

### **Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)**

- To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings

### **Landscape**

- To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character

## 5.1 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

5.1.1 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 key issues.

<b>Table 5.1: The Sustainability Appraisal Work</b>				
<b>Sustainability Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Detailed decision making criteria</b>	<b>Detailed indicator</b>	<b>Specific Targets (where relevant)</b>
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna*	To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?	<b>Number of County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire</b> <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	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
		Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity?	<b>Performance against Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets</b> <i>LDBAP Partnership</i>	Full list of targets available to view at: <a href="http://derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/">http://derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/</a>
		Will it protect sites of geological importance?	<b>Number and area of RIGS within District</b> <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
Population and Human Health	To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.	Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and provide safe areas to play or exercise in locations with crime or safety issues?	<b>Community Safety: Crime rates within South Derbyshire</b> <i>Police Crime Map</i>	--
	To improve the health and well-being of residents	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<b>Life expectancy at birth (male and female)</b> <i>(NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile-updated annually)</i>	By 2016 achieve a 1% point increase in adult participation of 3 x 30 minutes, (from 2005 baseline of 20.9%).
	To improve educational achievement and access to locally valued educational resources	Will it contribute to the delivery or protection of existing educational resources or facilities utilised by local schools or other education facilities?	<b>Key stage 4: Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE including maths and English</b> <i>APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>	--
	To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	Will it protect or enhance existing local green spaces valued by local communities?	<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation SOA and District level data (IMD)</b> <i>(DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals) Next update 2015?</i>	--
Material Assets	To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	Will it make best use of new infrastructure by providing opportunity to protect and enhance existing valued community spaces.	--	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Material Assets	To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.	Will it support economic growth locally?	<b>Average income within the District by place of work</b> (ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE – updated annually))	--
	To enhance the vibrancy and viability of the District's urban areas and villages	Will it improve existing, tourism, leisure or recreation facilities within Swadlincote, the Burton and Derby urban areas and the villages?	<b>New recreation, tourism or leisure development within villages and urban areas</b> South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring	--
	To improve the quality of the existing built environment.	Will it help protect an existing open space or gap in development that is important to the character of the local area?	--	--
Soil, Water and Air	To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.	Will it contribute to the reuse or regeneration of brownfield land	<b>Number of entries and area of previously developed land recorded on the Council's Brownfield land register</b> (South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	
	To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	Will it reduce water pollution?	<b>Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality</b> South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator Annual average (mg/l) Orthophosphate in Selected watercourses in District Environment Agency updated annually	<b>Target</b> 0.05mg/l on River Mease 0.12 mg/l on other watercourses
		Will it reduce light pollution?	<b>Number of light pollution complaints received per 1000 residents</b> (South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	--
		Will it improve air quality?	<b>Population living within Air Quality Management Areas within the District</b> South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator	--
		Will it reduce noise pollution?	<b>Number of noise pollution complaints received per 1000 residents</b> (South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	--
Climatic Factors	To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes	Will it provide opportunity to address flood risk locally?	<b>Carbon dioxide emissions within Authority Area</b> DECC – updated annually	20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.
		Will it provide opportunity for urban shading or cooling locally?	--	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Will it protect and enhance historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features and their settings?	<b>Number of listed buildings or structures in South Derbyshire</b> <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> <b>Proportion of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and management plan</b> <i>SDDC AMR local indicator – updated annually</i>	Target 100% of Conservation Areas to have an up to date character appraisal and management Plan.
		Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?	<b>Number and Proportion of major planning proposals which improve access to heritage features as part of the scheme.</b> <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
Landscape	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?	<b>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.</b> <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?	<b>Number of planning application leading to a loss of open spaces</b> <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--

## 5.2 PROPOSED APPROACH TO UNDERTAKING THE APPRAISAL

5.2.1 The performance of the Local Plan objectives, Plan Policies and proposed local green spaces 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 in Table 5.2. This appraisal will not include appraisal of the broad option of whether to take forward green spaces or not as this formed part of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Part 2 Local Plan (See Issue 3 (Section 5.7) of the Local Plan Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal Report available on the Council's website [here](#)) and it was concluded at that stage that the Council's preferred approach to designating green spaces was to designate these through the Local Plan process. To reflect this preferred approach a specific Local Green Spaces Policy was included in the Part 2 Local Plan as follows:

### Policy BNE8: Local Green Space

**Local Green Spaces will be protected from development except in very special circumstances or for the following limited types of development where they preserve the openness of the Local Green Space and do not harm the purpose for its designation:**

- i) the construction of a new building providing essential facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation, cemeteries, allotments or other uses of the open land;
- ii) the carrying out of an engineering or other operation.

**Designations of Local Green Spaces will be made through a separate Development Plan Document or Neighbourhood Development Plan. The Council will work to enhance the biodiversity, heritage, recreation and tranquillity value and where possible the public accessibility of Local Green Spaces through appropriate site management.**

**TABLE 5.2 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING LIKELY EFFECTS OF THE PLAN**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/ Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?</li> <li>- Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity?</li> <li>- Will it protect sites of geological importance?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sites would be unlikely to be required for housing or commercial development within the period to 2028 given that the Adopted Local Plan makes appropriate provision for such uses. Direct losses of sites attributable to development are therefore unlikely</li> <li>- Site would have to be an existing biodiversity/geodiversity site and likely to negatively affect the features for which site is designated to a have major effect</li> <li>- Site would have to be within 100m of an existing biodiversity/geodiversity site and likely to harm existing wildlife sites, or BAP habitat or species as a result of designation to record a minor adverse effect.</li> <li>- Protected species or sites covered by legislation will be safeguarded in line with these protections.</li> <li>- Where there is potential for sites to deliver enhancements in biodiversity through enhancements or management, but these are not confirmed through a formal plan a minor or moderate beneficial effect should be recorded</li> <li>- Where enhancements are confirmed within a detailed plan a major beneficial effect should be recorded.</li> </ul>	XX	Site designation 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, or harm integrity of a site (for example due to increased visitor numbers)
			X	Site designation is within close proximity and could lead to intensification or development on sites which could adversely effect a 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 information regarding BAP habitat or species on sites is not available)
			--	No significant impact identified.
			✓	Site designation has potential to deliver biodiversity gain including the delivery of new habitats (including BAP habitat), or improved management of existing open space or contribute towards enhanced connectivity between wildlife areas.
			✓✓	Development will make a major positive contribution towards the management, or condition of the green space and could provide opportunity for significant long term biodiversity gain.
To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.	-Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and provide safe areas to play or exercise in locations with crime or safety issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the nature of Local Green Spaces proposed it is unlikely that any would have major effects against this SA objective.</li> <li>- In reviewing sites particular regard will be had to parking and road safety issues and the potential for site designation to affect highways safety locally.</li> </ul>	XX	Site has the potential to have a major negative effect in respect of safety or significantly increase crime or fear of crime.
			X	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.			

To improve the health and well-being of residents	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost.</li> <li>- For a positive effect to be identified facilities should be within 800m of the community it serves and accessible by foot.</li> </ul>	XX	Site designation would remove opportunities for formal leisure use locally.
			X	Site designation could reduce opportunities for informal leisure use locally
			?	Uncertain effect (it is unclear whether site would deliver any potential for new or enhanced leisure provision or will be publically accessible) .
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Sites would offer opportunities to provide new or enhanced informal leisure and recreation facilities (for example allotment, permissive walking routes etc.)
			✓✓	Site would offer opportunities to provide new or enhanced formal leisure and recreation provision accessible to local communities
To improve educational achievement and access to locally valued educational resources	Will it contribute to the delivery or protection of existing educational resources or facilities utilised by local schools or other education facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost.</li> </ul>	XX	Site designation would lead to the loss of spaces currently used by local schools or youth groups
			X	Site designation would reduce opportunities for use by local schools or youth groups.
			?	Uncertain effects (No information available).
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation could help safeguard or enhance open space or facilities used infrequently by local schools and youth organisations locally.
			✓✓	Site designation could help safeguard or enhance open space or facilities regularly used by local schools and youth organisations locally.
To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	Will it protect or enhance existing local green spaces valued by local communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost.</li> </ul>	XX	Site designation could lead to the loss of local green space currently accessible to local communities.
			X	Site designation would reduce opportunities for use of local green spaces by local communities
			?	Uncertain (for example because information on public access to sites is unavailable)
			--	Designation would not lead to any changes in accessibility
			✓	Site designation would provide long term protection to an accessible local green space within 400m of an existing village or urban area which is accessible by unmetalled footpath or permissive route.
			✓✓	Site designation would provide long term protection to an accessible local green space within 400m of an existing village or urban area and accessible by metalled footpaths that are lit.



To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	Will it make best use of new infrastructure by providing opportunity to protect and enhance existing valued community spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is highly unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have any negative effects in respect of making best use of existing infrastructure.</li> <li>- Positive effects are more likely where designation supports communities to access funds to improve or enhance existing infrastructure provision such as pavilions or improved facilities or sports pitches.</li> <li>- In order to assign a major beneficial effect evidence of well advanced plans to improve facilities will need to be demonstrated.</li> </ul>	XX	Not applicable
			X	Not applicable
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation could potentially safeguard or provide opportunity to provide new or enhanced infrastructure such as open space, flood works or built leisure facilities within 800m of an existing community
✓✓	Site designation could safeguard or provide opportunity to provide new or enhanced infrastructure such as open space, flood works or built leisure facilities within 400m of an existing community.			
To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.	Will it support economic growth locally?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have a major effect (positive or negative) in respect of this objective.</li> <li>- Sites included as potentially suitable in the Shlaa or Selaas will be 'scored' as having a minor negative effect given that sites could contribute to future economic development beyond 2028.</li> <li>- A minor beneficial effect is likely to be assigned where a designation could protect an established or create a new recreation or leisure facility which could attract increased visitors to the site or improve access to grant funding.</li> <li>- A major beneficial effect will only be assigned where there is clear evidence that designation could significantly affect visitor numbers to a site.</li> </ul>	XX	Site designation could affect an employment or housing site already subject to planning consent, or allocated in the Local Plan.
			X	Site designation could affect potentially suitable housing and employment sites that could contribute to meeting economic and housing needs after 2028.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation could improve visitor numbers by enhancing recreation and leisure facilities and provision or improve access to grant and other funding and
✓✓	Site designation would provide opportunity to significantly increase visitor numbers to the site (which could in turn support the wider economy).			
To enhance the vibrancy and viability of the District's urban areas and villages	Will it improve existing, tourism, or visitor attractions within Swadlincote, the Burton and Derby urban areas and the villages?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is highly unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have any negative effects in respect of this objective.</li> <li>- In order to assign a major beneficial effect evidence of well advanced plans to improve facilities will need to be demonstrated.</li> </ul>	XX	Not applicable
			X	Not applicable
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation has potential to improve the attractiveness of a site to visitors including through enhanced interpretation, accessibility or connectivity with existing tourism and leisure attractions.
✓✓	Site designation will improve the attractiveness of a site to visitors including through enhanced interpretation, accessibility or connectivity with existing tourism and leisure attractions.			

To improve the quality of the existing built environment.	Will it help protect an existing open space or gap in development that is important to the character of the local area?	- It is highly unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have any negative effects in respect of this objective.	XX	Not applicable
			X	Not applicable
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site is located within or on the edge of an existing settlement and will safeguard local townscape character valued by the community.
			✓✓	Site is located within or on the edge of an existing settlement and is within a conservation area, or its setting or is in an area where an article 4 direction is in force.
To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.	Will it safeguard undeveloped land?	- It is highly unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have a major negative effects in respect of this objective. - Where consequential development is likely as a result of designation (for example new built facilities are proposed on a recreation site a minor negative effect is likely to be assigned unless development is on substantially the same footprint as an existing facility.	XX	Not applicable.
			X	Site designation could lead to consequential development that could lead to the loss of greenfield land.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation will safeguard previously undeveloped land
			✓✓	Site designation could contribute towards the environmental regeneration or remediation of previously developed land.
To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	-Will it reduce water pollution? -Will it reduce light pollution? -Will it improve air quality? -Will it reduce noise pollution?	- Significant effects would have to be confirmed and given the nature of the Local Green Space designation major effects are unlikely in most instances.	XX	Site designation will have a confirmed major negative effect on water, air, noise or light pollution locally, for example due to intensification of use, changes in site management or installation of flood lighting.
			X	Site designation has potential for a negative effect on noise, light, air or water pollution due to intensification of use, changes in site management or installation of flood lighting.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation has potential for a positive effect on noise, light, air or water pollution locally due to changes in land use management, new habitat creation or changes in how the site is used.
			✓✓	Site designation will have a confirmed major beneficial effect on noise, light, air or water pollution locally due to changes in land use management, new habitat creation or changes in how the site is used.

To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will it provide opportunity to address flood risk locally?</li> <li>- Will it provide opportunity for urban shading or cooling locally?</li> </ul>	Most sites would be unlikely to have major effects.	XX	Site is located in an area at high flood risk (3b or 3a) and could exacerbate flood risk through the delivery of new development to support the green space designation
			X	Site is located in areas at moderate flood risk, or in an area with potential for surface water flooding (all risk levels) and could lead to the delivery of new development to support the green space designation.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	Site is located in Flood zones 3b, 3a, 2 or 1 but will not lead to the intensification of use on the site.
			✓	Site is located in an area at identified flood risk but could contribute to changes in land use or management which could reduce flood risk locally
			✓✓	Site is located in an area in an area at identified flood risk but will contribute to changes in land use or management, or the delivery of local flood management measures which could reduce flood risk locally.
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	<p>Will it protect and enhance historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features and their settings?</p> <p>Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?</p>	Significance it likely to be determined based on the importance of the heritage assets and its proximity/relationship to the proposed Local Green Space	XX	Site designation has potential to cause harm to heritage assets and/or their setting where it is unlikely these can be adequately mitigated.
			X	Site designation has the potential to cause harm to heritage assets or their setting but can be mitigated.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	Site is unlikely to have any effect on any heritage assets or their setting
			✓	Site designation has the potential to safeguard or enhance undesignated heritage assets and their setting
			✓✓	Site designation has the potential to safeguard or enhance designated heritage assets and/or their settings.
To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	<p>Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?</p> <p>Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?</p>		XX	Site is identified as being of primary sensitivity in the AMES or is within a conservation area or its setting and will lead to development that will harm local landscape and townscape.
			X	Site is identified as being of secondary sensitivity in the AMES study or could affect a conservation area or its setting due to an intensification in use of the site
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	Site is unlikely to have any effect
			✓	Site will make a contribution towards safeguarding local landscape and townscape character including in areas of secondary sensitivity (or lower) or within the setting of identified heritage assets
			✓✓	Site will make a major contribution to local landscape or townscape character including in areas of primary sensitivity (AMES) or within a conservation area or within the setting of other heritage assets.

5.2.2 The Council's sustainability appraisal will be undertaken 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.

5.2.3 It is proposed that the SA Report setting out the finding of the Council's sustainability appraisal will comprise of the following sections:

<b>Section 1</b>	Background, Introduction and Relationship with the Adopted Local Plan
<b>Section 2</b>	Appraisal Methodology
<b>Section 3</b>	Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context
<b>Section 4</b>	Sustainability Appraisal Framework
<b>Section 5</b>	Strategic Options Appraisal (Summary of work undertaken Previously)
<b>Section 6</b>	Preferred and Non-Preferred Local Green Space Sites
<b>Section 7</b>	Policy Appraisal
<b>Section 8</b>	Summary of Plan Effects (including cumulative and other effects)
<b>Section 9</b>	Implementation and Monitoring
<b>Section 10</b>	What Happens Next

5.2.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Report (also known as an Environmental Report) setting out the likely effects of the Local Green Spaces Plan will be accompanied by a non-technical summary which will set out, in simple terms, the findings of the appraisal. The Environmental Report will also be accompanied by a number of appendices which will summarise the changes made to the scope of the appraisal as a result of this scoping exercise as well include the detailed appraisals of plan policies and site appraisals. It will also include an extract of the Broad Options Appraisal of the Local Green Space Options previously published in the Council's Local Plan Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal.

## **6.0 CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (TASK A5)**

### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

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 Ministry of Housing, 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 a number of 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 County Council
- Highways England
- Network Rail
- Severn Trent Water
- National Grid Transco
- Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) (Derbyshire Branch)
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- National Trust
- Home Builders Federation
- Sport England (East Midlands Region)
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group

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.

6.1.6 Comments regarding this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report should be sent in writing to:

**Karen Beavin**  
**Planning Policy Manager**  
**Civic Offices**  
**Civic Way**  
**Swadlincote**  
**Derbyshire**  
**DE11 0AH**

Or to  
[planning.policy@south-derbys.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@south-derbys.gov.uk)

**All comments should be received back by XXXX Date and Times**

6.1.7 A statement will be prepared to accompany the final Environmental Report of the Plan setting out how any comments made have been considered.

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

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or Requirements	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
<b>BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA</b>			
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	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	Specific targets attached to each identified action areas	The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in 3 action areas relevant to South Derbyshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trent and Dove Valleys Action Area</li> <li>▪ Claylands Action Area</li> <li>▪ National Forest Action Area</li> </ul>
National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan	Seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. There are 16 habitat and 9 species actions plans containing diverse strategies.	Includes a range of specific targets and actions in respect of individual species considered in the Plan	The Plan including any designated sites falling within the National Forest Area should reflect the priorities and actions included in the BAP
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20	Three objectives as follows: <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>	None Identified	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife and access to wildlife in South Derbyshire.
<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>			
National Planning Policy Framework	Presumption in favour of sustainable development delivering sustainable development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building a strong, competitive economy</li> <li>▪ Ensuring vitality of town centres.</li> <li>▪ Promoting sustainable transport</li> <li>▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.</li> <li>▪ Requiring good design.</li> <li>▪ Promoting healthy communities.</li> <li>▪ Protecting Green Belt Land.</li> <li>▪ Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.</li> <li>▪ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</li> <li>▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</li> </ul>	Suggests that Local Communities through local or neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. However in designating such green spaces sufficient homes and businesses will still need to be provided to meet local needs. Local Green Spaces should be capable of enduring beyond the Plan period. Sites should be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.</li> <li>▪ be demonstrably special to the local community because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife</li> <li>▪ the area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land</li> </ul>	The Local Green Spaces DPD will need to reflect the general objectives of the NPPF and the detailed requirements relating to local green spaces. Any designations will need to demonstrate consistency with the NPPF and not undermine the delivery of housing and employment sites within the District.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.</li> </ul>		
South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure future development is locally distinctive.</li> <li>▪ To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities.</li> <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 a minimum 12,618 homes within the Plan Period to 2028 (including around 600 homes to be identified through the Part 2 Local Plan)</p> <p>To provide a minimum of 53ha of employment land up to the period to 2028</p>	<p>The Plan will should ensure that it contributes towards the delivery of social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support large scale proposed within the plan and respect and enhance the varied character of the local landscape, cultural heritage and natural environment.</p>
South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan	As Local Plan Part 2 (above)	Includes Policy BNE8 (Local Green Spaces) which set out the Council's intent in to designate local green spaces in order to enhance the biodiversity, heritage, recreation and tranquility value and where possible public accessibility of green spaces in the District	The Local Green Spaces Plan should seek to include designations and policies to deliver appropriate protection and support enhancements to local green spaces identified through the LGS DPD
South Derbyshire Corporate Plan	<p>Sets out a range objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase levels of participation in sport, health, environmental and physical activities</li> <li>▪ Facilitate and deliver a range of integrated and sustainable housing and community infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Connect with our communities, helping them feel</li> </ul>	Sets out aims which are translated into targets through the Council's Service Delivery Plans.	Ensure that the Plan reflects the wide ranging aspirations and priorities set out in the corporate plan



	<p>safe and secure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support provision of cultural facilities and activities throughout the District</li> <li>▪ Work to maximise the employment, training and leisure uses of The National Forest by residents and increase the visitor spend by tourists</li> </ul>		
South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document	<p>Adopted in November 2017, this SPD seeks to improve the design and quality of development in south Derbyshire and further explain the design principles set out in the Local plan Part 1 Policy BNE1. Includes design guidance in respect of Community safety, street design, movement and legibility, diversity and community cohesion, local character and visual attractiveness, the National Forest, amenity and healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Includes a range of Key actions to consider in bringing forward design as well as open space requirements, national forest planting targets and planting guidance</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan has regard to the design principles included in the SPD and reflects these in both site designation and the policies included in the plan to enhance designated green spaces.</p>
South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020	<p>Includes objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attract new inward investment, plus reinvestment by existing businesses</li> <li>• provide business support, advice and signposting including to financial, exporting, innovation and other assistance</li> <li>• promote the development of the area's key sectors, such as manufacturing and tourism</li> <li>• work with businesses to meet their workforce needs, raising skills levels and productivity</li> <li>• address employability barriers, such as work-readiness, and the accessibility of work and training</li> <li>• equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, promoting entrepreneurship and matching their aspirations with knowledge of the local economy</li> <li>• provide a range of employment sites and premises, and pursue associated infrastructure improvements</li> <li>• seek improvements to access and connectivity – both transport links, sustainable transport modes and services, and superfast broadband and mobile telephone coverage</li> <li>• support vibrant town centres as commercial, community and service centres</li> </ul>	<p>None Identified</p>	<p>Ensure the Plan has regard to the objectives outlined in the Plan including the need to promote the development of tourism and other key sectors and support vibrant town centres</p>

National Forest Strategy 2014-24	<p>Includes a number of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits</li> <li>▪ making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views)</li> <li>▪ increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people</li> </ul>	<p>Indicators to 2019 include:  Forest cover increases to over 21%, adding around 700ha.  2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods, reflecting national target for mature woods.  Damage from diseases and pests minimised.  Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to include policies and allocations that can help contribute towards the delivery of National Forest targets including through the supporting of tree planting, public access and habitat creation.</p>
6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy 2010	<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>	None Identified	<p>Ensure that the Plan reflects strategic objectives and proposals to deliver enhanced Green Infrastructure including around the Derby Urban Area and along key GI corridors such as the Trent and Dove.</p>
The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning for future growth</li> <li>▪ Strengthening the infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Widening the reach and social impact</li> </ul>	<p>Address existing deficits in open space provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The current level of informal leisure provision is 0.73ha per 1000 people across the whole District. This represents a deficit</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes towards delivering the key objectives of the plan including in respect of strengthening infrastructure and widening the reach and social impact of open spaces and community facilities. as well as helping to address known deficits in open space</p>

		<p>of informal leisure provision of 0.32ha per 1000 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The current level of formal leisure provision is 1.17ha per 1000 people across the whole District. This represents a deficit of informal leisure provision of 0.13ha per 1000 people.</li> <li>▪ The current level of play provision is 0.05ha per 1000 people across the whole District. The District's target is for 0.19ha of play space per 1000 people. This represents a significant deficit of play provision.</li> <li>▪ Based on existing open space provision there is a requirement for 25.4m<sup>2</sup> of land per person/bedroom (or 2.54 ha per 1000 people) for new development</li> <li>▪ In regard to indoor sports facilities, the District currently lacks two badminton courts and one swimming lane.</li> </ul>	and sports provision.
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Healthy Derbyshire 2015/17	<p>Priorities include:</p> <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>	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring that communities are able to access key important local spaces including through safeguarding them from loss and enhancing access to community facilities valued locally.
South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20	<p>Sets out a range of priorities including in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Anti-Social Behaviour</li> <li>▪ Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management</li> <li>▪ Domestic Abuse and Serious Sexual Violence</li> <li>▪ Communicating with the Public</li> <li>▪ Protecting Those Most at Risk</li> <li>▪ Alcohol-Related Harm and Substance Misuse</li> </ul>	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards Providing new spaces which can divert potential incidents of ASB and provide for the education and engagement of local people. Address incidents of ASB locally including local hotspot areas hotspot areas including through improving natural surveillance.

<p>Repton Neighbourhood Plan</p>	<p>set of a number of guiding principles to deliver its vision for repton and Milton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The preservation of the separate villages of Repton and Milton, so that the individual identity of each community is not lost.</li> <li>▪ To preserve and enhance the landscape setting and historic character of the villages within the parish, by minimising any negative visual impact of new development.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that all development, as identified in the SDDC Local Plan, is provided in the right location and the scale to be in sympathy with the area's rural aspect and heritage, respecting the area's character and environment.</li> <li>▪ To create a parish that has minimum impact on the natural environment, promotes bio-diversity, encourages wildlife, works towards being carbon neutral and mitigates the expected effects of climate change</li> <li>▪ To sustain the vitality, health and safety of the community and to allow long-term residents the opportunity of remaining part of it.</li> <li>▪ To reduce the need to use private motor vehicles, to encourage alternative means of travel and to ensure that travel within the villages is appropriate and secure.</li> </ul>	<p>None Identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the LGS Plan reflects the guiding principles in the Repton NDP and has regard to its policies including in respect of local green spaces.</p>
<p>Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan</p>	<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support development within the Parish that meets the agreed criteria and standards, and is designed in accordance with guidelines, reflecting the town's distinctive character. Firmly opposing any applications which do not comply, or which conflict with any of the policies.</li> <li>▪ Preserve and protect open spaces, encouraging enhancement of recreational and community facilities.</li> <li>▪ Support the local economy to maintain a thriving town centre, building on strengths including our heritage and community</li> </ul>	<p>None Identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the LGS Plan reflects the guiding principles in the Melbourne NDP and has regard to its policies including in respect of local green spaces.</p>

**MATERIAL ASSETS**

Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy	<p>Includes a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that all highway assets are in a safe condition whilst reducing road traffic casualties</li> <li>▪ To maintain the current network condition and improve, where possible and required to meet Derbyshire County Council's service objectives</li> <li>▪ To minimise the cost of maintaining and operating the highway network over time, whilst supporting improvements to the environment and local communities.</li> <li>▪ To deliver best value and locally focused solutions</li> </ul>	None Identified.	The Plan should reflect the aspirations of this plan and designated sites should not undermine highways safety, condition or increase the cost of maintenance.
Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017	<p>To have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network which:</p> <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. It could also contribute towards improving connectivity to routes.
Derbyshire Greenways Strategy	<p>Develop a network of multi-user traffic free Greenways across Amber Valley to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that interconnect with each other and the existing highway network. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote accessibility and reduce community isolation</li> </ul>	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, improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
<b>SOIL, WATER AND AIR</b>			
Derbyshire Climate Change Charter 2014 - 2019	<p>Considers six Priority Areas as follows:</p> <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>	None Identified.	The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy, support community actions and policies to ensure that communities and businesses can adapt to a changing climate.
Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015	<p>Objectives are as follows:</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</li> </ul>	The document included detailed actions, information on prioritisation, the timescale over which work will be undertaken and likely costs.	The Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that site designations do not exacerbate flooding from any sources and protects the alignment of

	<p>Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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>		existing flood defences or where appropriate contributes towards the delivery of further flood alleviation works.
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>			
South Derbyshire Conservation Area Appraisals (22)	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.	No specific targets 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.
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>			
Landscape Character Area 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</li> </ul>	No specific targets identified.	Ensure that the Plan supports the protection of all landscapes and where practicable contributes towards enhancing landscape character and sense of place.

	<p>framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 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.</li></ul>		
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Version 1 23/02/2018

**Appendix Two: Baseline Data** (also part of the evidence base for the Local Green Spaces Development Plan Document)

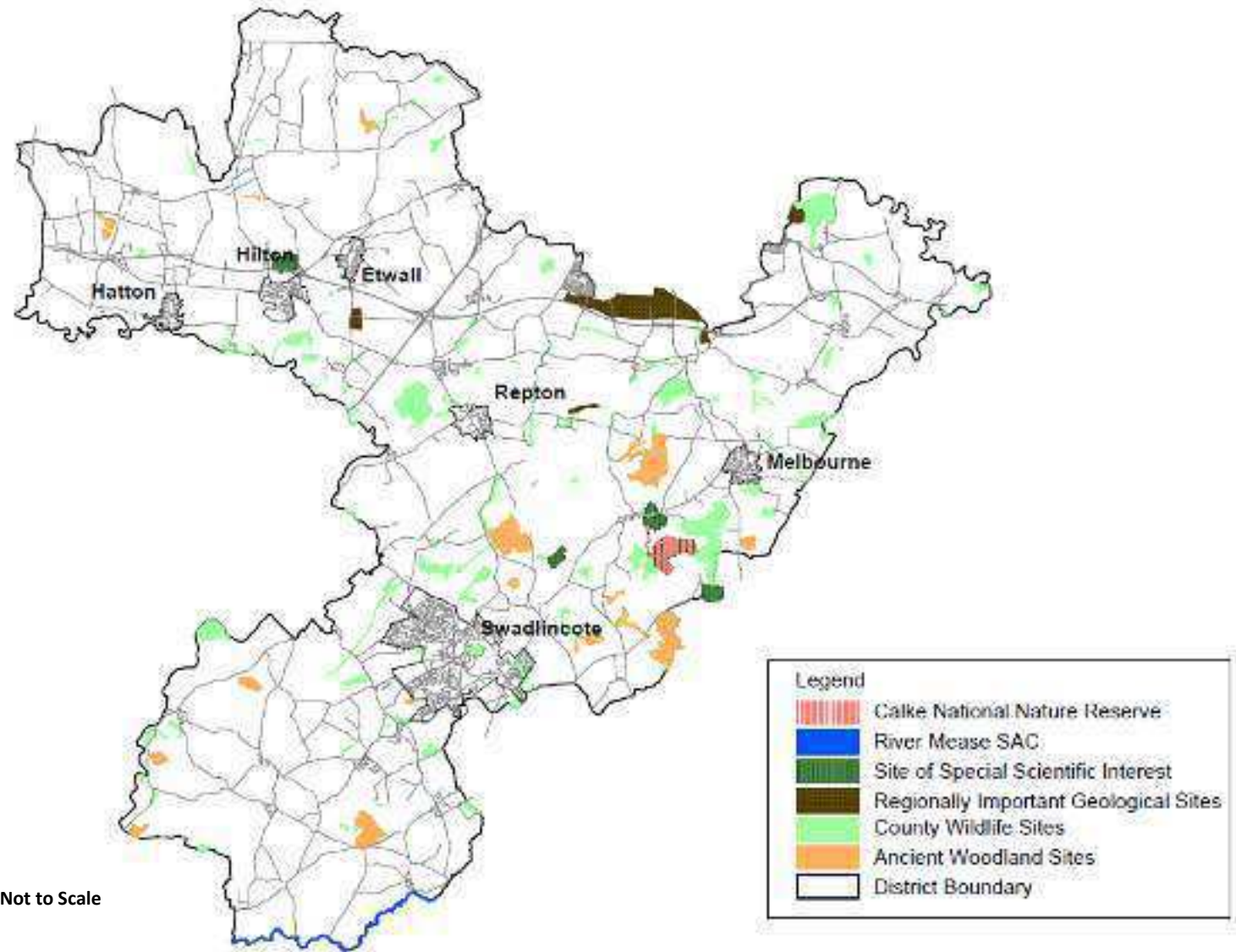
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																
<b>1.0 To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District</b>																																						
1.1	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: change in priority habitats and species (by type)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Change in Priority BAP Habitat</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)</th> <th>Change over period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lowland meadow (11.54ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calaminarian grassland (Not present)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (134.62ha)</td> <td>-3.68ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reedbeds (23.03ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)</td> <td>No Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fens 13.54ha</td> <td>+2.44ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet woodland (Not known)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,569 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)</td> <td>+2ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2013 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2015</p>	Change in Priority BAP Habitat		Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)	Change over period	Lowland meadow (11.54ha)	0 ha	Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)	0 ha	Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)	0 ha	Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)	0 ha	Calaminarian grassland (Not present)	0 ha	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (134.62ha)	-3.68ha	Reedbeds (23.03ha)	0 ha	Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)	0 ha	Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)	0 ha	Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)	No Data	Fens 13.54ha	+2.44ha	Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)	0 ha	Wet woodland (Not known)	0 ha	Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,569 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)	+2ha	None identified	Trend: No trend identified	None Identified	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water
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1.3	Proportion of local where positive Conservation management has been or is being implemented	<p>2013 results</p> <p>The overall figure was calculated as follows:- 397 sites have received positive management in the last 5 years There are 1113 LWS (excluding Derby City) 397/1113 x 100 = 35.6%</p> <p>In terms of area around 5290 ha is in positive management which is just over 55% of the area covered by LWS in Derbyshire excluding Derby City.</p>		Trend: Negative: Only around one third of wildlife sites are being positively managed in the District	Monitored annually by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Derbyshire Authorities	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																																



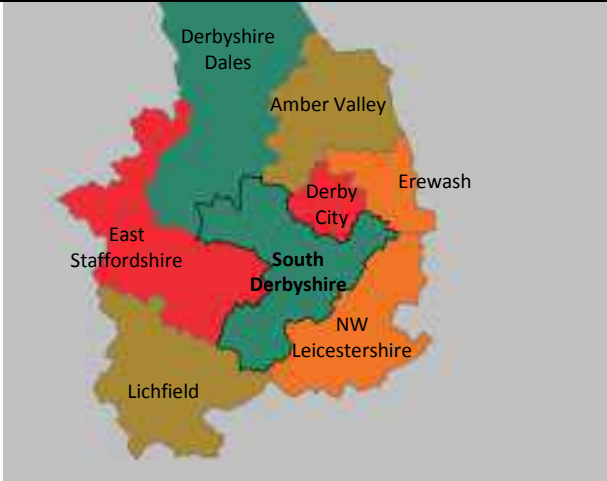
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1.4	Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Calke Park (also NNR)</td> <td>71.12 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carver's Rocks</td> <td>16.67 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilton Gravel Pits</td> <td>31.16 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>River Mease (also SAC)</td> <td>23.02 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ticknall Quarries</td> <td>29.12 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dimmisdale*</td> <td>6.5 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (6)</td> <td>177.59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Site partially located in North west Leicestershire Data Natural England Website March 2018</p>		Area	Calke Park (also NNR)	71.12 ha	Carver's Rocks	16.67 ha	Hilton Gravel Pits	31.16 ha	River Mease (also SAC)	23.02 ha	Ticknall Quarries	29.12 ha	Dimmisdale*	6.5 ha	Total (6)	177.59	<p>Derbyshire County Council (outside Peak National Park)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total 58</td> <td>1,368 ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) 2013</p>		Area	Total 58	1,368 ha	Trend: Negative: outside the national park 0.78% of the land area of Derbyshire is designated as a SSSI, within South Derbyshire District the equivalent figure is 0.7%.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water				
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1.5	Area (in hectares) of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 people	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Area (ha) per 1000 people</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle Country Park</td> <td>14.74</td> <td rowspan="2">0.257ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coton Park Local Nature Reserve</td> <td>10.01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire County Council 2014.</p>	Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) per 1000 people	Elvaston Castle Country Park	14.74	0.257ha	Coton Park Local Nature Reserve	10.01	<p>English Nature Target: Minimum 1 ha per thousand population. (Suggested Target = 100.3ha)</p>	Trend: Negative: The District performs poorly against the Natural England suggested standards for LNR provision per 1000 people.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																
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1.7	Total Area of National Forest Tree Planting, other habitat or open space provision secured per annum	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Planting Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>0.25ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data National Forest Company, 2017</p>	Year	Planting Area	2015/16	0.25ha	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Planting Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>107.09 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>30.21 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>24.97 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>42.18ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>61.42ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>14.54ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data National Forest Company, 2017</p>	Year	Planting Area	2009/10	107.09 ha	2010/11	30.21 ha	2011/12	24.97 ha	2012/13	42.18ha	2013/14	61.42ha	2014/15	14.54ha	<b>Trend: Negative</b> following the closing of the National Forest Tender Scheme recent planting rates have decreased significantly. Only limited planting was secured in the previous monitoring period.	Data does not take into account small scale on site tree planting related to smaller developments.	Biodiversity Flora						
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1.8

Location of Key wildlife and natural environment constraints in South Derbyshire



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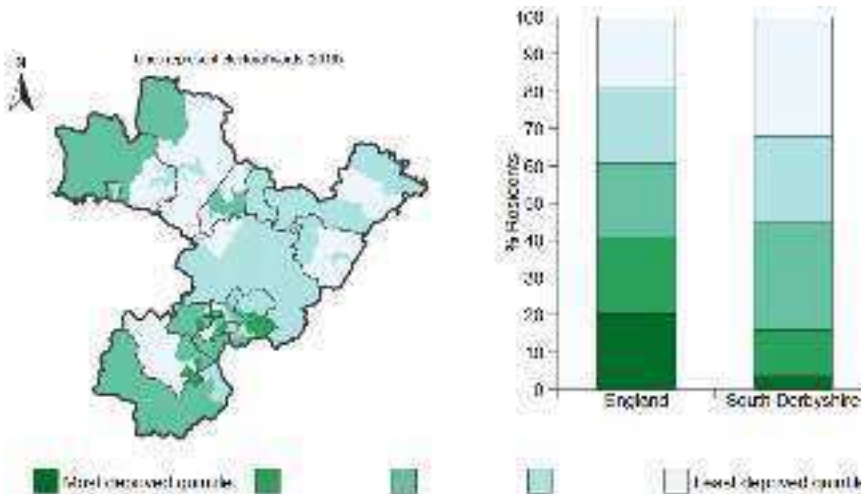
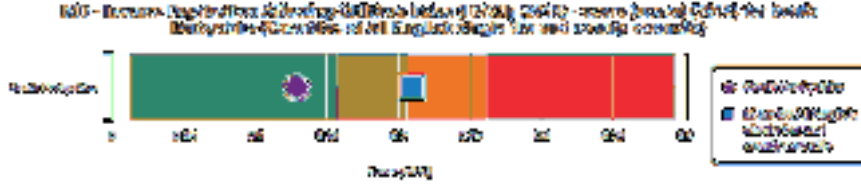
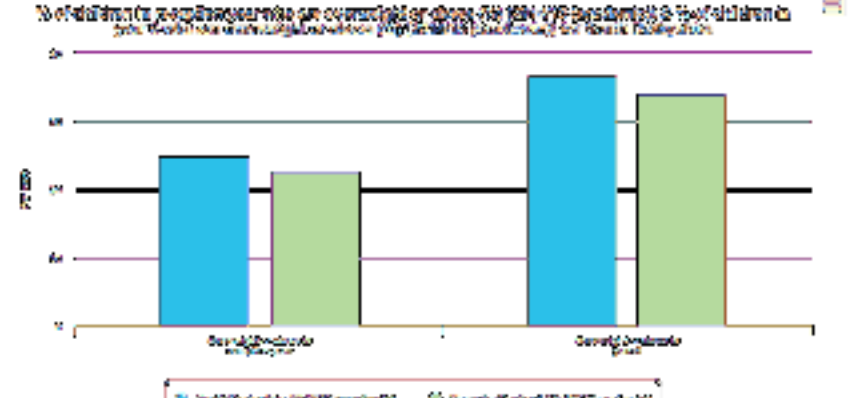
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<b>2. To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.</b>																																									
2.1	Proportion of Derbyshire residents worried by crime	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very Worried</th> <th>Fairly Worried</th> <th>Not very worried</th> <th>Not at all worried</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>29.5%</td> <td>59.7%</td> <td>6.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3.7%</td> <td>26.6%</td> <td>61.8%</td> <td>7.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>57.9%</td> <td>9.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>58.5%</td> <td>9.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>31.1%</td> <td>58.9%</td> <td>6.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>32.3%</td> <td>57.2</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016</p>		Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	2016	4.5%	29.5%	59.7%	6.2%	2015	3.7%	26.6%	61.8%	7.9%	2014	3.5%	28.7%	57.9%	9.9%	2013	3.6%	28.7%	58.5%	9.2%	2012	3.6%	31.1%	58.9%	6.4%	2011	3.8%	32.3%	57.2	6.0%		<b>Trend: Positive:</b> The proportion of Derbyshire residents very worried or fairly worried about crime has generally fallen since 2011.	None identified	Population Human Health
	Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried																																					
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2.2	The extent to which worrying about crime impact on the quality of life of residents.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>A lot</th> <th>A little</th> <th>Not at all</th> <th>Not worried about crime</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>38.1%</td> <td>41.9%</td> <td>16.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>39.8%</td> <td>43.2%</td> <td>13.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>44.0%</td> <td>40.5%</td> <td>10.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>47.7%</td> <td>38.3%</td> <td>9.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>51.9%</td> <td>37.7%</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016</p>		A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime	2016	3.8%	38.1%	41.9%	16.2%	2015	3.5%	39.8%	43.2%	13.5%	2014	--	--	--	--	2013	4.6%	44.0%	40.5%	10.9%	2012	4.6%	47.7%	38.3%	9.5%	2011	4.4%	51.9%	37.7%	6.0%		<b>Trend: Positive:</b> Generally, the proportion of people worrying about crime fell over the monitored period.	None identified	Population Human Health
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2.3	Community safety: Crime rates in South Derbyshire (quarterly per 1000 people)rolling quarterly to December 2017	 <p>Source: LG Inform: <a href="http://lginform.local.gov.uk/">http://lginform.local.gov.uk/</a> 2018</p>		<b>Trend: Positive:</b> Crime Rates are generally lower than other surrounding Authorities	Data for the Borough can be based on very small samples. Care should be taken when using this information.	Population Human Health Material Assets																																			

Indicator		Quantified Information			Comparator and Target			Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic															
<b>3. To improve the health and well-being of residents</b>																									
3.1	Life expectancy at birth for male and females residents	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Life Expectancy Male</th> <th>Life Expectancy Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>79.1</td> <td>82.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile, published 2017			Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	2017	79.1	82.7	England <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Life Expectancy Male</th> <th>Life Expectancy Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>79.5</td> <td>83.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile, published 2017			Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	2017	79.5	83.1	<b>Trend: Negative</b> Life expectancy in the District is less than the National Average	None identified	Population Human Health			
Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female																							
2017	79.1	82.7																							
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3.2	Population aged over 65	Forecast Number and proportion of population aged over 65 at 2028 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Authority</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage of population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>23,000</td> <td>22.40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber Valley</td> <td>33,000</td> <td>26.41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby City</td> <td>50,800</td> <td>18.26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erewash</td> <td>29,400</td> <td>23.94%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: ONS 2012-based Sub national population projections ONS 2012			Authority	Number	Percentage of population	South Derbyshire	23,000	22.40%	Amber Valley	33,000	26.41%	Derby City	50,800	18.26%	Erewash	29,400	23.94%	<b>Trend: Mixed:</b> The proportion of the population over 65 is relatively low compared to most surrounding Authorities although this is forecast to increase in the future.	None identified	Population Human Health			
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3.3	Residents with one or more limiting long-term illness.	Number and percent of total population with limiting long-term illness (Selected Districts) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire District Council</td> <td>16,536</td> <td>17.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber Valley Borough Council</td> <td>24,809</td> <td>20.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby (Unitary Authority)</td> <td>46,456</td> <td>18.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derbyshire Dales District Council</td> <td>13,186</td> <td>18.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erewash Borough Council</td> <td>21,636</td> <td>19.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: ONS Census Data 2011			District	Number	Percentage	South Derbyshire District Council	16,536	17.5%	Amber Valley Borough Council	24,809	20.2%	Derby (Unitary Authority)	46,456	18.6%	Derbyshire Dales District Council	13,186	18.5%	Erewash Borough Council	21,636	19.3%	<b>Trend: Mixed:</b> South Derbyshire has a smaller proportion of residents with a limiting long term illness compared to surrounding Districts , although 1 in 6 people have such an illness.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health
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	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England																											
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3.6	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all causes – Men	<p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2017</p>		<b>Trend: Positive:</b> Early death rates from all sources have fallen since 2003 and are lower than the England average.	None identified	Population Human Health																								
3.7	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all causes – Women	<p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2017</p>		<b>Trend: Positive:</b> Early death rates from all sources have generally fallen since 2003 and are lower than the England average.	None identified	Population Human Health																								

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<b>4. To improve educational achievement and access to locally valued educational resources</b>																																																																										
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4.2	Qualifications by Ward Area	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No Qualification Level unknown **</th> <th>Lower level Qualification **</th> <th>Higher level Qualification **</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Aston</td><td>19.2%</td><td>44.7%</td><td>36.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td>27.3%</td><td>54.0%</td><td>18.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Etwall</td><td>18.9%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>39.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hatton</td><td>28.6%</td><td>49.8%</td><td>21.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hilton</td><td>14.3%</td><td>47.4%</td><td>38.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Linton</td><td>31.1%</td><td>48.0%</td><td>21.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Melbourne</td><td>24.9%</td><td>39.3%</td><td>35.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Midway</td><td>31.6%</td><td>51.9%</td><td>16.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Newhall &amp; Stanton</td><td>34.7%</td><td>52.1%</td><td>13.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Repton</td><td>18.5%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>40.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Seales</td><td>31.9%</td><td>43.8%</td><td>24.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Stenson</td><td>22.5%</td><td>51.2%</td><td>26.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td>31.2%</td><td>51.5%</td><td>17.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Willington &amp; Findern</td><td>21.5%</td><td>48.6%</td><td>29.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Woodville</td><td>27.7%</td><td>53.3%</td><td>19.0%</td></tr> <tr><td><b>South Derbyshire</b></td><td><b>25.7%</b></td><td><b>48.3%</b></td><td><b>26.0%</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 2011 Census Population (NOMIS)</p>						No Qualification Level unknown **	Lower level Qualification **	Higher level Qualification **	Aston	19.2%	44.7%	36.1%	Church Gresley	27.3%	54.0%	18.7%	Etwall	18.9%	41.4%	39.6%	Hatton	28.6%	49.8%	21.7%	Hilton	14.3%	47.4%	38.3%	Linton	31.1%	48.0%	21.0%	Melbourne	24.9%	39.3%	35.8%	Midway	31.6%	51.9%	16.5%	Newhall & Stanton	34.7%	52.1%	13.2%	Repton	18.5%	41.4%	40.0%	Seales	31.9%	43.8%	24.3%	Stenson	22.5%	51.2%	26.4%	Swadlincote	31.2%	51.5%	17.3%	Willington & Findern	21.5%	48.6%	29.9%	Woodville	27.7%	53.3%	19.0%	<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
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<b>5 To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).</b>						
5.1	Index of multiple deprivation by ward and super output area	 <p>Map of South Derbyshire wards showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015. The map is color-coded by quintile: 1 (darkest green), 2 (medium green), 3 (light green), 4 (pale green), and 5 (white). A legend below the map identifies these quintiles.</p> <p>Stacked bar chart showing the percentage of residents in different deprivation quintiles for England and South Derbyshire. The Y-axis represents the percentage of residents (0-100%). The X-axis shows England and South Derbyshire. The legend indicates the quintiles: 1 (darkest green), 2 (medium green), 3 (light green), 4 (pale green), and 5 (white).</p> <p>Source : Public Health England, 2017.          Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461.          2017</p>	<p><b>Trend: Positive:</b>                  Overall around 85% of all residents are living in area in the 3 least deprived quintiles                  Higher levels of deprivation are clustered around Swadlincote, the North West Parishes and the Seales (Southern Parishes).</p>	None Identified	Population Material Assets Human Health	
5.2	Income Deprivation affecting children	 <p>Horizontal bar chart comparing the percentage of children in income deprivation across different regions. The Y-axis represents the percentage of children (0-100%). The X-axis shows the regions: South Derbyshire, East of England, London, Midlands, North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, and South East. The legend indicates the regions: South Derbyshire (dark green), East of England (purple), London (brown), Midlands (blue), North East (orange), North West (red), Yorkshire and the Humber (dark red), and South East (red).</p>	<p><b>Trend: Positive:</b>                  Overall children are less likely to be affected by income deprivation when compared against the average for all English single tier authorities.</p>	None Identified	Population Human Health	
5.3	Percentage of Children in reception and year 6 who are overweight or obese.	 <p>Bar chart comparing the percentage of children in reception and year 6 who are overweight or obese in South Derbyshire and the East of England. The Y-axis represents the percentage of children (0-100%). The X-axis shows the regions: South Derbyshire (reception) and South Derbyshire (year 6). The legend indicates the regions: South Derbyshire (blue) and East of England (green).</p>	<p><b>Trend: Negative:</b>                  There is a higher prevalence of obesity in school age children in South Derbyshire than average</p>	None Identified	Population Human Health	

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5.4	Sub Area Characteristics in respect of sports participation and access	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-Area Characteristics</th> <th>North West</th> <th>North</th> <th>North East</th> <th>Central</th> <th>South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Population</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Current population (% of District)</td> <td>17,870 (18.4%)</td> <td>14,301 (14.9%)</td> <td>11,882 (12.4%)</td> <td>41,537 (43.2%)</td> <td>10,382 (10.8%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Projected population by 2028</td> <td>25,856</td> <td>24,041</td> <td>19,351</td> <td>47,871</td> <td>14,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Planned new developments</td> <td>3,267 units</td> <td>+400 Units</td> <td>2,691 units</td> <td>2,652 units</td> <td>1,550 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Geography</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Urban area</td> <td>Urban &amp; rural</td> <td>Urban &amp; rural</td> <td>Urban &amp; rural</td> <td>Urban Core</td> <td>Rural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Key service village (KSV)</td> <td>3 KSV</td> <td>2 KSV</td> <td>3 KSV</td> <td>5 KSV</td> <td>2 KSV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Local service village (LSV)</td> <td></td> <td>3 LSV</td> <td>1 LSV</td> <td>1 LSV</td> <td>4 LSV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Rural Village (RV)</td> <td>11 RV</td> <td>8 RV</td> <td>7 RV</td> <td></td> <td>3 RV</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Deprivation</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Deprivation Index</td> <td>Mixed</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Mixed</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Participation</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• 2 x 30 minutes a week</td> <td>Highest quartile</td> <td>Highest quartile</td> <td>Highest quartile</td> <td>Lowest quartile</td> <td>Above average</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• 3 x 30 minutes a week</td> <td>Highest quartile</td> <td>Highest quartile</td> <td>Highest quartile</td> <td>Lowest quartile</td> <td>Above average</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Leisure demand (% of adults)</td> <td>44.72%</td> <td>44.66%</td> <td>25.66%</td> <td>25.56%</td> <td>25.56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Market Segmentation</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Dominant segments are more 'sporty'</td> <td>Dominant segments are more 'sporty'</td> <td>3 Dominant segments more 'sporty' except for the older people groups</td> <td>High diversity and wide spread of segments</td> <td>Segments are more 'sporty' except for the older people groups</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Open Space</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Current level</td> <td>Below average</td> <td>Below average</td> <td>Above average</td> <td>Above average</td> <td>Average</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• 2018 projection</td> <td>13.8 ha deficit</td> <td>30.2 ha deficit</td> <td>7.9 ha deficit</td> <td>4.0 ha deficit</td> <td>6.0 ha deficit</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Playing Pitches</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cricket</td> <td>Deficit: junior pitches &amp; 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<b>Market Segmentation</b>																																																																																																																																																
	Dominant segments are more 'sporty'	Dominant segments are more 'sporty'	3 Dominant segments more 'sporty' except for the older people groups	High diversity and wide spread of segments	Segments are more 'sporty' except for the older people groups																																																																																																																																											
<b>Open Space</b>																																																																																																																																																
• Current level	Below average	Below average	Above average	Above average	Average																																																																																																																																											
• 2018 projection	13.8 ha deficit	30.2 ha deficit	7.9 ha deficit	4.0 ha deficit	6.0 ha deficit																																																																																																																																											
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• Cricket	Deficit: junior pitches & 30 Artificial Grass Pitches	Deficit: Junior pitches	Deficit: Senior pitch	Deficit: Junior pitches & Mini Soccer	Deficit: Junior pitches																																																																																																																																											
5.5	Open Space provision is South Derbyshire by Sub Area	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-Area</th> <th>Current Population</th> <th>Total Open Space Hectares</th> <th>Hectares per 1,000 Population</th> <th>% of District Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North West</td> <td>17,870</td> <td>23.00</td> <td>1.29</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>14,300</td> <td>18.88</td> <td>1.32</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East</td> <td>11,880</td> <td>23.32</td> <td>1.96</td> <td>120%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>41,530</td> <td>74.15</td> <td>1.79</td> <td>110%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>10,380</td> <td>17.06</td> <td>1.64</td> <td>101%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sub-Area	Current Population	Total Open Space Hectares	Hectares per 1,000 Population	% of District Average	North West	17,870	23.00	1.29	79%	North	14,300	18.88	1.32	81%	North East	11,880	23.32	1.96	120%	Central	41,530	74.15	1.79	110%	South	10,380	17.06	1.64	101%		Trend: Mixed: Provision exceeds requirements in the South, Central and North East of the District, although an existing deficit is identified in the North and North West.	None Identified	Population Human Health																																																																																																												
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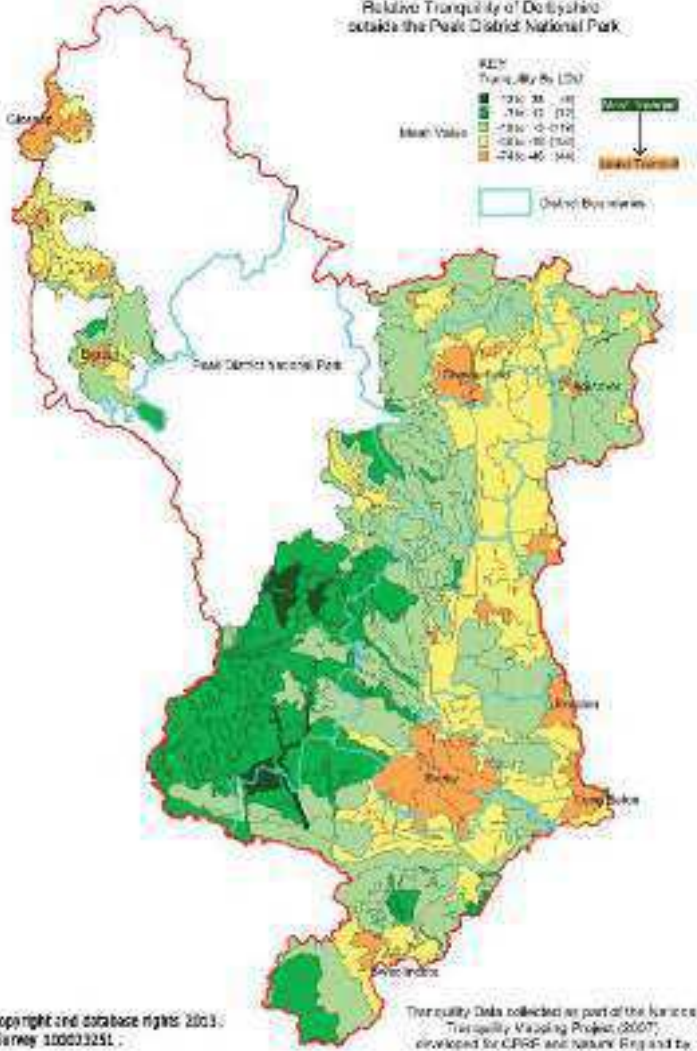


	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																																																																
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<b>7. To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.</b>																																																																																										
7.1	Tourism Jobs as a proportion of overall jobs.			<p><b>Trend Positive:</b> Tourism accounts for around 1 in 12 jobs in the District. This is higher than most surrounding areas.</p>	None Identified	Population Human Health																																																																																				
7.2	Unemployment by Ward (South Derbyshire)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male (%)</th> <th>Female (%)</th> <th>All (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Aston</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td>1.2</td><td>0.7</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Etwall</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Hartshorne &amp; Ticknall</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Hatton</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Hilton</td><td>0.9</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Linton</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Melbourne</td><td>1.8</td><td>0.9</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Midway</td><td>1.4</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Newhall &amp; Stanton</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td></tr> <tr><td>North West</td><td>1.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Repton</td><td>0.9</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Seales</td><td>1.3</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Stenson</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td>0.9</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Wilmington &amp; Findern</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Woodville</td><td>1.2</td><td>0.7</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td><b>South Derbyshire</b></td><td><b>0.9</b></td><td><b>0.5</b></td><td><b>0.7</b></td></tr> <tr><td><b>Derbyshire</b></td><td><b>1.8</b></td><td><b>1.1</b></td><td><b>1.4</b></td></tr> <tr><td><b>England</b></td><td><b>2.4</b></td><td><b>1.5</b></td><td><b>1.9</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Aston	0.5	0.5	0.5	Church Gresley	1.2	0.7	1.0	Etwall	0.6	0.0	0.3	Hartshorne & Ticknall	0.6	0.0	0.3	Hatton	0.6	0.4	0.5	Hilton	0.9	0.6	0.7	Linton	0.3	0.3	0.3	Melbourne	1.8	0.9	1.4	Midway	1.4	0.6	0.9	Newhall & Stanton	0.0	0.0	0.0	North West	1.3	0.3	0.8	Repton	0.9	0.3	0.6	Seales	1.3	1.2	1.3	Stenson	0.3	0.3	0.3	Swadlincote	0.9	0.6	0.8	Wilmington & Findern	0.5	0.5	0.5	Woodville	1.2	0.7	1.0	<b>South Derbyshire</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>		<p><b>Trend: Positive.</b> South Derbyshire has a lower than average percentage of people who are unemployed, although unemployment in males is notably higher across most wards.</p>	None Identified	Population Human Health
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Rely on relative/neighbours private transport	1.0%	2.2%																																		
Public transport	4.3%	14.2%																																		
Community transport	0.1%	0.5%																																		
Taxi	0.5%	0.3%																																		
Rely on others going to the shop	0.7%	0.8%																																		
8.3	Business Births and Deaths by Local Authority Area	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Births (2016)</th> <th>Deaths (2016)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>490</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber Valley</td> <td>490</td> <td>460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby City</td> <td>1205</td> <td>945</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erewash</td> <td>470</td> <td>370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Staffordshire</td> <td>565</td> <td>440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North West Leicestershire</td> <td>520</td> <td>490</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source ONS, 2017</p>	District	Births (2016)	Deaths (2016)	South Derbyshire	490	350	Amber Valley	490	460	Derby City	1205	945	Erewash	470	370	East Staffordshire	565	440	North West Leicestershire	520	490		Trend Positive: There are significantly more business Births in the District than deaths.	None identified	Material Assets Population									
District	Births (2016)	Deaths (2016)																																		
South Derbyshire	490	350																																		
Amber Valley	490	460																																		
Derby City	1205	945																																		
Erewash	470	370																																		
East Staffordshire	565	440																																		
North West Leicestershire	520	490																																		
8.4	Tourism day visits by Local Authority (2013-15)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Day visits per year (million)</th> <th>Expenditure (£millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>1.23</td> <td>15.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber Valley</td> <td>1.92</td> <td>38.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby City</td> <td>6.4</td> <td>170.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erewash</td> <td>1.39</td> <td>24.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Staffordshire</td> <td>1.49</td> <td>45.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North West Leicestershire</td> <td>2.03</td> <td>58.47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source Visit Britain 2017</p>	District	Day visits per year (million)	Expenditure (£millions)	South Derbyshire	1.23	15.14	Amber Valley	1.92	38.28	Derby City	6.4	170.30	Erewash	1.39	24.33	East Staffordshire	1.49	45.13	North West Leicestershire	2.03	58.47		Trend Negative: The number of day visits and expenditure in South Derbyshire is lower than that of surrounding areas.	None identified	Material Assets Population									
District	Day visits per year (million)	Expenditure (£millions)																																		
South Derbyshire	1.23	15.14																																		
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North West Leicestershire	2.03	58.47																																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																				
<b>9. To improve the quality of the existing built environment.</b>																										
9.1	No of Major development schemes (or phases) achieving very good, good, average or poor against building for life (20)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>16+</td> <td>14-15</td> <td>10-13</td> <td>Less than 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Very Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Average</td> <td>Poor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>201718</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire District Council: 2017</p>		16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	2016/17	1	1	3	0	201718	--	--	--	--		<b>Uncertain:</b> No trend identified	Data is only available for the previous monitoring period. Time series data will be collected as future monitoring works are undertaken.	Material Assets Population Landscape
	16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10																						
	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor																						
2016/17	1	1	3	0																						
201718	--	--	--	--																						
9.2	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>52%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2017</p>	Year	Percentage	2010/11	52%	2011/12	38%	2012/13	32%	2013/14	26%	2014/15	33%	2015/16	12%	2016/17	14%		<b>Trend: Negative.</b> South Derbyshire has seen a rapid decrease in development on previously developed land. This is due to a lack of previously developed sites being bought forward for housing and the large scale of housing growth taking place in the District.	None Identified	Population Soil				
Year	Percentage																									
2010/11	52%																									
2011/12	38%																									
2012/13	32%																									
2013/14	26%																									
2014/15	33%																									
2015/16	12%																									
2016/17	14%																									
<b>10. To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.</b>																										
10.1	Amount of Brownfield Land	<p>Source SDDC 2013</p>		<b>Trend: Positive</b> The amount of brownfield land has fallen in recent years, and is likely to fall further as large sites at Drakelow and Willington Power station are built out	Data is likely to be collected on an ongoing annual basis due to the requirement for the Authority to maintain a brownfield land register.	Soil Material Assets																				
10.2	No and area of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within the District	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sinfin Moor (part of)</td> <td>198.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anchor Church</td> <td>4.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carvers Rocks (SSSI)</td> <td>16.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle (part of)</td> <td>12.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilton Terrace</td> <td>16.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Linton Roadside</td> <td>0.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads</td> <td>0.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>248.80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: SDDC 2018.</p>	Name	Area (ha)	Sinfin Moor (part of)	198.1	Anchor Church	4.80	Carvers Rocks (SSSI)	16.67	Elvaston Castle (part of)	12.93	Hilton Terrace	16.00	Linton Roadside	0.11	Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads	0.19	TOTAL	248.80		<b>Trend: No Change</b>	Data is very old with initial sites being selected on the basis of surveys carried out in 1991. Sites likely to need reassessing	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil		
Name	Area (ha)																									
Sinfin Moor (part of)	198.1																									
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TOTAL	248.80																									

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
<b>11. To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution</b>						
11.1	Tranquillity Data	 <p>Relative Tranquillity of DoS systems outside the Peak District National Park</p> <p>KEY Tranquillity By (DoS) 120-135 (12) 136-150 (13) 151-165 (14) 166-180 (15) 181-200 (16)</p> <p>Mean Value</p> <p>District Boundary</p> <p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2003. Ordnance Survey 100033251.</p> <p>Tranquillity Data collected as part of the Landscape Tranquillity Mapping Project (2007) developed for CIPAC and Nature England by Northumbria University.</p> <p>Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services. Reproduced under OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2017</p>	No trend Identified. Information to inform baseline only.	None Identified	Light Noise	

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																																																																																																																								
11.2	Number of Air Quality Management Areas within the District.	<b>0 (2017)</b> Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2017	0 (2016) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2016	<b>Trend: Positive No Change</b>	None Identified	Human Health Soil, Water Air																																																																																																																																																																								
11.3	Water quality in key waterbodies in South Derbyshire.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th colspan="2">Overall</th> <th colspan="2">Ecological</th> <th colspan="2">Chemical</th> <th>Objective</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="8">Derwent Middle – Derbyshire</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2015</th> <th>Overall water body</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th colspan="8">Lower Trent and Erewash</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Carr Brook from Source to Ramsley Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cuttle Brook</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egginton Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foremark Reservoir</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate by 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milton Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ramsley Brook from Source to Carr New Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repton Brook</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staunton Harold</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate by 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ticknall Quarries</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trent from Derwent to Soar</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trent From Dove to Derwent</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trusley Brook</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twyford Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="8">Dove Rivers and Lakes</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Foston Brook</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilton Brook</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dove River Churnet to Trent</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate By 2015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Environment Agency 2017</p>		Name	Overall		Ecological		Chemical		Objective	Derwent Middle – Derbyshire									2009	2015	2009	2015	2009	2015	Overall water body	Lower Trent and Erewash								Carr Brook from Source to Ramsley Brook	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good by 2015	Cuttle Brook	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Egginton Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Foremark Reservoir	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Moderate by 2015	Milton Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Ramsley Brook from Source to Carr New Brook	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Repton Brook	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Staunton Harold	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Moderate by 2015	Ticknall Quarries	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Trent from Derwent to Soar	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good By 2027	Trent From Dove to Derwent	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2015	Trusley Brook	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Twyford Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Dove Rivers and Lakes								Foston Brook	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Hilton Brook	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Dove River Churnet to Trent	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Poor	Moderate By 2015	<b>Trend: Uncertain</b> Water quality has improved in some catchments however it has deteriorated in some areas including in Ramsley Brook, Repton Brook, Staunton Harold and in the River Dover catchments	None Identified	Soil, Water and Air
Name	Overall		Ecological		Chemical		Objective																																																																																																																																																																							
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11.4	Amount of Brownfield Land in District	See section 9.1 above.		N/A	None Identified	Soil, Water and Air																																																																																																																																																																								

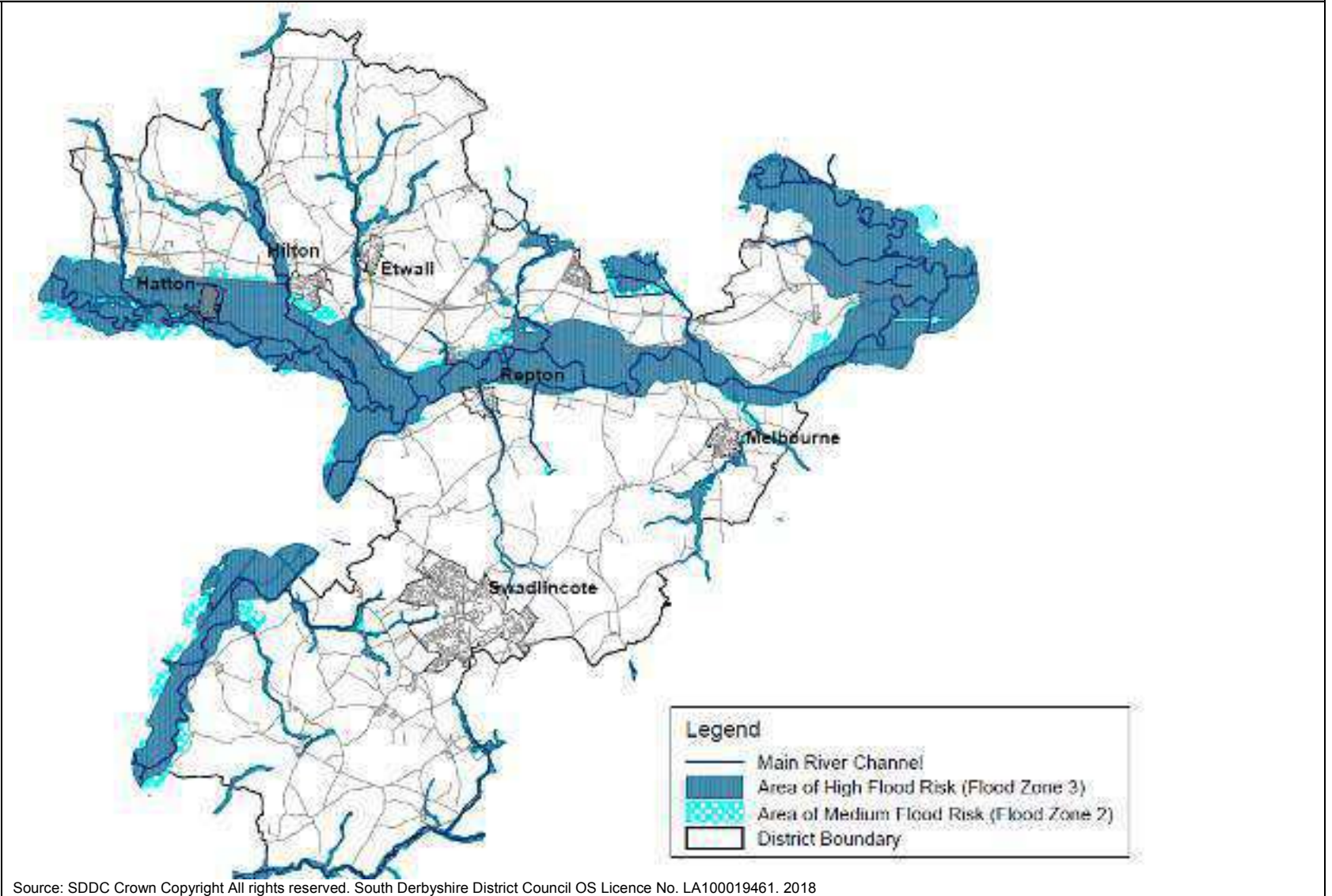


	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
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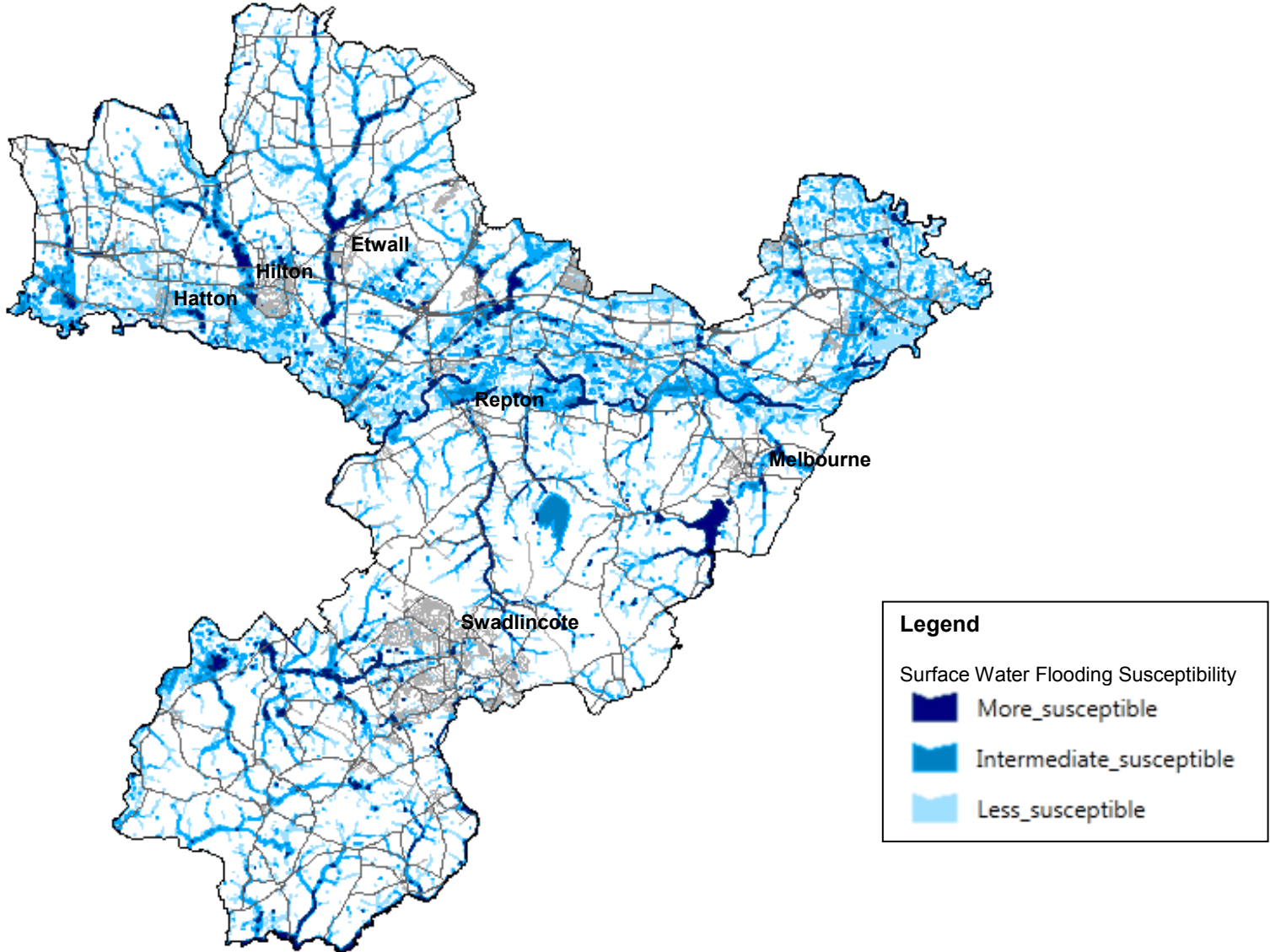
**12. To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change**

12.1

Areas of Flood Risk in South Derbyshire  
 (Note: recent completion of Dove Alleviation scheme protects 1619 properties in South Derbyshire from fluvial flooding from the River Dove in the villages of Hatton, Scropton and Egginton)



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	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
12.2	Areas of pluvial (surface water) flooding in South Derbyshire)	 <p><b>Legend</b></p> <p>Surface Water Flooding Susceptibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: darkblue;">■</span> More_susceptible</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Intermediate_susceptible</li> <li><span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Less_susceptible</li> </ul>				



	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																				
<b>13 To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings</b>																																										
13.1	Number of Listed Buildings within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>614</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>710</td></tr> </table> Source: English Heritage 2018 (figures for 2016)	Grade 1	48	Grade 2*	48	Grade 2	614	Total	710	East Midlands <table border="1"> <tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1,015</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>1,920</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>26,918</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>29,853</td></tr> </table> Source: East Heritage Website 2014.	Grade 1	1,015	Grade 2*	1,920	Grade 2	26,918	Total	29,853	<b>Trend: Positive:</b> The District has a higher proportion of grade 1 and 2* listed buildings and structures than the regional average (by district).	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																				
Grade 1	48																																									
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13.2	Listed Buildings/structures and sites at Risk Grade 1 and 2*	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Heritage at risk</th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Buildings and Structures<sup>1</sup></td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Places of Worship<sup>2</sup></td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Archaeology<sup>3</sup></td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens<sup>4</sup></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Battlefields</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Wreck Sites</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Conservation areas<sup>5</sup></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>17 (2.3%)</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2018	Heritage at risk	Number	Buildings and Structures <sup>1</sup>	8	Places of Worship <sup>2</sup>	5	Archaeology <sup>3</sup>	2	Parks and Gardens <sup>4</sup>	1	Battlefields	0	Wreck Sites	0	Conservation areas <sup>5</sup>	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>17 (2.3%)</b>	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Heritage at risk</th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Buildings and Structures</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Places of Worship</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Archaeology</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Battlefields</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Wreck Sites</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>1 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>18 (2.36%)</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2015	Heritage at risk	Number	Buildings and Structures	8	Places of Worship	6	Archaeology	2	Parks and Gardens	1	Battlefields	0 (0%)	Wreck Sites	0 (0%)	Conservation areas	1 (0%)	<b>Total</b>	<b>18 (2.36%)</b>	<b>Trend: Mixed:</b> Fewer heritage features are on the at risk register compared to 2015, although a review of regional data indicates that South Derbyshire still has a higher proportion of structures at risk than the regional average.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage
Heritage at risk	Number																																									
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Conservation areas	1 (0%)																																									
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 (2.36%)</b>																																									
13.3	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS)	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>22 (of which 2 are at risk)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2018		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	22 (of which 2 are at risk)	Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>1,541 (of which 132 are at risk)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage 2017		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1,541 (of which 132 are at risk)	<b>Trend: Positive:</b> The proportion of SAMs in the District at risk is 4.4% compared to 8.6% across the region.	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																												
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<sup>1</sup> Coalbrookdale footbridge, (on former Egginton Estate), Egginton, (Grade 2\*); Elvaston Castle, Borrowash Road, Elvaston (Grade 2\*); Shardlow Hall, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne (Grade 2\*); Four bottle kilns at TG Greens Pottery, John Street, Church Gresley, Swadlincote (Grade 2\*); Swarkestone Bridge, Stanton by Bridge / Swarkestone (Grade 1); Remains of Swarkestone Old Hall, Derby Road, Swarkestone (Grade 2\*); Walton Hall, attached stables and garden wall, Main Street, Walton upon Trent (Grade 2\*) Weston Hall, Main Street, Weston upon Trent (Grade 2\*)

<sup>2</sup> Church of St George and St Mary, Church Street, Church Gresley (Grade 2\*); All Saints Church, Dalbury, Dalbury Lees, (Grade 2\*); Church of St Mary, Hatton Lane, Marston on Dove (Grade 1); Church of St James, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne (Grade 2) Emmanuel Church, Church Street, Swadlincote (Grade 2)

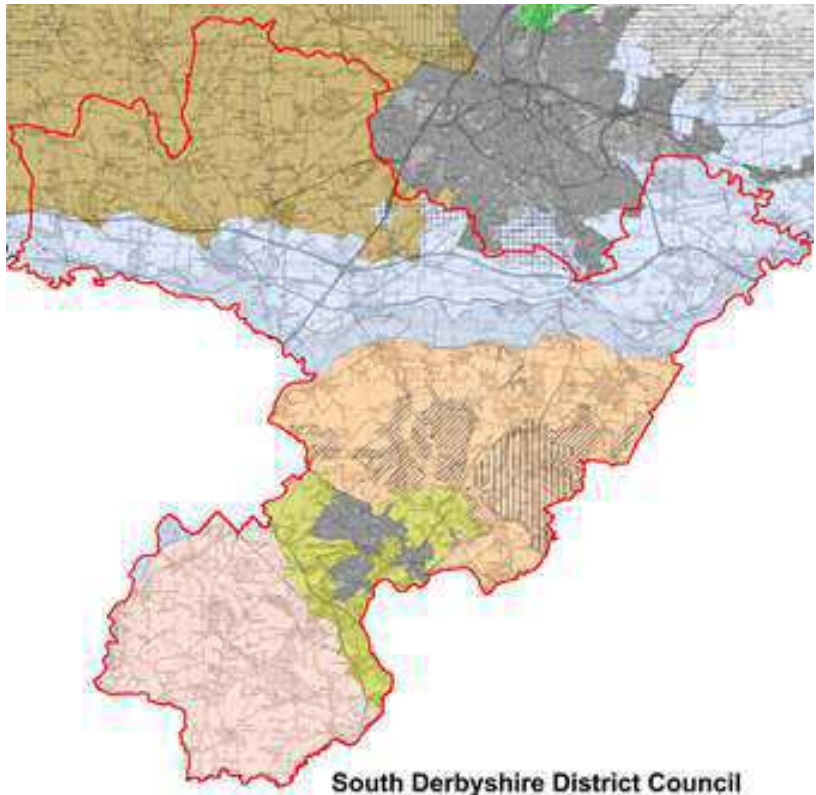
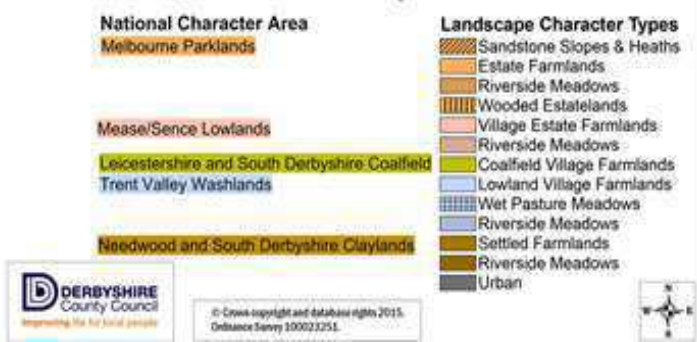
<sup>3</sup> Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300m north west of The Lowes Farm, Swarkestone (Declining); Twyford henge and Round Hill bowl barrow, Twyford and Stenson (Declining)

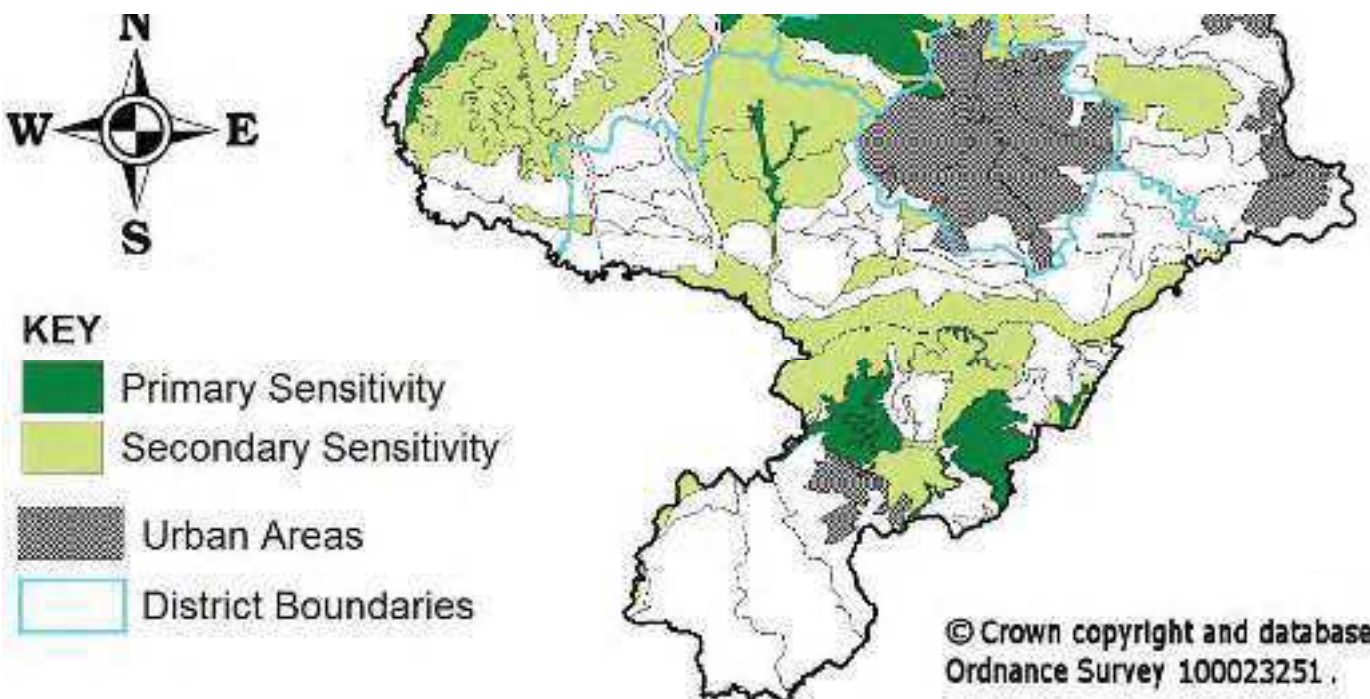
<sup>4</sup> Elvaston Castle, Elvaston (Declining)

<sup>5</sup> Swarkeston Conservation Area

Further information on heritage at risk is available on Historic England's website [here](#)

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics														
13.5	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	South Derbyshire <table border="1" data-bbox="517 312 837 472"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bretby Hall</td> <td>280.1 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calke Abbey</td> <td>217.9 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle</td> <td>100.4 ha<sup>1</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melbourne Hall</td> <td>21.3 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td> <td>2.9 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total (5)</b></td> <td><b>622.6ha</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2012)	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	217.9 ha	Elvaston Castle	100.4 ha <sup>1</sup>	Melbourne Hall	21.3 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.9 ha	<b>Total (5)</b>	<b>622.6ha</b>	Of the 139 Parks and Gardens in the East Midlands 7 are on the register. This accounts for 5% of the total. Clearly the proportion of sites in south Derbyshire is higher (20%) but based on a small sample size.	<b>Trend: Negative:</b> one of the five sites in the District (Elvaston is at risk).	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage
Name	Area																			
Bretby Hall	280.1 ha																			
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<b>Total (5)</b>	<b>622.6ha</b>																			
13.6	Location of Heritage Assets in South Derbyshire	<p>Source: SDDC Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2018</p>																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
14. To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character						
14.1	National Character Areas with Landscape Character Types	 <p data-bbox="837 1034 1249 1061"><b>South Derbyshire District Council</b></p> <p data-bbox="510 1061 1312 1117">(Note: this date provides a baseline only and does not provide any detail on possible trends or comparators or targets).</p>	<p data-bbox="1350 316 1603 603"><b>Trend: Negative.</b> – the themes woodland and trees were generally stable across the majority of Character Areas. By contrast, boundaries and historic features generally showed signs of being neglected, whilst settlement patterns appeared to be diverging in most Character Areas</p>	None Identified	Landscape	
						

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																				
14.2*	No of Major development schemes (or phases) achieving very good, good, average or poor against building for life (20)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>16+</th> <th>14-15</th> <th>10-13</th> <th>Less than 10</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very Good</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Average</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>201718</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire District Council: 2017</p>		16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	2016/17	1	1	3	0	201718	--	--	--	--		<p><b>Uncertain:</b> No trend identified</p>	<p>Data is only available for the previous monitoring period. Time series data will be collected as future monitoring works are undertaken.</p>	<p>Material Assets Population Landscape</p>
	16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10																						
	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor																						
2016/17	1	1	3	0																						
201718	--	--	--	--																						
14.3	Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity	 <p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey 100023251.</p> <p>(Note: this date provides a baseline only and does not provide any detail on possible trends or comparactors or targets).</p>																								

\* Also 9.1

## Appendix 3: KEY ISSUES

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of Local Plan
<b>Biodiversity, Geodiversity Flora and Fauna</b>				
A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value.	There are 6 SSSIs, which are located wholly or partly within South Derbyshire, one of which is a special Area of Conservation (SAC), and hence of European Importance. Presently only 17% of SSSIs by land area in Derbyshire are in a favourable condition. There are 156 non-statutory wildlife sites covering 4.9% of the District, which are of ecological value at the County Scale. Only a third of these are recorded as being positively managed for wildlife.	Natural England Website Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Annual Report	<b>Continued reliance on a limited number of statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites for access to nature.</b> In addition without the Plan a number of locally valued wildlife areas could be subject to speculative development proposals in later plan periods and may not benefit from enhanced management which could be secured as a result of a local green space designation. In addition the Plan could include appropriate site protection policies where LGS sites have specific features of biodiversity or geodiversity value.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect.</b> The Plan could reduce the recreational use of designated wildlife sites and promote access to a number of locally available green spaces which have more limited biodiversity value. Enhanced management of LGS sites could enhance the Green Infrastructure network locally and provide stepping stone sites that help to increase the districts biodiversity assets.
There are two local nature reserves in South Derbyshire. These extend 24.7ha. This is below the suggested requirement of 100.3ha for the District based on 1ha of provision per 1000 people and the deficit will widen as the population continues to grow.	There are only two Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire. Badgers Hollow in Coton and Elvaston Castle (which is managed by the County Council) near Thulston. The Council is looking to bring forward a further site at Swadlincote Woodlands, although it is unclear when this site will be designated. Given the likely increase in population to 2028 it is likely that 120ha of provision will be required by 2028.	South Derbyshire Environmental Audit Natural England Website	<b>Continued deficit against LNR suggested requirements.</b> In the absence of the Plan it is likely that access to wildlife will continue to be restricted for many communities	<b>Minor effect:</b> Improved management of a number of sites for biodiversity or geodiversity could increase the number of sites capable of future designation as local wildlife sites. Opportunities could be enhanced through the inclusion of policies in the Plan to improve the management of open spaces for biodiversity.
<b>Population and Human Health</b>				
Crime rates within the District are low, but fear of crime remains a significant issue.	Crime rates within the District are low, and South Derbyshire is one of the safest places to live in Derbyshire. Levels of crime have generally fallen per 1000 people since 2006/07. Despite this, there is evidence suggesting that fear of crime remains a key issue locally has increased in the last citizens panel review.	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-2020 Derbyshire Citizens Panel Results 2011-2016	<b>Long term downwards trend in respect of crime rates although rates have increased slightly in recent years.</b> There have been significant reductions in crime levels over the past decade, although there has been a slight increase in crime rates since 2014. Fear of crime remains a significant issue within the local community and fear of crime increased with the population according to the most recent citizens panel survey results.	<b>Minor effect:</b> The designation of green spaces could help to reuse derelict sites and could help to provide open spaces close to existing communities which are managed for the benefit of local communities.,
41% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines to achieve optimum health benefits.	33% of men and 45% of women in England are not active enough for good health. In South Derbyshire 41% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines to achieve optimum health benefits. This inactivity costs the NHS nationally around £7.4 billion annually and an estimated £1.52million in South Derbyshire. Increasing activity levels is a national and local priority.	South Derbyshire Open Space, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy.  South Derbyshire Health Profile 2016.	<b>Continued limited improvement in participation rates.</b> it is likely that the number of adult taking part in sport and other physical activity will continue to improve in the short to medium term (a number of local strategies include objectives and targets to increase participation in sport). It is expected that these strategies will help improve participation in sport locally.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> The Local Green Spaces Plan could provide new areas of open space or contribute towards improvements to existing open spaces in locations well related to existing communities. This will help ensure that residents continue to have opportunity to benefit from recreational or formal and informal leisure space close to where they live.
The District has an ageing population	The number of residents aged over 65 is forecast to increase from 14.5% in 2001, to 21.5% in 2028	Review of baseline data ONS 2014 sub-national projections	<b>The District's population will continue to age.</b> The proportion of residents aged 65 and over will continue to increase, as residents live longer and birth rates fall. This increase could lead to changes to the types of accommodation required, and how leisure and recreation facilities are used within the District.	<b>Minor effect:</b> Growth delivered through the Plan will designate recreation and leisure facilities and ensure that these are protected from future loss as a result of development. The inclusion of appropriate policies in the Plan could also ensure that sites are managed in the interests of all local residents.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
<b>Population and Human Health</b> (Continued)				
Education Levels in the District are lower than average and many of the District's Schools currently lack the capacity to accommodate the large scale growth committed in some parts of the District up to 2028.	The Local Plan has allocated sufficient sites to deliver 12,618 homes between 2011-28. This will lead to a significant increase in local residents and there is currently a lack of capacity to accommodate growth. New Schools are planned as part of larger urban extensions, whilst smaller settlements may need to rely on existing schools to meet needs through expansion. However many schools sites are constrained and some rely on surrounding local spaces to meet some of their space needs.	South Derbyshire Local Plan Previous LGS consultation responses from local communities	<b>Provision of new school places through the delivery of new schools or the expansion of existing schools.</b> However, in the absence of the preparation of the local plan some of the green spaces surrounding a number of schools, or other educational or community uses such as the Scouts, Guides or Air Cadets could be at increased risk of development.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> The LGS plan could provide long term protection of key green spaces which are used formally or informally by local schools or other community groups for education based uses.
Levels of deprivation vary through the District, with particular pockets of Deprivation within the Swadlincote urban area.	South Derbyshire is ranked at 230 out of 354 local authorities on the Government's indices of deprivation (where a rank of 1 indicates the most deprived). The District's rank has improved in successive updates to the indices. However, whilst on average levels of deprivation are lower than surrounding Districts there remain pockets of deprivation, with a small number of wards in the District being located in the poorest 20% of wards nationwide.	Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015	<b>Possible general improvement in deprivation levels, but with large variations between different parts of the District.</b> IMD is derived from seven topic areas including income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing services; crime; and living environment deprivation. Multiple agencies are responsible for tackling different forms of deprivation, which is measured against the population as a whole. This makes prediction difficult.	<b>Minor effect:</b> The LGS Plan can seek to make provision for new accessible green spaces into all communities, including those identified as deprived.
The quality and range of retail, leisure and recreation provision offered in the District's rural areas and villages needs conserving and enhancing to ensure communities continue to have access to locally accessible services and facilities.	Recent years have seen losses of a number of village facilities. The loss of such facilities is making many rural residents more reliant on car journeys to access local facilities.	Authority Monitoring Reports	<b>Continued loss of some local rural services and facilities.</b> Economic and social change will continue to exert pressures on some local services, particularly shops and public houses. The LGS Plan could however safeguard formal and informal leisure opportunities in locations well related to the communities they serve.	<b>Minor effect:</b> The Local Green Spaces Plan can help protect designated local green spaces from future loss, and subject to the inclusion of appropriate policies in the Plan could enhance local leisure and recreational resources and potentially tourism offer. .
<b>Material Assets</b>				
Urban areas are relatively well served by public transport although provision in many rural communities is more limited.	Public transport provision varies significantly across the District. Public transport provision is more comprehensive around Swadlincote and on the fringes Derby City, whilst more rural parts of the District tend to have more limited provision.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026  Derby HMA transport modelling	<b>Continuation of Current Trend:</b> Public transport services will continue to be focused in locations where the demand is greatest. As such, the provision of public transport services in the most rural parts of the District may remain limited, reflecting market demand for the provision of such services.	<b>Minor effect:</b> the provision and safeguarding of formal and informal leisure opportunities around more rural communities could provide local residents access to recreational resources accessible by walking and cycling.
The Council's Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy indicates that there is a deficit in informal, formal open space and play space provision.	There is already an identified deficit in open space provision in the North of the District.	Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	<b>Continued under provision of open space:</b> New development is likely to address open space needs in new communities but will not address deficits in existing communities. In the absence of a strategy to address already identified deficits these would be likely to persist.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> the designation of local green spaces could safeguard existing open spaces or create new areas suitable for formal and informal leisure uses and contribute towards meeting identified open space deficits in existing communities.



Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
<b>Material Assets</b> (Continued)				
New Development will generate the need for additional open space, sports and informal leisure provision, although much of this will be centered around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages.	Around 57ha of new open space primarily in the North and North West is required to maintain current levels of open space provision taking account of forecast growth.	Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	It is likely that new developments will deliver 2.54ha of open space based on existing open space provision requirement for 25.4m <sup>2</sup> of land per person/bedroom (or 2.54 ha per 1000 people) for new development included in the Part 1 Local Plan and the Council's Design Supplementary Planning Document:	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> This provision will be to meet the needs of new communities, although clearly nearby existing communities will be able to access such facilities. However as previously noted this new provision will not be to meet identified deficits in existing areas.
Much of the District's open space and sports and leisure provision could be enhanced through qualitative improvements to facilities.	Both the NPPF and the Part 1 Local Plan highlight the need to address qualitative deficiencies in respect of open spaces. Since a review of quality standards in open spaces conducted in 2004 there has been some improvement in the quality of South Derbyshire's open spaces and supporting facilities. However many local open space managers and member of the public highlighted quality issues with some of the District's facilities during consultation on the preparation of the Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	<b>It is likely that the quality of the District's open Spaces, sports and community facilities will continue to improve</b> in line with historic trends. Other strategies already exist to secure improvements to the qualitative offer of open spaces in the District including the Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy and Policy INF9 of the Part 1 Local Plan.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> the designation of appropriate sites as a local green space could provide long term certainty over the future use of the site which could aid funding bids, or other long term investment into sites.
Tourism is an increasingly important sector in the District and the National Forest and other local attractions offer further opportunity to further strengthen urban and rural economies.	The Council's own Economic Development Strategy and the National Forest Strategy identifies the importance of the tourism sector to the local economy including in respect of providing jobs in rural areas. There is opportunity to exploit the economic development potential of the National Forest and other major tourist and leisure destinations in the District including Calke Park, Rosliston Forestry Centre and the Trent and Mersey Canal and Willington Marina.	Economic Development Strategy 2016-20 National Forest Strategy 2014-24	<b>The tourism and leisure economy will continue to grow:</b> It is likely that local tourism and leisure opportunities will continue to become an increasingly significant part of the local economy as the National Forest and other tourism destinations mature and as increased resources are targeted towards marketing existing resources.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> The designation and potential enhancement of local green spaces could safeguard existing local green spaces that may be important for local tourism or leisure events such as well dressing or music festivals. Sites may also form parts of local walks or other informal leisure activities that bring visitors to the local area.
New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.	New development coupled with local and national policy supporting re-using brownfield land and making the most efficient use of land, is leading to increased pressure on both formal and informal open space located within and around existing settlements.	NPPF  South Derbyshire Local Plan	Potential for continued losses of open space and other permissive open land: the continued emphasis on securing the efficient use of land is placing increasing pressure on the redevelopment of land with and adjacent to existing settlements, much of which helps contribute to the character of the area in which it is located.	<b>Moderate effect:</b> the Local Green Spaces Plan could seek to include policies which protect identified open space within existing settlements, even where lack of housing supply triggers the release of further land for development in accordance with the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Further, the Plan can also seek to protect previously developed sites which are considered to have landscape or biodiversity interest.
<b>Soil, Water and Air</b>				
There remains a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District	In 2011-12 just over 1% of the total land area of the District was identified as brownfield. Despite development allocations on a number of previously developed sites significant areas of brownfield land remains at former power generation sites at Drakelow and Willington and in the Swadlincote Urban Area.	Authority Monitoring Report Brownfield land Register.	<b>Major reduction in brownfield land (in area terms) likely.</b> Potential future energy generation schemes at Drakelow and Willington have been consented. Policies and allocations in the Swadlincote Urban area will also lead to further reductions in brownfield land.	<b>Minor effect:</b> The Plan can seek to reuse previously developed sites for leisure and tourism uses and support the continued natural regeneration of some previously developed sites.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
<b>Soil, Water and Air</b> (Continued)				
New development committed to 2028 could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquility.	Significant new development comprising of a minimum 12,618 new homes, potentially in excess of 100ha of employment land and new roads and other infrastructure within and on the edge of existing settlements could reduce tranquility, or lead to increases in water, air or light pollution in the period to 2028.	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Pt 1 and 2)  South Derbyshire Design SPD.	<b>Generally Positive:</b> It is likely that water quality will continue to improve in order to meet targets and objectives associated with the water framework directive (irrespective of new development). Air quality within the District and in adjacent areas is also likely to improve in response to improvements in transport technologies and European/National requirements to address air quality in locations failing to meet identified standards. There could be an erosion of tranquility in some communities as a result of the large scale of growth proposed.	<b>Minor effect:</b> The Local Green Spaces Plan could safeguard un developed areas, including in densely populated areas to the benefit of the natural environment. However benefits of local green space designation is likely to be moderated by the limited scale and possibly number of local green spaces designated.
<b>Climatic Factors</b>				
Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or further development in existing settlements.	There are around 3,800 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium flood risk (in Flood Zone 2), and 2,700 buildings located within areas identified as being at high floodrisk (Flood Zone 3a) from fluvial sources (rivers and brooks), Recently completed works around the River Dove have improved flood protection to 1619 homes in the District according to Environment Agency data. Further proposed works along the Derwent could also improve flood protection and deliver local biodiversity and green infrastructure benefits around the communities of Shardlow and Ambaston. Increasingly however flood risk is also arising from other sources such as surface water flooding including around Scropton, Ticknall and Woodville, ground water flooding or sewer flooding which is possible around much of the District.	GIS Data  South Derbyshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment  Derby HMA Water Cycle Study  Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015	<b>Uncertain:</b> climate change could increase the number of properties at flood risk. However set against this, major flood works around the villages of Hatton, Scropton and Egginton and around the Derwent south of Derby City will reduce flood risk for a substantial number of properties. National Policy and the Adopted Local Plan has limited large scale growth from coming forward in areas subject to flood risk.	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> The designation of green spaces could keep areas free of development in areas subject to flood risk and could provide spaces for future flood attenuation works in some existing communities.
<b>Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)</b>				
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	The scale of new development proposed in South Derbyshire could have had a negative impact on the Districts' archeological or cultural heritage. The conservation, enhancement of (and improvements to the access of) the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings is a key requirement of national and local policy.	NPPF  Adopted Local Plan (part 1 and 2)  Conservation Area Appraisals	<b>Uncertain:</b> Built heritage assets and their settings are protected through national and local planning policy, although given the scale of growth proposed in South Derbyshire to 2028 some designated and non-designated heritage assets or there settings could be negatively affected by development, for example where large scale growth leads to a less than substantial effect on the setting of a listed building. However in some locations heritage assets (including those identified at risk) could be safeguarded through new development (listed buildings at Drakelow and Swadlincote regeneration area).	<b>Minor to Moderate effect:</b> The designation of local green spaces could make a contribution towards conserving designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings and could potentially allow for increased access to and interpretation of locally valued heritage.



Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
<p>To conserve and enhance the District’s landscape and townscape character</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment produced by Derbyshire County Council suggests that large-scale developments have had a detrimental impact on a number of landscape character areas in the District. In particular, landscape types located in the Trent Valley have been eroded by new development for example around Derby, Hilton and Hatton, whilst the landscape around Swadlincote (in the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield) has also faced significant change (albeit more positive change) as The National Forest seeks to deliver wider landscape and nature conservation improvements.</p>	<p>The Landscape Character of Derbyshire  Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity  Trent Valley Landscape sensitivity Study  Key Villages Landscape Character Appraisal</p>	<p><b>Uncertain:</b> Large scale growth is planned to 2028, further growth within and on the edge of some key villages could lead to divergence in local countryside character, especially in northern parts of the District. Across the southern part of the District, landscape improvements driven by The National Forest are helping to enhance a historically despoiled landscape. Existing national and local policy includes policies to seek locally appropriate development that reflects landscape character and seeks the retention of locally important landscape elements.</p>	<p><b>Moderate to potentially Major effect:</b> the protection of existing locally valued green spaces and could help ensure that local settlements are able to retain key spaces that contribute towards local landscape and townscape character and distinctiveness.</p>