



F B McArdle
Chief Executive
South Derbyshire District Council,
Civic Offices, Civic Way,
Swadlincote, Derbyshire DE11 0AH.

www.southderbyshire.gov.uk

@SDDC on Twitter
@southderbyshiredc on Facebook

Please ask for Democratic Services
Phone (01283) 595722/ 595848
Typetalk 18001
DX 23912 Swadlincote
Democratic.services@southderbyshire.gov.uk

Our Ref
Your Ref

Date: 13 September 2022

Dear Councillor,

Environmental and Development Services Committee

A Meeting of the **Environmental and Development Services Committee** will be held at **Council Chamber**, Civic Offices, Civic Way, Swadlincote on **Thursday, 22 September 2022** at **18:00**. You are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Executive

To:- **Labour Group**

Councillor Taylor (Chair), Councillor Pegg (Vice-Chair) and
Councillors Heath, Singh, Southerd and Tilley

Conservative Group

Councillors Brown, Dawson, Fitpatrick, Haines, Lemmon and Redfern

Non-Grouped

Councillor Wheelton



AGENDA

Open to Public and Press

- 1** Apologies and to note any Substitutes appointed for the Meeting.
- 2** To receive the Open Minutes of the following Meetings:

4th January 2022	4 - 7
25th January 2022	8 - 11
3rd March 2022	12 - 15
20th April 2022	16 - 22
26th May 2022	23 - 26
- 3** To note any declarations of interest arising from any items on the Agenda
- 4** To receive any questions by members of the public pursuant to Council Procedure Rule No.10.
- 5** To receive any questions by Members of the Council pursuant to Council procedure Rule No. 11.
- 6** LOCAL PLAN ISSUES AND OPTIONS CONSULTATION AND DRAFT SCOPING REPORT **27 - 252**
- 7** COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME **253 - 256**

Exclusion of the Public and Press:

- 8** The Chairman may therefore move:-

That in accordance with Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraph of Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in the header to each report on the Agenda.

- 9** To receive the Exempt Minutes of the following Meetings:
- Details
25th January 2022
- See agenda for reasons for exemption
- 3rd March 2022
- See agenda for reasons for exemption
- 20th April 2022
- See agenda for reasons for exemption
- 10** To receive any Exempt questions by Members of the Council pursuant to Council procedure Rule No. 11.
- Details
- 11** SOUTH DERBY GROWTH ZONE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

4th January 2022

OPEN

PRESENT:

Labour Group

Councillor Dunn (Vice-Chair)
Councillors, Rhind, Shepherd and Singh.

Conservative Group

Councillors Brown, Corbin, Haines, Redfern and Smith.

Independent Group

Councillors MacPherson.

Non-Grouped

Councillor Wheelton

In Attendance

Councillor Wheelton

EDS/160 **APOLOGIES**

The Committee was informed that apologies had been received from Councillor Taylor, Councillor Heath and Councillor Southerd (Labour Group).

EDS/161 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Committee was informed that no declarations of interest had been received.

EDS/162 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 10**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Public had been received.

EDS/163 **QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Council had been received.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE**EDS/164 SERVICE BASED BUDGETS 2022/23**

The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) presented the report and referred to the reduction of New Homes Bonus and changes to the waste collection base budget and explained how future increases in the cost of fuel would require the budget for diesel to be reviewed.

The earmarked reserves for the asset replacement fund were highlighted along with the Environmental Education Programme that was reliant on external funding that meant there may be a draw on reserves when required. The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) informed the Committee of a new risk in relation to the Transport Operating License due to the increase of vehicles. The Land Charges risk was also noted.

Members raised queries regarding the New Homes bonus rate of inflation, the household waste collection depreciation charge and if the depreciation was the same for the housing stock.

The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) informed the Committee that the Government's target for the rate of inflation was 2 to 3%, it was explained that in relation to household waste collection, the depreciation was based on the age of vehicles and that in relation to the housing stock it must be demonstrated that spend on repairs was greater than the depreciation charge.

Members requested a future update regarding Land Charges.

Councillor Dunn raised a query regarding the £7k reduction for the Tourist Information Centre. The Head of Economic Development and Growth clarified that it was a block grant that had previously been paid to Sharpe's Pottery Museum when it was delivering the service.

RESOLVED:

- 1.1 That the proposed income and expenditure revenue budget for the Committee's services for 2022/23 as detailed in Appendix 1 of the report was considered and recommended to the Finance and Management Committee for approval.***
- 1.2 That the proposed fees and charges for 2022/23 as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report were considered and approved by the Committee***

EDS/165 HEART OF THE FOREST DRAFT MASTERPLAN VISION

The Head of Economic Development and Growth presented the report to the Committee outlining the National Forest Company's Draft Masterplan Vision which looked how the current 10 square miles of National Forest could be developed over the next 25 years and that it focused on 3 key themes: Place; Experience and Enterprise whilst transforming woodland landscapes. It was further noted that the next phase of developments aimed to mitigate the effects of climate change. The Committee was asked to consider and approve the Council's consultation.

Councillor Pegg raised concerns about Rosliston Forestry Centre being left behind. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) informed the Committee that in August 2021 the Committee approved the engagement with Forestry England regarding the future of the Forestry Centre and a long term lease, that Members would be updated of the outcome in due course.

Members welcomed the report and suggested additional points to be added to the Council's response that included multi use trails, bus links, the environmental education offer, involvement with local businesses and contact with neighbouring land owners.

In addition, Members requested that a representative from the National Forest Company be invited to give a presentation to Members. The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) agreed that arrangements would be made to invite John Everett, the Chief Executive of National Forest Company to come and give a presentation

RESOLVED:

The Committee approved that the proposed answers to questions, as set out in Appendix A of the report, be forwarded to the National Forest Company as the Council's response to the Heart of the Forest Draft Masterplan Vision.

EDS/166 **COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) presented the report to Members.

RESOLVED:

The Committee considered and approved the updated work programme.

EDS/167 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985**

RESOLVED:

That, in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended), the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it would be likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Part 1 of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in brackets after each item.

EDS/168 **EXEMPT QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no exempt questions from Members of the Council had been received.

The meeting terminated at 18:55 hours.

COUNCILLOR DUNN

VICE-CHAIR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

25th January 2022

OPEN

PRESENT:

Labour Group

Councillor Taylor (Chair) Pegg (Vice-Chair)
Councillors, Heath Singh and Southerd.

Conservative Group

Councillors Brown, Watson, Haines, Redfern and Smith.

Independent Group

Councillors Fitzpatrick and MacPherson.

Non-Grouped

Councillor Wheelton

EDS/169 **APOLOGIES**

The Committee was informed that apologies have been received from Councillor Corbin (Conservative Group).

EDS/170 **MINUTES**

The Open Minutes of Meetings held on 23rd September 2021 and 11th November 2021 were noted and approved as true record and signed by the Chair.

EDS/171 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Committee was informed of a declaration of interest had been received from Councillor Smith relating to EDS/175 by virtue of being a County Council.

EDS/172 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 10**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Public had been received.

EDS/173 **QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Council had been received.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE

EDS/174 CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY GROUP

The Head of Environmental Services presented the report and informed the Committee that the Council was reaudited during November and December 2021 and that the audit had identified 6 nonconformities along with 12 observations to make improvements. It was noted the Auditors visited operational locations and spoke to staff, which demonstrated their understanding of environmental issues and awareness of the Councils climate change aspirations.

The Staff Travel plan was also presented which highlighted the progress made regarding sustainable travel to work along with the carbon emission reductions in the Council fleet. The Committee was informed that new Waste Hubs had been installed in all public buildings and that an amendment had been made to the website advising the public on carbon reduction and environmental activities and gave advice on how they could contribute. The installation of 16 electric charging points across the District along with the funding to install a further 24 was noted.

The Chair and Members recognised the excellent progress that had took place and congratulated the Head of Environment Services and the team regarding the significant amount of work which had been carried out and for successfully securing Green Grants.

Councillor Wheelton raised the importance of supporting residents in rural areas in relation to fuel poverty.

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) advised the Committee that there were proposals to engage with businesses and social housing, to support households to upgrade their homes with energy efficient measures and that the Council was working with partner organisations on the future use of hydrogen.

RESOLVED:

- 1.1. The Committee noted the progress made in improving the environmental performance of the Council further to this Committee establishing a Corporate Environmental Sustainability Group in August 2018.***
- 1.2. The Committee noted the content of the report and approved that the Corporate Environmental Sustainability Group was making good progress in delivering the environmental improvements contained within the terms of reference.***

EDS/175 AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORTS

The Head of Planning and Strategic Housing presented the report and informed the Committee that whilst restrictions had been in place for the 2021/21 due to Covid, the housing delivery had been good for the 3rd consecutive year and that 165 affordable homes had been delivered. It was further noted that employment land was still becoming available within regeneration streams.

Members congratulated the Planning Team on the work carried out and confirmed that even though there had been challenging times there was still good news and some excellent results achieved.

Members raised queries regarding the number of residential and business properties that had been built on brownfield sites and how other councils had been impacted by Covid.

The Head of Planning and Strategic Housing confirmed that 132 residential properties had been built on brownfield sites and information on the number of business units would be provided to the Committee. Members were also advised that various factors such as rural locations and sought after areas had affected other councils but it would be difficult to quantify how this had affected their housing delivery.

RESOLVED:

The Committee noted the content of the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) and authorised the publication of the document on the Council's website.

EDS/176 **PETITION AGAINST THE TINTED WINDOWS REQUIREMENT IN THE PRIVATE HIRE LICENSING POLICY**

The Senior Licensing Officer presented the report and explained how the requirement was introduced as a safeguarding measure. The Committee was informed that a petition had been received in relation to the requirement regarding tinted windows whereby drivers had stated that they had found it difficult to find a suitable vehicle which was less than eight years old without tinted windows and that the windows were expensive to replace.

Members sought clarification on how many private hire vehicles failed the tinted window test and whether it was private hire operators or license holders who had submitted the petition.

The Senior Licensing Officer advised that between 10-20% of private hire drivers failed the tinted window test and that the majority of those who had submitted the petition were license holders.

Members understood the concerns of the petitioners but expressed the need to ensure that measures were in place to protect vulnerable people.

Councillor Southerd sought clarity regarding advice given to license holders. The Senior Licensing Officer advised that the policy provided detail of the compliance required in respect of tinted windows.

Councillor Southerd suggested a review of the guidance notes and the application form so that drivers were fully aware of what the requirements were.

RESOLVED:

1.1 *The Committee reviewed the petition regarding the tinted windows requirement of the Council's Private Hire Licensing policy*

- 1.2 *The Committee resolved to:***
Keep the tinted windows requirement within the policy

EDS/177 **COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**

The Strategic Director–Service Delivery presented the report to the Committee.

RESOLVED:

The Committee considered and approved the updated work programme.

EDS/178 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985**

RESOLVED:

That, in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended), the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it would be likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Part 1 of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in brackets after each item.

TO RECEIVE THE EXEMPT MINUTES OF THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS:

The Exempt Minutes of the Meetings held on 23rd September 2021 were received.

EXEMPT QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11

The Committee was informed that no exempt questions from Members of the Council had been received.

CONTINUATION OF TEMPORARY RESTRUCTURE DUE TO COVID19

The Committee approved the recommendation within the report.

The meeting terminated at 19.25 hours

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR

CHAIR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

3rd March 2022

OPEN

PRESENT:

Labour Group

Councillor Taylor (Chair) Pegg (Vice-Chair)
Councillors, Heath, Singh and Tilley

Conservative Group

Councillors Brown, Bridgen, Haines, Redfern and Watson,

Independent Group

Councillor Fitzpatrick

Non-Grouped

Councillor Wheelton

In Attendance

Councillor Gee

EDS/182 **APOLOGIES**

The Committee was informed that apologies have been received from Councillor Southerd (Labour Group), Councillors Smith and Corbin (Conservative Group) and Councillor MacPherson (Independent Group).

EDS/183 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Committee was informed that no declarations of interest had been received.

EDS/184 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 10**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Public had been received.

EDS/185 **QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Council had been received.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE**EDS/186 CORPORATE PLAN 2020-24 PERFORMANCE REPORT (2021-2022 QUARTER 3 (APRIL TO 31 DECEMBER))**

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) presented the report to the Committee and advised that overall 86 percent of the key aims within the Corporate Plan were on track and that nine indicators in grey would be resolved by the end of financial year. It was further noted that two risks had been updated for quarter three on the Service Delivery Risk Register.

Councillor Tilley commended the work in relation to fly tipping as good news. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) stated that due to the pandemic there had been a huge increase in cases, however, action and prosecutions had taken place against two regular fly tippers along with a zero tolerance to incidents.

Councillor Haines queried the impact of the closure of waste recycling sites in the area. The Strategic Director Service Delivery advised that the removal of the sites had not had a detrimental impact on fly tipping incidents and there had also been an increase in kerbside recycling in the District..

RESOLVED:

1.1 That the Committee approved progress against performance targets set out in the Corporate Plan 2020 - 2024.

1.2 The Committee reviewed the Risk Register for the Committee's services.

EDS/187 DERBYSHIRE ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP

The Planning Policy Officer presented the report to the Committee which provided details of the planned improvements to bus services in Derbyshire.

Councillor Tilley enquired why the report had come to the Committee if it had already been approved for implementation. The Planning Policy Officer advised that it had been determined by the Government and that consultation ended in February.

Members expressed frustration that report had been brought to Committee when measures had already been agreed and that there was no mention

of how the service related to East Midlands Airport and that there would still huge gaps in service for South Derbyshire residents.

RESOLVED:

The Committee approved the recommendation that the Council:

(i) expressed general support for the Enhanced Partnership Plan (EPP) and Enhanced Partnership Scheme (EPS);

(ii) requested that references in the EPP and EPS to the local bus network being self-contained in the County as a whole, be amended to reflect the fact that the start and/or end points of all bus services operating in South Derbyshire lay outside the County and/or within Derby City.

(iii) advised that the proposed review of parking charges to take account of the need to maintain the vitality and viability of town/village centres and that any proposals be based upon clear evidence of positive overall sustainability outcomes.

EDS/188 COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Strategic Director–Service Delivery presented the report to the Committee.

RESOLVED:

The Committee considered and approved the updated work programme.

EDS/189 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

RESOLVED:

That in accordance with Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraph of Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in the header to each report on the Agenda.

EXEMPT QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11

The Committee was informed that no exempt questions from Members of the Council had been received.

**TRANSPORT OPERATOR LICENCE, PROPOSED CHANGES TO
DEPOT AND STAFFING ARRANGEMENTS**

The Committee approved the recommendation within the report.

ORGANIC WASTE CONTRACT

The Committee approved the recommendation within the report.

The meeting terminated at 19:00 hours

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR

CHAIR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

20th April 2022

OPEN

PRESENT:

Labour Group

Councillor Taylor (Chair), Councillor Pegg (Vice-Chair)
Councillors, Heath, Singh and Southerd

Conservative Group

Councillors Haines, Muller Smith, Redfern and Watson

Independent Group

Councillors Fitzpatrick and MacPherson.

Non-Grouped

Councillor Wheelton

EDS/193 **APOLOGIES**

The Committee was informed that apologies have been received from Councillors Corbin and Brown (Conservative Group)

EDS/194 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Committee was informed that a personal declaration of interest had been received from Councillor Fitzpatrick in relation to EDS/200.

The Committee was informed that declarations of interest had been received from Councillor Muller and Councillor Smith in relation to EDS/200 and EDS/201 by virtue of being County Councillors.

EDS/195 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 10**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Public had been received.

EDS/196 **QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Council had been received.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE**EDS/197 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2022-2025**

The Planning Policy Team Leader presented the plan to the committee seeking approval for the revised statutory Local Development Scheme for 3 years. It was noted that last year it was agreed to review part 1 and that the proposal set out a detailed timeline for the Local Plan Part 1.

Members sought clarity about potential sites and when a site plan would be published in the Wards and if responses received in relation to the site plan would inform Part 2 of the Local Plan. The Planning Policy Team Leader informed the Committee that there was a methodology used to appraise potential sites in terms of availability assessment and when the appraisal was completed the site plan would be shared and confirmed that responses received would impact on Part 2.

The Chair requested that Members be notified when the document was due to be published and if they could be provided with a preview.

Members requested confirmation about approval of the Local Plan. The Planning Policy Team Leader advised that the Authority made the final decision however there was a duty to cooperate with partners to ensure the needs of residents are met.

The Chair noted that it was the role of the Authority to ensure that the work and decisions made by the Committee along with the evidence presented and the collaborative work were robust and stood up to public scrutiny.

RESOLVED:

The Committee endorsed the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2022-2025 as per Appendix 1 of the report for publication.

EDS/198 DRAFT PLANNING OBLIGATIONS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT - CONSULTATION

The Planning Policy Team Leader presented the report to the Committee and confirmed that following consultation the document would detail what was to be expected of planners and include rates and facilities.

Councillor MacPherson noted the impact on communities and enquired if there was a framework in place to work to. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) advised the Committee that working group arrangements were in place with collaboration with several authorities and there was a wide-

ranging group that looked at local requirements, infrastructure, recreation and sustainable transport.

RESOLVED:

The Committee approved the draft Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (the SPD) as per Appendix 1 of the report, for consultation.

EDS/199 **DRAFT DERBYSHIRE AND DERBY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN**

The Planning Policy Officer presented the report to the Committee outlining the recommendations.

Councillor Smith was pleased with issues which have been identified at the sites in Foston, Sudbury, in relation to the impact of and noted that the need for food production should not be forgotten especially in view of what had happened in Europe during the previous months.

Councillor MacPherson raised a query regarding the restoration of defuncted sites. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) confirmed that the restoration of sites commenced in 2008 and that there was a plan to make Trent Valley fit for the future whilst increasing tourism, recreation, green spaces, and carbon reduction.

RESOLVED:

The Committee agreed the Council's proposed response to Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council's Draft Minerals Local Plan (MLP) consultation by objecting to:

(i) the use of out-of-date average annual sales data to calculate the requirement for sand and gravel and as a consequence significantly overstating the extent of need for these resources over the remainder of the plan period.

(ii) the allocation of more sites than are needed to meet the need for sand and gravel over the plan period based upon a forecast using the most recent annual average sales data in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

(iii) the allocation of the Sudbury sand and gravel site, on the basis that there has to date been no investigation as to whether the working of minerals on this site in isolation, or in combination with the proposed Foston allocation, could lead to an increase in flood risk in the Lower Dove Valley. Any flooding could have a potential

detrimental impact on considerable economic interests in the area as well as communities. Furthermore, the absence of flood risk evidence at the allocation stage means that any assessment to be submitted in support of a subsequent planning application that shows unacceptable adverse impacts may potentially lead to refusal. The site cannot therefore be relied upon to contribute toward meeting sand and gravel needs over the plan period.

(iv) the allocation of the Foston sand and gravel site on the basis that there has to date been no assessment of whether the working of minerals on this site, in combination with the adjoining proposed Sudbury allocation, could lead to an increase in flood risk in the Lower Dove Valley. Any flooding could have significant potential detrimental impacts as referred to in point (iii). Furthermore, the absence of such flood risk evidence at the allocation stage means that any assessment that may be submitted in support of a subsequent planning application that shows unacceptable adverse impacts may potentially lead to refusal. The site cannot therefore be relied upon to contribute toward meeting sand and gravel needs over the plan period.

(v) the allocation of the proposed Foston and Sudbury sand and gravel sites on the grounds that a precedent would be set in recent times for sand and gravel extraction in the Dove Valley, which would inevitably and irreversibly alter the character of the area.

(vi) the wording of the principal planning requirement in respect of each of the proposed new sand and gravel sites stating (at point 8 in each case) that restoration should take account of the Restoration Strategy for the Trent Valley should be strengthened as follows:

“The Mineral Planning Authority will establish formal arrangements to work with communities and mineral operators and other stakeholders well in advance of the submission of any planning applications to help ensure that proposals for mineral working in the Trent, Derwent and Lower Dove Valleys show how the mitigation, restoration and aftercare of sand and gravel sites will fit in with this long-term restoration strategy for the river valleys.”

(vii) the plan of the Trent Valley Restoration Study Area included in the Draft MLP (page 181) as it excludes the proposed Foston and Sudbury allocations and should be amended to fully accord with the policy requirement referred to in point (vi) above.

(viii) the application of the site assessment methodology for the reasons set out in paragraph 8.21.

EDS/200 **DERBYSHIRE CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY**

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) presented the report to the Committee and advised that should the Committee endorse the recommendation it would not oblige the Council to commit to everything within the report but it would be in the Council's best interest to work in partnership with other local authorities.

The Climate and Environment Officer advised that Derby County Council had set out its climate strategy and the elements within the report were key to South Derbyshire's Environment and Action Plan but it would not replace South Derbyshire District Council's own strategy. The benefits of the Council being part of Derbyshire Forum would provide access to ideas, solutions, experts and funding opportunities and a broader perspective of actions.

Councillor Fitzpatrick was very happy with the report and felt it was excellent step forward.

Councillor Wheelton agreed with Councillor Fitzpatrick but noted that the Council was not in any way signing up to any form of Vision Derbyshire. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) confirmed that Derbyshire County Council would be advised of the Council's position.

RESOLUTION:

The Committee endorsed the Climate Change Strategy 2022-2025 created by Derbyshire County Council (DCC) attached at Appendix A of the report.

EDS/201 **D2N2 FUNDING PROGRAMME FOR A PILOT HYDROGEN FUELLED WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE**

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) introduced the report to the Committee.

The Climate and Environment Officer presented the report to the Committee and advised of the Council's fleet vehicles' annual CO₂ emissions and that whilst technology for car and vans was developing towards electric technology for heavy vehicles such as refuse trucks was not as advanced. It was explained that the use of hydrogen was pilot project for the Council's heavy vehicles, that would identify risks and operational challenges and would also provide data on the performance of hydrogen vehicles. The plan to convert two diesel vehicles was outlined along with how data collated over 12 months would inform decisions about the future of the refuse trucks and heavy goods vehicles.

Members raised queries regarding the distance the vehicles could cover, the safety of the vehicles. The Climate and Environment Officer that it would be a normal combustion engine, that would run on both fuels but meant the use of diesel would be halved. The Committee was informed that refuelling of the hydrogen would be undertaken by partners that had expertise in handling the fuel and that specially adapted tanks would be fitted to the vehicles to store the hydrogen and it was highlighted that Toyota had a long history of using hydrogen that Glasgow Council they were using hydrogen in its entire fleet of buses and refuse trucks.

Councillor Wheelton requested that the Committee received updates on the technical aspects and more information on what was happening in Glasgow which may reassure residents.

RESOLVED:

1.1 The Committee accepted the terms of the D2N2 Future Funding Programmes that would enable South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC) to deliver a Pilot Hydrogen Project for the waste collection services in 2022/23.

1.2 The Committee acknowledged that by accepting the D2N2 Future Funding of £310,000 the Council would commit to match funding of £360,000 for the purchase of two new Refuse Collection Vehicles (RCV's) as part of the Operational Fleet replacement programme within the next financial year.

1.3 The Committee welcomed the Pilot Hydrogen Project for the Waste Collection Service as an external funding opportunity that would support the ongoing transition of the Council's vehicle fleet from diesel to low carbon emission fuel and the overall carbon neutral ambitions of the Council.

1.4 The Committee welcomed the innovative approach that the Council was taking with the Pilot Hydrogen Project which would increase the operational learnings of hydrogen dual fuelled vehicles, the operational adjustments and the refuelling infrastructure required, both for the Council, the D2N2 region and the wider waste collection audience.

1.5 The Committee approved that the financial implications of the report be referred to the Finance and Management Committee for approval.

The Strategic Director – Service Delivery presented the report to the Committee.

RESOLVED:

The Committee considered and approved the updated work programme.

EDS/203 The Chairman may therefore move:

That in accordance with Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraph of Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in the header to each report on the Agenda.

TO RECEIVE ANY EXEMPT QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL PURSUANT TO COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO.11

The Committee was informed that no exempt questions from Members of the Council had been received.

CREATION OF ADDITIONAL PLANNING ASSISTANT POSTS

The Committee approved the recommendations within the report.

The meeting terminated at 19:30 hours

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR

CHAIR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

26 May 2022

OPEN

PRESENT:

Labour Group

Councillor Taylor (Chair) Councillors, Dunn Heath, Singh and Southerd

Conservative Group

Councillors Brown, Dawson, Fitzpatrick, Ford Haines and Redfern

Non-Grouped

Councillor Wheelton

EDS/01 **APOLOGIES**

The Committee was informed that apologies have been received from Councillor Pegg (Labour Group) and Councillor Muller (Conservative Group)

EDS/02 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Committee was informed that no declarations of interest had been received.

EDS/03 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 10**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Public had been received.

EDS/04 **QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Council had been received.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE**EDS/05 CORPORATE PLAN 2020-24: PERFORMANCE REPORT (2021-2022 QUARTER 4 –1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH)**

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) introduced the report to the Committee and the Head of Planning and Strategic Housing outlined the three indicators which included planning conditions in relation to water consumption, the design quality of schemes and timescales for discharging planning decisions. It was explained that the measures had been impacted by the volume of work and the turnover of staff which would improve with the approval for additional staff and a number of new starters.

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) highlighted the successes which included the nationally recognised Climate and Environment Action Plan, the reduction in fly tipping noted that the removal of recycling centres had not increased the number of fly tipping incidents.

The Chair enquired when the impact of new planning staff would be seen. The Head of Planning and Strategic Housing informed the Committee that a noticeable improvement should be seen in the next few months.

Councillor Haines suggested that monthly planning application updates would be useful. The Head of Planning and Strategic Housing agreed to circulate to Committee Members regular information regarding applications received.

Members sought assurance that attention to design quality and detail for each application would still be there. The Head of Planning and Strategic Housing confirmed that the quality of schemes would not be compromised and that no corners would be cut.

Members thanked the Depot team for their continued hard work during difficult times.

Councillor Brown enquired about and an update on SUDS and housing numbers. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) informed the Committee that a SUDS report had been commissioned looking at all SUDS and the risks which advised the Council to think carefully about the adoption of those SUDS that required urgent work. The Head of Planning and Strategic Housing informed the Committee that the five year housing supply had improved with 1,000 built per year over the last few years and confirmed the short term housing supply was healthy.

RESOLVED:

The Committee approved progress against performance targets set out in the Corporate Plan 2020 - 2024.

EDS/06 **SERVICE PLAN 2022-23**

The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) presented the report to the Committee and explained how the Plan gave Members a flavour of what the Directorate delivered and then gave an overview of what was covered in the report.

Members enquired how the changes in the report could be identified and raised concern about resilience in respect of the Heads of Service vacancies. The Strategic Director (Service Delivery) agreed to ask the Team how the changes could be highlighted and confirmed that the Council had successfully recruited to the Heads of Service vacancies and who would be joining the Council in July and August.

Councillor Fitzpatrick enquired why the MPFT element had been dropped and what the position was regarding the proposed planning application charges. The Strategic Director clarified that MPFT element would now be reported to Finance and Management Committee and that the planning charging policy was on hold until staff were in place and were in a position to deliver.

RESOLVED:

The Committee approved the Service Plan for the Service Delivery Directorate and the Chief Executive's Directorate as the basis for overall service delivery over the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

EDS/07 **COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**

The Strategic Director – Service Delivery presented the report to the Committee.

RESOLVED:

The Committee considered and approved the updated work programme.

EDS/08 **The Chairman may therefore move:**

That in accordance with Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraph of Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in the header to each report on the Agenda.

EDS/09 **EXEMPT QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no exempt questions from Members of the Council had been received.

The meeting terminated at 19:00 hours

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR

CHAIR

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 6
DATE OF MEETING:	22 SEPTEMBER 2022	CATEGORY: (See Notes) DELEGATED or RECOMMENDED
REPORT FROM:	FRANK MCARDLE - CHIEF EXECUTIVE	OPEN
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	STEFFAN SAUNDERS 07971 604326 STEFFAN.SAUNDERS@SOUTHDERBYSHIRE.GOV.UK	DOC:
SUBJECT:	LOCAL PLAN ISSUES AND OPTIONS CONSULTATION AND DRAFT SCOPING REPORT	
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03

1.0 Recommendations

- 1.1 That the Committee authorises the Local Plan Issues and Options document (at Appendix 1) for public consultation in accordance with Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 1.2 That the Committee authorises the publication of the associated draft Scoping Report document (at Appendix 2) for a statutory five-week consultation with the 'Consultation Bodies' and other appropriate stakeholders.
- 1.3 That delegated authority be given to the Chair of this Committee and the Head of Planning and Strategic Housing to agree any final changes required to either of the above documents, prior to their respective consultations.

2.0 Purpose of the Report

- 2.1 To seek authorisation for both the first round of consultation related to the Local Plan review – the Issues and Options consultation – and its associated statutory draft Scoping Report.

3.0 Background

- 3.1 A full review of the Local Plan Part 1 was authorised by this Committee on 12 August 2021. Authorised concurrently was the inclusion of the Infinity Garden Village (IGV) and Freeport sites for detailed policy consideration as part of the Local Plan review. The Council has continued to work closely with its Derby Housing Market Area (HMA) partners since the adoption of the current Local Plan, both at officer level and through the Derby HMA Joint Advisory Board, both to facilitate the timely production of individual Local Plans and to coordinate a strategy for the Derby HMA as a whole.

- 3.2 A revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) was approved by this Committee on 20 April 2022, setting out the timetable for production of development plan documents for 2022 – 2025. The LDS commits to an Issues and Options consultation being undertaken, in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012, to set out and consult on the issues that the Council considers relevant to the production of the emerging Local Plan, together with seeking the views on any options by which those issues could be addressed.
- 3.3 In preparation for the Local Plan review, a fresh call for sites was undertaken in September 2019 and a new Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) methodology consulted on and finalised to appraise those sites. To date, 200 sites have been put forward for inclusion in the SHELAA, details of which will also be published alongside the Issues and Options consultation.

4.0 Detail

Issues and Options Consultation

- 4.1 The emerging Local Plan will need to address key strategic issues, including those related to housing need and distribution, economic growth, the infrastructure required to support development, and the key strategic sites already identified through the Local Plan Part 2 and a potential National Strategic Infrastructure Project – IGV and the East Midlands Freeport respectively. The emerging Local Plan will also consider issues around health, climate change, carbon neutrality and biodiversity.
- 4.2 The Issues and Options consultation seeks to identify topic areas and receive comments from as wide a range of agencies, stakeholders, businesses, landowners and communities as possible, in advance of formulating a draft local plan. No decisions are being taken nor allocations made through the publication of the Issues and Options consultation.
- 4.3 The Council's Statement of Community Involvement sets out a range of consultation mechanisms that can be employed during Local Plan consultations, including drop-in events. These have been spaced out across the District and are planned as follows, running 3-7pm:
- Findern Village Hall – 11th October
 - Rosliston Village Hall – 14th October
 - Frank Wickham Hall, Etwall – 26th October
 - Sharpe's Pottery Museum, Swadlincote – 27th October
 - Stenson Community Centre – 31st October
 - Melbourne – venue and date to be confirmed
- 4.4 The consultation will also be publicised at Area Forum meetings, as follows:
- Lullington Village Hall – 5th October
 - Stenson Community Centre – 11th October
 - Foston and Scropton Village Hall – 13th October
 - St George's and St Mary's Church, Church Gresley – 2nd November
 - St John's Church, Newhall – 8th November
 - Aston Recreation Centre – 9th November

- 4.5 Drop-in sessions will also be available on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10am-4pm at the Council Offices throughout the consultation.

Draft Scoping Report

- 4.5 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory in the preparation of local plans. It is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC), as transposed into law in England by the SEA Regulations. Therefore, it is currently a legal requirement for the emerging Local Plan to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.
- 4.6 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process (the SA), as advocated in planning practice guidance. The SA process comprises a number of stages with scoping being the first stage. A summary of the main stages is below:
- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the appraisal. This is the stage the SA for the emerging Local Plan is currently at.
 - Stage B: Developing and refining options, including site allocations, and assessing effects.
 - Stage C: Preparing the SA Report.
 - Stage D: Consultation on both the emerging Local Plan and the SA report.
 - Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.
- 4.7 Accordingly a draft Scoping Report (at Appendix 2) has been prepared for consultation, outlining the Council's proposed approach to SA in preparing the emerging Local Plan and setting a framework against which promoted sites can be reviewed. The results of the SA help inform which sites will be selected for inclusion in the draft Local Plan. There is a legal requirement to consult on the draft Scoping Report with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, however, in line with previous scoping consultations undertaken by the Council, views will be sought from other environmental bodies and governance agencies, and will also be available for public comment.
- 4.8 Following this statutory five-week consultation, it is likely that technical changes will be made to the Scoping Report, including the SA framework. The updated version of the Scoping Report will then be published on the Council's website and any sites put forward for allocation, together with policies proposed, will be tested against the updated framework. The result of the SA and details of how the SA has informed site selection will be published alongside the emerging Local Plan.

5.0 Financial Implications

- 5.1 There are no direct financial implications from this report that are not already met within existing budgets.

6.0 Corporate Implications

Employment Implications

- 6.1 None directly arising from this report however staff resources will have a direct bearing on delivery of the LDS.

Legal Implications

- 6.2 None directly arising from this report.

Corporate Plan Implications

- 6.3 Delivery of a timely and deliverable Local Plan is necessary for delivering objectives within the Corporate Plan.

Risk Impact

- 6.4 Failure to review the Local Plan in a timely manner incurs the financial risk of potential planning appeals, together with the uncertainties for communities that significant speculative planning applications can cause.

7.0 Community Impact

Consultation

- 7.1 Local plan reviews require significant consultation with communities, businesses, landowners, stakeholders and public agencies. The Statement of Community Involvement will be updated as required, particularly to reflect post Covid-19 ways of working.

Equality and Diversity Impact

- 7.2 An Equality Impact Assessment will accompany the Plan on submission.

Social Value Impact

- 7.3 An up-to-date local plan has a direct bearing on the communities in the District.

Environmental Sustainability

- 7.4 Local plans are subject to SA as part of the production process and the draft Scoping Report will be published for statutory consultation alongside the Issues and Options consultation. Local plan policies enable development to be located in the most suitable, sustainable locations and for provision to be made for appropriate supporting infrastructure.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 The Issues and Options consultation and associated draft scoping report marks an important milestone in the local plan review. The consultation has been designed to flexibly accommodate either a single or two-part Local Plan, together with any changes that may arise through planning reform following the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Local Plan: Issues and Options

Appendix 2 – Draft Scoping Report for the emerging South Derbyshire Local Plan

10.0 Background Information

[Local Plan review evidence base](#)

[SHELAA Methodology](#)

Appendix 1 – Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation Document

Contents

Introduction.....	5
Chapter 1 Background	6
What does this mean for Neighbourhood Planning?	7
Government's proposed changes to the Planning System.....	7
Evidence Base	7
Have your say	7
What happens next?	8
Chapter 2 Scope of the Emerging Local Plan	9
Vision and Objectives	9
Vision	9
Objectives	9
Portrait of the District	9
Composition of the Emerging Local Plan	11
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	12
Chapter 3 Housing Need and Strategy.....	13
South Derbyshire's Housing Requirement	13
Derby City's Unmet Housing Need.....	14
Strategic Cross-Boundary Issues	15
Infinity Garden Village	15
East Midlands Freeport	18
Housing Strategy and Distribution	20
Settlement Hierarchy	20
South Derbyshire's Housing Strategy	21
Planning for development beyond the plan period.....	22
Green Belt	23
Smaller scale housing development.....	23
Chapter 4 Providing the right homes for everyone	25
Affordable Housing requirement	25
First Homes	26
Housing to meet specific needs	26
Accessible and Adaptable Homes and Wheelchair User Dwellings	27
Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding	27
Space Standards.....	28
Housing Density	28
Gypsy and Travellers.....	29

Chapter 5	Economy	30
	Employment Strategy	31
	Rural Businesses	32
	Farming and Food Security	32
	Tourism	32
	Protecting employment sites	33
	Retail and Regeneration	33
Chapter 6	Tackling the Climate Change Emergency	36
	Renewable Energy.....	37
	Building Design and Construction.....	39
	Building Specifications.....	40
	Water Consumption	40
	Trees	41
	Biodiversity Net Gain	41
	Sustainable Modes of Transport.....	42
	Active Travel	43
	Electric Vehicle Charging Points.....	44
	Flooding	45
Chapter 7	Built, Natural and Historic Environment.....	47
	Green Infrastructure.....	47
	Biodiversity Net Gain	48
	Local Nature Recovery Strategy.....	48
	River Mease.....	49
	Flood Risk.....	50
	National Forest	51
	Green Wedges.....	52
	Heritage	52
	Design	53
Chapter 8	Infrastructure	55
	Existing Community Facilities and Open Space Sport and Recreation.....	56
	Open Space and Leisure Provision.....	56
	Local Centres.....	57
Chapter 9	Health and Wellbeing.....	58
	Health and Wellbeing Policy.....	61
	Health Impact Assessments	62
	Grow Your Own	62

Controlling takeaway uses	62
Active Design	63
Finally.....	64
Appendix 1 – Summary of Questions.....	65
Appendix 2 – Adopted Local Plan Policies.....	75
Appendix 3 – Additional Information.....	80
Housing Need and Strategy	80
Settlement Hierarchy	80
Derby City’s Unmet Housing Need.....	82
Providing the right homes for everyone	82
Economy.....	83
Protecting Employment Sites	85
Retail	87
Tackling the Climate Change Emergency.....	88
Community energy	89
Biodiversity Net Gain	90
Sustainable Modes of Transport.....	91
Appendix 4 – Useful Links	92
Appendix 5 – Glossary	93

Introduction

South Derbyshire District Council has begun work on producing a new local plan for the District. Local Plans take time to produce – there are processes that need to be followed, evidence that needs to be collected and differing points of view that need to be reconciled.

Consultation is a key part of the process – it's your opportunity to get involved with your ideas about what the plan could include. This Issues and Options consultation is the first public consultation on what the new local plan should say about how the District should change up to 2039.

This consultation includes many questions but you don't have to answer them all. Feel free to pick and choose – you can just answer the questions on the subjects that mean the most to you, on the other hand you might want to answer them all. Each chapter has Key Questions but again, you don't have to answer every Key Question. Extra Questions, which go into a little more detail, are included at the end of some chapters. Some additional information on certain topics is included within the appendices.

If you have any questions about this consultation, get in touch with us at local.plan@southderbyshire.gov.uk

Thank you.

Chapter 1 Background

The planning system provides a structure for managing the development and use of land. At a local level this structure is made up of local plans and neighbourhood plans, which both fall under the same formal term 'development plan'.

South Derbyshire's adopted Local Plan is primarily written in two parts and covers the period of 2011 to 2028.

Part 1 was adopted on 13th June 2016 and is the strategic element of the Local Plan. It sets the long-term vision, objectives, and strategy for the spatial development of South Derbyshire and provides a framework for promoting and controlling development. Strategic housing and employment sites are allocated, along with some development management policies to be used in determining planning applications.

The Local Plan Part 2 was adopted on 2nd November 2017. It allocates non-strategic housing allocations and contains detailed development management policies.

Overarching planning policy at the national level is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This requires that Local Plans should be reviewed every five years to assess whether they need updating. On 12th August 2021 the Environmental and Developmental Services Committee (EDS), endorsed a full review of the Local Plan Part 1. This followed consideration of an assessment of the Part 1 policies, which highlighted a few areas which indicate that a full review of the Plan is necessary¹.

The 2022-2025 Local Development Scheme sets out a timetable for the production of the Local Plan Part 1 Review.

Timetable	
Stage	Date
Commencement of the process	July 2022
Previous Consultations	Call for Sites – commenced September 2019
Options Consultations (Regulation 18)	Issues and Options – summer 2022 Draft Plan – June 2023
Proposed Submission Consultation (Regulation 19)	November 2023
Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	Early Spring 2024
Commencement of the Hearing Sessions	Late Spring 2024
Adoption by Council	December 2024

This 'Issues and Options' paper is the first formal consultation in the plan making process (Regulation 18, Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012). Its purpose is to ensure that the Local Plan Review (throughout the document called the Emerging Local Plan) covers the right issues and suitable options, and that the approaches the Plan could take are considered.

¹ Public Item Number 8 of the following webpage contains the EDS Committee Report and Appendix regarding the Local Plan Review: [CMIS > Meetings](#)

What does this mean for Neighbourhood Planning?

Neighbourhood planning enables local communities to produce a plan to shape development and growth in their area. A Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the development plan and sits alongside the Local Plan. They must be in general conformity with strategic policies contained within the Local Plan and national planning guidance.

Once the Emerging Local Plan is adopted, it will supersede any parts of made neighbourhood plans which do not comply with the revised Local Plan. It is recommended that any new or developing neighbourhood plan take account of the Emerging Local Plan, as it is being developed.

Government's proposed changes to the Planning System

The Government has published a Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, which seeks to change the way powers can be devolved to local authorities and will introduce reforms to the planning system. The Council will need to consider the implications of the changes in due course, as legislation and national guidance is updated. This may lead to options/ideas within this document no longer being relevant. However, the Government has made clear that Local Plan preparation should not be stalled as the Bill progresses through parliament and the NPPF is revised. Therefore, the Council intends to continue with the process of reviewing the Local Plan and will make any necessary changes to the Emerging Local Plan once new legislation and national guidance is in place.

Evidence Base

The Emerging Local Plan will need to be informed by evidence. The Council has begun to produce/update various parts of the Local Plan [evidence base](#). The Council will also need to update a number of key studies as part of the review process, including an Employment Land Review, transport studies, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and plan wide viability assessment.

Furthermore, the Emerging Local Plan will need to have regard to other strategies and documents produced by the Council and other partners, such as South Derbyshire's Corporate Plan, South Derbyshire's Economic Development Strategy, Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement and Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy. An assessment of the evidence required is set out in the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Draft Scoping Report, which accompanies this consultation.

Have your say

This is your opportunity to feed into the Local Plan review at an early stage and help shape the future Plan. There are Key Questions and Extra Questions throughout the document. Please respond to the consultation using the online portal if at all possible.

The Council will endeavour to make paper copies of this document available to view within the following libraries (subject to libraries reopening/remaining open):

- Swadlincote Library, Civic Way, Swadlincote, Derbyshire DE11 0AD
- Melbourne Library, Assembly Rooms, High St, Melbourne, Derby DE73 8GF
- Etwall Library, Egginton Road, Etwall, DE65 6NB
- Burton Library, Riverside, Burton, DE14 1AH
- Sinfen (Community Managed) Library, Arleston Lane, Sinfen, DE24 3DS
- Melbourne, date and venue to be confirmed

Information regarding Derbyshire library opening times and operating restrictions can be found via the [Derbyshire Libraries webpage](#). For Burton and Sinfen Libraries see [Staffordshire Libraries](#) and [In Derby](#) webpages respectively.

Completed Representation Forms should be sent to:

- Post: Planning Policy, South Derbyshire District Council, Civic Offices, Civic Way, Swadlincote, DE11 0AH
- Email: local.plan@southderbyshire.gov.uk

If you have any questions, please contact the Planning Policy Team at the above email address.

Please submit your comments by Monday 5 December 2022.

What happens next?

The Council will review all the comments received and publish a Consultation Statement on the Council's website. The comments, along with technical evidence the Council is collecting, will help to prepare a Draft Local Plan, which will be published for further consultation.

Chapter 2 Scope of the Emerging Local Plan

Vision and Objectives

South Derbyshire is valued by different people for different reasons because there is so much the District has to offer. Many of our communities are based in rural villages, others within the urban areas, others still on the urban-rural fringe. Many communities feel rooted in the countryside and their village's unique architectural and environmental characteristics, whilst others look to urban areas and the services they offer. Communities value when the connections to industrial heritage are preserved and Wildlife Sites are protected. Businesses benefit from the strong transport links through the District and areas regenerated. Tourism can thrive, including that related to the National Forest.

Vision

A local plan has to provide a balancing act – a way to ensure that what is considered demonstrably special within an area is preserved, whilst facilitating necessary growth and development. Requirements for improvement in biodiversity – leaving the natural environment in a better state than when it was found – will need to be met whilst ensuring that job opportunities continue to keep pace with demand and businesses can grow and succeed. Areas and buildings of historic value need to be preserved whilst also being put to good use, and the challenges around climate change and the associated targets need to be met, which may mean supporting creative initiatives in the drive for carbon neutrality.

Objectives

The emerging Local Plan will deliver the mechanisms and policies to ensure that South Derbyshire continues to be an attractive district in which to live, to visit and invest. Positioned to the south of a 'top twenty' city with strong infrastructure links, economic opportunities, heritage and a mix of rural and urban areas, South Derbyshire has both much to offer and much to protect.

Looking ahead to 2039, the emerging Local Plan will establish the most appropriate distribution for sustainable housing and employment growth, responding to the further pressures related to climate change and public health, whilst also providing infrastructure and respecting and enhancing the District's character, landscape, heritage and natural environment.

Key Question 1: Do you have any comments on what should be contained within the Emerging Local Plan's Vision and Objectives?

Portrait of the District

The adopted Local Plan Part 1 includes a 'Portrait of South Derbyshire' which is largely replicated below. The Emerging Local Plan will have this portrait updated by new data and suggestions made through this consultation.

South Derbyshire is a rural district in central England covering an area of over 112 square miles. It adjoins and is heavily influenced by the city of Derby to the north, Burton upon Trent to the west and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the east. The town of Swadlincote, in the south of the District, is the main urban centre with a population of around 35,000.

For many years the District has been the fastest growing in Derbyshire and is currently one of the fastest growing areas in England. Official forecasts anticipate the population

increasing from the current 109,500² to over 123,000 by 2035. The population is also becoming older and more diverse with implications for the types of housing, facilities and support services that will be needed in the future.

The District benefits from its central location in the UK and relatively good road, rail and air connections, although the south of the District is less well served in this respect. Transport links between the north and south of the District has seen some improvement but remains relatively poor; the Council will continue to take advantage of any opportunities to address this, including through the enhancement of public transport, as they arise.

Housing growth accelerated from around 2015 with a variety of developments across the area for example at Swadlincote, Hilton and on the fringes of Derby. Whilst popular, in some cases they have developed without sufficient day-to-day facilities. Generally, the quality of design reflects the standards of the day when such developments were planned. However, as planned further housing growth takes place there will need to be considerable improvements to make sure that the new places created are of the highest possible quality of design and, where appropriate, innovation, and help to combat climate change through efficient use of energy and water. Equally, easy access to jobs, services and facilities by a choice of means of travel including public transport will be vital, including in the rural areas.

The right amount and types of housing will need to be provided in the future to meet people's needs. House prices remain unaffordable for many in the District and recent house price rises are likely to increase the number of people unable to afford to buy or rent a home in the District.

The District as a whole enjoys relative prosperity, with low levels of unemployment, although a dichotomy of economic problems does exist across the District. However, the situation has generally improved as a result of successful regeneration initiatives. This process will continue through such proposals as the reclamation of poorly restored land in the Woodville area and through the provision of the recently opened Swadlincote - Woodville Regeneration Route providing better access to Swadlincote and traffic relief in Woodville.

The local workforce is largely low-skilled and the proportion with no qualifications is above average. The presence of further education institutions in Derby, Burton upon Trent and, more recently, in Swadlincote may present an opportunity to address this.

A relatively large proportion of the workforce is employed in manufacturing. Major companies that have been attracted to the area include Toyota Motor Manufacturing (UK) Ltd, JCB Power Systems Ltd, Nestle UK Ltd. and Bison Concrete Products Ltd. In recent years, significant inward investment has taken place on business parks at Dove Valley and Hilton in the north of the District and Tetron Point at Swadlincote. Much employment growth over the plan period is expected to take place outside the traditional industrial uses, shifting towards such sectors as health and social care, as well as tourism and leisure. Office based employment is also expanding nationally and the Council is seeking to grow this element of the local economy.

Whilst significant new shopping and leisure development has been attracted to Swadlincote town centre, the High Street is characterised by traditional small shop units which may not be ideally placed to attract conventional new retail occupiers. The need to maintain foot fall and a vibrant town centre is important and the Council will continue to work on major improvements to the public streets and spaces in the town.

The remainder of the District is predominantly rural with many villages of varying sizes. Considerable efforts have been made to conserve their character and some, such as Repton, Ticknall and Melbourne are of particular historic value. The villages and rural areas

² As estimated for 2020

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157140/subreports/pop_time_series/report.aspx

are attractive places to live and important for tourism, but a key challenge for the Local Plan will be to ensure their sustainability by promoting the right amounts and types of development. Limited access to high-speed broadband is an issue in the north west and most southerly rural parishes of the District although there are plans for limited improvement through the Digital Derbyshire initiative.

Local heritage is an important part of the unique character of the area with 22 Conservation Areas, over 700 listed buildings, 20 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and five historic parks and gardens. These are safeguarded through a combination of careful design and grant schemes. There are threats, however, through new development and, in the case of the Scheduled Swarkestone Causeway, through regular damage from traffic.

Several major watercourses cross the District including the Rivers Trent, Dove, Mease and Derwent and approximately one fifth of the land area is within areas at risk of flooding.

South Derbyshire also contains numerous areas which are important for wildlife including the River Mease – a site of international importance – and a number of nationally recognised Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), together with many sites of local value. The southern part of the District lies within The National Forest – one of the country's most ambitious environmental initiatives. In addition to opportunities for further leisure and recreation, the Forest has potential for the creation of woodland based industries as well as a high quality environment for all types of new development.

Key Question 2: Does the spatial portrait of the District need further updating and if so, how?

Composition of the Emerging Local Plan

The adopted Local Plan is primarily written in two parts. The NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) continues to facilitate this approach with the latter stating “Depending on the issues and opportunities that exist locally local planning authorities should, in consultation with their local community, consider the most appropriate way to plan for the needs of their area”³.

South Derbyshire has benefited from the two-part plan approach, not least with regard to maintaining a consistent five-year supply since the adoption of the Local Plan Part 1. It is anticipated that the Emerging Local Plan will continue with a two-part approach. It is anticipated that the Emerging Local Plan Part 1 will set the plan period, set the overall housing strategy for the District, identify how Derby City's unmet housing need will split across the Derby Housing Market Area, allocate strategic housing sites, and allocate employment sites.

Certain policies within the adopted Local Plan Part 2 cross-refer to the Part 1 and as such, to avoid the risk of creating a 'policy vacuum', it is anticipated that most policies within the adopted Local Plan Part 2 will be reviewed alongside the Local Plan Part 1 and subsumed into the Emerging Local Plan Part 1.

It is anticipated that the Local Plan Part 2 review will incorporate non-strategic housing allocations, Policy BNE8 Local Green Space policy and retail policies RTL1 and RTL2. Whilst Policy SDT1 Settlement Boundaries and Development will be included in the Part 1 review due to its reference to Policy H1 Settlement Hierarchy, the settlement boundaries will be appraised through the Part 2 review and the policy maps updated accordingly. There are issues and ideas within this consultation regarding certain policies that, at this stage, we consider will be dealt with during the Local Plan Part 2 review. Nevertheless, they

³ PPG Plan Making, Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 61-004-20190315

are included in this document to seek your views should a decision be made in the future to incorporate any of these policies into the Emerging Local Plan Part 1, or to have a single Local Plan, or should a different approach be required due to changes to the statutory process and national policy.

The Council is in the process of preparing an [evidence base](#) to inform the Emerging Local Plan; the Derby HMA Boundary Study, Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Growth Options Study have been completed. Further evidence is underway including Derby City's Capacity Study, a Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study, a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and an Employment Land Study. A new Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will need to be undertaken. Your views are sought as to what further evidence should be commissioned or undertaken to support the Emerging Local Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

A significant regulatory requirement in the formation of this work is to subject emerging draft proposals and policies to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). A SA is a process that is an integral part of developing the Plan, with the aim of promoting sustainable development through the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations. It is an ongoing process of assessment which is linked with plan-making itself and includes the publication of SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan. Coinciding with this Issues and Options consultation, the Council is consulting on a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Draft Scoping Report.

The Draft Scoping Report sets out for initial consultation, particularly with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:

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

The purpose of the scoping stage is to set out proposals for conducting the SA, so that the SA itself tests the sustainability of the Emerging Local Plan using up to date information. The Scoping Report also establishes a methodology and framework for the assessment of the Emerging Local Plan and its alternatives at subsequent stages of the Plan preparation process. It also identifies the significant impacts that the assessment will need to address.

Your views are sought on the proposed scope of the Emerging Local Plan.

Key Question 3: Should the Emerging Local Plan be split into two parts?

Key Question 4: What should be classed as 'strategic' in terms of housing development within the Emerging Local Plan, for example what size of housing/employment site or impact on infrastructure?

Key Question 5: Have we identified the correct issues and is our methodology for assessing them, correct?

Key Question 6: What additional evidence does the Council need to obtain to inform the Emerging Local Plan?

Chapter 3 Housing Need and Strategy

The NPPF⁴ requires that:

“Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for:

- a) housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development...”*

Therefore, the Emerging Local Plan needs to set out a development strategy that identifies:

- the **amount** of new housing development to be provided for, and
- **where** this development should go.

South Derbyshire's Housing Requirement

The standard method for identifying the minimum housing need is set out by the Government in National Planning Practice Guidance⁵ and is the first step in deciding how many homes need to be planned for. Whilst use of the standard method is not mandatory, the Government makes clear that other methods may be used only in exceptional circumstances.

The method comprises a formula that calculates average projected growth in the number of households in the district over the next ten years (based on Government figures) and then applies an adjustment factor to take account of housing affordability in the local area ('median workplace-based affordability ratios' published by the Office for National Statistics).

For South Derbyshire this currently yields a figure of 536 net additional homes per annum, however, “The standard method for assessing local housing need provides a minimum starting point in determining the number of homes needed in an area. It does not attempt to predict the impact that future government policies, changing economic circumstances or other factors might have on demographic behaviour. Therefore, there will be circumstances where it is appropriate to consider whether actual housing need is higher than the standard method indicates”⁶.

Furthermore, the Council does not produce a Local Plan in isolation. During the production of the adopted Local Plan, the Localism Act and the NPPF introduced a requirement for local authorities to plan on a larger than local scale, known as a Housing Market Areas (HMA). Councils comprising an identified HMA were to work together to collectively meet the development needs of the HMA, particularly where those needs could not be wholly met within the relevant local authority boundary. Work was undertaken to establish that South Derbyshire, Amber Valley and Derby City formed one HMA, known as the Derby HMA.

⁴ NPPF paragraph 20

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

⁶ Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 2a-010-20201216

During the production of the adopted Local Plan, it was established that Derby City could not accommodate all its housing need within its administrative boundary. Consequently, it was agreed that some of Derby City's housing need would be met within South Derbyshire and Amber Valley. As a result, a marked step change in housing delivery can be seen since 2016; the number of completions per year delivered in South Derbyshire has been significantly higher than the need generated by using the standard method alone. Housing completions are set out in the table below:

Table 1: South Derbyshire Housing Completions 2011 - 2021

Year	Affordable Homes Total	Completions Total (Gross)	Affordable Homes – percentage of gross completions	Completions Total (Net)
2011-2012	33	397	8.3%	378
2012-2013	33	281	11.7%	274
2013-2014	23	399	5.8%	385
2014-2015	97	438	22.1%	420
2015-2016	107	584	18.3%	569
2016-2017	185	833	22.2%	820
2017-2018	180	934	19.3%	921
2018-2019	225	1230	18.3%	1218
2019-2020	291	1292	22.5%	1285
2020-2021	165	1035	15.9%	1029
Total	1339	7425	18.0%	7299

In May 2019 the [Derby Housing Market Area Boundary Study](#) was produced, which confirmed that South Derbyshire, Amber Valley and Derby City are still located within the same HMA. The three authorities continue to work closely on plan production under the legal Duty to Cooperate and the authorities signed a Statement of Common Ground to that effect in June 2020.

It is anticipated that a request will be made from Derby City Council, under the Duty to Cooperate, for South Derbyshire and Amber Valley to accommodate some of the City's housing need for the Emerging Local Plan period. Whilst changes to the planning system are expected following the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, with the legal requirement of the Duty to Cooperate possibly replaced by a policy alignment test in a revised NPPF, there is an established history of planning across borders and in order to best meet overarching housing needs, this cooperation will need to continue.

Derby City's Unmet Housing Need

The standard method for calculating minimum housing need in South Derbyshire, as described above, is applied throughout England but for the twenty largest urban centres in the country, there is a requirement to add a further 35% (uplift) to the local need figure. Included among these urban centres is Derby City, where the current net annual housing need with the 35% uplift applied, has been calculated as 1,255 net additional homes per annum.

As was the case for the adopted Derby City Local Plan, it is unlikely that there will be sufficient opportunities to accommodate the identified scale of housing growth within the City's administrative boundary over the Emerging Local Plan period to 2039. Derby City's capacity evidence will provide a starting point for considering how much of the need should be provided within the City and the extent of any surplus that might be accommodated by neighbouring HMA authorities. Notwithstanding that the outcome of the Capacity Study is pending, together with any updated housing needs assessment for South Derbyshire, the following options for South Derbyshire's housing requirement have been identified for consultation:

Option 1: Base the housing requirement on meeting the minimum requirement using the standard methodology in national planning guidance (currently 536 net additional homes per annum).

Option 2: Base the housing requirement on ensuring that Derby's unmet need is completely accommodated within the Derby HMA.

Option 3: Base the housing requirement on a wider range of evidence, acknowledging that it may not be appropriate for all of Derby's unmet need to be accommodated within the Derby HMA.

Key Question 7: Which option for establishing South Derbyshire's housing requirement do you support and why?

Key Question 8: Do you have a view on the proportion of Derby City's unmet need that South Derbyshire should take? Please provide comments and justification.

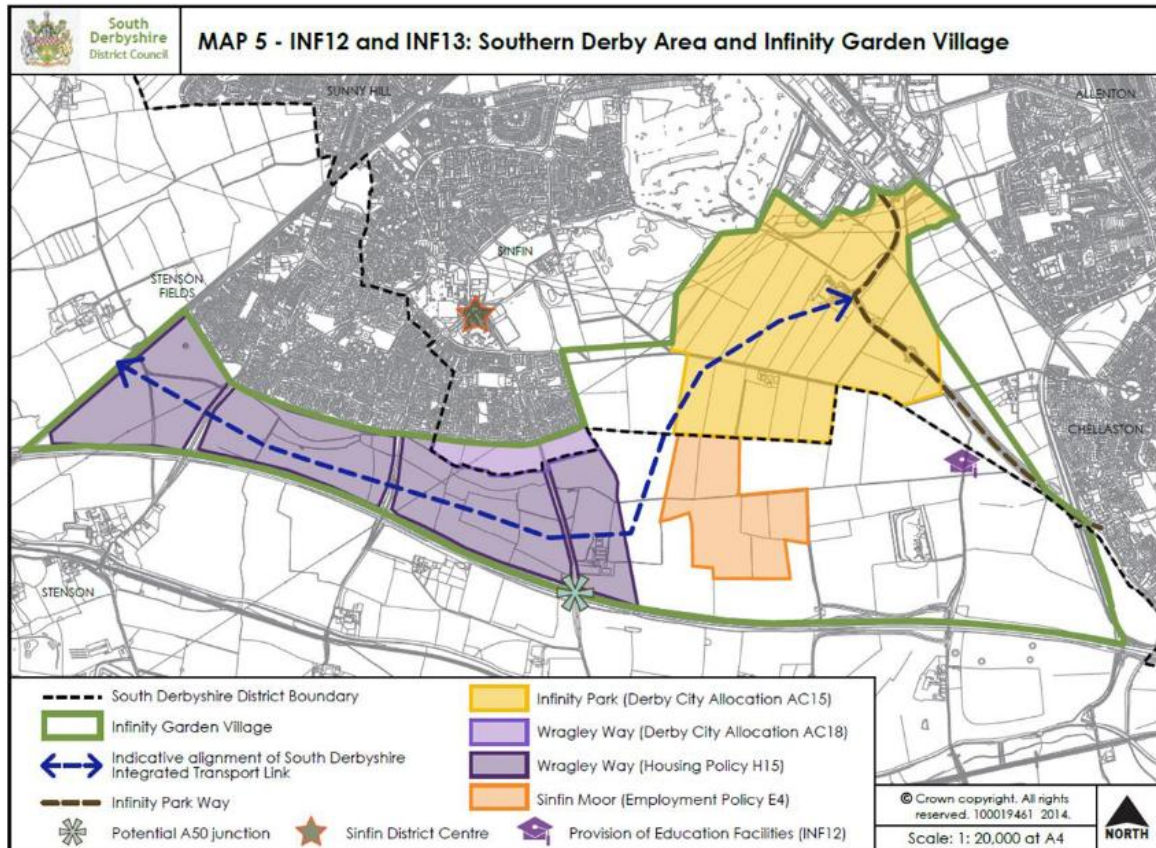
Strategic Cross-Boundary Issues

In formally commencing a full review of the Local Plan Part 1 in August 2021, the Council specifically authorised the inclusion of the Infinity Garden Village (IGV) and Freeport sites for detailed policy consideration as part of the review. It was recognised that the Emerging Local Plan would need to make decisions on these strategic planning matters that have implications beyond the District boundary – IGV spanning both South Derbyshire and Derby City and the Freeport South Derbyshire, Rushcliffe and North West Leicestershire.

Whilst the IGV and Freeport do not solely relate to housing, the implications of these schemes will have a bearing on the overall housing strategy and consequently have been included for consideration in this section of the document.

Infinity Garden Village

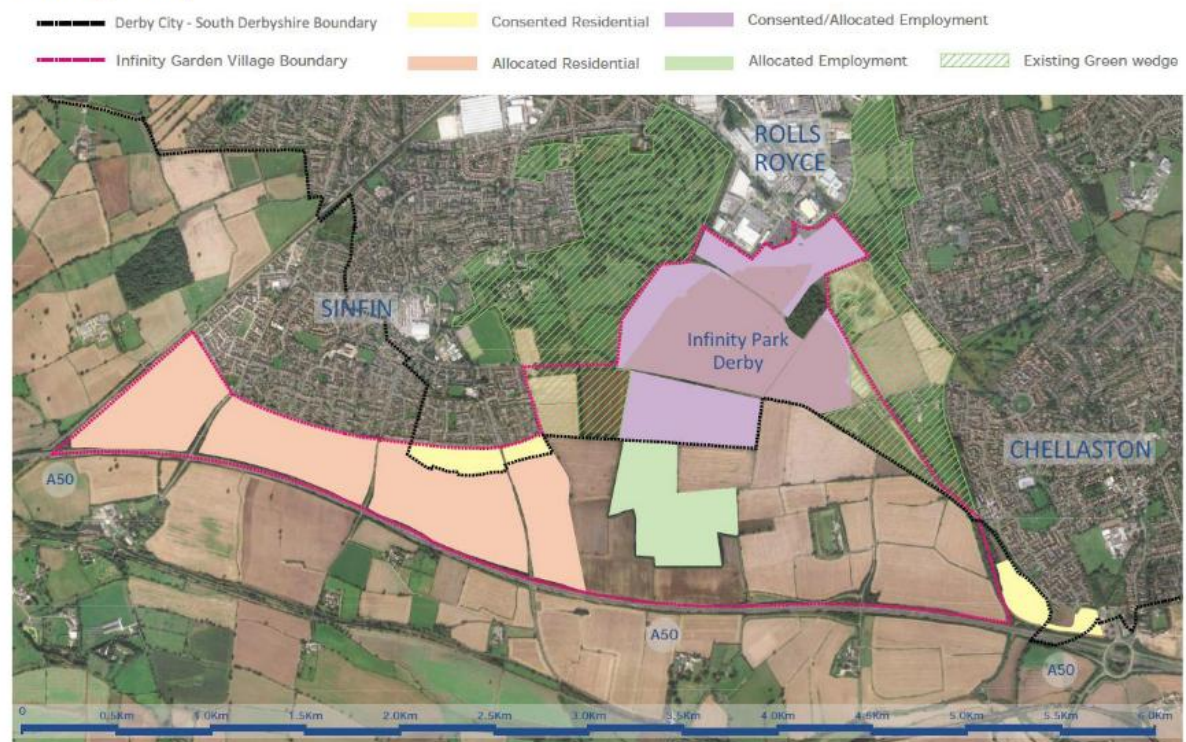
Policy INF13 of the Local Plan Part 2 defines the IGV and contains employment and housing development, a link road and new junction onto the A50, an expectation of a new secondary school site, green and blue infrastructure, and a requirement to undertake a Development Framework Document (DFD) to further clarify future development expectations. The IGV area is defined by the green boundary on the first map below, taken from the adopted Local Plan Part 2.

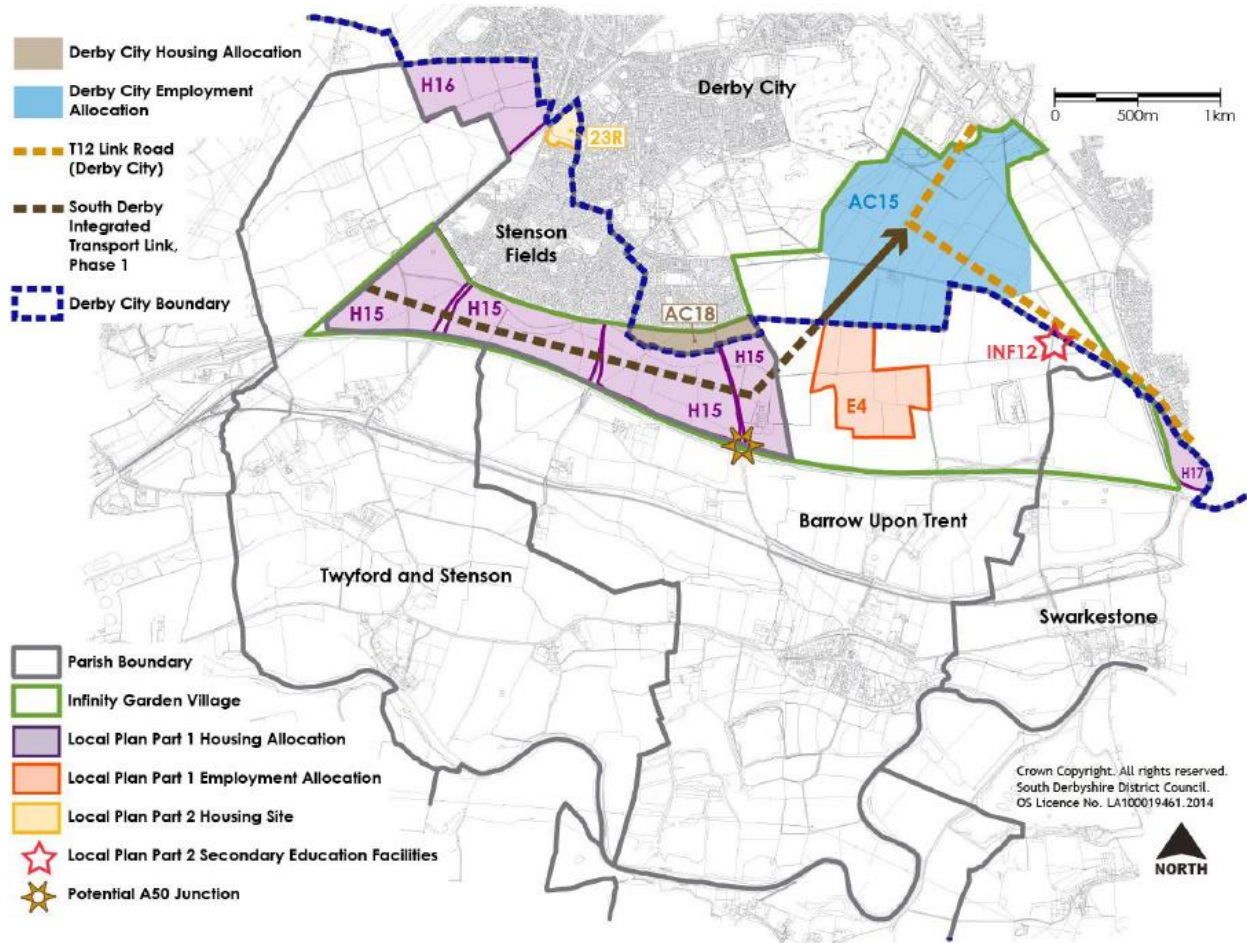


The DFD was published in 2020 and two annotated maps taken from that document are included below, further illustrating the areas of consented and allocated development:

CONSTRAINTS

Existing Policy





In 2021, Derby City Council led a successful bid for levelling up funding and work is underway through the Infinity Garden Village Liaison Group and other forums as to how public and private sector partners will work together to deliver this much needed infrastructure and other development within the IGV location. There is a planning application including the Local Plan Part 1 allocation H15 (as illustrated above) for 1,850 new homes which is nearing determination and it is anticipated that this application will be at planning committee during this Issues and Options consultation.

Key Question 9: Do you have any comments on the prioritisation of new infrastructure in this location as set out in the DFD including the new link road, school, health provision, and green and blue infrastructure?

Key Question 10: Do you have any suggestions as to how new employment and/or housing development, above that already allocated in existing Local Plans, can assist in the delivery of this infrastructure?

Key Question 11: Do you have any suggestions as to the quantity and location of new employment and housing land in this location?

Key Question 12: Are there any key locations to provide new, or enhance existing, green and blue infrastructure?

Key Question 13: Should the IGV development parameters be expanded beyond the area defined in Policy INF13 of the adopted Local Plan? If yes, what further development should the Emerging Local Plan include in this expanded location?

East Midlands Freeport

[The East Midlands Freeport](#) (EMF) was announced as a successful Freeport bid by the UK Government in March 2021.

[Freeports](#) are a Government programme that will play an important part in the UK's post Covid-19 recovery and contribute to the Government's levelling up agenda.

A Freeport is designed to attract major domestic and international investment. These "hubs of enterprise will allow places to carry out business inside a country's land border but where different customs rules apply. At a Freeport, imports can enter with simplified customs documentation and without paying tariffs. Businesses operating inside designated areas in and around the port can manufacture goods using the imports and add value before exporting again without ever facing the full tariffs or procedures. If the goods move out of the Freeport into another part of the country, however, they have to go through the full import process, including paying any tariffs."⁷

EMF straddles three East Midlands counties and includes three main sites: East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster in North West Leicestershire; the Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station site in Rushcliffe in Nottinghamshire; and the East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP) in South Derbyshire. The sites have strong existing road and rail freight infrastructure, connecting them to other parts of the country.

EMIP is located adjacent to the Toyota manufacturing plant. The intention through the Freeport bid is for the site to become one of the next generation of rail connected business parks. The proposed investment is intended to enable a significant modal shift from road to rail freight, reducing carbon emissions for businesses within the region. EMIP would also:

- Expand the national network of Strategic Rail Freight Interchanges.
- Provide 5.2 million square feet of modern manufacturing and distribution space.
- Provide accommodation for a variety of advanced manufacturers.
- Enable potential for production, storage and use of hydrogen.⁸

At this stage EMF is only provisional, until the outcome of the Freeport Business Case Assessment is released, which is expected in the autumn of 2022.

If the EMF is to be developed, the scheme would be considered to be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). Planning permission for NSIPs are not determined by Local Planning Authorities. Instead, the Planning Inspectorate conducts a formal examination of a proposal and makes a recommendation to the Secretary of State (SoS).

Although any application for EMF will not be determined by the Council, the Emerging Local Plan gives an opportunity to include a policy about the EMF. The Policy could set out expectations of what the Authority would expect from the site, such as minimising any adverse visual and noise implications, mitigation of flood risk, impacts on local road network and seeking improvements to walking and cycling links. This policy could then be taken into consideration when the SoS makes their final decision on any application submitted.

⁷ [East Midlands Freeport | UK's only inland Freeport \(emfreeport.com\)](#)

⁸ Summary from <https://www.emfreeport.com/east-midlands-intermodal-park-emip>



Image from: [East Midlands Freeport | UK's only inland Freeport \(emfreeport.com\)](https://www.emfreeport.com/)

Key Question 14: Do you have any suggestions on priorities the Emerging Local Plan should set out to complement the Freeport development? This could include new green and blue infrastructure, energy production, sewerage infrastructure, new cycling and walking routes, new publicly accessible open space, lighting, drainage, flood and/or noise mitigation measures, particularly to the south of the site.

Key Question 15: Do you have any suggestions as to how new employment development at the Freeport site can assist in the delivery of any new infrastructure suggested in the previous question and/or an improvement to the rail infrastructure?

Key Question 16: Should any complementary uses be allocated adjacent to, or in the proximity of, the Freeport and if so, what?

Key Question 17: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy setting out expectations of local implications of the Freeport? If so, what should the policy include?

Housing Strategy and Distribution

Settlement Hierarchy

The NPPF places great importance on achieving sustainable development; it states that authorities should avoid isolated development in the countryside and emphasises the importance of minimising the length and number of journeys to work, shopping and leisure activities.

The adopted Local Plan contains Policy H1 'Settlement Hierarchy' which sets out the strategy for distributing growth outside of allocations over the plan period. Policy H1 directs larger developments to those settlements which offer a degree of self-containment in terms of availability of everyday services and facilities. It is anticipated that the principle of a Settlement Hierarchy will be incorporated into the Emerging Local Plan.

The [Methodology](#) for the existing Settlement Hierarchy assessed settlements which had a compact group (adjacent houses or only minor gaps in-between) of 25 or more dwellings and those settlements with 24 dwellings or fewer which contained a church. The methodology looked at the following services and facilities within settlements:

- Convenience shops
- Bus service
- Community Centre/Village Hall
- Primary School
- Doctors
- Dentist
- Train service
- Indoor and outdoor leisure
- Post Office
- Public House
- Library
- Employment

Further detail on the Settlement Hierarchy and this Methodology is set out in Appendix 3.

The long-term effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on travelling both to and for work, together with changes in shopping habits, have yet to be established. Some people are now working from home permanently, others have hybrid working arrangements and some have fully returned to their places of employment. The ability to meet virtually has reduced travelling for work in some instances and has widened employment opportunities for certain sectors; when there is only the need to travel occasionally to one's place of work, it is possible to live much farther away.

South Derbyshire is predominantly rural; the majority of settlements have limited employment opportunities and therefore for those where working from home is not practicable, there is a need to travel to work. Public transport helps provide access to employment opportunities elsewhere.

Following the analysis of the service and facilities within each settlement, five settlement categories were established:

- Urban areas
- Key Service Villages
- Local Service Villages
- Rural Villages
- Rural Areas

The level of services and facilities within individual settlements, and the District as a whole, changes over time. A review of the services within each settlement will need to be undertaken for the Emerging Local Plan. The qualifying criteria to define what is a Key Service Village, Local Service Village and Rural Village may therefore need to be revised based on this review. Nevertheless, your views are sought on the existing Settlement Hierarchy methodology as set out in Appendix 3.

Key Question 18: Do you have any comments on the methodology used to establish the existing Settlement Hierarchy?

South Derbyshire's Housing Strategy

The Council's adopted Local Plan spatial strategy focuses the majority of housing on the edge of Derby City, Swadlincote/Woodville and Burton on Trent (Drakelow), with some development also allocated within Key Service Villages.

The Emerging Local Plan must allocate enough sites to meet South Derbyshire's housing need. Notwithstanding the expected request to meet some of Derby City's housing need, the first step is to consider the reasonable options for distributing South Derbyshire's need within the District.

Fundamental to determining the location of new development is the existing availability and provision of infrastructure. Access to healthcare, schools and transport options remain primary concerns for local communities.

Another 'layer' for developing these options is the Settlement Hierarchy, which is established within Policy H1 of the adopted Local Plan, looking to deliver new development within existing settlements as far as possible. As explained above, the Settlement Hierarchy establishes five settlement categories. The position of a settlement within the hierarchy is based on the availability of services and facilities within each settlement.

Four options for housing distribution to meet South Derbyshire's housing need across the District have been developed.

Option 1: Urban Extensions – focus development adjoining existing urban areas

Option 2: Key Service Villages – focus development on these ten villages

Option 3: Dispersed development – focusing on both Key and Local Service Villages

Option 4: Create a new settlement or significant urban extension

At this stage only broad options for accommodating growth have been identified, not specific locations. It is acknowledged that various sub-options exist. It is possible that the spatial strategy which is promoted as part of the Emerging Local Plan will need to comprise of a combination of the options. Nevertheless, your view is sought on your preferred option for the distribution of South Derbyshire's housing need.

Key Question 19: What is your preferred option for housing distribution to meet South Derbyshire's housing need? Please provide comments and justification.

Key Question 20: Which locations within the District do you consider are best equipped to benefit from infrastructure that is already in place?

Notwithstanding the options for establishing the housing requirement, the issue arises as to how any amount of Derby City's unmet need should be geographically distributed within South Derbyshire. At this stage only broad options have been identified, rather than specific locations, as set out below:

Option 1: Edge of Derby City

Option 2: Edge of Derby and Key Service Villages accessible to Derby City

Option 3: Other – are there any other options for the location of Derby City's unmet need?

Your views are sought on your preferred option for the distribution of Derby City's unmet need.

Key Question 21: What is your preferred option for the distribution of Derby City's unmet need within the District? Please provide comments and justification, especially if you think option 3 is appropriate.

Planning for development beyond the plan period

Large scale housing developments, by definition, provide significant numbers of new dwellings. However, such strategic developments are invariably more complex to bring forward and can take a long time to build out.

The NPPF requires strategic policies to look ahead over a minimum of 15 years from adoption. However, national policy states *"Where larger scale developments such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns form part of the strategy for the area, policies should be set within a vision that looks further ahead (at least 30 years), to take into account the likely timescale for delivery"* (NPPF, paragraph 22).

This approach would give clarity on where large-scale strategic growth is to be accommodated and help plan for the delivery of infrastructure required to support development in that area.

Key Question 22: Do you agree that the appropriate plan period for the Emerging Local Plan is 2022 – 2039?

Key Question 23: Do you think the Emerging Local Plan should set a vision for the District beyond the plan period? If so, what should it include?

Green Belt

The Green Belt is a long established and specific planning tool, which prevents the coalescence of settlements by keeping land permanently open. Two areas of Green Belt partly fall within South Derbyshire, the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt and the Burton-Swadlincote Green Belt.

The southern part of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt lies within South Derbyshire in the northwest corner of the District, covering the villages of Elavston, Thulston, Ambaston and to the edge of Shardlow. The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt surrounds the city of Nottingham to prevent it merging with Derby City and similarly prevents surrounding towns and villages from merging with each other.

The Burton-Swadlincote Green Belt covers the area between the two towns and prevents Burton upon Trent from merging with Swadlincote. The area cover predominantly greenfield land with some built up ribbon development at Stanton along the A444 and Bretby along the A511.

In accordance with the NPPF, the Council is committed to protecting Green Belt land unless exceptional circumstances can be fully evidenced and justified through plan preparation.

Key Question 24: Do you think the Council needs to undertake a Green Belt review to accommodate housing need within the District?

Smaller scale housing development

The Council will need to ensure that the Emerging Local Plan's housing strategy is deliverable, that a five-year supply can be maintained throughout the plan period and the Housing Delivery Test be met⁹. To help achieve this it is important to allocate sites in a variety of sizes. Large sites will deliver more homes and create opportunities to provide new infrastructure, however, they can take a long time to develop and over reliance on a small number of large sites could impact the Council's housing land supply if the delivery of one or more sites was delayed. Small scale developments are often constructed quicker and have less impact on local communities; however, they can put pressure on infrastructure and services if no additional facilities are provided.

Under Government policy¹⁰, Local Planning Authorities are expected to accommodate at least 10% of its housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare, unless it can be shown, through the preparation of relevant plan policies, that there are strong reasons why this 10% target cannot be achieved. For example, if the Council is required to deliver 10,000 homes over the Local Plan period, 1,000 of those homes would need to be built on sites no larger than 1 hectare.

Your views are sought on the Council's options regarding small scale housing development.

Option 1: Allocate land for 10% of homes to be built on small sites – this approach is in line with the minimum Government requirement.

Option 2: Allocate land for more than 10% of homes to be built on small sites – this approach is above the minimum Government requirement

Option 3: Allocate land for less than 10% of homes to be built on small sites – this approach is below the minimum Government requirement and would need justifying.

⁹ Paragraphs 74 and 76 of the NPPF.

¹⁰ Paragraph 69 of the NPPF.

Key Question 25: What is your preferred option regarding the percentage of new homes to be built on small sites? Please provide your reasons and justification.

Extra Questions

EX1: Do you have any evidence to contradict the Derby HMA Boundary Study's conclusion that the Derby HMA comprises Derby, South Derbyshire and Amber Valley?

EX2: What should a 30-year vision for the District include? Please bear in mind your selected options for housing distribution and provide comments and justification.

EX3: What should the Emerging Local Plan include regarding Infinity Garden Village?

EX4: Are there any other housing need/strategy issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Chapter 4 Providing the right homes for everyone

In order to create and maintain sustainable communities, it is essential that an appropriate range of homes to help meet the identified needs of the District are delivered. The NPPF requires that Local Planning Authorities assess the size, type and tenure of housing need for different groups in the community (for example older people, people with disabilities, gypsy and travellers, people who wish to build their own home, students, families with children and so on) and this should be reflected in planning policies. The Council undertook a [Strategic Housing Market Assessment in 2020](#) to both inform decision making in relation to Policy H20 in the adopted Local Plan and the Emerging Local Plan.

The Council recognises that the affordability of housing is a crucial issue and will continue to enable the provision of affordable housing wherever it is viable.

This chapter will look at what the Emerging Local Plan can do to help provide the right housing and meet the needs of all.

Affordable Housing requirement

Affordable housing is defined as “housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the [housing] market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers)”¹¹. The NPPF allows the Council to seek affordable housing on developments of 10 or more dwellings, with a lower threshold¹² set for designated rural areas. However, the Council has discretion over the percentage of affordable housing required from housing developments.

The adopted Local Plan (Policy H21: Affordable Housing) seeks to secure up to 30% affordable dwellings on sites of over 15 dwellings. This was endorsed by a viability assessment carried out during the production of the Plan.

The 2020 [Strategic Housing Market Assessment \(SHMA\) Executive Summary](#) suggests “that the Council seeks to continue to request affordable housing contributions of 30% on sites of over 15 dwellings where viability allows. Furthermore, at Local Plan review, the Council should consider assessing (through viability testing) an increase in the level of affordable housing contributions to above 30% and at the same time reduce the threshold above which developments become eligible to contribute to affordable housing to 10 homes or more.” (p13).

Given the evidence in the SHMA, questions around both the threshold and the level of affordable housing to be provided are set out below. Issues around the need for developer profit and site viability are recognised, as too are the Plan’s aims, together with the ability to secure contributions towards other infrastructure requirements. Nevertheless, housing affordability continues to be pervasive issue and one that must be addressed through the Emerging Local Plan. This extends to ‘grown up children’ who wish to keep living in the same area they grew up, often to stay close to family, but who are priced out of living in the area.

¹¹ NPPF Annex 2 – Glossary <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

¹² ‘Threshold’ refers to the point at which a requirement would apply, so an affordable housing requirement threshold of 10 dwellings means that if 10 or more dwellings are proposed on a site, then a certain amount (whatever percentage is set – currently 30%) of those homes will need to meet the definition of an affordable home.

Your views are sought on your preferred option regarding the affordable housing requirement on sites of 10 homes or more:

Option 1: 30% as this remains a realistic requirement for affordable housing.

Option 2: The affordable housing requirement should be higher than 30%.

Option 3: A policy range, determined by set criteria, with a minimum of 30%.

Option 4: An alternative suggestion – please provide details.

Key Question 26: What is your preferred option regarding the affordable housing requirement on sites of 10 homes or more? Please provide reasons and justifications.

Key Question 27: Is there any reason why the threshold for affordable housing provision should not be lowered to 10 homes or more in the Emerging Local Plan?

Key Question 28: Do you have any evidence of affordable housing need in rural areas and/or a view on whether the threshold for contributions should differ?

Key Question 29: Should the affordable housing tenure breakdown be specified in Emerging Local Plan policy, or should a degree of flexibility be retained?

Key Question 30: Should a local exception policy be introduced to effectively reserve some affordable housing for those with family ties to an area? If so, what restrictions should the policy contain?

First Homes

Since the adoption of the Local Plan, the Government has introduced 'First Homes'. The Emerging Local Plan will need to be updated to reflect this change.

First Homes are a specific type of discounted market sale housing and meet the definition of affordable housing.

The Government has also introduced 'First Home exception sites'. This is a housing development that primarily delivers First Homes, which comes forward on land not located for housing in local or neighbourhood plans. First Homes exception sites cannot come forward, however, in designated rural areas¹³ or in the Green Belt. In designated rural areas, rural exception sites are the sole permissible type of exception site.

Housing to meet specific needs

The Government recognises that the need to provide housing for older people is critical¹⁴. The ageing population is going to be significant for South Derbyshire and consequently there is a need to build more homes that support ageing. Furthermore, it is important to provide homes that enable people of all ages and those with disabilities to live independently and safely.

The Emerging Local Plan will need to consider the need for and delivery of extra-care housing and independent living schemes, together with specialist housing for those of

¹³ As defined in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-for-older-and-disabled-people>

working age currently living in residential accommodation, for example those with special needs. The Emerging Local Plan should explore whether sites should be specifically allocated for their delivery. There are also various design standards that may be applied to certain schemes, such as HAPPI design principles and dementia design.

Key Question 31: How should extra-care and independent living schemes be provided through the Emerging Local Plan?

Key Question 32: How can the Emerging Local Plan provide for those of working age needing other specialist or supported housing?

Accessible and Adaptable Homes and Wheelchair User Dwellings

National policy allows local plans to use the Government optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing and wheelchair user dwellings, where the need for such properties exists. This allows local plans to identify what proportion of new dwellings should comply with these standards.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment¹⁵ states that evidence justifies the Council seeking to increase the number of accessible and adaptable homes (known as M4(2) dwellings) by as much as viably possible and for 5-10% of new households to be wheelchair user dwellings (known as M4(3) dwellings). This reflects that a large number of existing homes are not suitable for wheelchair users, coupled with emerging need particularly arising from an ageing population.

It is expected that, following Government public consultation, that the standard for M4(2) will in due course form part of Building Regulations.

Key Question 33: Should the Emerging Local Plan ensure that at least a proportion of new homes are accessible and adaptable M4(2) and are wheelchair user dwellings M4(3)?

Key Question 34: Do you feel there is a need for more bungalows or single storey dwellings particularly designed to enable the elderly to live independently at home?

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding

Legislation requires local authorities to keep and publish a register of individuals and community groups (associations of individuals) locally, who want to acquire land for self-build and custom-built homes. The Council also has a duty to provide plots equivalent to the number of people who have joined the register.

Within the adopted Local Plan, self and custom build housebuilding is incorporated into Policy H20 'Housing Balance'. *"The Council will also promote a mix of housing that is suitable and adaptable for different groups of people such as single occupiers, people with disabilities, people wanting to build their own homes and the ageing population of the District"*.

To date the Council is meeting the demand for plots on the self-build register through windfall developments. However, to help ensure that the Council continues to meet future demand, your views are sought on three options relating to self-build and custom-built homes.

¹⁵ South Derbyshire's 2020 Strategic Housing Market Assessment

Option 1: Require a proportion of homes on all larger development sites to be self-build and custom housebuilding.

Option 2: Allocate sites specifically for self-build and custom housebuilding

Option 3: Continue current policy stance

Key Question 35: What is your preferred option regarding self-build and custom house building and why?

Space Standards

The Government has introduced a '[Nationally Described Space Standard](#)' for new homes, which the Council is able to adopt if the need for an internal space standard can be justified.

Nationally Described Space Standards set out a minimum requirement for internal living space, reflective of the proposed occupancy of a new dwelling. It sets out the requirement for gross internal floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height.

In line with national guidance, work will need to be undertaken to establish a need for internal space standards, and consideration will need to be had on how imposing such standards will impact on the Plan's viability. At this stage, we are asking your views on whether you support the idea of imposing Nationally Described Space Standards.

Key Question 36: Should the Emerging Local Plan require all new homes to meet Nationally Described Space Standards? If not, why not?

Housing Density

The NPPF requires that planning policies should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account the need for different types of housing, local market conditions, viability, infrastructure requirements, local character and the importance of good design.

A shortage of land to meet identified housing needs is not anticipated, nonetheless, the Emerging Local Plan is the policy mechanism for ensuring that land is used efficiently. Furthermore, areas such as Swadlincote and the edge of Burton and Derby that are particularly well served by public transport can have parallels drawn with the NPPF requirement for if there were to be a shortage of land¹⁶.

Balanced against making the most efficient use of land 'at all costs' is ensuring that the character of South Derbyshire's villages is maintained and conserved. Historic villages developed over time often have open spaces within them. Some of these areas have been protected through the adopted Local Green Spaces Plan.

Key Question 37: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy on housing density?

¹⁶ NPPF paragraph 125.

Key Question 38: If it is determined that a housing density policy is required, should the Emerging Local Plan set different minimum density standards for urban areas (Swadlincote, edge of Derby and Burton on Trent) and Key Service Villages?

Key Question 39: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a specific infill policy and if so, what should it contain – for example should infill be restricted to meeting proven local need or by dwelling size?

Please provide reasons and justifications.

Key Question 40: Should the Emerging Local Plan develop a policy that brings local flexibility to determining road widths on new developments?

Gypsy and Travellers

The adopted Local Plan sets out the requirement for a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). This will allocate pitches and plots to meet Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show people's need as identified in the most recent Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).

An updated GTAA has been commissioned and the Council still intends to provide a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD, in addition to the Emerging Local Plan. The updated GTAA will also look at the need for moorings arising from boat dwellers.

Extra Questions

EX5: What types of homes do you think South Derbyshire needs?

EX6: How do you feel the housing market is working for you?

EX7: How has working from home changed the requirements in homes?

EX8: Is there a necessity for certain housing types to meet specific needs?

EX9: Should the Emerging Local Plan set a local eligibility criterion for First Homes (applicable for first three months of marketing) in addition to the national criteria? If so, what criteria should be included?

EX10: What approach should the Local Authority take in determining how proportionate a First Homes exception site is to the size of the settlement it is next to, for settlements both with and without a settlement boundary? What evidence should be required?

EX11: Should space standards be set for private outdoor space?

EX12: Are there any other issues or options relating to providing the right homes for everyone that the Council should consider?

Chapter 5 Economy

The District, located within the Midlands, is centrally located and well connected. The crossing of the A38 and A50 in South Derbyshire provides easy access to motorways and the East Midlands Gateway distribution park. East Midlands Airport, the second largest freight handling airport in the UK, is within minutes of a large part of the District.

The main employment centre in South Derbyshire is Swadlincote, with other employment centres being distributed throughout the remainder of the District, among the largest being the Toyota manufacturing plant at Burnaston and Dove Valley Business Park at Foston. In 2013/14 there was a significant new investment in the Nestle manufacturing facility at Hatton. Throughout the District the rural economy is supported by many small-scale enterprises.

Whilst a wide range of economic sectors are represented within South Derbyshire, a notable local feature is the relatively high percentage of people employed in manufacturing, particularly in relation to transport equipment and food and drink.

South Derbyshire is also in the heart of the National Forest. The National Forest provides opportunities for growth and development of small and medium sized business, facilitating farm diversification and new sources of employment in rural areas. Furthermore, the National Forest provides opportunities for the development of the visitor and woodland economies within the District¹⁷.

The Emerging Local Plan is required to “*set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration*” (NPPF paragraph 82). It should also identify the amount and type of employment required over the plan period and allocate sufficient employment sites to meet these needs.

Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning policies are “*flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live - work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances*” (NPPF paragraph 82). This is poignant with regards to the uncertainty the impact of Brexit and the Covid 19 pandemic will have on South Derbyshire’s economy. The Emerging Local Plan will need to take account of this uncertainty and be flexible when dealing with arising issues.

An Employment Land Study is to be undertaken to establish both the quantity of employment land and the types of sites needed for the District, however at this stage we would like to hear your thoughts on South Derbyshire’s economy and future strategy.

Key Question 41: What type of employment space should the Emerging Local Plan prioritise?

Key Question 42: How can policies be made flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated, particularly as economic implications of the Covid 19 pandemic are still developing?

¹⁷ [South Derbyshire’s Economic Development Strategy 2016- 2020](#)

Employment Strategy

In preparing the adopted Local Plan it was agreed with the other HMA authorities that to achieve a sustainable balance of jobs and housing, the total employment land requirement for the HMA should be distributed between the Derby Urban Area (land within and adjoining Derby City) and the remainder of South Derbyshire and Amber Valley in proportion to the number of homes allocated to each of these areas. This recognised that employment sites within Derby would be highly accessible to South Derbyshire residents occupying homes within residential urban extensions adjoining the city. The resulting distribution of employment land provision is illustrated in the table below.

Table 2: Current Derby HMA Employment Land Distribution

	Dwellings	% of Housing Growth	Employment Land (ha)
Derby Urban Area	19,730	55.8	154.2
Remainder of South Derbyshire	6,754	19.1	52.78
Remainder of Amber Valley	8,870	25.1	69.3

The employment land needs of South Derbyshire have not yet been identified, pending the completion of an Employment Land Study.

In preparing the Emerging Local Plan, consideration will need to be given as to whether the employment land distribution strategy described above should be carried forward or whether an alternative approach should be followed.

The Emerging Local Plan must allocate enough sites to meet South Derbyshire's employment need. An early stage in this process is for the Council to consider the reasonable options for distributing South Derbyshire's employment need within the District. At this stage only broad options for accommodating employment growth have been identified. It is possible that the employment spatial strategy will need to comprise of a combination of these options, and it is acknowledged that various sub-options exist. There is also the Freeport proposal as set out in Chapter 3 above. Nevertheless, your view is sought as to the preferred option for the distribution of South Derbyshire's employment need.

Option 1: Focus on A50 corridor

Option 2: Focus on sites in/or adjoining urban areas

Option 3: Swadlincote focus

Option 4: Drakelow focus

Key Question 43: What is your preferred strategy (Option) for employment distribution and why?

Key Question 44: What, if any, circumstances should lead to South Derbyshire's employment need being met outside of the District?

Rural Businesses

The Government expects Local Plans to support sustainable growth and expansion of business within rural areas. To enable this, the adopted Local Plan Policy E7 supports the reuse, conversion and replacement of existing buildings and the development of new buildings for employment use in Rural Areas.

The Policy supports the diversification and expansion of business, both within and outside of settlement boundaries, provided they support the social and economic needs of the rural communities in the District.

Key Question 45: Is the current approach set out in Policy E7 (Rural Development) of the adopted Local Plan still the correct one?

Key Question 46: What are the barriers to working within rural areas?

Farming and Food Security

The impact of climate change on arable farming in the UK is already being felt. Agricultural land is classified into a range of categories, with areas with particularly 'good' soil classed as 'best and most versatile land'.¹⁸ Government policy sets out that local plans should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by "recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of... best and most versatile agricultural land..."¹⁹

Key Question 47: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy regarding best and most versatile agricultural land and if so, what should it contain?

Tourism

The District has a diverse range of visitor attractions and things to do. The National Forest is a particular focus for tourism development within the District.

The adopted Local Plan supports tourism development; Policy INF10 supports the development of overnight accommodation and visitor attractions within or adjoining the urban area or Key Service Villages, or in other appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities. Tourism development can be provided through the conversion or reuse of existing buildings, accommodation of a reversible and temporary nature, or sustainable well-designed new buildings where identified needs are not met by existing facilities.

Key Question 48: Should the Emerging Local Plan be more encouraging of tourism accommodation and tourist attraction development within the District? If so, how?

¹⁸ Best and most versatile agricultural land: Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

¹⁹ NPPF, paragraph 174

Protecting employment sites

Since the adoption of the Local Plan, changes have been introduced for how different planning uses are categorised and to the restrictions imposed on changing between different types of development, for example, between offices, retail uses and dwellings.

The NPPF now requires that Local Planning Authorities take a positive approach to applications for alternative use of land which are not allocated in the plan but would help meet an identified need. Furthermore, of relevance both to this issue and to that of retail below, is the NPPF's policy on removing or restricting permitted development rights permitted development rights.

The adopted Local Plan seeks to protect employment sites from loss to non-employment uses. Should the Emerging Local Plan continue to seek to protect existing employment uses? Your views on this matter are sought.

Key Question 49: Should the Emerging Local Plan seek to protect existing employment sites from alternative uses?

Key Question 50: Should the Emerging Local Plan remove the permitted development rights and apply conditions on new employment permissions for both allocated and non-allocated sites to prevent their loss to other uses (i.e. to E(g), B2 or B8)?

Retail and Regeneration

Town and local centres play an important role in meeting retail needs and provide leisure and recreation. However nationally and prior to 2020, retail centres were already facing challenges due to changes in shopping habits, particularly the shift to online shopping. The Covid 19 pandemic has continued "to change consumer behaviour, as well as [change] where people travel to and visit in general, with the rise in online retail continuing to the detriment of physical stores²⁰". Research, however, has shown that within Derbyshire the pandemic has seen demand for independent stores; more localised centres hold up better than big cities and the decline in visits to retail/recreation is less evident in Derbyshire than compared to the UK²¹.

In line with the NPPF, the Emerging Local Plan will need to take a positive approach to town centres and retail centre growth, management, and adaption. Your views are sought on how the Council can achieve this.

The Emerging Local Plan will need to look at what additional retail space will be required to support the growth proposed within it and will also need to provide a flexible framework for town and retail centres to be resilient and adapt to changing requirements.

It is anticipated that the existing Retail Hierarchy will be carried forward into the Emerging Local Plan, with any necessary amendments required, including adding any proposed local centres required to meet need arising from proposed allocations.

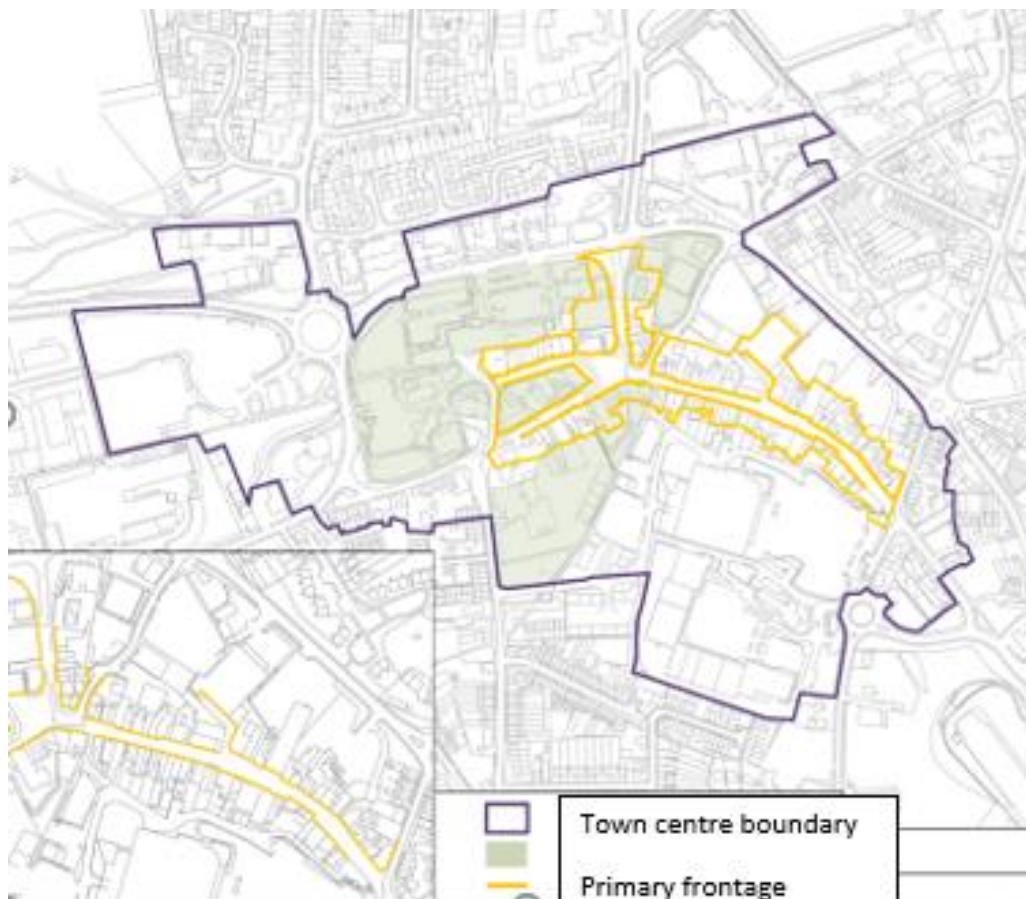
National policy states that Local Plans should support a 'town centre first approach', directing main town centre uses (such as shops and restaurants) to designated centres. This

²⁰ [Understanding the impact – An Analysis of Derbyshire's economy following the coronavirus outbreak](#), Page 30

²¹ [Understanding the impact – An Analysis of Derbyshire's economy following the coronavirus outbreak](#), Page 30

element of the existing Local Plan policy should therefore remain unchanged in the Emerging Local Plan. There is an opportunity through the Emerging Local Plan to identify any areas in particular need of regeneration and put policies in place to improve those areas.

The NPPF requires that town centres and primary shopping frontages are defined. Policy RTL1 'Retail Hierarchy' sets Swadlincote's town centre boundary and primary frontage. Your views on the adopted boundary and primary frontage are sought.



Retail

Key Question 51: What types of uses should be promoted in Swadlincote's town centre?

Key Question 52: If you think Swadlincote town centre boundary should be amended, please explain why and show your proposed changes on a map.

Key Question 53: If you think the primary frontages should be amended, please explain why, and show your proposed changes on a map.

Regeneration

Key Question 54: What do you consider to be the main regeneration challenges facing the District?

Key Question 55: Are regeneration challenges located in a particular area and if so, where?

Key Question 56: Do you have any suggestions as to the policies or allocations that would address these regeneration challenges?

Extra Questions

EX13: Has the Covid 19 pandemic impacted on any changes in employment need?

EX14: Should the Emerging Local Plan repeat the Retail Hierarchy within the adopted Local Plan?

EX15: What type of retail space should the Emerging Local Plan prioritise within new strategic allocations?

EX16: Should the Emerging Local Plan retain the lower threshold for when a Retail Impact Assessment for out of centre retail is required? If not, what should the threshold be?

EX17: How can the Emerging Local Plan provide a positive strategy for retail?

EX18: How can the Emerging Local Plan support the vitality and viability of Swadlincote town centre and other retail centres considering changes to the Use Class Order and Permitted Development?

EX19: Should the Emerging Local Plan seek to protect the loss of retail, despite the changes to the Use Class Order?

EX20: Should similar retail policies to that of Swadlincote's be applied to Key Service Villages?

EX21: Is there sufficient car parking within Swadlincote, key service villages and local centres?

EX22: Are there any other economy issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Chapter 6 Tackling the Climate Change Emergency

In July 2022, the temperature in the UK exceeded 40 degrees Celsius for the first time ever recorded. After a summer of heatwaves and drought, the effects of climate change are self-evident and the Emerging Local Plan must plan its part in securing radical reductions in carbon dioxide emissions and encouraging renewable energy generation.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C* highlighted the importance of reaching net zero CO² emissions by 2050 to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. A significant number of governments are now undertaking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve net zero. As of February 2022, 105 countries and the European Union have pledged to meet a net zero emissions target, with a further 31 under discussion. Including the UK, 17 countries have enshrined a target of carbon neutrality by 2050.

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

In 2019, the UK became the first country to declare a Climate Emergency and a legal commitment to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) also legally binds the UK to decrease carbon emissions by 100% by 2050, against the 1990 emissions baseline. In 2021, the UK Government adopted the Sixth Carbon Budget (2033 – 2037) to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 below the 1990 emissions baseline. Achieving this target will require various actions, including that by the early 2030s, all new cars and vans and all residential boiler replacements and other buildings are low-carbon and largely electric. By 2040, all new trucks will be low-carbon.

Furthermore, UK electricity production is to be carbon neutral by 2035. Offshore wind energy production will be the principal contributor to the UK energy system. By 2050, low-carbon hydrogen energy will be almost as large as electricity production is today. By 2035, 460,000 hectares of new mixed woodland will need to be planted in order to remove CO² and to deliver wider environmental benefits. 260,000 hectares of farmland will need to shift to producing energy crops. Woodland cover is anticipated to increase from 13% to 18% of land area by 2050.

The Government's Net Zero Strategy was published in 2021 and establishes proposals to ensure the UK's homes and businesses are supplied with affordable, clean electricity by 2035. Most notably, the plan sets targets to decarbonise the UK energy system by 2035, as well as enhancing low carbon fuel supply, industrial carbon capture, a plan for decarbonising homes and workplaces, removing road fuel emissions, and investing in afforestation.

As one of the fastest growing districts in the country, South Derbyshire will need to make concerted efforts to reduce its carbon emissions, especially as it intends to reach net zero by 2030, having also declared a Climate Emergency. When responding to the changes to climate already underway, the NPPF refers to climate change adaptation, which are adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. When attempting to prevent the worsening of climate change in the long-term, the NPPF refers to climate change mitigation as action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate

system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as considerations to be made in the planning process.

Indeed, climate change, including moving to a low-carbon economy, forms one of the three principle planning system objectives (environmental, social and economic)²². Given the multitude of future risks posed by climate change, including to public health, biodiversity, flooding and infrastructure, a combined adaptive and mitigatory approach must be taken in the planning process.

Additionally, the planning system is to support the transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate, especially in terms of flood risk. This should be achieved through shaping places to result in radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, while encouraging the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings, as well as developing renewable and low carbon energy and related infrastructure²³.

In accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008, plans are also expected to consider long-term concerns relating to water supply, biodiversity, landscapes and overheating-related risks.²⁴ In this regard, new development is to avoid increased vulnerability to risks associated with climate change. When new development is permitted in vulnerable areas, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure and in ways that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including location, orientation and design²⁵.

Renewable Energy

To improve the use and supply of renewable and low-carbon energy, local plans are to consider identifying suitable areas for such sources and supporting infrastructure where it would enhance their production, as well as to identify potential decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems²⁶. To achieve these objectives, local planning authorities are to consider developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies, such as community-led initiatives developed through neighbourhood planning²⁷.

When planning applications are submitted for renewable and low-carbon development, local planning authorities are not to require applicants to demonstrate overall need for renewable or low-carbon energy; it is acknowledge that such projects, even those small in scale, contribute towards lowering carbon emissions and that applications are to be approved if impacts are acceptable (with the exception of wind turbines and other wind energy projects which must satisfy specific criteria).²⁸

Nonetheless, once suitable areas have been identified in plans, local planning authorities are to anticipate that subsequent applications for commercial scale projects outside of the

²² NPPF, paragraph 8.

²³ NPPF, paragraph 152

²⁴ NPPF, paragraph 153

²⁵ NPPF, paragraph 154

²⁶ NPPF, paragraph 155

²⁷ NPPF, paragraph 156

²⁸ NPPF, paragraph 158

areas identified should demonstrate that the proposed location of the application satisfies the criteria used in identifying suitable areas²⁹.

Key Question 57: Do you support the development of the following renewable energy/low-carbon technologies in the District?

- 1. Electricity Generation:**
 - o Wind turbines
 - o Solar photovoltaics (solar panels), including:
 - i. ground-mounted, and
 - ii. roof-mounted installations, for example, on industrial or residential buildings
 - o Hydroelectric power
- 2. Heat Generation:**
 - o Solar Thermal
 - o Heat pumps, including ground, water, and air-source variants
 - o Energy from waste (EfW), including solid waste and biogas
 - o Bioenergy, including biomass and anaerobic digestion
- 3. Energy storage**
- 4. Energy networks:**
 - o Electricity networks
 - o Heat networks
- 5. Low-Carbon Mobility:**
 - o Electric vehicles
 - o Electric charging network

Please elaborate on any opportunities/constraints you can identify for such projects.

The Council, having declared a Climate Emergency and its intention to reach Net Zero by 2030, will be considering how to implement the recommendations of The Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study. The Study provides a spatial assessment of energy opportunities to support emerging local development planning and planning guidance across Derbyshire. It contributes to the 2019 Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework, developed by Derbyshire County Council to initiate a collaborative approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving net zero by 2050.

The Study provides an evidence base which will ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in Derbyshire.

The Emerging Local Plan should be looking to identify suitable areas for development of low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, such as solar panels/farms or wind turbines, taking into account technology requirements, impacts on the local environment and the needs of local communities. As the technology around solar panels advances, there are increased opportunities for utilising the roof spaces of buildings, particularly large warehouses, to supplement solar energy generated through solar farms.

²⁹ NPPF, paragraph 158

The Emerging Local Plan can also strongly encourage the use of on-site renewable energy for new developments, thereby reducing reliance on the national grid. Similarly, the installation of domestic renewables could be encouraged for existing developments.

Community Energy projects are a way for communities to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy, using local knowledge of the opportunities and constraints to find energy solutions that both reduce carbon and benefit the local community. Further details are set out in Appendix 3.

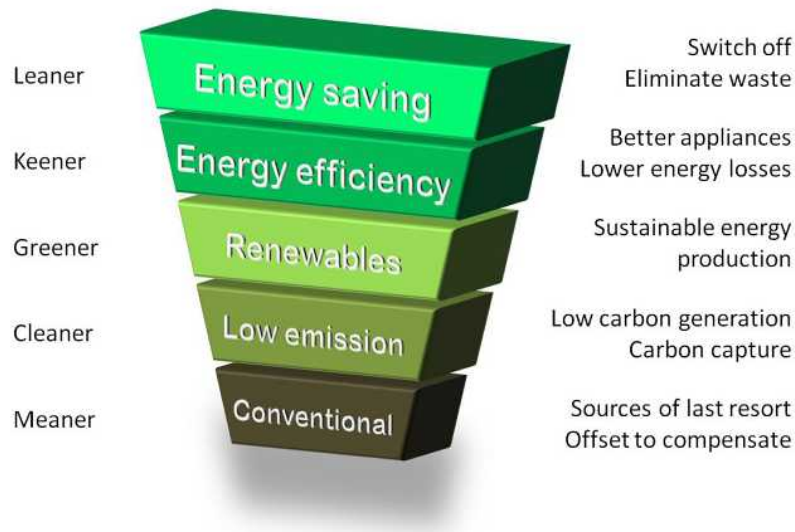
Key Question 58: Should the Emerging Local Plan allocate sites for renewable energy production, for example solar or wind energy, and if so, what types of locations would be appropriate?

Key Question 59: Should the Emerging Local Plan require all new development to include small-scale renewable energy generation on site?

Building Design and Construction

The Council has already developed several policies related to lowering carbon including policies S1 Sustainable Growth Strategy, SD3 Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure, SD6 Sustainable Energy and Power Generation and INF2 Sustainable Transport. However, it is acknowledged that following the declaration of a Climate Emergency and Net Zero objectives, together with the evidence in the Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study, that these policies will require revision and/or additional policies to be adopted. Furthermore, the adopted Local Plan does not include a policy specifically related to energy efficiency. The Emerging Local Plan can address this, potentially through a policy that reflects the Energy Hierarchy, which would seek to ensure that new development takes a holistic approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions; a policy would embed the principles of the energy hierarchy into the approach of designing new buildings such as looking at fabric first, then reducing energy use before mitigating any remaining emissions. The sequential order of preference would be:

1. Minimising energy demand
2. Maximising energy efficiency
3. Utilising renewable energy
4. Utilising low carbon energy
5. Utilising other energy sources



Source: By Philip R Wolfe - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24801433>

Key Question 60: Should the Emerging Local Plan introduce a policy based on the Energy Hierarchy?

See Appendix 3 for further background information.

Building Specifications

High levels of housing growth, coupled with the rural nature of the District and the relative inefficiency of existing building stock, will require the Council to be ambitious in the Emerging Local Plan in order to make a meaningful contribution towards meeting legally binding targets.

Local planning authorities can set requirements regarding sustainable building standards for homes and non-domestic buildings, whilst endeavouring to ensure that standards required by Building Regulations are not duplicated. The Emerging Local Plan could include a policy which expects new developments to incorporate passive design measures that reduce the need for artificial lighting, heating, cooling and ventilation systems, through siting, design, materials, layout and building orientation.

Key Question 61: How can the Emerging Local Plan best facilitate energy saving homes by including passive design measures?

Water Consumption

Current Building Regulations require that water consumption in new homes does not exceed 125 litres per person per day. The Council's current planning policy requires a figure of 110 litres per person per day. It is anticipated that this policy will continue into the Emerging Local Plan.

Trees

“Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change”.³⁰ Trees absorb carbon dioxide and in addition help reduce the effects of a changing climate by improving air quality, enhancing biodiversity and natural flood management and can provide shade and contribute to urban cooling and micro-climatic effects, that can reduce energy demands in buildings.

The Committee on Climate Change recommended that overall woodland coverage in the UK should be raised from 13% to 19%³¹.

The Council's current planning policy seeks to ensure that trees, woodland, and hedgerows continue to provide a valuable contribution to the environmental quality of an area and that development proposals minimise the loss of trees, woodland, and hedgerows. In addition, development within the National Forest over a particular threshold is expected to incorporate tree planting and landscaping in accordance with National Forest Planting Guidelines. Given the importance of trees in controlling climate change, the Emerging Local Plan could mandate that sites outside of the National Forest include 10% tree planting, to be delivered on or off-site, depending on what would be appropriate to the local landscape character.

Where appropriate, planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible ³² In delivering streets that are tree-lined, there are implications for highways design but specialist work has been undertaken to determine which species of trees suit highways, for example, their roots go down, rather than spread out.

Key Question 62: Do you agree that the Emerging Local Plan set out specific requirements for tree planting in new developments outside of the National Forest? If so, is 10% sufficient and should there be a minimum site size threshold to which the policy applies?

Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is an approach to development which means that habitats for wildlife must be left in a measurably better state than they were in before the development. Achieving BNG means that natural habitats will be extended or improved as part of a development or project. Development will be designed in a way that provides benefits to people and nature and reduces its impacts on the wider environment.

The [NPPF](#) states:

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures³³

³⁰ NPPF paragraph 131

³¹ [Climate Change Committee, Land use: Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change \(November 2018\)](#)

³² NPPF, paragraph 131

³³ NPPF paragraph 174

Plans should... promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity and development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.³⁴

The Environment Act sets out the following key components of mandatory biodiversity gain:

- Amends the Town & Country Planning Act
- Minimum 10% gain required calculated using the Biodiversity Metric & approval of a biodiversity gain plan;
- Habitat secured for at least 30 years via planning obligations or conservation covenants;
- Delivered on-site, off-site or via a new statutory biodiversity credits scheme; and
- National register for net gain delivery sites.³⁵

The provisions for BNG in the Environment Act (2021) are expected to be mandated in winter 2023. BNG is also required for Nationally Strategic Infrastructure Projects however this will not be introduced until after the Government has published a BNG statement(s) setting out the objective and how the requirement is to be met, including transitional arrangements.

Discussions with local wildlife organisations can help to identify appropriate solutions. Planning authorities need to make sure that any evidence and rationale supplied by applicants are supported by the appropriate scientific expertise and local wildlife knowledge.

When assessing opportunities and proposals to secure BNG, the local planning authority will need to have regard to all relevant policies, especially those on open space, health, green infrastructure, Green Belt and landscape. It will also be important to consider whether provisions for BNG will be resilient to future pressures from further development or climate change, and supported by appropriate maintenance arrangements.³⁶

To further increase the benefits of BNG, it can be delivered in such a way, where appropriate, to contribute towards urban shading and cooling and provide natural carbon storage together with local access to nature.

Key Question 63: Should the Emerging Local Plan require a greater target than the statutory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain? If yes, what percentage and why?

Key Question 64: Are you aware of any sites or land within South Derbyshire that may be available for habitat creation/enhancement to support Biodiversity Net Gain off-site provision?

Key Question 65: Should a policy be included in the Emerging Local Plan to ensure that Biodiversity Net Gain is delivered on sites within the District?

Sustainable Modes of Transport

³⁴ NPPF paragraph 179

³⁵ <https://www.local.gov.uk/pas/topics/environment/biodiversity-net-gain-local-authorities/biodiversity-net-gain-faqs>

³⁶ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph 023

The NPPF considers sustainable modes of transport as any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, ultra low and zero emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

The NPPF states that the planning system should actively manage patterns of growth. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions, and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.³⁷

Within this context, applications for development should give priority first to pedestrian and cycle movements, both within the scheme and with neighbouring areas; and to facilitate access to high quality public transport, with layouts that maximise the catchment area for bus or other public transport services, and appropriate facilities that encourage public transport use. Among other considerations, applications should be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible and convenient locations.³⁸

The Emerging Local Plan will support infrastructure planning which prioritises low carbon travel options such as:

- Local planning and transport planning which encourages zero carbon transport such as walking, cycling, as well as low carbon alternatives, such as public transport and Ultra Low Emission Vehicles.
- Low carbon access, including provision of walking infrastructure, cycle paths and lanes, public transport and charging infrastructure.
- Planning policies which limit car use (e.g. car parking limitation or car-free developments) or limit specific high emissions vehicles from certain areas.
- Future local planning and infrastructure which supports the provision of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles and reduces reliance on private vehicles where possible.
- Inclusion of policy positions that require major new developments and regeneration areas to consider Electric Vehicles in structure appraisals as a part of the planning process, including charge numbers, types, costs, and network impacts.
- Supporting the integration of electric car charging in new developments and existing towns and villages.

Active Travel

There are several policies within the adopted Local Plan that aim to reduce transport related emissions by seeking to locate development in locations that would reduce the need to travel and enable travel by sustainable modes. It is anticipated that such policies will be continue into the Emerging Local Plan. The Emerging Local Plan should support enhancements to active travel routes;³⁹ active travel refers to modes of travel that involve a level of activity, for example walking and cycling, and have wide-ranging benefits from reducing carbon emissions, pollution and noise to improving physical and mental health.

³⁷ NPPF, paragraph 105

³⁸ NPPF, paragraph 112

³⁹ Active travel: local authority toolkit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Active travel⁴⁰ is currently included in part j Healthy Lifestyles of BNE1 Design Excellence however there is the opportunity for the Emerging Local Plan to go further to mandate the incorporation of active travel measures into the designs of schemes, including new and existing infrastructure.

Key Question 66: Do you support the inclusion of an active travel policy and what should the policy ensure as a minimum?

Key Question 67: Should planning applications for new buildings require access to low-carbon transport (i.e. the provision of walking infrastructure, cycle paths and lanes, public transport and charging infrastructure, etc). If so, what should the threshold be for such a requirement?

Electric Vehicle Charging Points

In March 2022 the Government released [‘Taking charge: The electric vehicle infrastructure strategy’](#). The strategy sets out the Government’s vision and action plan for electric vehicle charging infrastructure within the UK. By 2030 the Government expects there to be around 300,000 public charge points as a minimum within the UK. The strategy states that sufficient charge points must be provided ahead of demand.

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

Although the adopted Local Plan does not include a policy on Electric Vehicle Charging Points, the District Council is now conditioning the requirement of Electric Vehicle Charging Points on the following developments. Your views on incorporating these requirements in the Emerging Local Plan are sought.

Residential	Commercial/Retail	Industrial
1 charging point shall be provided per unit (house with dedicated parking)	1 charging point for every 10 parking spaces (this may be phased with 5% provision initially and a further 5% trigger)	1 charging point for every 10 parking spaces (this may be phased with 5% provision initially and a further 5% trigger)
1 charging point per 10 spaces where the individual units have no allocated parking		
To prepare for increased demand in future years, appropriate cable provision should be included in scheme design and development in agreement with the local authority.		

Key Question 68: Should the Emerging Local Plan include an Electric Vehicle Charging Point Policy?

⁴⁰ [Active Travel Online Portal | Active Travel Information](#)

Key Question 69: Do you support the existing requirements for providing Electric Vehicle Charging Points used by the Council? If not, what requirements do you suggest and why?

Key Question 70: Should the provision of charging devices and spaces for ultra-low emission vehicles be required for new developments of a certain size? If so, what should this threshold be?

Key Question 71: Should the provision of charging devices and spaces for ultra-low emission vehicles be considered at the following locations throughout the District? If not, please elaborate.

- Major travel corridors, including A roads, motorways, and routes into Derbyshire from neighbouring population centres
- Existing transport infrastructure, such as petrol stations.
- High population density areas where electric vehicle uptake and charging demand are expected to be consistently high.
- Tourist locations and travel corridors.
- Locations with high or long-term parking requirements, such as airports, retail, and business parks.

Flooding

“Climate adaptation requires the radical re-making of places to respond to the complex and dynamic impacts of climate change... Because of its visible impact, flood risk is often the top priority of any adaptation strategy; but planning for flood risk is not always carried out with sufficient grasp of the long-term risks, nor of the opportunities to design resilient places. However, successful adaptation policy involves much more than simply addressing flood risk and has to take account of a range of severe and complex climate impacts. Dealing with this reality requires holistic planning over the long term based on an understanding of how such changes will interact and affect people’s health and wellbeing. Building climate resilience requires an inter-organisational, inter-departmental local response in which the local development plan can be an integrating aspect. Above all, climate adaptation must be understood as the main priority for long-term planning to secure climate resilience, and must be seen as being as important as meeting housing need”⁴¹.

Key Question 72: How can the Emerging Local Plan go further to minimise losses through flooding?

⁴¹ The Climate Crisis: A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change – TCPA/RTPI

Extra Questions

EX23: Are there other mechanisms to increase tree planting both inside and outside of the National Forest?

EX24: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy to encourage the installation of solar panels on existing buildings?

EX25: Should solar power infrastructure (either ground-mount or rooftop) be mandated for new developments (where deemed appropriate)? If so, for what size of development?

EX26: How can community scale renewable energy generation be facilitated through the Emerging Local Plan?

EX27: Should the District adopt energy efficiency standards over and above Building Regulations?

EX28: Should larger developments be required to meet energy consumption and emission targets? If so, what should the thresholds be for such a requirement?

EX29: Should the Emerging Local Plan set lower carbon emissions targets for new homes than set out by Building Regulations? If so, what target do you propose and why?

EX30: Should the Emerging Local Plan include local energy standards for non-residential buildings and/or introduce a BREEAM assessment?

EX31: In response to the Environment Act 2021, what low carbon heating requirements should be included in the Emerging Local Plan?

EX32: Do you support the continuation of the water consumption requirement (110 litres per person per day) within the Emerging Local Plan?

EX33: Do you have any other comments regarding Biodiversity Net Gain and the Emerging Local Plan?

EX34: Question: What else can be done through the Emerging Local Plan to encourage a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport?

EX35: Are there any other climate change issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Chapter 7 Built, Natural and Historic Environment

The District has a range of important natural and heritage assets, from designated wildlife sites and SSSIs to listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. The Authority Monitoring Report, which monitors the adopted Local Plan's policies, shows that the existing policies are generally working well in protecting the natural and historic environment. However, since the adoption of the Local Plan, the Environment Act has been introduced. The Emerging Local Plan gives opportunity to update the Plan to reflect any national policy changes (including new design requirements) along with the Environment Act.

Green Infrastructure

The NPPF considers Green Infrastructure as a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity.

Green Infrastructure can embrace a range of spaces and assets that provide environmental and wider benefits. It can, for example, include parks, playing fields, other areas of open space, woodland, allotments, private gardens, sustainable drainage features, green roofs and walls, street trees and 'blue infrastructure' such as streams, ponds, canals and other water bodies. References to green infrastructure in this guidance also apply to different types of blue infrastructure where appropriate⁴².

The Local Plan is one tool through which the planning system can identify and protect natural capital assets that provide multiple benefits, at a range of scales. For communities, these benefits can include enhanced wellbeing, outdoor recreation and access, enhanced biodiversity and landscapes, food and energy production, urban cooling, and the management of flood risk. These benefits are also known as ecosystem services.⁴³

Strategic policies can identify the location of existing and proposed green infrastructure networks and set out appropriate policies for their protection and enhancement. To inform these, and support their implementation, green infrastructure frameworks or strategies prepared at a district-wide scale (or wider) can be a useful tool. These need to be evidence based and include assessments of the quality of current green infrastructure and any gaps in provision.

The green infrastructure strategy can inform other plan policies, infrastructure delivery requirements and Community Infrastructure Levy schedules. In view of their potential scope and use, authorities need to collaborate with neighbouring authorities and stakeholders such as Local Nature Partnerships, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Local Enterprise Partnerships when developing green infrastructure strategies.⁴⁴

Key Question 73: Should the provision of allotments be required for larger developments (or payments in lieu where appropriate)? If so, what should the threshold be for such a requirement?

⁴² Planning Policy Guidance, paragraph 004

⁴³ Planning Policy Guidance, paragraph 005

⁴⁴ Planning Policy Guidance, paragraph 007

Key Question 74: Should green roofs and/or walls be required where appropriate? If so, what size of development should require such landscaping?

Key Question 75: Where appropriate, should development be required to consider urban cooling techniques/design? If so, what should the threshold be for such a requirement? Should this be considered primarily in Swadlincote or in other population centres?

Key Question 76: Should the Council adopt a policy relating to Blue Infrastructure? If so, please list the various features (excluding the River Mease) that may benefit from such a policy.

Key Question 77: Should the Council use developer contributions for Green Infrastructure? If so, do you have any specific suggestions as to what Green Infrastructure projects the Council should pursue?

Biodiversity Net Gain

When scrutinising biodiversity gain plans (on-site and/or off-site), the Council will expect submitted soft landscaping proposals and designs to reasonably offer a mosaic of habitat types appropriate to the location and prevailing landscape types, to suitably enhance biodiversity and wherever possible maximise the potential for offering 'nature-based solutions' such as carbon and air pollution sequestration, urban shading/cooling, flood alleviation and green space recreation.

Key Question 78: How should off-site biodiversity gain compensation measures be coordinated, located and inspected?

Key Question 79: Do you have any other comments regarding Biodiversity Net Gain and the Emerging Local Plan?

Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) are a new system of spatial strategies for nature, which will cover the whole of England. They are established by the Environment Act⁴⁵ and are designed as tools to drive more coordinated, practical and focussed action to help nature.

LNRS will support local action by consistently mapping important existing habitats and identifying opportunities to create or restore habitat. Developed through a collaborative approach, LNRS will also support the delivery of a Nature Recovery Network by acting as a key tool to help local partners better direct investment and action that improves, creates and conserves wildlife-rich habitat.

Each Strategy will, for the area that it covers: agree priorities for nature's recovery, map the most valuable existing areas for nature and map specific proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature and wider environmental goals.

The production of each LNRS will be evidence based, locally led and collaborative, to create a network of shared plans that public, private and voluntary sectors can all help to deliver. This will provide a locally owned foundation to developing and underpinning the [Nature Recovery Network](#); identifying the places which, once action has been taken on the ground,

⁴⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/section/104/enacted>

will enable the Network to grow over time. This will help achieve wider environmental objectives (like carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change or managing flood risk) and contribute to green economic recovery objectives.

The Government anticipates that there will be roughly 50 LNRSs which together will cover the whole of England with no gaps and no overlaps. Precise boundaries will be established by Defra so that each and every LNRS covers an area that is both large enough to plan for nature recovery across landscapes and meaningful to local people. It is anticipated that in many cases there will be one LNRS per county (or equivalent) but individual geographies will be set according to an assessment of local circumstances.

A LNRS is being developed locally, with Derbyshire County Council leading on its implementation.

Key Question 80: Are there any sites or areas of land within South Derbyshire which you are aware of that would be important for inclusion within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Derbyshire? If yes, please list and provide reasoning where relevant.

Key Question 81: Are there any private or voluntary organisations who you believe would be important as collaborators within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Derbyshire? If yes, please list and provide reasoning where relevant.

River Mease

The River Mease is an important lowland clay river flowing through Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire before it reaches the Trent between Lichfield and Burton upon Trent. It is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

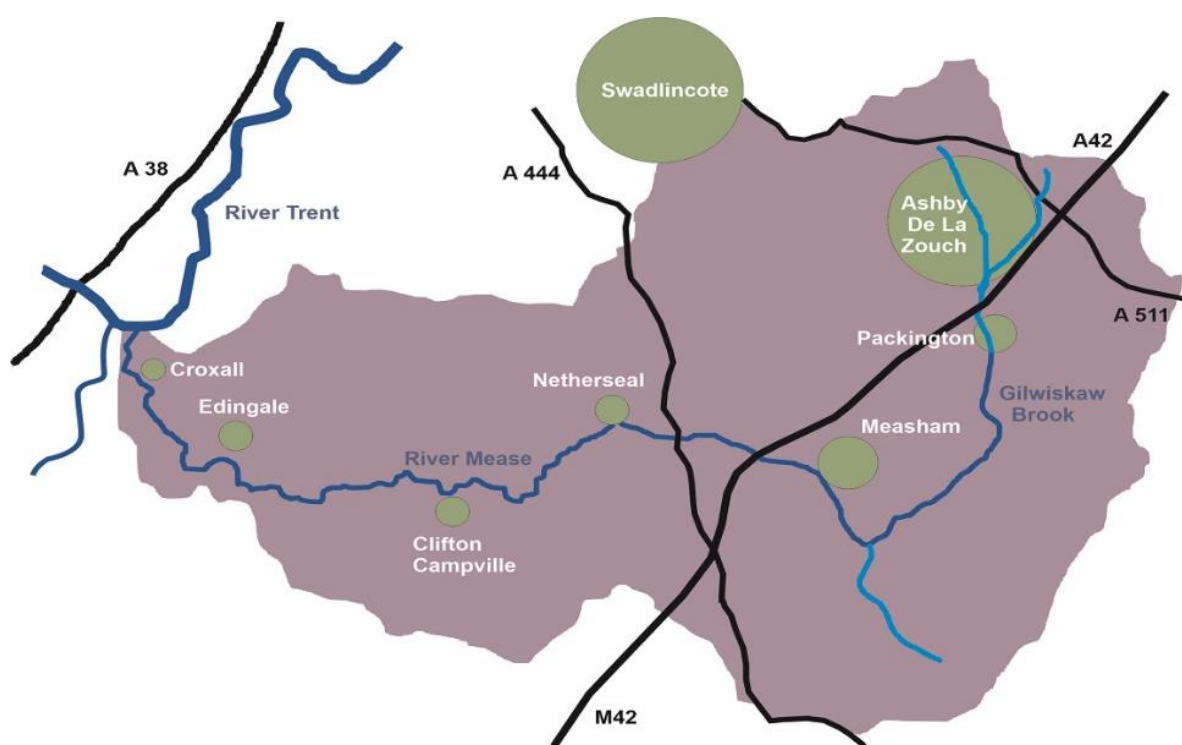
Despite its special status as a designated river for nature conservation, the condition of the habitats along its length has suffered over recent years; the species and habitats are under threat from pollution and poor water quality mainly due to high phosphorus levels and drainage works.⁴⁶

The importance of managing the amount of phosphorus within the River Mease SAC has directly affected the amount of development that can be permitted within the area. For South Derbyshire, Overseal, Netherseal, Lullington, Smisby and a small area in Boundary are affected. The Council is working with other partners on the River Mease Programme Board⁴⁷ to identify a number of bespoke projects to remove phosphate from the River Mease SAC and its tributaries.

Once identified, these projects will need to be funded by developers, as was the case with previous developer contribution schemes. In contributing to these works, developers will be able to ensure that the effects of their development on the SAC are fully mitigated by removing an amount of phosphate from the river equivalent to that which will be generated by their development, which in turn allows for continued growth.

⁴⁶ <https://www.rivermease.co.uk/>

⁴⁷ The River Mease Programme Board comprises of: The Environment Agency, Natural England, Severn Trent Water, North West Leicestershire District Council, South Derbyshire District Council and Lichfield District Council.



Source: [River Mease Catchment Project - Trent Rivers Trust](#)

Flood Risk

The NPPF requires that strategic policies should be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), and all plans should apply a sequential risk approach to the location of development.⁴⁸ The Council will be commissioning a new SFRA to inform the Emerging Local Plan. A SFRA is a robust evidence base for considering flooding, including any future increase as a result of climate change.

The risk of flooding informed the spatial strategy for the District within the adopted Local Plan, including the allocation of sites through a sequential approach. Development was predominantly located in areas within a low risk of flooding and further greenfield development within the functional floodplain was avoided along with other areas at flood risk.

The existing Local Plan also requires that any new development that could lead to changes in surface water flows or increase flood risk should be managed through the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Schemes (SUDS)⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ Paragraphs 160 & 161

⁴⁹ "Sustainable drainage systems are designed to control surface water run off close to where it falls and mimic natural drainage as closely as possible. They provide opportunities to: reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; remove pollutants from urban run-off at source; combine water management with green space with

It is anticipated that the existing policy approach will remain largely unchanged subject to recommendations in the SFRA.

Key Question 82: Do you have any comments on the Local Authority's approach to Flood Risk as set out in the adopted Local Plan Policy SD2?

Key Question 83: What approach should be taken to development proposed within Flood Zone 3?

National Forest

The National Forest is a national designation which covers an area of 200 square miles and extends from Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire to Needwood Forest near Yoxall.

Development and planning continue to have a key role in the National Forest's creation. As of March 2017 "Since 1995, around 1,600 hectares of new green infrastructure have been secured through the planning system by way of on site tree planting, mineral and waste disposal site restoration and derelict land reclamation schemes or through financial contributions. This represents around 22% of the 7,270 hectares so far planted in the Forest"⁵⁰.

The NPPF states *"The National Forest and Community Forests offer valuable opportunities for improving the environment around towns and cities, by upgrading the landscape and providing for recreation and wildlife..."*⁵¹

The adopted Local Plan contains a policy on the National Forest (INF8). The Policy expects all residential schemes over 0.5ha and industrial, commercial and leisure developments over 1ha within the National Forest, to incorporate tree planting and landscaping and only in exceptional circumstances will a commuted sum be agreed instead. The Policy also states that the Council will work with the National Forest Company and others to:

- "A ... ii) provide opportunities for diversification of the economy, especially in relation to the woodland economy and tourism, including overnight accommodation;
- iii) create an attractive, sustainable environment;
- iv) provide a range of leisure opportunities for local communities and visitors; and
- v) achieve 33% woodland cover in the National Forest."

It is likely that the existing policy approach will remain largely unchanged, subject to any update on the planting requirements made by the National Forest.

Key Question 84: Do you have any comments on the current approach to the National Forest?

Key Question 85: Could the National Forest policy be strengthened in any way?

benefits for amenity, recreation and wildlife." (PPG Flood Risk and Coastal Change: Paragraph: 050 Reference ID: 7-050-20140306)

⁵⁰ [National Forest Guide for Developers & Planners: Summary](#)

⁵¹ NPPF paragraphs 160 & 161

Green Wedges

“Green wedges comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the coalescence (merging) of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities”⁵²

South Derbyshire’s villages have their own architectural and characteristic identities, as well as their own individual communities. There are no green wedges in the adopted Local Plan. The Emerging Local Plan provides an opportunity to consider whether Green Wedges should be introduced within the District in order to protect villages where this sense of community may be threatened by coalescence. Evidence would need to be collected to establish the need and locations of any Green Wedges.

Key Question 86: Do you consider that Green Wedges should be introduced in South Derbyshire?

Key Question 87: If so, where do you suggest Green Wedges should be located?

Key Question 88: Does the existing Local Plan Policy BNE5 (Development in Rural Areas) do enough to protect the countryside for its own sake?

Heritage

The NPPF states that Heritage assets “*are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations*”⁵³. The NPPF goes on to state that plans “*should set a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats...*”

The historic environment is central to the identity of South Derbyshire. There are:

- 22 Conservation Areas
- 22 Schedules Monuments
- 5 registered historic parks and gardens comprising Calke Abbey (Grade II*), Elvaston Castle (Grade II*), Melbourne Hall (Grade I), Swarkestone Hall (Grade II*) and Bretby Hall (Grade II)
- 714 listed buildings of which 48 are grade I and 48 are grade II*
- 16 entries on the Heritage at Risk Register in the District and 47 building and structures on the local at-risk register.

The adopted Local Plan contains two policies regarding the protection of heritage assets. BNE2 Heritage Assets sets out the Council’s overarching policy approach to conservation of heritage assets. This is supported by policy BNE10 Heritage, which details how applications affecting heritage assets will be considered. Policy BNE2 and BNE10 can be found in Appendix 2.

Key Question 89: Do you have any comments on the approach to Heritage assets in the adopted Local Plan?

⁵² [Planning Portal Glossary.](#)

⁵³ NPPF paragraph 189

Design

Since the adoption of the Local Plan, design quality is more strongly emphasised in national policy and new design requirements have been introduced. The Emerging Local Plan will need to reflect this.

National Policy now requires all Local Planning Authorities to prepare Design Guides or Codes consistent with the principles set out in the [National Design Guide](#) and [National Model Design Code](#). The Design Guide and Codes can be prepared at an area wide, neighbourhood or site-specific scale and should be prepared as part of a Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Document.⁵⁴

Furthermore, Local Planning Authorities are now expected to develop design policies with local communities *“so they reflect local aspirations and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each areas defining characteristics”*.⁵⁵

Key Question 90: Should a Design Guide and/or Codes be prepared at an area wide, neighbourhood wide or site-specific scale?

Key Question 91: Should the Emerging Local Plan stipulate a minimum size for residential outdoor amenity space and if so, what should that be?

The NPPF states that “Planning policies and decisions should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless one or more of the following circumstances apply:... e) the design is of exceptional quality, in that it:

- is truly outstanding, reflecting the highest standards in architecture, and would help to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas; and
- would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.”⁵⁶

Key Question 92: What measures should be used to determine whether the design of the isolated dwelling is of exceptional quality?

⁵⁴ NPPF paragraph 128, 129

⁵⁵ NPPF paragraph 127

⁵⁶ NPPF paragraph

Extra Questions

EX36: Should the Emerging Local Plan or a subsequent SPD require developers to install the following ‘habitat bricks’ in all new housing developments:

- a. Small cavity nesting birds? (i.e. swift, house martins and sparrows). If yes, what ratio or percentage per total housing units and why?**
- b. Bats? If yes, what ratio or percentage per total housing units and why?**
- c. Invertebrates? If yes, what ratio or percentage per total housing units and why?**

EX37: Should there be a minimum housing unit number per development for when the installation of ‘habitat bricks’ would be required? If yes, what should that minimum number be and why?

EX38: Should ‘habitat bricks’ be required as standard in any other development types? Please list and provide reasoning where appropriate.

EX39: Should the Emerging Local Plan or a subsequent SPD require developers to install ‘hedgehog highways’ in all new housing developments?

EX40: Should there be a minimum housing unit number per development for when the installation of ‘hedgehog highways’ would be required? If yes, what should that minimum number be and why?

EX41: Should ‘hedgehog highways’ be required as standard in any other development types? Please list and provide reasoning where appropriate.

EX42: Are you aware of any sites or land that may be available for habitat creation/restoration to support any biodiversity net gain off site provision?

EX43: Do you consider Policies BNE2 and BNE10 provide a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of heritage assets as required by the NPPF?

EX44: Could Policies BNE2 or BNE10 be strengthened in any way?

EX45: How can the Council effectively engage with your community regarding design for your area? Please state where you are from.

EX46: Are there any other Built, Natural and Historic Environment issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Chapter 8 Infrastructure

The Council understands how important the delivery of infrastructure alongside housing and economic growth is to create sustainable communities. Infrastructure includes transport, flood risk measures, education, health, leisure (open space, play areas, leisure centres, green infrastructure), other community needs (e.g., local centres, libraries), as well as the delivery of utilities (e.g., power, water supply, sewerage treatment works, communications technology).

The extent to which an area is served by existing infrastructure, and could be served by future development, is an important consideration in determining the location, quantity, and type of development.

New development should deliver the necessary infrastructure to support growth and should be delivered in a timely manner to ensure that existing services and transport infrastructure do not become overwhelmed.

The Council will work closely with statutory bodies (such as National Highways, County Highways Authority, Local Education Authority, NHS Derby and Derbyshire Integrated Care Board, NHS England, utility providers) and other public and private bodies, to ensure that the Emerging Local Plan is supported by infrastructure. This will require examining where gaps in existing infrastructure provision exist, the capacity of existing infrastructure to accommodate growth and identifying where new facilities will be needed, who will provide them and when. Cumulative as well as site specific impacts will be considered and addressed.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) will set out the critical new or improved infrastructure that is necessary to support the growth in the Emerging Local Plan. The IDP will identify the costs, funding sources, timescales, and delivery partners for the infrastructure.

Funding for infrastructure can come from a variety of sources including developer contributions (Section 106 Agreements and, if introduced by the Council, Community Infrastructure Levy⁵⁷), government grants/loans and organisations that have statutory powers and who charge customers e.g. utilities companies.

To date South Derbyshire does not have an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy, instead using Section 106 agreements. Section 106 agreements help secure the delivery of infrastructure and affordable housing that is required to mitigate the impacts arising from a development proposal. Developer contributions can only be sought where they meet the following tests:

- a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms
- b) directly related to the development; and
- c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development⁵⁸

Within the Planning for Future White Paper, the Government proposed changes to how Local Planning Authorities secure developer contributions. The Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Agreements were proposed for removal and the introduction of a nationally set flat rate charge in the form of an Infrastructure Levy was proposed. Until any

⁵⁷ The Community Infrastructure Levy is a fixed charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area

⁵⁸ [Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 \(as amended\)](#)

legislative change comes into force, the Council will continue to use S106 Agreements. However, it should be noted that the Emerging Local Plan will need to comply with any change in national policy, should this arise during its production.

The NPPF requires that local plans set out the contributions (on site or financial) expected from development. It is important however to have realistic expectations of what infrastructure can be provided through the Emerging Local Plan. The amount of on-site infrastructure and contributions that the Council can require from new development is affected by the financial viability of a scheme (what can be afforded given all the other costs associated with the development). The financial viability and the amount of infrastructure that can be afforded are affected by various issues, including: the cost of construction, the value of land being developed, the sale prices of completed development and the type and number of specific on-site requirements. The Government has set an acceptable level of developer profit at 15-20%⁵⁹.

The Council will be commissioning a viability assessment to ensure that the policy requirements of the Emerging Local Plan are at a level viable for development to be completed.

Key Question 93: Are there specific infrastructure issues, including in your local area, which we should be aware of, for example regarding health services, schools or road capacity? Please state which settlement your comments refer to.

Existing Community Facilities and Open Space Sport and Recreation

The adopted Local Plan (Policy INF6) seeks to protect existing community facilities unless it is evident that there is no longer a need to retain the facility, or where a suitable alternative is made. Furthermore, Policy INF9 seeks to protect the loss of open space, sport and recreation facilities, stating that loss “will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where an assessment shows that existing open space and facilities exceed the required level of provision, the loss would be compensated for through equivalent or better provision, or the development would involve the provision of alternative sport or recreation facilities for which there is a greater need”.

It is considered that this policy approach will likely continue through to the Emerging Local Plan.

Key Question 94: Do you agree with the current policy approach regarding the protection of existing community facilities and open space, sport and recreation?

Open Space and Leisure Provision

“Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for health and well-being of communities and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change.”⁶⁰

As part of the Emerging Local Plan, evidence will need to be collected on the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The Emerging Local Plan will seek to address any identified shortfalls in open space and built leisure

⁵⁹ PPG Viability Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 10-018-20190509

⁶⁰ NPPF, paragraph 98

provision by securing new facilities within future developments and/or by securing funding for the delivery of new, or improvements to existing, open spaces.

Key Question 95: How has the pandemic altered your use of local open spaces?

Key Question 96: What type of outdoor open space and recreation facilities do you consider are most needed in the District?

Local Centres

New strategic residential development is commonly accompanied by local centres, aimed at meeting the day-to-day needs of the community. There can be a difference in both scope and feel between a local centre that has grown organically with a settlement over many years, and a new planned local centre with a set number of hectares reserved for shops and services to 'come on stream'. Furthermore, should a newer development grow further, the local centre can quickly become too small to fully meet the needs of the community it serves.

As already mentioned, changes in legislation have increased the flexibility to change between various uses without the need for express planning permission. Notwithstanding this flexibility, or indeed because of it, the issue is raised over how new communities can be best provided with local centres that stand the test of time.

Key Question 97: How can local centres be provided within strategic development in a way that also accommodates future change and population growth?

Extra Questions

EX47: Are the current protections for community facilities strong enough? Could the Emerging Local Plan go further and if so, how?

EX48: Are there any other infrastructure issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Chapter 9 Health and Wellbeing

There is a close relationship between planning and health. National policy requires that the local plan supports the creation of healthy and safe communities. Public Health England set out the wider determinants of health – a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which influence people’s mental and physical health⁶¹. These wider determinants are:

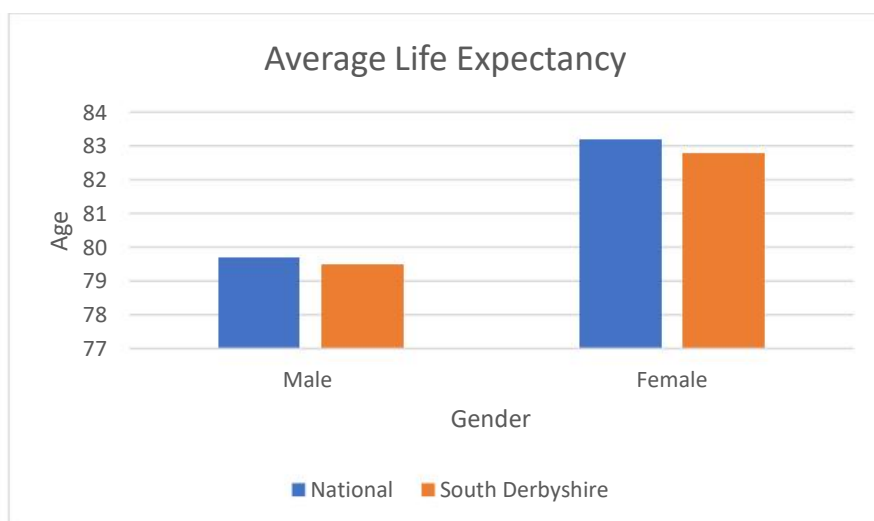
- The built and natural environment
- Education
- Income
- Work and the labour market
- Crime
- Social capital (community, social connections, isolation risk and a sense of belonging)

The adopted Local Plan helps contribute to healthy communities in several ways, including the provision and access to green spaces and community facilities; seeking to provide good quality housing; developing safe and accessible environments; and locating development in locations which reduce the need to travel and provides travel by sustainable modes. This chapter seeks to consider ways the Emerging Local Plan can further contribute towards healthy places and support and enable healthy lifestyles.

The Planning system does have a role to play in the provision of health infrastructure, for example GP surgeries, however, strategic infrastructure will be addressed by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and not considered in this chapter. The IDP will detail strategic infrastructure required to deliver growth planned within the Emerging Local Plan.

Some key health statistics for South Derbyshire are as follows:

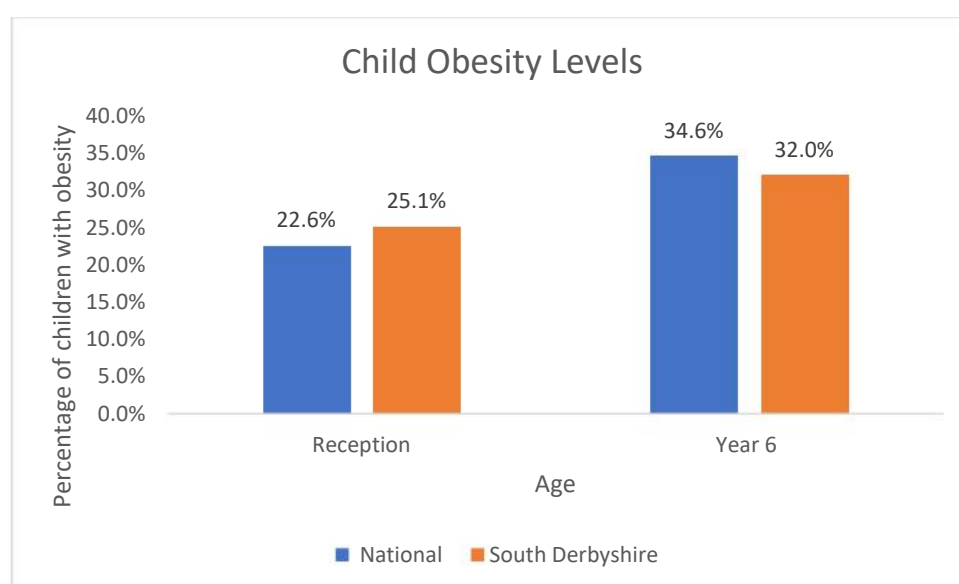
- The life expectancy of males and females is slightly below the English average (Male – 79.5 years, national average 79.7 years; Females 82.8 years, national average 83.2 years).⁶²



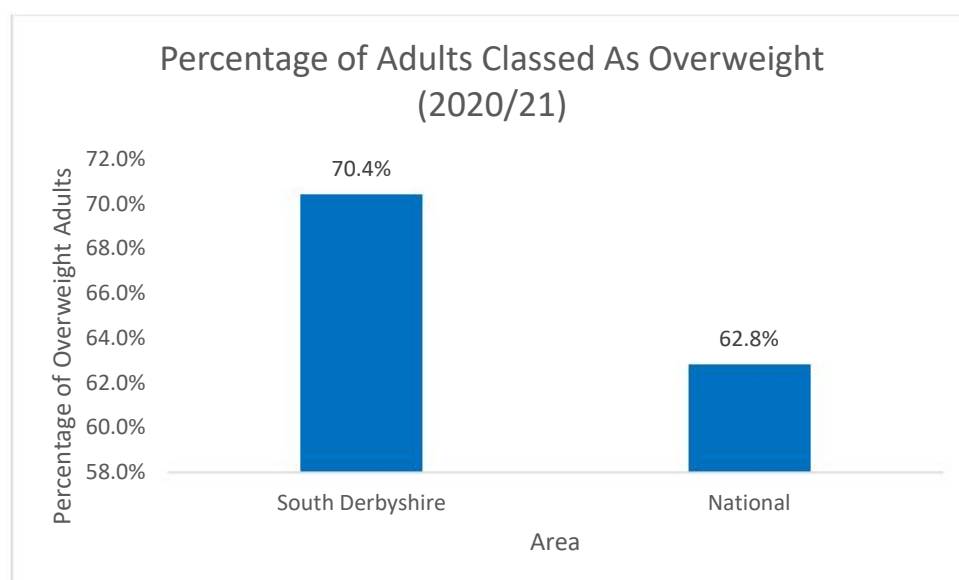
⁶¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england-2018/chapter-6-wider-determinants-of-health>

⁶² [Local Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

- Child obesity rates (25.1%) are initially above the national average (22.6%), but child obesity rates decrease between reception and Year 6. By school Year 6 (final year of primary education), 32% of children are overweight or obese compared to the national average of 34.6%.⁶³



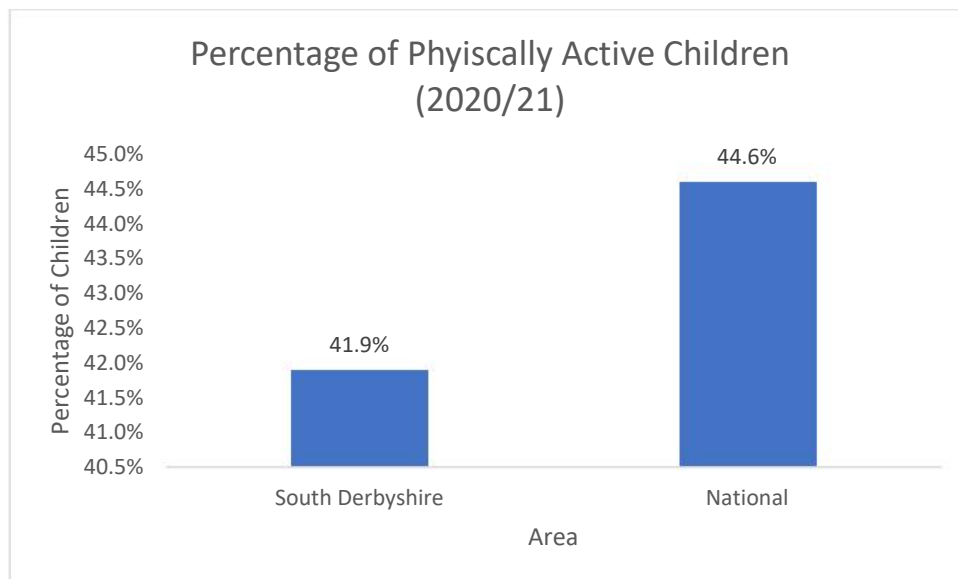
- The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese is higher than the English average (70.4% compared to the national average of 62.8% (2020/21)).⁶⁴



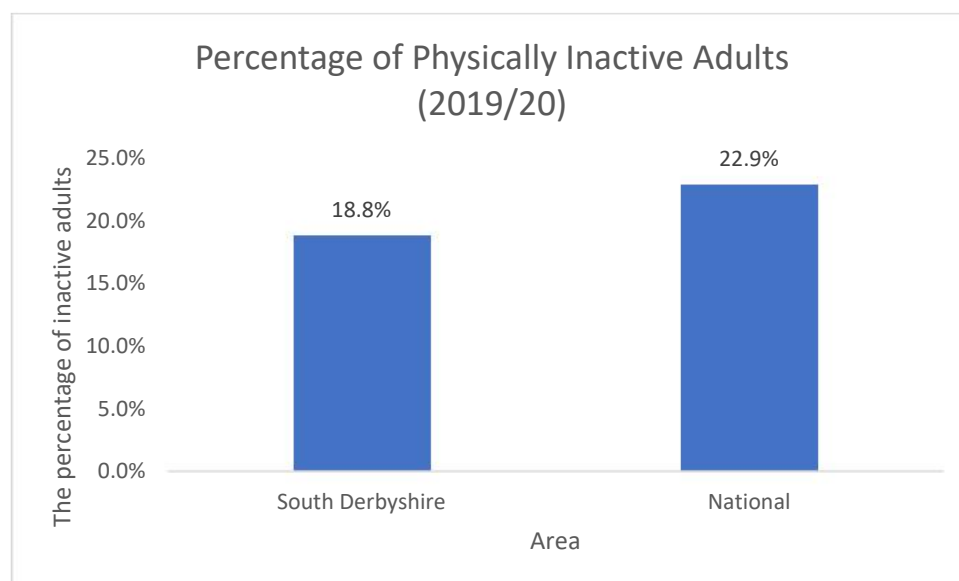
⁶³ [Local Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/data)

⁶⁴ [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/data)

- The percentage of physically active children and young people is lower than the English average (41.9% compared to 44.6% nationally (2020/21)).⁶⁵



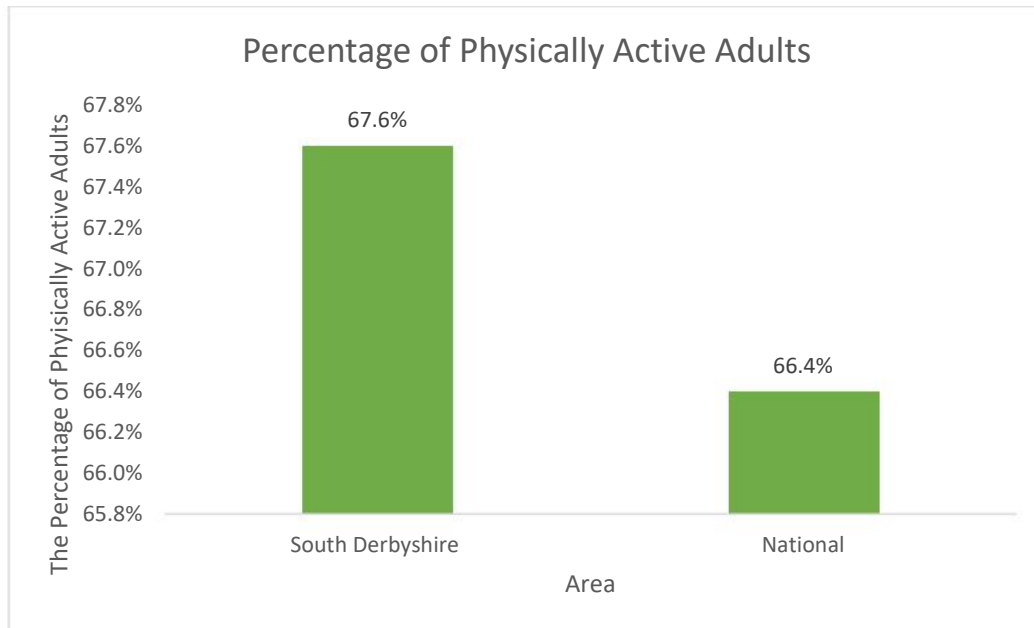
- The percentage of physically inactive adults is below the English average (18.8% compared to 22.9% nationally (2019/20)).⁶⁶



⁶⁵ [Physical Activity - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/data)

⁶⁶ [Physical Activity - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/data)

- The percentage of physically active adults is above the English average (67.6% compared to 66.4% nationally).⁶⁷



- The population of older people living in the District is set to increase between 2019 and 2028 by 28%.⁶⁸

Key Question 98: What do you feel your local community needs?

Key Question 99: What do you consider is required to make healthy places and enable healthy lifestyles?

Key Question 100: How can the Emerging Local Plan influence the wider determinants of health to improve health and reduce health inequalities?

Health and Wellbeing Policy

The adopted Local Plan contains a number of policies which impact upon health and wellbeing. The Plan also contains one paragraph within the design policy which directly relates to health:

BNE1 Design Excellence part J Healthy Lifestyle: “New development should address social sustainability issues, by supporting healthy lifestyles, including through the promotion of active travel, the provision of public open space, sports and other leisure facilities.”

The Emerging Local Plan gives an opportunity to include a strategic health and wellbeing policy. This policy would directly address health and wellbeing and seek to ensure that related issues are considered as part of a planning process.

⁶⁷ [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthoutcomesframework.org.uk/data/)

⁶⁸ [South Derbyshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2020](#), p86

Key Question 101: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a specific Health and Wellbeing Policy? Please provide reasoning.

Key Question 102: What do you think a Health and Wellbeing policy should include?

Health Impact Assessments

The Council could further bring health and wellbeing to the forefront of design by requiring a [Health Impact Assessment \(HIA\)](#) to be submitted alongside planning proposals above a certain size. A HIA is a process which ensures that the effect of development on health and health inequalities are considered and responded to during the planning process.

Key Question 103: Should the Emerging Local Plan require Health Impact Assessment for larger development proposals?

Key Question 104: What should the trigger for the requirement of Health Impact Assessment be?

Grow Your Own

Statistics show that obesity in adults and reception children within the District is higher than the national average. The NPPF states that planning policies should “*enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through ...access to healthier food, allotments...*”⁶⁹

The PPG adds: “*Planning can influence the built environment to improve health and reduce obesity and excess weight in local communities. Local planning authorities can have a role by supporting opportunities for communities to access a wide range of healthier food production and consumption choices*”⁷⁰

One way in which the Emerging Local Plan could help influence healthier food production within the District is by introducing a policy which would support people's ability to grow their own food, such as allotments.

Key Question 105: Should the Emerging Local Plan introduce a policy supporting ‘grow your own’ either on allotments or by another means? Please specify.

Key Question 106: Should the Emerging Local Plan require all major housing developments to provide allotments/food growing space?

Controlling takeaway uses

The PPG ‘Healthy Safe Communities’ states that planning policies can seek to limit the proliferation of particular uses where this is justified.

To help support opportunities for communities to access healthy consumption choices, the Emerging Local Plan could include a policy seeking to limit new hot food takeaways (where planning permission is required) where these would be in close proximity to locations children and young adults congregate, such as schools, play areas and open space.

⁶⁹ NPPF para 92

⁷⁰ PPG, Healthy Safe Communities, Paragraph 004 ID:53-004-20190722

The evidence of obesity in adults and young children is established, however, in order to introduce a policy that restricts the number and/or location of takeaways, evidence would be required as to the expected benefit of the policy.

Key Question 107: Would you support a policy which restricts takeaway uses within a particular distance of schools? Please provide comments and justification.

Key Question 108: If so, what distance do you suggest for restricting takeaways?

Key Question 109: What evidence do you think should be provided to support a controlling takeaway policy?

Active Design

Sport England have acknowledged that there is a close relationship between the design and layout of where we live and people's health. Sport England's report [Active Design: Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity](#), sets out 10 design principles for optimising opportunities for active and healthy lifestyles. The report acknowledges that "not all the Active Design Principles will be relevant or appropriate to all scenarios and settings, achieving as many of the Active Design Principles as possible will assist in optimising opportunities for active and healthy lifestyles" (piv).

The Emerging Local Plan could look at incorporating the Active Design Principles into policy.

The 10 principles can be seen in the Diagram below.



Image from: [Active Design: Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity, piv](#)

Achieving as many of the Ten Principles of Active Design as possible, where relevant, will optimise opportunities for active and healthy lifestyles.

Key Question 110: Do you think the Emerging Local Plan should incorporate Active Design Principles?

Key Question 111: If so, is there a development size trigger in which the Active Design principles should be implemented?

Extra Questions

EX49: Are there any health and wellbeing issues for the District which you consider this document has not identified?

EX50: Are there any other Health and Wellbeing issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Finally...

Key Question 112: Are there any planning issues and options that you think we have missed in this consultation or are there any further comments you would like to make?

Appendix 1 – Summary of Questions

Key Question 1: Do you have any comments on what should be contained within the Emerging Local Plan's Vision and Objectives?

Key Question 2: Does the spatial portrait of the District need further updating and if so, how?

Key Question 3: Should the Emerging Local Plan be split into two parts?

Key Question 4: What should be classed as 'strategic' in terms of housing development within the Emerging Local Plan, for example what size of housing/employment site or impact on infrastructure?

Key Question 5: Have we identified the correct issues and is our methodology for assessing them, correct?

Key Question 6: What additional evidence does the Council need to obtain to inform the Emerging Local Plan?

Key Question 7: Which option for establishing South Derbyshire's housing requirement do you support and why?

Key Question 8: Do you have a view on the proportion of Derby City's unmet need that South Derbyshire should take? Please provide comments and justification.

Key Question 9: Do you have any comments on the prioritisation of new infrastructure in this location as set out in the DFD including the new link road, school, health provision, and green and blue infrastructure?

Key Question 10: Do you have any suggestions as to how new employment and/or housing development, above that already allocated in existing Local Plans, can assist in the delivery of this infrastructure?

Key Question 11: Do you have any suggestions as to the quantity and location of new employment and housing land in this location?

Key Question 12: Are there any key locations to provide new, or enhance existing, green and blue infrastructure?

Key Question 13: Should the IGV development parameters be expanded beyond the area defined in Policy INF13 of the adopted Local Plan? If yes, what further development should the Emerging Local Plan include in this expanded location?

Key Question 14: Do you have any suggestions on priorities the Emerging Local Plan should set out to complement the Freeport development? This could include new green and blue infrastructure, energy production, sewerage infrastructure, new cycling and walking routes, new publicly accessible open space, lighting, drainage, flood and/or noise mitigation measures, particularly to the south of the site.

Key Question 15: Do you have any suggestions as to how new employment development at the Freeport site can assist in the delivery of any new infrastructure suggested in the previous question and/or an improvement to the rail infrastructure?

Key Question 16: Should any complementary uses be allocated adjacent to, or in the proximity of, the Freeport and if so, what?

Key Question 17: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy setting out expectations of local implications of the Freeport? If so, what should the policy include?

Key Question 18: Do you have any comments on the methodology used to establish the existing Settlement Hierarchy?

Key Question 19: What is your preferred option for housing distribution to meet South Derbyshire's housing need? Please provide comments and justification.

Key Question 20: Which locations within the District do you consider are best equipped to benefit from infrastructure that is already in place?

Key Question 21: What is your preferred option for the distribution of Derby City's unmet need within the District? Please provide comments and justification, especially if you think option 3 is appropriate.

Key Question 22: Do you agree that the appropriate plan period for the Emerging Local Plan is 2022 – 2039?

Key Question 23: Do you think the Emerging Local Plan should set a vision for the District beyond the plan period? If so, what should it include?

Key Question 24: Do you think the Council needs to undertake a Green Belt review to accommodate housing need within the District?

Key Question 25: What is your preferred option regarding the percentage of new homes to be built on small sites? Please provide your reasons and justification.

Key Question 26: What is your preferred option regarding the affordable housing requirement on sites of 10 homes or more? Please provide reasons and justifications.

Key Question 27: Is there any reason why the threshold for affordable housing provision should not be lowered to 10 homes or more in the Emerging Local Plan?

Key Question 28: Do you have any evidence of affordable housing need in rural areas and/or a view on whether the threshold for contributions should differ?

Key Question 29: Should the affordable housing tenure breakdown be specified in Emerging Local Plan policy, or should a degree of flexibility be retained?

Key Question 30: Should a local exception policy be introduced to effectively reserve some affordable housing for those with family ties to an area? If so, what restrictions should the policy contain?

Key Question 31: How should extra-care and independent living schemes be provided through the Emerging Local Plan?

Key Question 32: How can the Emerging Local Plan provide for those of working age needing other specialist or supported housing?

Key Question 33: Should the Emerging Local Plan ensure that at least a proportion of new homes are accessible and adaptable M4(2) and are wheelchair user dwellings M4(3)?

Key Question 34: Do you feel there is a need for more bungalows or single storey dwellings particularly designed to enable the elderly to live independently at home?

Key Question 35: What is your preferred option regarding self-build and custom house building and why?

Key Question 36: Should the Emerging Local Plan require all new homes to meet Nationally Described Space Standards? If not, why not?

Key Question 37: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy on housing density?

Key Question 38: If it is determined that a housing density policy is required, should the Emerging Local Plan set different minimum density standards for urban areas (Swadlincote, edge of Derby and Burton on Trent) and Key Service Villages?

Key Question 39: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a specific infill policy and if so, what should it contain – for example should infill be restricted to meeting proven local need or by dwelling size?

Key Question 40: Should the Emerging Local Plan develop a policy that brings local flexibility to determining road widths on new developments?

Key Question 41: What type of employment space should the Emerging Local Plan prioritise?

Key Question 42: How can policies be made flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated, particularly as economic implications of the Covid 19 pandemic are still developing?

Key Question 43: What is your preferred strategy (Option) for employment distribution and why?

Key Question 44: What, if any, circumstances should lead to South Derbyshire's employment need being met outside of the District?

Key Question 45: Is the current approach set out in Policy E7 (Rural Development) of the adopted Local Plan still the correct one?

Key Question 46: What are the barriers to working within rural areas?

Key Question 47: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy regarding best and most versatile agricultural land and if so, what should it contain?

Key Question 48: Should the Emerging Local Plan be more encouraging of tourism accommodation and tourist attraction development within the District? If so, how?

Key Question 49: Should the Emerging Local Plan seek to protect existing employment sites from alternative uses?

Key Question 50: Should the Emerging Local Plan remove the permitted development rights and apply conditions on new employment permissions for both allocated and non-allocated sites to prevent their loss to other uses (i.e. to E(g), B2 or B8)?

Key Question 51: What types of uses should be promoted in Swadlincote's town centre?

Key Question 52: If you think Swadlincote town centre boundary should be amended, please explain why and show your proposed changes on a map.

Key Question 53: If you think the primary frontages should be amended, please explain why, and show your proposed changes on a map.

Key Question 54: What do you consider to be the main regeneration challenges facing the District?

Key Question 55: Are regeneration challenges located in a particular area and if so, where?

Key Question 56: Do you have any suggestions as to the policies or allocations that would address these regeneration challenges?

Key Question 57: Do you support the development of the following renewable energy/low-carbon technologies in the District?

6. Electricity Generation:
 - o Wind turbines
 - o Solar photovoltaics (solar panels), including:
 - i. ground-mounted, and
 - ii. roof-mounted installations, for example, on industrial or residential buildings
 - o Hydroelectric power
7. Heat Generation:
 - o Solar Thermal
 - o Heat pumps, including ground, water, and air-source variants
 - o Energy from waste (EfW), including solid waste and biogas
 - o Bioenergy, including biomass and anaerobic digestion
8. Energy storage
9. Energy networks:
 - o Electricity networks
 - o Heat networks
10. Low-Carbon Mobility:
 - o Electric vehicles
 - o Electric charging network

Please elaborate on any opportunities/constraints you can identify for such projects.

Key Question 58: Should the Emerging Local Plan allocate sites for renewable energy production, for example solar or wind energy, and if so, what types of locations would be appropriate?

Key Question 59: Should the Emerging Local Plan require all new development to include small-scale renewable energy generation on site?

Key Question 60: Should the Emerging Local Plan introduce a policy based on the Energy Hierarchy?

Key Question 61: How can the Emerging Local Plan best facilitate energy saving homes by including passive design measures?

Key Question 62: Do you agree that the Emerging Local Plan set out specific requirements for tree planting in new developments outside of the National Forest? If so, is 10% sufficient and should there be a minimum site size threshold to which the policy applies?

Key Question 63: Should the Emerging Local Plan require a greater target than the statutory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain? If yes, what percentage and why?

Key Question 64: Are you aware of any sites or land within South Derbyshire that may be available for habitat creation/enhancement to support Biodiversity Net Gain off-site provision?

Key Question 65: Should a policy be included in the Emerging Local Plan to ensure that Biodiversity Net Gain is delivered on sites within the District?

Key Question 66: Do you support the inclusion of an active travel policy and what should the policy ensure as a minimum?

Key Question 67: Should planning applications for new buildings require access to low-carbon transport (i.e. the provision of walking infrastructure, cycle paths and lanes, public transport and charging infrastructure, etc). If so, what should the threshold be for such a requirement?

Key Question 68: Should the Emerging Local Plan include an Electric Vehicle Charging Point Policy?

Key Question 69: Do you support the existing requirements for providing Electric Vehicle Charging Points used by the Council? If not, what requirements do you suggest and why?

Key Question 70: Should the provision of charging devices and spaces for ultra-low emission vehicles be required for new developments of a certain size? If so, what should this threshold be?

Key Question 71: Should the provision of charging devices and spaces for ultra-low emission vehicles be considered at the following locations throughout the District? If not, please elaborate.

- Major travel corridors, including A roads, motorways, and routes into Derbyshire from neighbouring population centres
- Existing transport infrastructure, such as petrol stations.
- High population density areas where electric vehicle uptake and charging demand are expected to be consistently high.
- Tourist locations and travel corridors.
- Locations with high or long-term parking requirements, such as airports, retail, and business parks.

Key Question 72: How can the Emerging Local Plan go further to minimise losses through flooding?

Key Question 73: Should the provision of allotments be required for larger developments (or payments in lieu where appropriate)? If so, what should the threshold be for such a requirement?

Key Question 74: Should green roofs and/or walls be required where appropriate? If so, what size of development should require such landscaping?

Key Question 75: Where appropriate, should development be required to consider urban cooling techniques/design? If so, what should the threshold be for such a requirement? Should this be considered primarily in Swadlincote or in other population centres?

Key Question 76: Should the Council adopt a policy relating to Blue Infrastructure? If so, please list the various features (excluding the River Mease) that may benefit from such a policy.

Key Question 77: Should the Council use developer contributions for Green Infrastructure? If so, do you have any specific suggestions as to what Green Infrastructure projects the Council should pursue?

Key Question 78: How should off-site biodiversity gain compensation measures be coordinated, located and inspected?

Key Question 79: Do you have any other comments regarding Biodiversity Net Gain and the Emerging Local Plan?

Key Question 80: Are there any sites or areas of land within South Derbyshire which you are aware of that would be important for inclusion within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Derbyshire? If yes, please list and provide reasoning where relevant.

Key Question 81: Are there any private or voluntary organisations who you believe would be important as collaborators within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Derbyshire? If yes, please list and provide reasoning where relevant.

Key Question 82: Do you have any comments on the Local Authority's approach to Flood Risk as set out in the adopted Local Plan Policy SD2?

Key Question 83: What approach should be taken to development proposed within Flood Zone 3?

Key Question 84: Do you have any comments on the current approach to the National Forest?

Key Question 85: Could the National Forest policy be strengthened in any way?

Key Question 86: Do you consider that Green Wedges should be introduced in South Derbyshire?

Key Question 87: If so, where do you suggest Green Wedges should be located?

Key Question 88: Does the existing Local Plan Policy BNE5 (Development in Rural Areas) do enough to protect the countryside for its own sake?

Key Question 89: Do you have any comments on the approach to Heritage assets in the adopted Local Plan?

Key Question 90: Should a Design Guide and/or Codes be prepared at an area wide, neighbourhood wide or site-specific scale?

Key Question 91: Should the Emerging Local Plan stipulate a minimum size for residential outdoor amenity space and if so, what should that be?

Key Question 92: What measures should be used to determine whether the design of the isolated dwelling is of exceptional quality?

Key Question 93: Are there specific infrastructure issues, including in your local area, which we should be aware of, for example regarding health services, schools or road capacity? Please state which settlement your comments refer to.

Key Question 94: Do you agree with the current policy approach regarding the protection of existing community facilities and open space, sport and recreation?

Key Question 95: How has the pandemic altered your use of local open spaces?

Key Question 96: What type of outdoor open space and recreation facilities do you consider are most needed in the District?

Key Question 97: How can local centres be provided within strategic development in a way that also accommodates future change and population growth?

Key Question 98: What do you feel your local community needs?

Key Question 99: What do you consider is required to make healthy places and enable healthy lifestyles?

Key Question 100: How can the Emerging Local Plan influence the wider determinants of health to improve health and reduce health inequalities?

Key Question 101: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a specific Health and Wellbeing Policy? Please provide reasoning.

Key Question 102: What do you think a Health and Wellbeing policy should include?

Key Question 103: Should the Emerging Local Plan require Health Impact Assessment for larger development proposals?

Key Question 104: What should the trigger for the requirement of Health Impact Assessment be?

Key Question 105: Should the Emerging Local Plan introduce a policy supporting 'grow your own' either on allotments or by another means? Please specify.

Key Question 106: Should the Emerging Local Plan require all major housing developments to provide allotments/food growing space?

Key Question 107: Would you support a policy which restricts takeaway uses within a particular distance of schools? Please provide comments and justification.

Key Question 108: If so, what distance do you suggest for restricting takeaways?

Key Question 109: What evidence do you think should be provided to support a controlling takeaway policy?

Key Question 110: Do you think the Emerging Local Plan should incorporate Active Design Principles?

Key Question 111: If so, is there a development size trigger in which the Active Design principles should be implemented?

Key Question 112: Are there any planning issues and options that you think we have missed in this consultation or are there any further comments you would like to make?

EX1: Do you have any evidence to contradict the Derby HMA Boundary Study's conclusion that the Derby HMA comprises Derby, South Derbyshire and Amber Valley?

EX2: What should a 30-year vision for the District include? Please bear in mind your selected options for housing distribution and provide comments and justification.

EX3: What should the Emerging Local Plan include regarding Infinity Garden Village?

EX4: Are there any other housing need/strategy issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

EX5: What types of homes do you think South Derbyshire needs?

EX6: How do you feel the housing market is working for you?

EX7: How has working from home changed the requirements in homes?

EX8: Is there a necessity for certain housing types to meet specific needs?

EX9: Should the Emerging Local Plan set a local eligibility criterion for First Homes (applicable for first three months of marketing) in addition to the national criteria? If so, what criteria should be included?

EX10: What approach should the Local Authority take in determining how proportionate a First Homes exception site is to the size of the settlement it is next to, for settlements both with and without a settlement boundary? What evidence should be required?

EX11: Should space standards be set for private outdoor space?

EX12: Are there any other issues or options relating to providing the right homes for everyone that the Council should consider?

- EX13: Has the Covid 19 pandemic impacted on any changes in employment need?
- EX14: Should the Emerging Local Plan repeat the Retail Hierarchy within the adopted Local Plan?
- EX15: What type of retail space should the Emerging Local Plan prioritise within new strategic allocations?
- EX16: Should the Emerging Local Plan retain the lower threshold for when a Retail Impact Assessment for out of centre retail is required? If not, what should the threshold be?
- EX17: How can the Emerging Local Plan provide a positive strategy for retail?
- EX18: How can the Emerging Local Plan support the vitality and viability of Swadlincote town centre and other retail centres considering changes to the Use Class Order and Permitted Development?
- EX19: Should the Emerging Local Plan seek to protect the loss of retail, despite the changes to the Use Class Order?
- EX20: Should similar retail policies to that of Swadlincote's be applied to Key Service Villages?
- EX21: Is there sufficient car parking within Swadlincote, key service villages and local centres?
- EX22: Are there any other economy issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?
- EX23: Are there other mechanisms to increase tree planting both inside and outside of the National Forest?
- EX24: Should the Emerging Local Plan include a policy to encourage the installation of solar panels on existing buildings?
- EX25: Should solar power infrastructure (either ground-mount or rooftop) be mandated for new developments (where deemed appropriate)? If so, for what size of development?
- EX26: How can community scale renewable energy generation be facilitated through the Emerging Local Plan?
- EX27: Should the District adopt energy efficiency standards over and above Building Regulations?
- EX28: Should larger developments be required to meet energy consumption and emission targets? If so, what should the thresholds be for such a requirement?
- EX29: Should the Emerging Local Plan set lower carbon emissions targets for new homes than set out by Building Regulations? If so, what target do you propose and why?
- EX30: Should the Emerging Local Plan include local energy standards for non-residential buildings and/or introduce a BREEAM assessment?
- EX31: In response to the Environment Act 2021, what low carbon heating requirements should be included in the Emerging Local Plan?
- EX32: Do you support the continuation of the water consumption requirement (110 litres per person per day) within the Emerging Local Plan?

EX33: Do you have any other comments regarding Biodiversity Net Gain and the Emerging Local Plan?

EX34: Question: What else can be done through the Emerging Local Plan to encourage a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport?

EX35: Are there any other climate change issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

EX36: Should the Emerging Local Plan or a subsequent SPD require developers to install the following 'habitat bricks' in all new housing developments:

- a. Small cavity nesting birds? (i.e. swift, house martins and sparrows). If yes, what ratio or percentage per total housing units and why?
- b. Bats? If yes, what ratio or percentage per total housing units and why?
- c. Invertebrates? If yes, what ratio or percentage per total housing units and why?

EX37: Should there be a minimum housing unit number per development for when the installation of 'habitat bricks' would be required? If yes, what should that minimum number be and why?

EX38: Should 'habitat bricks' be required as standard in any other development types? Please list and provide reasoning where appropriate.

EX39: Should the Emerging Local Plan or a subsequent SPD require developers to install 'hedgehog highways' in all new housing developments?

EX40: Should there be a minimum housing unit number per development for when the installation of 'hedgehog highways' would be required? If yes, what should that minimum number be and why?

EX41: Should 'hedgehog highways' be required as standard in any other development types? Please list and provide reasoning where appropriate.

EX42: Are you aware of any sites or land that may be available for habitat creation/restoration to support any biodiversity net gain off site provision?

EX43: Do you consider Policies BNE2 and BNE10 provide a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of heritage assets as required by the NPPF?

EX44: Could Policies BNE2 or BNE10 be strengthened in any way?

EX45: How can the Council effectively engage with your community regarding design for your area? Please state where you are from.

EX46: Are there any other Built, Natural and Historic Environment issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

EX47: Are the current protections for community facilities strong enough? Could the Emerging Local Plan go further and if so, how?

EX48: Are there any other infrastructure issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

EX49: Are there any health and wellbeing issues for the District which you consider this document has not identified?

EX50: Are there any other Health and Wellbeing issues and options that should be considered within the Emerging Local Plan?

Appendix 2 – Adopted Local Plan Policies

The wording of Adopted Local Plan Policies can be found below.

Policy INF13 Southern Derby Area and Infinity Garden Village

Development proposals and cross boundary collaboration will be supported in the Southern Derby Area as shown on Map 5 for a mix of uses as part of the Infinity Garden Village development.

In order to implement this development comprehensively and support the required infrastructure delivery, a joint framework document will be prepared to guide the development and cross boundary collaboration between the Council, Derby City Council, Derbyshire County Council and developers.

The development framework document once approved will guide the delivery of the following development in support of the Infinity Garden Village proposal:

- Policy H15 Wragley Way (LP1)
- Policy E4 Infinity Park Extension (LP1)
- The South Derby Integrated Transport Link (LP1 Policy INF4)
- A new Local Shopping Centre (LP1 Policy H15 vii)
- Green and Blue Infrastructure (LP1 H15 xi) across the Southern Derby Area with consideration to Derby City's Green Wedge policy
- New secondary school (LP2 Policy INF12), the location of which is to be defined by the development framework document
- An A50 junction at Deepdale Lane to serve the Southern Derby Area proposals (LP1 Policy H15 iii)

Until the development framework document is approved, any necessary infrastructure required to deliver the comprehensive approach will be supported.

Policy E7 Rural Development

Development proposals which diversify and expand the range of sustainable employment activities on land outside of settlement boundaries will be supported by the Council provided they support the social and economic needs of the rural communities in the District.

The Council will support proposals for the re-use, conversion and replacement of existing buildings and development of new buildings where:

- i) It is supported by a sound business case;
- ii) The local highway network is capable of accommodating the traffic generated;
- iii) Development will not give rise to any undue impacts on neighbouring land;
- iv) It is well designed and of a scale commensurate with the proposed use
- v) Visual intrusion and the impact on the character of the locality is minimised.

Policy SD2 Flood Risk

- A. When considering development proposals in South Derbyshire, the Council will follow a sequential approach to flood risk management, giving priority to the development of sites with the lowest risk of flooding. The development of sites with a higher risk of flooding will only be considered where essential for regeneration or where development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk.

- B. Development in areas that are identified as being at risk of flooding will be expected to:
 - i) Be resilient to flooding through design and layout;
 - ii) Incorporate appropriate mitigation measures, such as on-site flood defence works and/or a contribution towards or a commitment to undertake and/or maintain off-site measures;
 - iii) Not increase flood risk to other properties or surrounding areas; and
 - iv) Not affect the integrity or continuity of existing flood defences
- C. Suitable measures to deal with surface water will be required on all sites in order to minimise the likelihood of new development increasing flood risk locally. Any developments that could lead to changes in surface water flows or increase flood risk should be managed through the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS), which mimic natural drainage patterns, unless this is not technically feasible, or where it can be demonstrated that ground conditions are unsuitable for such measures.
- D. The Council may require developers to restore culverted watercourses within regeneration or development sites to a natural state (i.e. break the channel out of culvert, remove redundant structures, replace/ improve existing structures to a restored watercourse profile) in order to reduce flood risk and provide local amenity and/or ecological benefits.
- E. To contribute to the enhancement of watercourses in accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, developers will be expected to work with the regulating authorities to develop watercourse restoration schemes.
- F. Proposals for flood management or other infrastructure offering improvements that lower the risk of flooding will be supported, subject to the proposal having no other adverse effects on local amenity and/or flood risk elsewhere. Where new flood related infrastructure is proposed opportunities for delivering environmental improvements including biodiversity gain and green infrastructure delivery should be fully considered by those delivering the project.

Policy BNE2 Heritage Assets

- A Development that affects South Derbyshire's heritage assets will be expected to protect, conserve and enhance the assets and their settings in accordance with national guidance and supplementary planning documents which the authority may produce from time to time.

These assets include:

- i) Conservation Areas
 - ii) Scheduled Monuments
 - iii) Listed buildings
 - iv) Registered historic parks and gardens
 - v) Undesignated heritage assets on the local list
- B Particular attention will be paid to:
 - i) the heritage of the Trent Valley, including its prehistoric remains, ancient crossing points and the transport heritage of the Trent Navigation, Trent and Mersey Canal, and the railways;
 - ii) the complementary relationship that exists in many cases between estate parklands and villages. Often they are integral parts of a conservation area, or form part of a conservation area setting. The management and care of these landscaped grounds is material to the character of the adjacent villages.

- iii) the industrial heritage of Melbourne, Shardlow, Swadlincote and Ticknall. Most of this historic industry has now gone, but the surviving structures and landscape evidence continue to exert a huge influence on the character of these places.
- C The Council will promote the respect for, and protection and care of, the historic environment by:
 - i) developing a local list of undesigned heritage assets, covering the same categories as the designated assets in the national list, in accordance with the best practice guidance issued by English Heritage.
 - ii) considering the further use of Article 4 directions, reinforced through grant schemes where possible and enforcement action where necessary.
 - iii) periodic production and updating of conservation area appraisals and management plans.
 - iv) measures to tackle heritage “at risk”, including service of urgent works and repairs notices where necessary.
- D The District Council will work with private owners and developers to bring forward opportunities to secure the long-term future, sensitive use or re-use of under-utilised buildings, and the development of gap sites in conservation areas where development is beneficial to the character and appearance of the area. The District Council will also seek opportunities to improve public access to existing heritage features associated with new development schemes.

Policy BNE10 Heritage

Heritage Applications for development that affects heritage assets, as defined in Policy BNE2, will be determined in accordance with national policy for conserving and enhancing the historic environment. In particular the following will apply:

- all applications should be accompanied by a heritage assessment, prepared with the appropriate expertise, to a level of detail proportionate to the asset’s significance. The assessment should describe the asset’s significance, identify the impact of the proposed development and provide clear justification for the works. Where appropriate, the Council may also require historical research and archaeological recording to be undertaken before works to a heritage asset commence
- developments affecting a heritage asset or its setting, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, will be required to demonstrate how the proposal has taken account of design, form, scale, mass, siting and setting of the heritage asset, in order to ensure that the proposed design is sympathetic and minimises harm to the asset
- the loss of buildings and features which make a positive contribution to the character or heritage of an area should be avoided through preservation or appropriate reuse, including enabling development
- any proposed development which impacts on archaeological remains will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation of the site and a statement demonstrating how it is intended to overcome the archaeological constraints of the site. Development will be resisted which would result in the loss of or substantial harm to

Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other archaeological sites of equivalent significance. Development affecting non-designated archaeological sites will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the site. In all cases measures will be undertaken to minimise impact and, where possible, to preserve the site in situ. The District Council will require public display and interpretation where appropriate

- development that will lead to substantial harm to or loss of significance of any other designated heritage asset will be refused, unless it can be demonstrated that the development is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Where less than substantial harm would result this will be considered against the public benefits of the proposal
- effects of the development on the significance of other non-designated heritage assets on the local list will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset.

Policy SD2 Flood Risk

A When considering development proposals in South Derbyshire, the Council will follow a sequential approach to flood risk management, giving priority to the development of sites with the lowest risk of flooding. The development of sites with a higher risk of flooding will only be considered where essential for regeneration or where development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk.

B Development in areas that are identified as being at risk of flooding will be expected to:

- i) Be resilient to flooding through design and layout;
- ii) Incorporate appropriate mitigation measures, such as on-site flood defence works and/or a contribution towards or a commitment to undertake and/or maintain off-site measures;
- iii) Not increase flood risk to other properties or surrounding areas; and
- iv) Not affect the integrity or continuity of existing flood defences

C Suitable measures to deal with surface water will be required on all sites in order to minimise the likelihood of new development increasing flood risk locally. Any developments that could lead to changes in surface water flows or increase flood risk should be managed through the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS), which mimic natural drainage patterns, unless this is not technically feasible, or where it can be demonstrated that ground conditions are unsuitable for such measures.

D The Council may require developers to restore culverted watercourses within regeneration or development sites to a natural state (i.e. break the channel out of culvert, remove redundant structures, replace/improve existing structures to a restored watercourse profile) in order to reduce flood risk and provide local amenity and/or ecological benefits.

E To contribute to the enhancement of watercourses in accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, developers will be expected to work with the regulating authorities to develop watercourse restoration schemes.

F Proposals for flood management or other infrastructure offering improvements that lower the risk of flooding will be supported, subject to the proposal having no other adverse effects on local amenity and/or flood risk elsewhere. Where new flood related infrastructure is

proposed opportunities for delivering environmental improvements including biodiversity gain and green infrastructure delivery should be fully considered by those delivering the project.

Appendix 3 – Additional Information

Housing Need and Strategy

Settlement Hierarchy

The [Methodology](#) for the existing Settlement Hierarchy assessed settlements which had a compact group (adjacent houses or only minor gaps in-between) of 25 or more dwellings and those settlements with 24 dwellings or fewer which contained a church. The methodology looked at the following services and facilities within settlements:

Criteria	Description
Convenience Shop (capable of fulfilling day to day requirements)	Important in determining the sustainability of a settlement and for day-to-day needs, particularly for those without access to private transport
Bus Service	Provides residents with opportunity to travel to alternative locations by public transport. This is particularly important for those without access to private transport. For settlements to be considered to have a bus service within the Settlement Hierarchy, the service must be hourly or better for the majority of the day in the working week.
Community Centre/Village Hall	Provides a location for community activities and events and a base for local organisations.
Primary School	Play an important role in most settlements. They reduce the need for children to travel long distances to school and, where possible, are within walking distances for children. Only publicly funded schools are considered in this study as they are available to all.
Doctors	Access to doctors is important for health needs. Easy access is important for those without private transport or who struggle to use public transport
Dentist	Access to dentists is important for health needs. Easy access is important for those without private transport or who find using public transport difficult.
Railway Service	Provides residents with opportunity to travel to alternative locations by public transport.
Indoor and Outdoor leisure	Provides recreational facilities and community infrastructure. Indoor leisure includes: Leisure centres, swimming pools and indoor bowls. Outdoor leisure includes: Recreational grounds, football, tennis and cricket pitches, and skate parks (For indoor and outdoor facilities, those that are adjacent to the settlement have been included.)
Post Office	Have traditionally provided a valuable service to rural communities. They provide a range of financial and communication services.
Public House	Provide residents with a place to socialise. Pubs can often act as a focal point of a community.
Library (including mobile)	Provides an affordable access to literature and other media services and supports education. Derbyshire County Council run one mobile library that visits villages without a permanent library.

Employment	<p>Local employment opportunities may reduce people's need to travel by motor vehicle.</p> <p>Due to the rural nature of the District, the majority of settlements outside Swadlincote will not have a large amount of employment provision other than small scale employment such as staff within local shops, schools etc. Therefore, to assess settlements' access to employment, employment provision of over 1000sqm within 2km of a settlement was assessed.</p> <p><i>(Guidelines for Providing Journeys on Foot (2000) indicate that the maximum commuting distance for journeys on foot is 2 km.)</i></p>
------------	--

Whilst the services against which the settlements were measured were not weighted as such, greater precedence was given to two services: the convenience store and a bus service. These services are considered to be an essential start for a sustainable community. A convenience store ensures that day-to-day needs are met and a good bus service ensures that more residents have access to a wide range of services and facilities outside their settlement and also reduces the need to travel by car.

Following the analysis of the service and facilities within each settlement, five settlement categories were established. The settlement categories and qualifying criteria can be seen in table below.

Settlement Category	Description	Qualifying Criteria
Urban Areas	These locations are either adjacent to Swadlincote or to two large scale urban areas within neighbouring authorities. They provide a range of higher order facilities and services and will be widely accessible by public transport. A large proportion of the District's growth will be located within this category. To qualify as an urban area, settlements must have a wide range of higher order facilities and services and a large population.	Wide range of higher order facilities and services
Key Service Villages	These are usually large and contain a wide range of services and facilities. They are considered to be the most sustainable locations for development outside of the urban areas.	Bus service and convenience store plus at least 7 other services
Local Service Villages	Usually, mid-size villages with some services and facilities, but fewer than the Key Service Villages. They could benefit from development of a local scale, but not the level of growth envisaged for Key Service Villages.	Bus service or convenience store and at least 5 other services*

Rural Villages	Typically have a small population and limited services and facilities. They cannot be classified as sustainable settlements and are therefore unsuitable for development of any significant scale.	Limited services and Facilities
Rural Areas	Settlements with a very small population and limited or no services and facilities. They can include areas of ribbon development. Rural areas have not been assessed within the settlement hierarchy due to their population size (number of dwellings within the settlement) and do not contain enough services and facilities to be considered sustainable.	Limited or no services and Facilities
*If a settlement has a bus service and a convenience store, for Local Service Villages, one of these services can count towards one of the five other services required to qualify as a Local Service Village.		

Derby City's Unmet Housing Need

The NPPF has been updated since the adopted Local Plan, nevertheless, it continues to advocate joint working between strategic policy-making authorities and states joint working should help determine whether development needs that cannot be met wholly within a particular plan area could be met elsewhere. Consequently, this needs to be taken into consideration during the production of the Emerging Local Plan.

“Effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy-making authorities and relevant bodies is integral to the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy. In particular, joint working should help to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary, and whether development needs that cannot be met wholly within a particular plan area could be met elsewhere” (NPPF paragraph 26).

“..strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas...”⁷¹

Providing the right homes for everyone

First Homes are;

- Discounted by a minimum of 30% (can be 40% or 50%) against the market value;
- Sold to a person or persons meeting the First Homes eligibility criteria;
- On their first sale, have a restriction registered on the property title to ensure this discount (as a percentage of current market value) and certain other restrictions are passed on at each subsequent title transfer; and,
- after the discount has been applied, the first sale must be at a price no higher than £250,000 (or £420,000 in Greater London).

⁷¹ NPPF paragraph 11b

The Government expects that at least 25% of all affordable dwellings delivered by developer contributions shall be First Homes. The Emerging Local Plan will need to meet this requirement.

To buy a First Home, purchasers need to meet the following national eligibility criteria:

- Be a first-time buyer;
- Individuals, couple, or group purchasers, should not have a combined annual household income exceeding £80,000 (£90,000 in Greater London) in the tax year immediately preceding the year of purchase;
- A purchaser should have a mortgage or home purchase plan (if required to comply with Islamic Law) to fund a minimum of 50% of the discounted purchase price⁷².

National guidance gives Local Authorities opportunity to set their own eligibility criteria in addition to national criteria. *“This may involve lower income caps (if this can be justified with reference to local average first-time buyer incomes), a local connection test, or criteria based on employment status... Authorities can therefore prioritise key workers for First Homes, and are encouraged to do so, especially if they have an identified local need for certain professions...”*⁷³ Your views are sought on this in Question EX9.

First Homes exception sites must be proportionate to the size of the settlement next to which they are proposed. The Government encourages local planning authorities to set out policies which specify their approach to determine the proportionality of First Home exception sites and the evidence required to assess this.

Economy

Some key employment statistics for the District are as follows:

Business demography

- In 2021 South Derbyshire had 3,800 enterprises (an enterprise can be thought of as the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces)⁷⁴. Since 2013 there has been a 9.8% increase in enterprises in the District.
- In 2020 9.4% of new business (as a percentage of active enterprises) were created, this is slightly lower than Derbyshire's (9.7%) and also lower than England's (12.1%) average⁷⁵.
- Most of the enterprises within the District employ 0-9 people (90.9%).⁷⁶
- Businesses operating in the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector are the most common in South Derbyshire, followed by construction⁷⁷.

⁷² Planning Practice Guidance First Homes, Paragraph: 007 Reference ID: 70-007-20210524

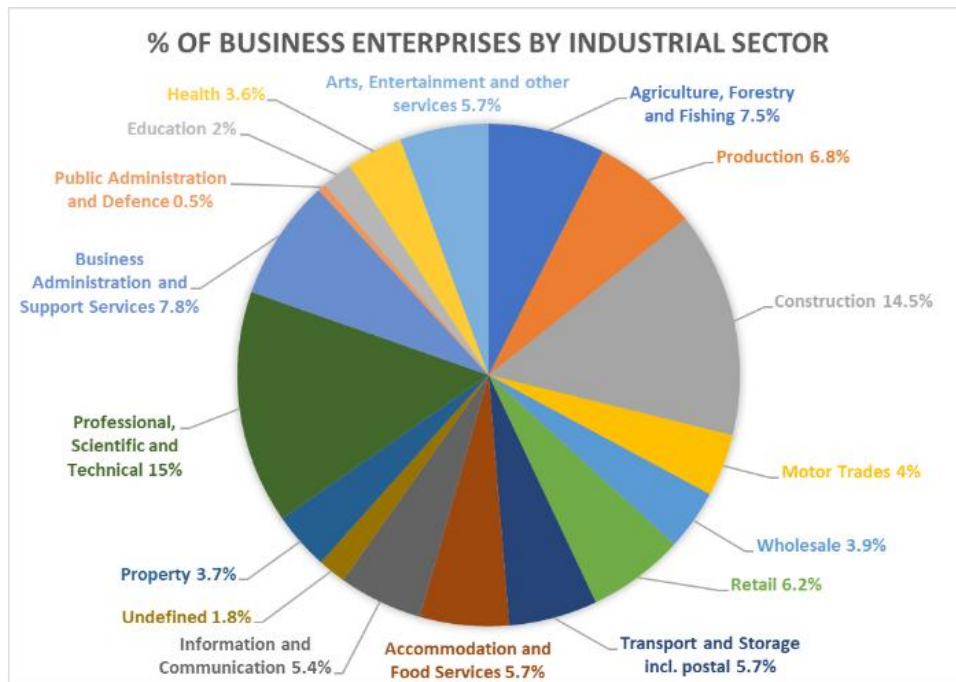
⁷³ Planning Practice Guidance First Homes, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 70-008-20210524).

⁷⁴ [UK Business Counts, 2021, ONS \(NOMIS\) via Derbyshire Observatory](#)

⁷⁵ [Business Demography 2020, ONS, via Derbyshire Observatory](#)

⁷⁶ [UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2021, ONS \(via Derbyshire Observatory\)](#)

⁷⁷ [UK Business, Activity, Size and Location \(2021\) ONS \(NOMIS\), via Derbyshire Observatory](#)



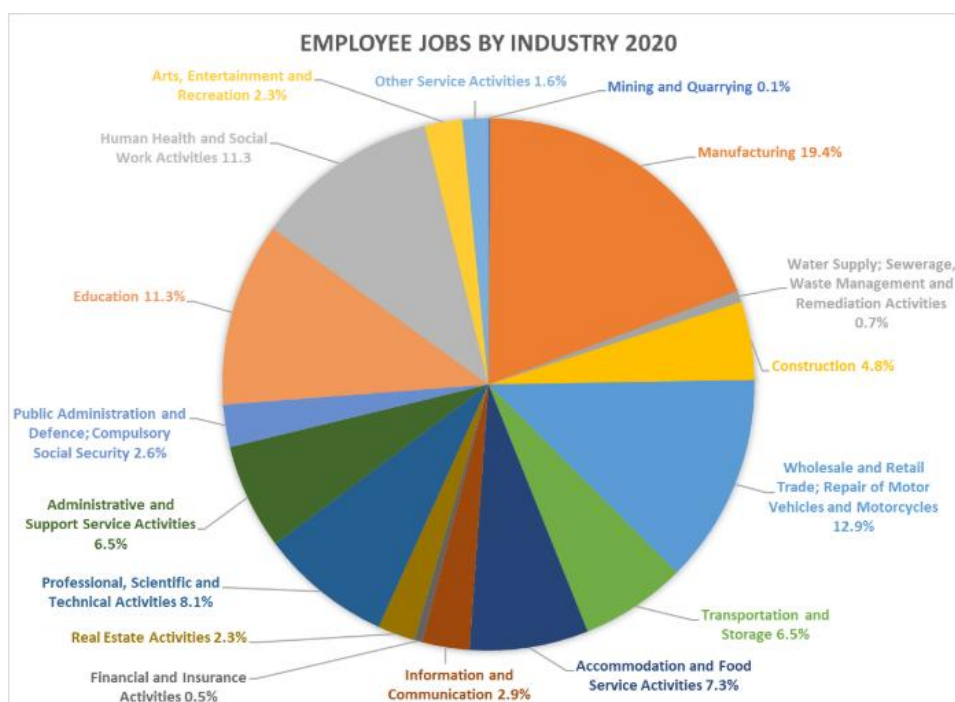
Jobs and Employment

- The percentage of economically active residents employed within the District is higher than the British average (80.4% compared to 74.8 % nationally (January 2021- December 2021))⁷⁸
- 67.7% of the 31,000 people employed in South Derbyshire are full time and 32.3% are part time.⁷⁹
- Data from the 2011 census shows that 28,253 residents commute out of South Derbyshire to work, with the majority going to Derby, followed by East Staffordshire and 14,322 people travel into the District mainly from East Staffordshire followed by Derby.
- In terms of employee jobs by industry, manufacturing has the highest number of employees within the District (19.4%). This percentage is higher than the East Midlands and British averages (12.4 % and 7.9% respectively) (2020).⁸⁰

⁷⁸ [Source: ONS annual population survey via Nomis](#)

⁷⁹ [Source: ONS Business Register and employment survey via Nomis](#)

⁸⁰ [ONS Business Register and Employment Survey via Nomis](#)



Earnings

- The median male full time workers gross weekly pay for employees living within the District is higher than the East Midlands and nationally (£676.30 South Derbyshire, £613.40 East Midlands, £655.50 Great Britain (2021)).⁸¹
- The median female full time workers gross weekly pay for employees living in the District is higher than the East Midlands but lower than nationally (£548.10 South Derbyshire, £508 East Midlands, £558.10 Great Britain (2021)).⁸²

Jobs and skills profile

- 33% of South Derbyshire residents (aged 16-64) are qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above compared to 35.6% in the East Midlands and 43.5% nationally.⁸³
- 50.2% of residents of South Derbyshire are employed in higher level occupations (managers, directors, senior officials, and professional and technical roles) compared to 43.6% in the East Midlands and 49.7% nationally. However, there are fewer residents (12.1%) employed in administrative and secretarial and skills trade occupations (major groups 4-5) compared to 20.2% in the East Midlands and 19.0% in Great Britain, and more residents (19.7%) employed as process plant machine operatives and elementary operatives (major groups 8-9) compared to the East Midlands (18.8%) and Great Britain (15.1%).⁸⁴

Protecting Employment Sites

Since the adoption of the Local Plan the Government has changed the way land is categorised within the Use Class Order. Since September 2020, B1 Business and its three sub use classes B1(a), B1(b) and B(c), are now included within a new single use Class E

⁸¹ [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings via Nomis](#)

⁸² [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings via Nomis](#)

⁸³ [ONS Annual Population Survey via Nomis](#)

⁸⁴ [ONS annual population survey 2021 via Nomis](#)

'Commercial, business and services', along with other uses. Changes between any use within Class E can take place without requiring planning permission. Consequently, previous B1 uses can now be turned into the following uses without permission: shops, financial and professional services, cafes/restaurants, indoor sports/fitness, medical health facilities and crèche/nurseries. In addition, Class E uses can be turned into a dwellinghouse (Class C3), subject to certain conditions and limitations, including prior approval.

The adopted Local Plan contains Policy E3 Existing Employment Areas, which seeks to protect existing employment uses (including previous use class B1(b) and B1(c)) from redevelopment, unless certain criteria can be met, including demonstrating that there is no demand of the site or premises for B1, B2 and B8 use. The NPPF now requires that Local Planning Authorities take a positive approach to applications for alternative use of land, which are not allocated in the plan, but would help meet an identified need.

Furthermore, of relevance both to this issue and to that of retail below, is the NPPF's policy on removing or restricting permitted development rights permitted development rights; paragraphs 53-54 state:

"The use of Article 4 directions to remove national permitted development rights should:

- where they relate to change from non-residential use to residential use, be limited to situations where an Article 4 direction is necessary to avoid wholly unacceptable adverse impacts (this could include the loss of the essential core of a primary shopping area which would seriously undermine its vitality and viability, but would be very unlikely to extend to the whole of a town centre)
- in other cases, be limited to situations where an Article 4 direction is necessary to protect local amenity or the well-being of the area (this could include the use of Article 4 directions to require planning permission for the demolition of local facilities)
- in all cases, be based on robust evidence, and apply to the smallest geographical area possible.

Similarly, planning conditions should not be used to restrict national permitted development rights unless there is clear justification to do so."

Retail

Policy RTL1 'Retail Hierarchy' of the adopted Local Plan sets out the Retail Hierarchy of the District.

RTL1 Retail Hierarchy

1. Town Centre – Swadlincote

2. Local Centres

Existing

- Castleton Park
- Church Gresley
- Newhall
- High Street, Woodville

Proposed

- Boulton Moor
- Chellston Fields
- Drakelow
- West of Mickleover
- Wragley Way
- Highfields Farm

3. Other Centres in Key and Local Service Villages

- Aston on Trent
- Etwall
- Hatton
- Hilton
- Melbourne
- Overseal
- Repton
- Shardlow
- Willington
- Linton
- Coton in the Elms
- Findern
- Hartshorne
- Mount Pleasant
- Netherseal
- Newton Solney
- Rosliston
- Ticknall
- Weston on Trent

It is anticipated that the existing Retail Hierarchy will be carried forward into the Emerging Local Plan, with any necessary amendments required, including adding any proposed local centres required to meet need arising from proposed allocations.

National policy states that Local Plans should support a 'town centre first approach', directing main town centre uses (such as shops and restaurants) to designated centres. This element of the existing Local Plan policy should therefore remain unchanged in the Emerging Local Plan.

National Policy requires that Local Planning Authorities apply a sequential test to main town centre uses. Main town centre uses should be located in town centres where possible, then in edge of centre locations if suitable sites are not available. This approach taken in the adopted Local Plan should therefore remain unchanged within the Emerging Local Plan.

Out-of-centre retail development may still be allowed where it is supported by a Retail Impact Assessment. This is a way of assessing whether new development would harm the vitality and viability of existing centres. The nationally set threshold for requiring an Impact Assessment is 2,500sqm. The current Local Plan reduced the applicable threshold to 1,000sqm. Your views on continuing this approach into the Emerging Local Plan are sought.

The change in the Use Class Order in September 2020 incorporated A1, A2, A3 and A4 uses into a new Class E. This will inevitably result in the loss of town centre retail floor space to other uses within Class E and could also lead to the rise of residential uses within retail centres, as Class E uses can now be converted into a dwelling subject to conditions and limitations, with prior approval.

Adopted Policy RTL1 seeks to resist the loss of retail units subject to a list of criteria. However, due to changes to the use Class Order, this policy will no longer be able prevent various changes and retail units can be lost without the requirement for planning permission. This could make it difficult to manage the retail centres within the District; conversely it may be argued that the new Use Class Order provides swifter flexibility for town and retail centres to respond to changing circumstances.

Tackling the Climate Change Emergency

All developments are required to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the following sequence of priorities, as set out in the energy hierarchy:

[New-Homes-Policy-Playbook-January-2021.pdf \(ukgbc.org\)](#)

Local Planning Authorities are however constrained by national legislation in respect of implementing policies which improve the energy efficiency of the fabric of a building. The Planning and Energy Act 2008 allows Local Planning Authorities to set energy performance standards above Building Regulations for non-housing development. However, for new housing or the adaption of buildings to provide dwellings, Local Planning Authorities can set a higher requirement by Building Regulations, up to the requirement of Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (approximately 20% above current Building Regulations).

In the 2019 Spring Statement, the Government committed that that by 2025, it would introduce a Future Homes Standard (FHS,) which would require new build homes to be future proofed with low carbon heating and world leading levels of energy efficiency. The Government consulted on two options, which would commence from 2020:

Option 1: 20% reduction in carbon emissions compared to the current standard for an average home built to Building Regulations 2013 Part L requirements. The Government

anticipates that this could be delivered by very high fabric standards (typically with triple glazing and minimal heat loss from walls, ceilings and roofs).

Option 2: 31% reduction in carbon emissions compared to the current standard for an average home built to Building Regulations 2013 Part L requirement. The Government anticipates this could be delivered based on the installation of carbon-saving technology such as photovoltaic (solar) panels and better fabric standards, though not as high as in option 1 (typically double not triple glazing).

In January 2021 the Government published its response to the FHS consultation and reconfirmed the FHS and stated that it would not be implemented until 2025.

In addition, in January 2021 the Government published the Future Building Standards (FBS) consultation, this built on the FHS and presented the Government's ideas on energy and ventilation standards for non-domestic buildings. Among other things two options regarding non-domestic buildings were provided:

Option 1 - intended to deliver an average 22% improvement in CO₂ emissions per building, compared to the current Part L standard, across the build-mix of non-domestic buildings. The Government expect this would typically be delivered by an increase in the efficiency of building services, and through on-site low carbon technology such as heat pumps or photovoltaic panels.

Option 2 - intended to deliver an average 27% improvement in CO₂ emissions per building, compared to the current Part L standard, across the build-mix of non-domestic buildings. This is the Government's preferred option, and it is expected that this would typically be delivered by very high fabric standards, resulting in lower levels of heat loss from windows, walls, floors and roofs, improved services such as lighting, and low carbon technologies such as heat pumps or photovoltaic panels

In December 2021 the Government published its response to the FBS consultation and stated that it would not be implemented until 2025. Uplift to current Buildings would however come into effect in June 2022, where CO₂ emissions for new homes shall be around 30% less than current standards and emissions from other new buildings, including offices and shops, must be reduced by 27%.

In the immediate term the Government has stated that they will not amend the Planning and Energy Act 2008, which means that local planning authorities will retain powers to set local energy efficiency standards. The Government however has stated that as uplifts to Building Regulations are made, and Future Homes Standard implemented "it is less likely that local authorities will need to set local energy efficiency standards in order to achieve our shared net zero goal"⁸⁵.

Community energy

Community energy covers aspects of collective action to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy. Community energy projects have an emphasis on local engagement, local leadership and control and the local community benefiting collectively from the outcomes.

⁸⁵ The Future Homes Standard: 2019 Consultation on changes to Part L (conservation of fuel and power) and Part F (ventilation) of the Building Regulations for new dwellings Summary of responses received and Government response, p21

Community-led action can often tackle challenging issues around energy, with community groups well placed to understand their local areas and to bring people together with common purpose.

There are many examples of community energy projects across the UK, with at least 5000 community groups undertaking energy initiatives in the last five years. Examples of community energy projects include:

- Community-owned renewable electricity installations such as solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, wind turbines or hydroelectric generation.
- Members of the community jointly switching to a renewable heat source such as a heat pump or biomass boiler.
- A community group supporting energy saving measures such as the installation of cavity wall or solid wall insulation, which can be funded wholly or partly by the Green Deal.
- Working in partnership with the local Distribution Network Operator (DNO) to pilot smart technologies.
- Collective purchasing of heating oil for off gas-grid communities
- Collective switching of electricity or gas suppliers.⁸⁶

Biodiversity Net Gain

The 25 Year Environment Plan published in 2018, set out how the UK Government intends to leave the environment in a better state than when it was inherited. In 2018, the Government consulted on making biodiversity net gain mandatory for new development through the planning system. These provisions will help to make biodiversity a prominent consideration in development. The Environment Act 2021 sets out the framework for biodiversity net gain requirements whilst leaving some detail to be provided through secondary legislation, policy, and guidance.

The Government will work with planning authorities throughout the transition period to assess how biodiversity net gain BNG is working in practice and what early refinements can be made to the approach introduced by the Environment Act.

Mandating BNG through the Environment Act 2021 and the secondary legislation that follows will establish a consistent set of requirements and necessary exemptions which give developers clarity as to how they can meet their net gain obligations.

The National Planning Policy Framework encourages net gains for biodiversity to be sought through planning policies and decisions. Biodiversity net gain delivers measurable improvements for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats in association with development. Biodiversity net gain can be achieved on-site, off-site or through a combination of on-site and off-site measures.

Planning conditions or obligations can, in appropriate circumstances, be used to require that a planning permission provides for works that will measurably increase biodiversity. An applicant may also propose measures to achieve biodiversity net gain through a unilateral undertaking. The work involved may, for example, involve creating new habitats, enhancing existing habitats, providing green roofs, green walls, street trees or sustainable drainage systems. Relatively small features can often achieve important benefits for wildlife, such as incorporating 'swift bricks' and bat boxes in developments and providing safe routes for hedgehogs between different areas of habitat.

⁸⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/community-energy>

Benefits could be achieved entirely on-site or by using off-site gains where necessary. Off-site measures can sometimes be secured from 'habitat banks', which comprise areas of enhanced or created habitats which generate biodiversity unit 'credits'.

The biodiversity gains and losses of a development will be measured in 'biodiversity units', using a metric which uses habitats as a proxy for biodiversity and calculates units by taking account of the type, extent and condition of habitats. Natural England has recently published biodiversity metric 3^[1] which, subject to further consultation and any further updates, is expected to be the metric specified for mandatory BNG.⁸⁷

New or improved habitat needs to be located where it can best contribute to local, national and international biodiversity restoration, including the Nature Recovery Network proposed in the 25 Year Environment Plan, locally identified ecological or green infrastructure networks and biodiversity opportunity areas. Providing BNG close to where people live can improve access to nature and bring health and wellbeing benefits⁸⁸.

Sustainable Modes of Transport

Planning policies should, among other considerations: support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for major activities; be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned; identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development; and provide for attractive and well-designed walking and cycling networks with supporting facilities such as secure cycle parking.⁸⁹

Transport was the largest emitting sector in the UK in 2020 and road vehicles make up around 90% of transport emissions each year⁹⁰. On 18th November 2020 the Government announced the end of the sale of new petrol and diesel cars in the UK by 2030 and from 2035 all new cars and vans will be fully zero emission at the tailpipe⁹¹.

A typical battery electric car is estimated to save 65% of the greenhouse gas emissions of an equivalent petrol car⁹².

⁸⁷ See: ^[1] Natural England (July 2021) Biodiversity Metric 3.0 [https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-metric\[1\]calculate-the-biodiversity-net-gain-of-a-project-or-development](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-metric[1]calculate-the-biodiversity-net-gain-of-a-project-or-development)

⁸⁸ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph 027

⁸⁹ NPPF, Paragraph 106

⁹⁰ Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions [2020 UK final greenhouse gas emissions statistics: one page summary \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-takes-historic-step-towards-net-zero-with-end-of-sale-of-new-petrol-and-diesel-cars-by-2030)

⁹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-takes-historic-step-towards-net-zero-with-end-of-sale-of-new-petrol-and-diesel-cars-by-2030>

⁹² [Ricardo-AEA for DfT \(2021\). Lifecycle Analysis of UK Road Vehicles.](#)

Appendix 4 – Useful Links

Amber Valley Borough Council Emerging Local Plan [Local Plan 2021 - 2038 \(ambervalley.gov.uk\)](https://www.ambervalley.gov.uk/local-plan-2021-2038)

Derby City Council Emerging Local Plan [Emerging local plan - Derby City Council](#)

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites [Planning policy for traveller sites - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites)

Planning Practice Guidance [Planning practice guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-practice-guidance)

The National Planning Policy Framework [National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework)

The River Mease Partnership [Home - River Mease Partnership](#)

South Derbyshire Adopted Local Plan (2011-2028) [Adopted Local Plan | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

South Derbyshire Local Plan Review Evidence Base [Local Plan Review Evidence Base | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

Appendix 5 – Glossary

Active Enterprise: Is defined as a business that either has turnover or employment at any time during a particular period of time⁹³.

Affordable Housing: Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/ or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the definitions set out in the NPPF regarding:

- a) Affordable housing for rent
- b) Starter homes
- c) Discounted market sales housing
- d) Other affordable routes to home ownership: including shared ownership; relevant equity loans, other low-cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent).

Authority Monitoring Report: The monitors the performance of South Derbyshire's planning policies and the extent to which we are meeting the targets within the Local Development Scheme

Biodiversity: The word 'biodiversity' comes from the term 'biological diversity'. It encompasses the whole natural world and living things, including plants, animals, microorganisms, bacteria from all ecosystems. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biodiversity Net Gain: Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is an approach to development, and/or land management, that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.

Blue Infrastructure: Encompasses rivers, canals, wetlands and ponds, together with open areas of sustainable drainage systems, comprising of watercourses, swales and attenuation basins.

Community Infrastructure Levy: Is a levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. In areas where a Community Infrastructure Levy is in force, landowners and developers must pay the levy to the local council. The charges, set by the local council and independently examined, are based on the size and type of the new development. The money raised from CIL is used to fund the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure to support the development of its area.

Community Facilities: Facilities used by local communities for leisure and social purposes where the primary purpose of the facility is for the public benefit. Examples of community facilities would include, but not exclusively, village halls, community centres and meeting places, places of worship, cultural buildings, non-profit sporting facilities and play areas.

Conservation Areas: A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic importance, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Consultation Statement: A document setting out who and how consultees have been consulted during the local plan preparation, a summary of the main issues raised by

⁹³ [Business Demography 2020 ONS](#)

representatives and how responses have been taken into consideration during the plan preparation.

Design code: “A set of illustrated design requirements that provide specific, detailed parameters for the physical development of a site or area. The graphic and written components of the code should build upon a design vision, such as a masterplan or other design and development framework for a site or area”⁹⁴.

Design Guide: A document providing guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice.

Development Plan Document's: Are planning policy documents which make up the Local Plan.

Enterprise: An enterprise is the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces.⁹⁵

Evidence Base: The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the soundness of the policy approach within the Local Plan and supporting documents.

Green Belt: A statutory designation of land, which fundamental aim is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The five purposes of Green Belt as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework are:

- To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas
- To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another
- To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment
- To preserve the setting and special characteristics of historic towns and
- To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

Green Infrastructure: The physical environment within and between cities, towns and villages. It is a network of multi-functional green spaces, including formal parks, open spaces, gardens, woodland green corridors and open countryside.

Green Wedges: “Green wedges comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the coalescence (merging) of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities”⁹⁶.

Gross Value Added (GVA): Total economic output measures the GVA of the economy due to the production of goods and services⁹⁷.

Gypsy and Traveller: “Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding

⁹⁴ [NPPF Glossary](#)

⁹⁵ [UK Business Counts, 2021, ONS \(NOMIS\) via Derbyshire Observatory](#)

⁹⁶ [Planning Portal Glossary](#)

⁹⁷ [Derbyshire Observatory – Productivity](#)

members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such⁹⁸.”

Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA): The appraisal of accommodation needs for Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Health Impact Assessment: Is a tool to identify and optimise the health and wellbeing impacts of planning.

Heritage Asset: A building or other structure of historic importance.

First Homes: Are a specific kind of discounted market sale housing and meet the definition of affordable housing.

First Home Exception Sites: This is a housing development that primarily delivers First Homes, which comes forward on land not located for housing in local or neighbourhood plans. First Homes exception sites cannot come forward however in rural areas or in the Green Belt.

Freeports: Are special areas within the UK’s borders where different economic regulations apply.

Infrastructure: The network of communications and utility services such as drains, water, gas, electricity, roads and telecommunications required to enable the development of land. The term is also used to describe social and community services such as schools, public transport, shops and libraries.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan: Details the strategic infrastructure required in order to deliver the growth planned for within the Local Plan.

Listed Building: A building of special architectural or historic interest, considered to be of national importance.

Local Centre: A group of shops and services which generally serve the immediate local area.

Local Plan: A Development Plan Document, which plans for the future development within an administrative area, drawn up by local planning authorities in consultation with communities and other stakeholders.

M4(2) Accessible and Adaptable Homes: Is an optional technical standard which Local Authorities can require within policy, to help meet a identified need. M42 dwellings makes reasonable provision for most people to access the dwelling and incorporate features that make it potentially suitable for a wide range of occupants, including older people, those with reduced mobility and some wheelchair users⁹⁹.

M4(3) Wheelchair user dwellings: Is an optional technical standard which Local Authorities can require within policy, to help meet an identified need. M4(3) dwellings makes reasonable provision for a wheelchair user to live in the dwelling and use and associated private outdoor space, parking and communal facilities that may be provided for the use of the occupants¹⁰⁰.

Main Town Centre Uses: “Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses

⁹⁸ [Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2015, DCLG](#)

⁹⁹ [The Building Regulations 2010: Access to and use of Buildings M](#)

¹⁰⁰ [The Building Regulations 2010: Access to and use of Buildings M](#)

(including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities)”¹⁰¹.

National Design Model Code: “provides detailed guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design.”¹⁰²

National Design Guide: The guide “illustrates how well-designed places that are beautiful, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice”.¹⁰³

Nationally Described Space Standards: Set out a minimum requirement for internal living space, reflective of the proposed occupancy of a new dwelling. It sets out the requirement for gross internal floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height.

National Forest: A national project for woodland creation, economic revival and tourism.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Document containing national policy on planning.

Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP's): Are large scale developments (relating to energy, transport, water or waste). They require a Development Consent Order. This is how ‘planning permission’ is granted for such projects. The Secretary of State makes the final decision on NSIP's.

Neighbourhood Planning: The Localism Act 2011 gave communities the power to established general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood such as where new homes and offices should be built and what they should look like (within Neighbourhood Development Plan).

Open Space: All open space of public value, including not just land, but also inland bodies of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and outdoor recreation and can also act as a visual amenity.

Permitted Development Rights: “Permitted development rights are a national grant of planning permission which allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without having to make a planning application.”¹⁰⁴

Pitch (Gypsy and Traveller Site): A designated place for a family of Gypsies or Travellers to live.

Planning Practice Guidance: Provides guidance to supplement the content of the National Planning Policy Framework and is prepared and published by Central Government.

Plot: A designated space for the caravan(s) for a family of Travelling Showpeople.

Primary Frontage: Defined area where retail development is concentrated.

Rail Freight: The use of rail to transport goods.

¹⁰¹ [NPPF Glossary](#)

¹⁰² [National Design Model Code](#)

¹⁰³ [National Design Guide](#)

¹⁰⁴ [Government Guidance: When is permission required? paragraph: 016 Reference ID: 13-016-20140306](#)

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: Are parks and gardens of historic interest in England. The register is managed by Historic England.

Renewable Energy: Energy produced by a sustainable source that avoids the depletion of earth's finite resources. Renewable energy sources include the sun, wind, ocean energy and biomass.

Retail Impact Assessment: Is required as part of an application for retail development outside of retail centres. It assesses whether new development would harm the vitality and viability of existing centres.

Rural Exception Sites: A site which would not normally secure planning permission for housing due to being outside of a settlement boundary but is allowed for development solely for affordable housing.

Scheduled Monument: Is a site that is legally protected because of its historical importance.

Secretary of State (SOS): Is the most senior Government Minister responsible for the work in his/her department. Department for Communities and Local Government are the department responsible for planning.

Section 106 Agreements: Is a legal agreement which Councils can be entered into with a developer where it is necessary to provide contributions to offset negative impacts caused by construction and development. Examples include the provision of affordable housing, new open space, and funding for school places.

Self-Build and Custom housebuilding: Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual.

Sequential approach (sequential test): is a decision-making tool designed to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding, in preference to those areas at high risk of flooding.

Standard Method: This is a way of calculating the minimum number of homes expected to be planned for in an area that addresses household growth and historic under-supply.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Is a strategic assessment of flood risk which identifies flooding from all sources across the District.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): Analysis of the housing market advising on the types of housing need in different areas and the need for affordable housing.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): Documents which add further details to policies in the Development Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): A systematic review of the Districts Local Plan policies in order to evaluate their impacts on achieving sustainable development. The SA assesses the environmental, economic and social impacts of the Plan.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS): Are a sequence of water management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a manner that will provide a more sustainable approach than what has been the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.

Sustainable Travel/ Sustainable Transport: Usually means walking, cycling and public transport, which is generally less damaging to the environment than use of the private car.

Travelling Showpeople: “Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily¹⁰⁵.”

Use Class Order: Puts land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.

Viability Assessment: A tool used to ensure that planning policies and their cumulative costs do not undermine the deliverability of the plan.

¹⁰⁵ [Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2015, DCLG](#)

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

CONTENTS PAGE

Section 1 Introduction

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

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

Section 3 Collection of Baseline Information

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

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 South Derbyshire District Council is preparing its emerging Local Plan which is anticipated to be adopted by the end of 2024 and will have an end date of 2039.
- 1.0.2. A significant regulatory requirement in the formation of this work is to subject emerging draft proposals and policies to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 1.0.3. The SA provides an objective means of assessing the potential environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. It is an ongoing process of assessment which is linked with plan-making itself and includes the publication of SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.
- 1.0.4. This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the overall SA process. It sets out, for initial consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:
- A summary of the Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process;
 - A review of relevant existing plans, policies and programmes relevant to the future planning of the District;
 - A summary of the evidence base upon which the emerging Plan will be prepared;
 - The issues which the Plan will seek to address;
 - A set of draft sustainability objectives against which proposals in the emerging Plan can be assessed.
- 1.0.5. Steps A1-A5 (discussed below) are the subject of this Scoping Report and are undertaken in advance of the appraisal of policy and site options which will be assessed in a later report called an SA Report. The purpose of the scoping stage is to set out proposals for conducting the SA, so that the SA tests the sustainability of the Local Plan using up to date information.
- 1.0.6 The Scoping Report also establishes a methodology and framework for the assessment of the Local Plan and its alternatives at subsequent stages of the Plan preparation process. It also identifies the significant impacts that the assessment will need to address.
- 1.0.7 The following chapter provides more detail on the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

1.1 THE EMERGING SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

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

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

1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

1.2.2. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future¹ set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development:

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

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

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

¹ The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, 2005

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

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

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

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

1.3 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL and STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

1.3.2 It is common practice within the context of local planning in England, to integrate the requirements of both the SA and SEA into a single assessment process as contained in the Planning Practice Guidance² (updated 2019).

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

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

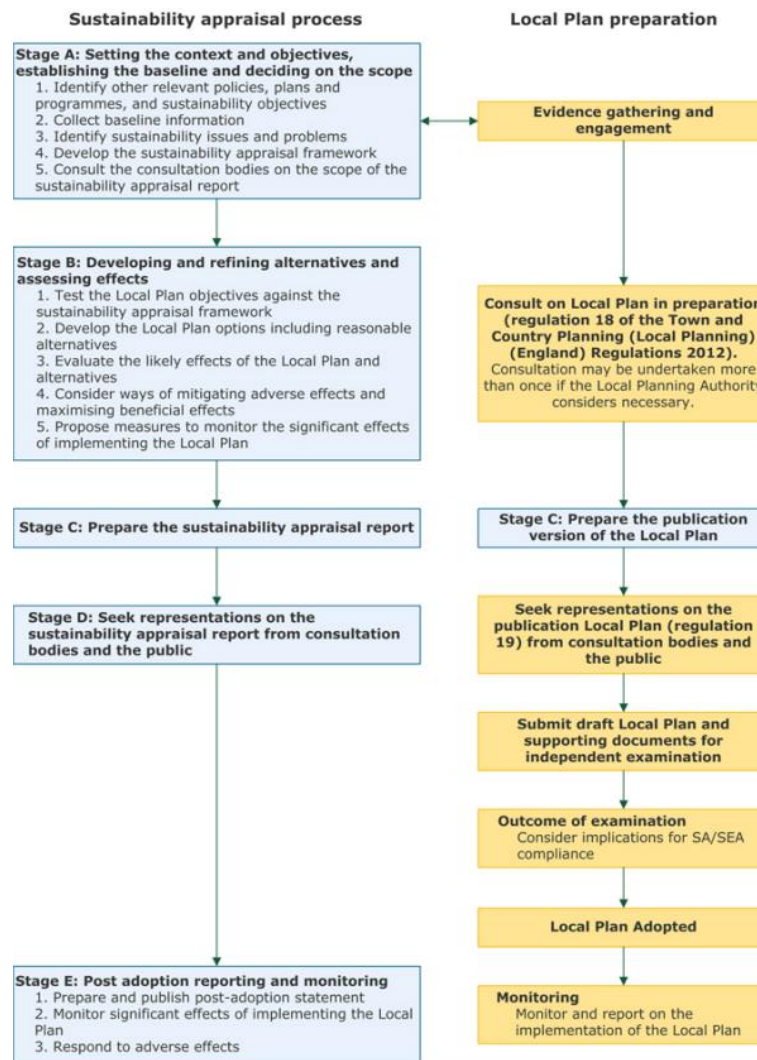


Figure 1: The Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan preparation process

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

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

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

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

1.4 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

1.5 NEXT STEPS

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

2.0 SCOPING METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 A2: Collection of Baseline Information

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

directive³ which require a description of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

3.0.3 It is, therefore, necessary to collect sufficient information about the current baseline state of South Derbyshire and to predict the future environmental and socio-economic trends to allow effects to be adequately predicted and monitored. The detailed baseline information has been compiled in a series of topics in line with published guidance to include various targets, trends and indicators. An SA Report was prepared for the previous Local Plan and was published alongside the Local Plan Part 2 when it was submitted for examination in 2017⁴. This document has been reviewed in the preparation of this SA Scoping Report.

³ Schedule 2 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2004

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

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

3.1 INDICATORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE LOCAL PLAN




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

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

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

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

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

 Not started
 Underway
 Completed

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

3.3 DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

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

Figure 2: Map of South Derbyshire within Derbyshire



5

⁵ [Place \(derbyandderbyshireccg.nhs.uk\)](http://place.derbyandderbyshireccg.nhs.uk)

Figure 3: Detailed Map of South Derbyshire



3.4 BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

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

3.4.2 Statutory wildlife designations in South Derbyshire.

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

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

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

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

3.5 Protected species

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

3.5.2 Wildlife more generally

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

3.6 National Forest



Figure 4: The National Forest

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

- 3.6.1 The National Forest is an environmental initiative run by The National Forest Company. Beginning in the 1990s, 200 square miles (520 km²) of north Leicestershire, south Derbyshire and southeast Staffordshire have been planted in an attempt to blend ancient woodland with newly planted areas to create a new national forest. The Forest stretches from the western outskirts of Leicester in the east to Burton upon Trent in the west, and is planned to link the ancient forests of Needwood and Charnwood.
- 3.6.2 The National Forest Company is a not-for-profit organisation established in 1995. It is supported by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with the goal of converting one third of the land within the boundaries of the National Forest (52 sq mi, 33,000 acres) to woodland, by encouraging landowners to alter their land use. The Forest contributes to tourism and forestry-related jobs in the area, as well as enhancing its natural features.
- 3.6.3 Around 8.5 million trees have been planted, more than tripling the woodland cover from 6% to 20%. Roughly 85% of the trees planted are native broadleaf species. Some of the most commonly planted species are: English oak, ash, poplar, Corsican pine and Scots pine. The transformation of the landscape is evolving as the trees planted in the early 1990s have now grown substantially.

3.7 Threats to biodiversity and opportunities for enhancement

- 3.7.1 Notwithstanding the important biodiversity that South Derbyshire contains, there has been, concurrent with the national picture, a decline in biodiversity and loss of habitats across the District over recent decades. Wildlife and habitat are vulnerable to a number of threats, these include:
- changing agricultural practices and particularly agricultural intensification (over past decades this has had the biggest adverse impacts on wildlife);
 - habitat fragmentation/isolation;
 - urbanisation impacts (including lighting, traffic collisions, fire, noise, cat predation, invasive species, pollution);
 - air and water quality/quantity impacts; and
 - recreational impacts.
- 3.7.2 Whilst significant adverse impacts have occurred there are, however, opportunities to improve the biodiversity interest. The Action Plan for Nature identifies the opportunities for expanding our wildlife habitats. However, there are also opportunities in and around development sites for wildlife enhancement and discusses anticipated Biodiversity Net Gain requirements⁷.
- 3.7.3 Government's planning policy seeks to achieve net gain in biodiversity where possible and the degree to which such enhancement will be

⁷ [Document.ashx \(cmis.uk.com\)](https://document.ashx(cmis.uk.com))

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

3.8 POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH

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

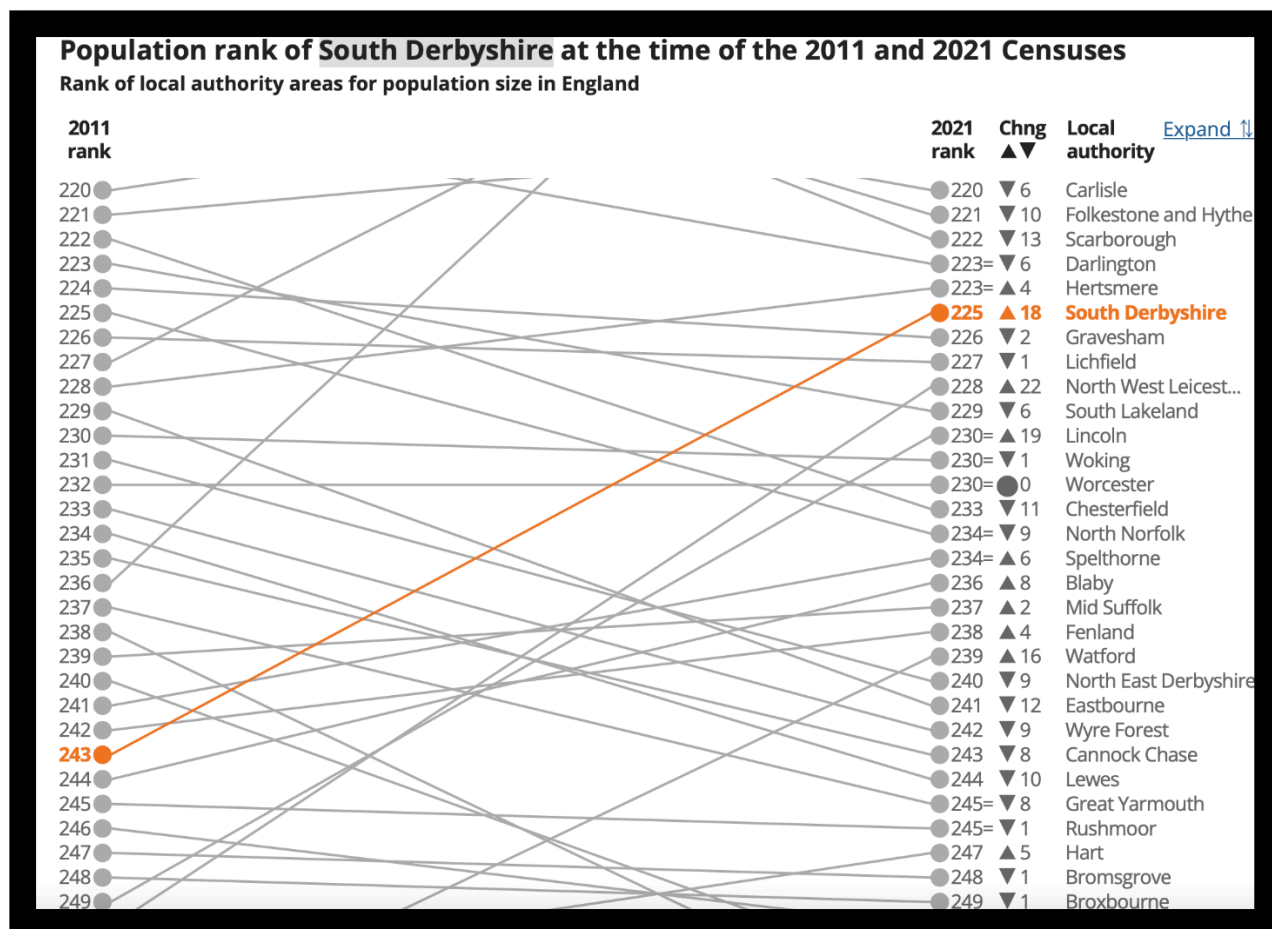


Figure 5: Rate of Population Increase by Local Authority (2011-2021)

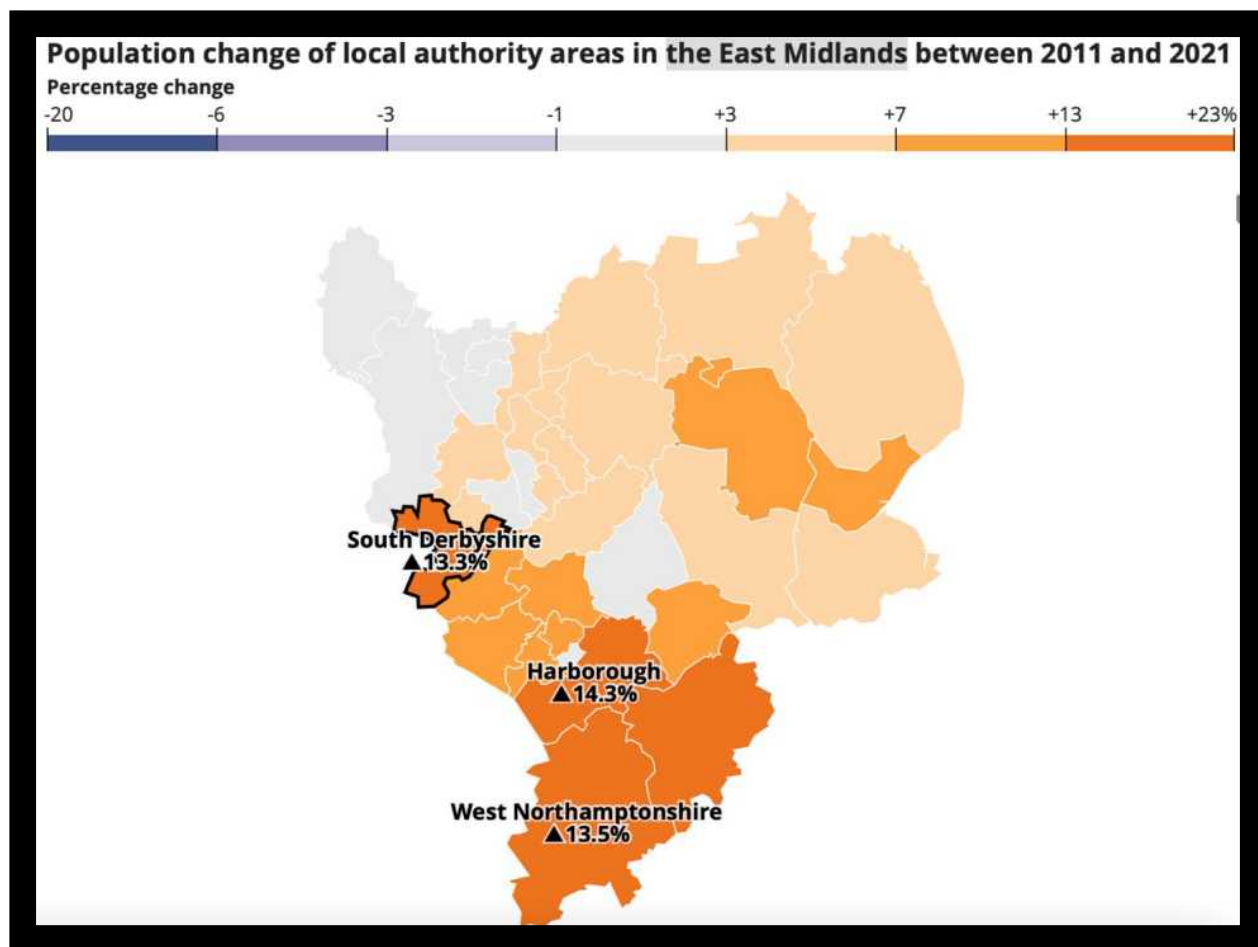


Figure 6: Population Change in the East Midlands (2011-2021)

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

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

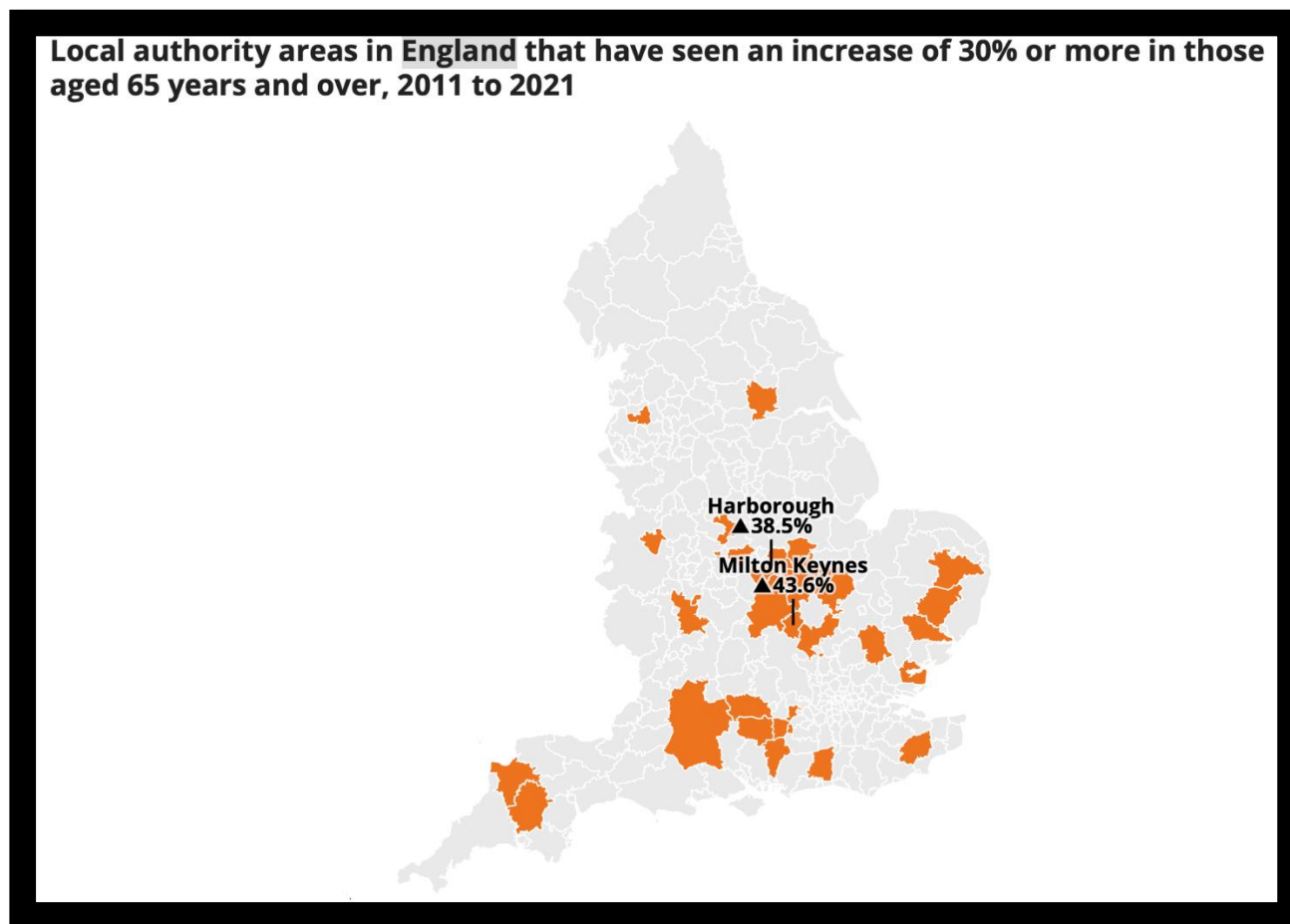
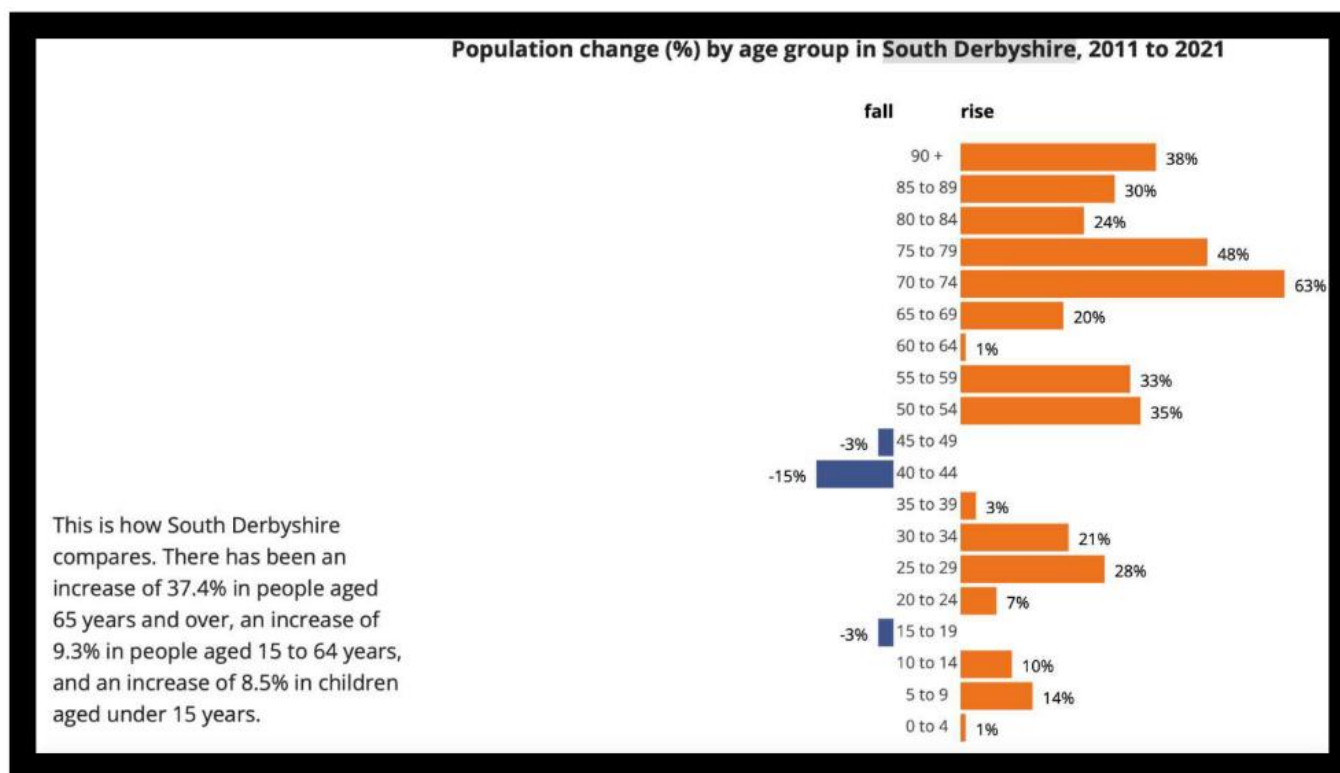


Figure 7: Local Authorities with 30% or more increase of persons aged 65 years and over (2011-2021)



8

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

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

3.8.8 Nonetheless, as of 2020, South Derbyshire had an old age dependency ratio (working age population: over 65 population) of 29.2 per 100 working age population which is the 3 lowest out of 29 Districts in the East Midlands region and 28 lowest out of all Districts Authorities⁹

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

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

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







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

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

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

3.9.1 The 2011 census data showed that 22% of the over 16 population had no qualifications; level 4 and above was 26% with the various levels in between scoring below these¹⁰. The population scored well in economic output overall, with only 1% long-term unemployed and 73% economically active. The majority (75%) of residents owned their property, with 34% owning outright and 42% possessing a mortgage. Renters formed a smaller share of the market with 10% social renters, and 13% renting privately.¹¹ The comparable 2021 census data has not been released yet.

¹⁰ [Local Area Report for areas in England and Wales - Nomis \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

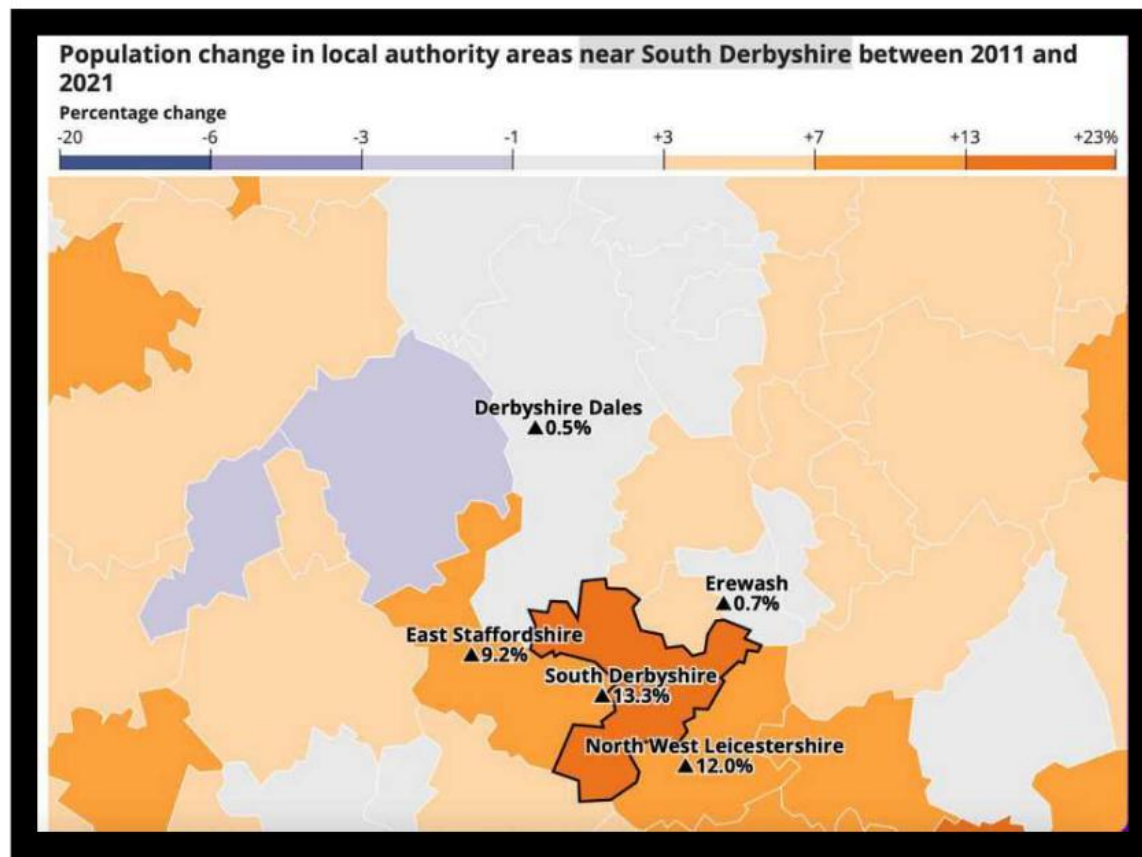
¹¹ ¹¹ [Local Area Report for areas in England and Wales - Nomis \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

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

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

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

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



13

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

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

3.9.2 Indexes of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measurement tool which assesses a variety of socioeconomic factors. The latest (2019) IMD¹⁴ uses the following weighting system: Income. (22.5%); Employment. (22.5%); Education. (13.5%); Health. (13.5%); Crime. (9.3%); Barriers to Housing and Services. (9.3%) and Living Environment. (9.3%).

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

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

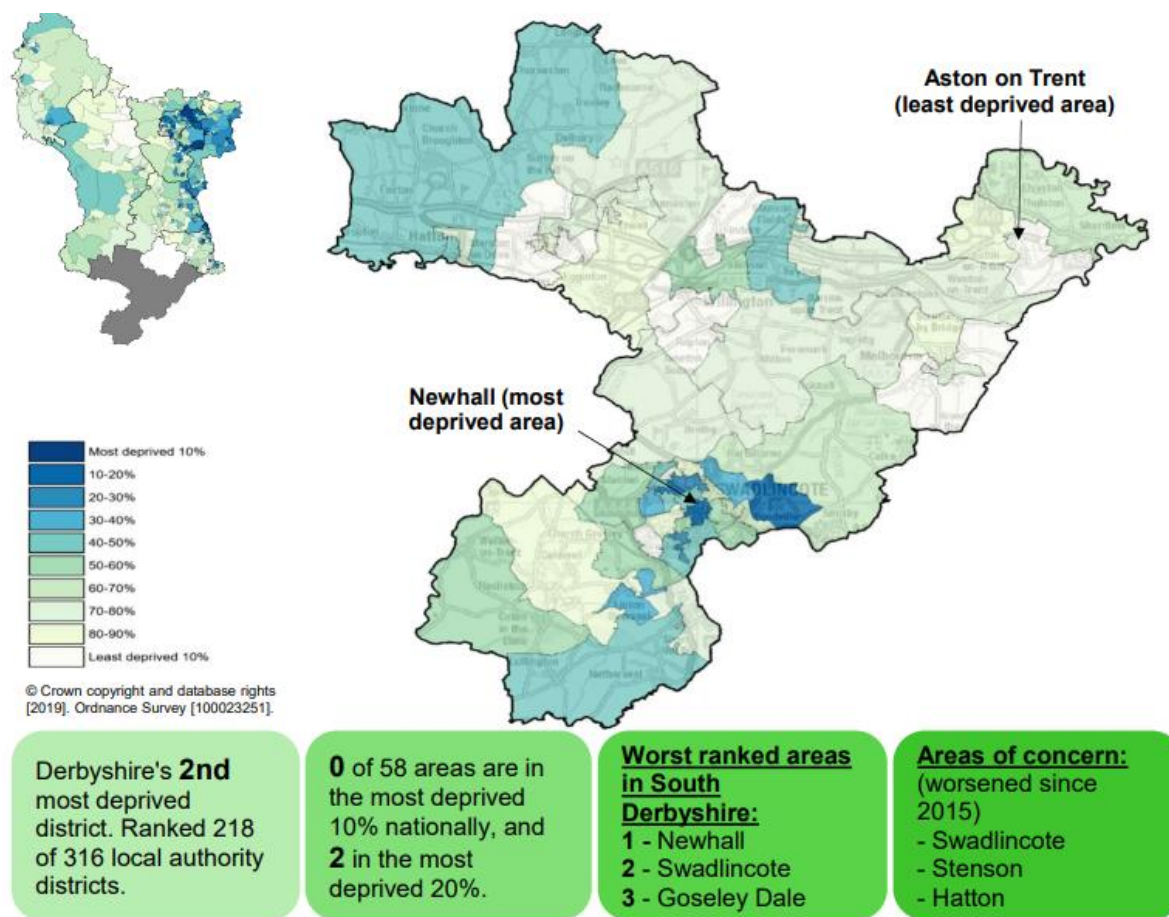


Figure 11: Indexes of Multiple Deprivation in South Derbyshire (2019)

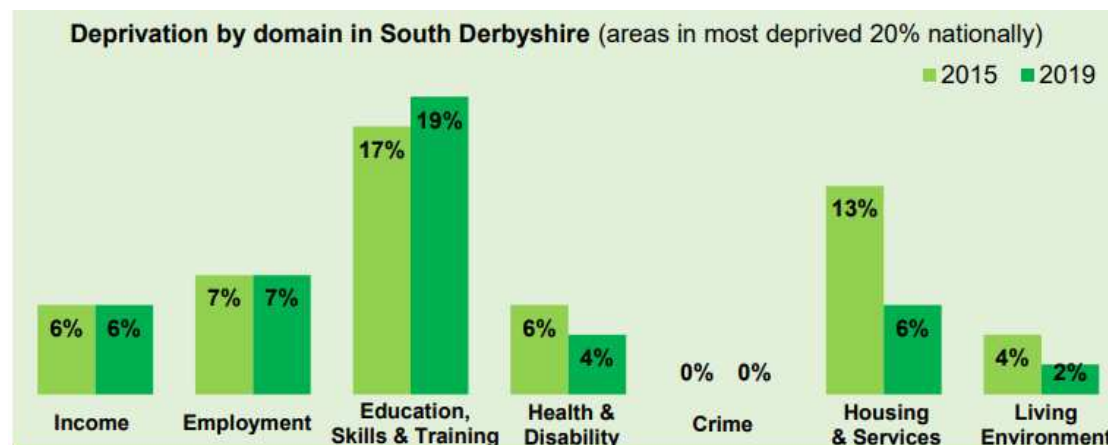


Figure 12: Indexes of Multiple Deprivation in South Derbyshire by Deprivation Type (2015/2019)

3.9.4 As illustrated in the Figure above, the increase in IMD variables was largely specific to a lack of skills development, with other areas seeing improvements overall¹⁵. Where possible, the emerging Local Plan will need to account for the access or lack thereof of educational services for both existing and future residents. In 2020 median house prices were 6.95 times median (gross) annual workplace earnings. A decrease from 7.29 times earnings in 2019 indicating that homes have become more affordable in the monitoring period. This makes the District a more affordable place to buy a house than both the England (7.83) and south west region (8.79) averages.

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

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

¹⁵ [Derbyshire Observatory – Deprivation](#)

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

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

Table C: Affordable Housing Completions over the Plan Period¹⁷

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

¹⁶ [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

¹⁷ [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

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

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

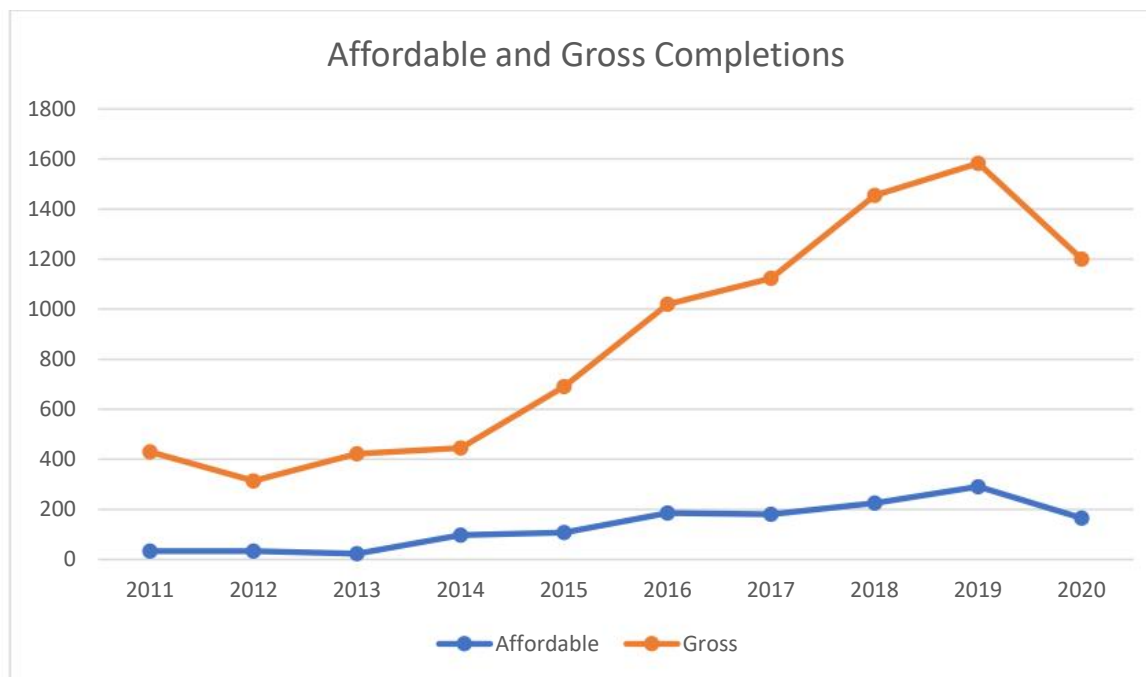


Figure 13: Affordable and Gross Housing Completions (2011-2020)

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

Table D: Housing delivery on previously Developed Land¹⁸

¹⁸ [Authority Monitoring Report 20-21.pdf](#)

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

Economic Baseline Data

- 3.9.1.1 South Derbyshire has comparatively low unemployment levels and there are a comparatively high number of smaller employer organisations and businesses in the District. There are high out-commuting levels of residents, often travelling to jobs in Derby city although Swadlincote also serves as a hub for the region.
- 3.9.1.2 The median gross weekly earnings of those working in the District were comparatively low as of 2011¹⁹ Average gross weekly earnings in South Derbyshire are £575, compared with £560 regionally and £613 nationally.
- 3.9.1.3 Manufacturing employed a disproportionate amount of local workers (19%) compared to just 12% in the East Midlands and 8% nationally. The manufacturing sector has been under pressure in recent years, thus the local implications may prove significant if the industry fails to grow.

3.9.2 MATERIAL ASSETS

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

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

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

Change in Employment Floor Space

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

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

3.9.2.2 In terms of modes of transport in the District, 15.8% of the District Population travels in excess of 20km to work. The most popular mode remains car/van 65.7%; work from home 10.4%; on foot 8.8%; bus/minibus 4.7%. This is somewhat of an improvement from 2011 when 71.5% drove to work and only 17% used other methods²⁰. Existing policy INF4 identifies transport infrastructure schemes but none have been implemented in the 2020/2021 period.

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

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

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

- 3.9.2.5 Bus services in the District are of variable quality, within and between the main towns, including links through to Derby, service frequency can be good. Many communities may be served by five or more buses a day. However in countryside locations (in practice this means the majority of the land mass of the District) away from main through routes bus services can be poor or non-existent and even where they do exist may not operate a timetable to allow for commuting for work or education purposes.
- 3.9.2.6 Much of the District is inaccessible by train as Swadlincote lacks a station. However, there are some parts of the District closer to Derby, as well as Hatton which offer connections. East Midlands Airport in Castle Donington is also within proximity to many connecting networks.
- 3.9.2.7 As of 2021²¹, the amount of new employment land developed since 1 April 2011 was 37.89, with a further 0.65ha under construction at the time of the survey. A further 73.61ha had planning consent and 18.71ha did not yet have planning consent but was allocated for industrial and business development in the Local Plan Part 1. Net additional floor space delivered in the monitoring period was 4140 sqm.
- 3.9.2.8 Retail use has proven fairly resilient in the District. 12 retail, office and leisure units were recorded as vacant in Swadlincote Town Centre during the survey in 2020. The vacancy rate for the retail, leisure and office uses in the town centre is 6.95% by number of units, or 2.55% if measured as a proportion of floor space. Proposed local centres have been put forward on strategic sites at New House Farm, Boulton Moor, Wragley Way and Drakelow Park.
- 3.9.2.9 The Council currently monitors vacancy rates in Swadlincote Town Centre annually as part of the Council's town centre benchmarking scheme. The latest available data for the 2020/21 monitoring year is from October 2020. At that point 187 retail, leisure, and office ground floor units were recorded for monitoring purposes in Swadlincote town centre of which 98 were Use Class E(a) units. In total, 13 ground floor retail, office and leisure units were recorded as being vacant with a combined floor area of 1335 sqm, representing 6.95% of all such units and 2.55% of all such floorspace. The location of vacant units is shown in Figure. 14 below.

²¹ [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

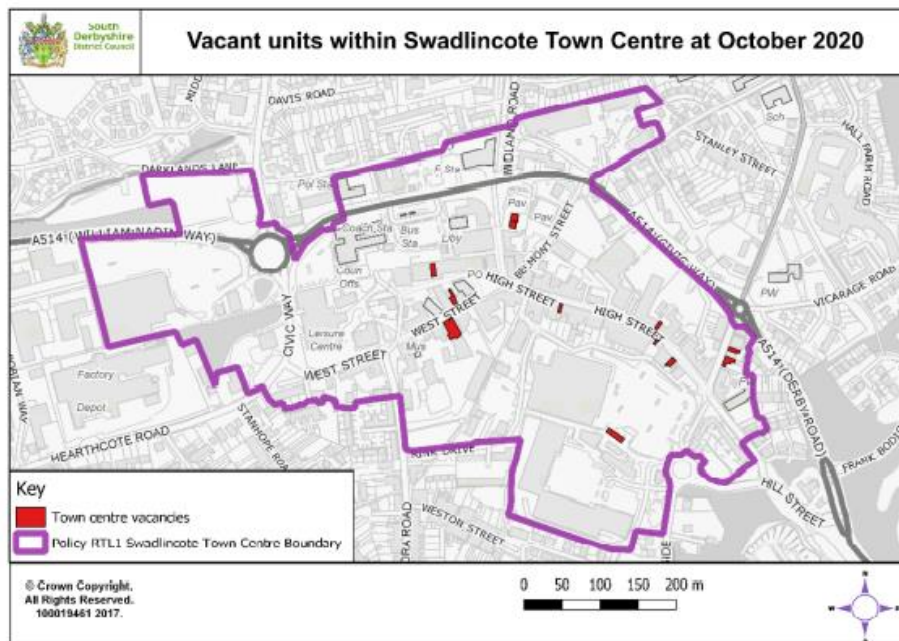


Figure 14: Vacant Units within Swadlincote Town Centre (October 2020)

3.9.2.0.1 A major opportunity for economic growth in the region is the development of the East Midlands Freeport²². The East Midlands Freeport (EMF) was announced as a successful bid by the UK Government in March 2021. As the UK's only inland Freeport, it will spur economic regeneration across Derbyshire and the East Midlands. This development will be pursued with a combination of partners focused on creating new employment, enhancing skills and accelerating the region's commitment to decarbonisation and Net Zero through low carbon energy investments.

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

²² [East Midlands Freeport | UK's only inland Freeport \(emfreeport.com\)](https://www.emfreeport.com)

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

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

3.9.3 SOIL, WATER & AIR

- 3.9.3.1 The main pollutant of concern in South Derbyshire is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) arising from road traffic around the busier and more congested areas.

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

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

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

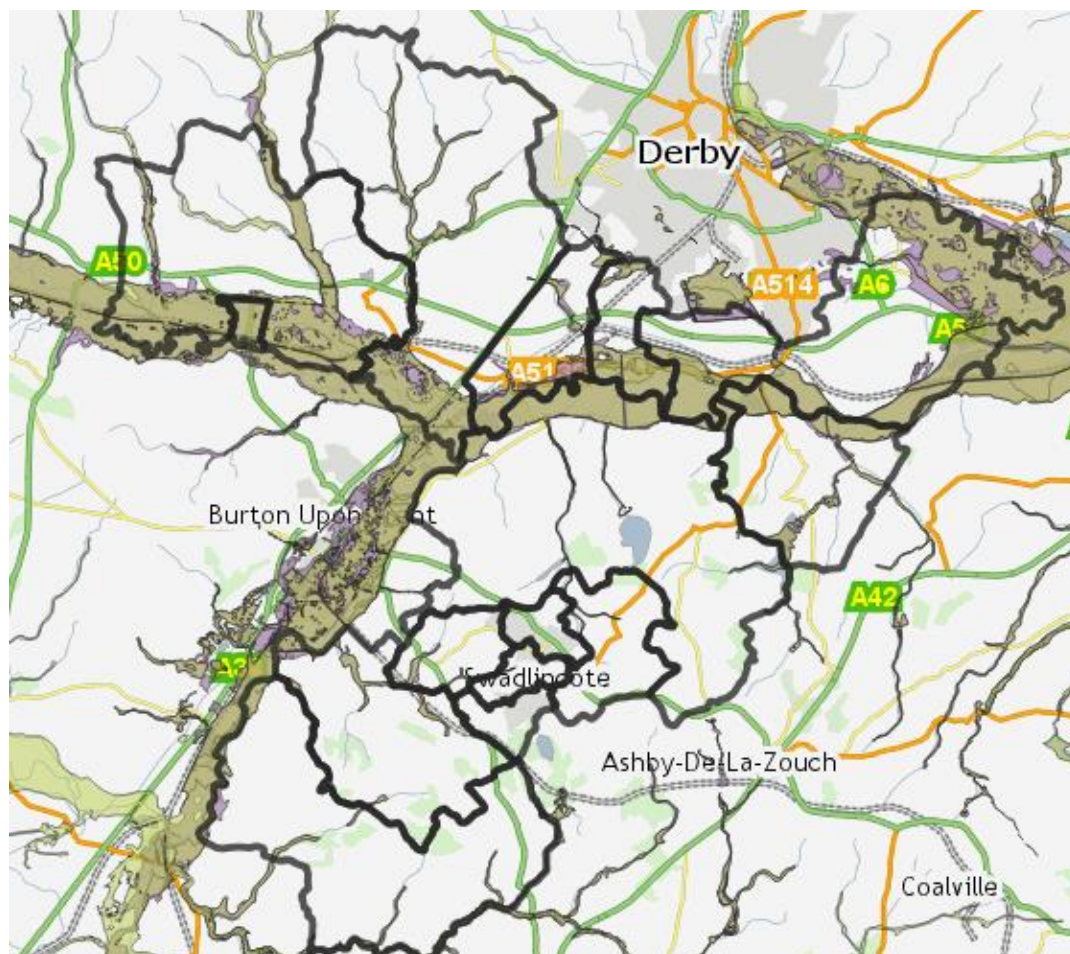


Figure 15: Flood Zones in South Derbyshire

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

- 3.9.3.4 The quality of land for agriculture will be a determining factor when considering strategic spatial opportunities and the potential for sites to be released for purposes such as Biodiversity Net Gain enhancements. The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades according to the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long term limitations on a site for food production. The classification identifies the areas of poor agricultural land (Grade 4) predominantly in the flood zones of the major watercourses and their tributaries including the Trent Valley, Dove Valley and Derwent Valley, with Foston Brook, Bent Brook, Sutton Brook, Etwall Brook, Hilton Brook and Repton Brook. Where agricultural land is less productive there is a higher likelihood of uptake of the BNG system by landowners. This could provide a number of vital ecosystem services such as reduced flood risk, reduced erosion and sedimentation and cleaner water, as well as enhanced habitats and biodiversity along a strategic connective corridor.
- 3.9.3.5 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be required within the plan period. This is likely to lead to further greenfield land losses to accommodate these facilities, some of which may be in locations which have not previously experienced such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's website²³.
- 3.9.3.6 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality and rivers are unlikely to meet good status in The Dove, Trent, Derwent and Mease. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the site's designation as a Special Area of Conservation. Joint working between local planning authorities, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England has contributed to significant improvements in water quality in this river catchment although current water quality still poses a threat to the integrity of this site. The ongoing DCS work will attempt to build upon such improvements.
- 3.9.3.7 The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major urban areas across the country. However, emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the district and monitoring in respect of Nitrogen Dioxide has been undertaken in a number of locations throughout the District. Generally air quality remains within national target levels although it is noted that further development on the border of Derby city may contribute to existing air quality issues.

3.9.4 CLIMATIC

- 3.9.4.1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C* highlighted the importance of reaching net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
- 3.9.4.2 The UK has been a leading country in terms of climate change policy and carbon related reductions. The UK has made considerable

²³ [Minerals and waste planning policy - Derbyshire County Council](#)

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

- 3.9.4.3 In 2019, the UK became the first country to declare a Climate Emergency and a legal commitment to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) also legally binds the UK to decrease carbon emissions by 100% by 2050, against the 1990 emissions baseline. In 2021, the UK Government adopted the Sixth Carbon Budget (2033 – 2037) to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 below the 1990 emissions baseline. Achieving this target will require various actions, including that by the early 2030s, all new cars and vans and all residential boiler replacements and other buildings are low-carbon and largely electric. By 2040, all new trucks will be low-carbon.
- 3.9.4.4 The Government's Net Zero Strategy was published in 2021 and establishes proposals to ensure the UK's homes and businesses are supplied with affordable, clean electricity by 2035. Most notably, the plan sets targets to decarbonise the UK energy system by 2035, as well as enhancing low carbon fuel supply, industrial carbon capture, a plan for decarbonising homes and workplaces, removing road fuel emissions, and investing in afforestation.
- 3.9.4.5 As one of the fastest growing districts in the country, South Derbyshire will need to make concerted efforts to reduce its carbon emissions, especially as it intends to reach net zero by 2030, having also declared a Climate Emergency. When responding to the changes to climate already underway, the NPPF refers to climate change adaptation, which are adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. When attempting to prevent the worsening of climate change in the long-term, the NPPF refers to climate change mitigation as action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as considerations to be made in the planning process.
- 3.9.4.6 Additionally, the planning system is to support the transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate, especially in terms of flood risk. This should be achieved through shaping places to result in radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, while encouraging the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings, as well as developing renewable and low carbon energy and related infrastructure¹².
- 3.9.4.7 In accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008, plans are also expected to consider long-term concerns relating to water supply, biodiversity, landscapes and overheating-related risks.¹³ In this regard, new development is to avoid increased vulnerability to risks associated with climate change. When new development is permitted in vulnerable areas, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure and in ways that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including location, orientation and design¹⁴.

- 3.9.4.8 To improve the use and supply of renewable and low-carbon energy, local plans are to consider identifying suitable areas for such sources and supporting infrastructure where it would enhance their production as well as to identify potential decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems¹⁵.
- 3.9.4.9 When planning applications are submitted for renewable and low-carbon development, local planning authorities are not to require applicants to demonstrate overall need for renewable or low-carbon energy; it is acknowledge that such projects, even those small in scale, contribute towards lowering carbon emissions and that applications are to be approved if impacts are acceptable (with the exception of wind turbines and other wind energy projects which must satisfy specific criteria).¹⁷
- 3.9.5.0 The Council, having declared a Climate Emergency and its intention to reach Net Zero by 2030, will be considering how to implement the recommendations of The Derbyshire Spatial Renewable Energy Study. The Study provides a spatial assessment of energy opportunities to support emerging local development planning and planning guidance across Derbyshire. It contributes to the 2019 Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework, developed by Derbyshire County Council to initiate a collaborative approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving net zero by 2050.
- 3.9.5.1 The Study provides an evidence base which will ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in Derbyshire.
- 3.9.5.2 One option would be for the Emerging Local Plan to identify suitable areas for development of low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure such as solar panels/farms or wind turbines, considering technology requirements, impacts on the local environment and the views of local communities. As the technology around solar panels advances, there are increased opportunities for utilising the roof spaces of buildings, particularly large warehouses.
- 3.9.5.3 The Emerging Local Plan can also strongly encourage the use of on-site renewable energy for new developments, thereby reducing reliance on the national grid. Similarly, the installation of domestic renewables could be encouraged for existing developments.
- 3.9.5.4 Community Energy projects are a way for communities to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy, using local knowledge of the opportunities and constraints to find energy solutions that both reduce carbon and benefit the local community.
- 3.9.5.5 A typical battery electric car is estimated to save 65% of the greenhouse gas emissions of an equivalent petrol car²⁶. The renewable Energy Study concluded that to date, the uptake in electric vehicles has been gradual in the District.

- 3.9.5.6 In March 2022 the Government released 'Taking charge: The electric vehicle infrastructure strategy'²⁴. The strategy sets out the Government's vision and action plan for electric vehicle charging infrastructure within the UK. By 2030 the Government expects there to be around 300,000 public charge points as a minimum within the UK. The strategy states that sufficient charge points must be provided ahead of demand.
- 3.9.5.7 It is therefore expected that the use of electric vehicles will continue to increase within the future and consequently the provision of necessary infrastructure to accommodate such vehicles within the District is essential and necessary to help stimulate this change. The existing Local Plan does not contain any requirements regarding Electric Vehicle Charging Points. It is therefore anticipated that the new Local Plan will include such a requirement from development (residential, commercial and retail and industrial).

3.9.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 3.9.6.1 There are 714 listed buildings and structures in the District of which 48 are grade I, 48 are grade II* and 618 are grade II. There are 22 Scheduled monuments and 22 Conservation Areas in the District. There are five historic parks and gardens in the District of which one is grade I, three are grade II* and one is grade II. 46 listed building consents were recorded in the monitoring period.
- 3.9.6.2 Tourism contributes to the local economy, with the National Forest drawing many visitors both locally and nationally. In order to grow this sector of the economy and to bolster the cultural vibrancy of the District, it is anticipated that the future growth of the National Forest is considered.
- 3.9.6.3 Specific sites such as Elvaston Castle Country Park, and Calke Abbey - a National Trust property, have also contributed towards the cultural dynamism of the District.
- 3.9.6.4 New development, although contributing to the growth of South Derbyshire, may also put increased pressure on its many cultural and heritage-related assets.
- 3.9.6.5 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District, identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District. More information on Derbyshire County Council's Landscape Character of Derbyshire

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

and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view here²⁵.

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

3.9.7 LANDSCAPE

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

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

4.0 Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

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

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

²⁵ [Landscape character - Derbyshire County Council](#)

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

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

TABLE G: KEY ISSUES

Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora
A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value and there are significant areas where BAP habitats and species are poorly represented.
There is an undersupply of local nature reserves per 1000 people and there is a need to improve access to nature given the lack of existing opportunities and further population growth could increase pressure on existing areas.
Development could lead to the loss or deterioration of local habitats
New development may affect specific nationally, or internationally designated wildlife sites
Population and Human Health
The population of the District will increase significantly over the plan period and is observing one of the highest rates of growth nationally.
The District has an ageing population and residents 65 or older have increased by over 30% since the beginning of the Plan period.
Insufficient affordable dwellings have been delivered in recent years to meet local need and has consistently been below the target of 30% per annum
A typical house costs more than a half dozen times a typical salary making housing unaffordable for many and there is a significant need for multiple types of housing provision.
The District has a significant population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ to the wider population. There is a high demand for this form of housing and a lack of supply.
Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation, particularly in areas in and surrounding Swadlincote
Material Assets
Public transport provision across the District is variable but tends to be better around the District's main towns and key service villages.

The comparative performance of some of the District's retail centres has declined in recent years, although vacancy rates are relatively low.
There is pressure on some existing employment sites to be developed for housing.
Much of the District is in agricultural use, but farmers and those in related businesses are facing increasing pressure to diversify.
Unemployment rates are on average low but vary significantly across the District.
There are high levels of car usage and ownership within the District.
Soil, Water and Air
A minority of waste is recycled, reused or composted
There are several previously developed (brownfield) sites which have potential for regeneration
New development is unlikely to significantly affect air quality in the District, although growth in some locations could negatively affect air quality management areas in Derby.
Climatic Factors
New development will generate the need for additional water supply but existing supplies in Severn Trent's Strategic Resource Zone could be put under greater pressure due to growth and climate change.
Parts of South Derbyshire are at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or future development, especially in the absence of mitigation.
There is an underutilisation of renewable energy capacity in the District and the number of electric vehicles registered remains low but is increasing.
The Climate Emergency and Net Zero will require a drastic overhaul of energy consumption practices and uptake in renewable energy sources.

Cultural Heritage

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

Landscape

Unmitigated large-scale development could erode local landscape character.

5.0 Task A4: Developing the SA assessment framework

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

with best practice guidance issued by the Planning Advisory Service²⁶) – they will allow the Authority to examine key impacts of identified local significance in a consistent manner when appraising the plan options later in the SA process. The sub objectives (sometimes referred to as detailed decision-making criteria) can be viewed in the sustainability appraisal framework.

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

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

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

²⁶ Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

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

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

5.1 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Proposed Approach to Undertaking the Appraisal

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

TABLE J:

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING LIKELY EFFECTS OF THE PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

			✓✓	Plan option or site will contribute to the remediation of contaminated land, or land that has been previously developed (brownfield land).
S012 Pollution To minimise water, air and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will it contribute to improvements in water quality in the District? - Will it increase noise levels locally or introduce incompatible uses into an already noisy location? - Will it lead to a notable deterioration in air quality within the District? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is unlikely, given the rural nature of the District, that significant potential exists for development to lead to failures in air quality in South Derbyshire. Growth close to Derby City could lead to a deterioration in air quality in the City - Some uncertainty is likely to exist regarding the potential for noise impacts on potential development sites as detailed noise modelling and an understanding of site layout is likely to be required to understand the actual levels of noise within development sites - Water quality effects associated with developments can depend on the nature of development and how foul and surface water flows are accommodated /treated. An understanding of site layout, together with details on the capacity of local infrastructure to accommodate foul flows is likely to be required to understand the potential effects on the receiving environment. 	XX	Plan option or site has potential to have a major negative affect on air quality in Derby City, or have significant effects in respect of water quality or noise levels within the District.
			X	Plan option or site has potential to have a minor negative affect on air quality in Derby City, or have significant effects in respect of water quality or noise levels within the District.
			?	Uncertain effect
			--	No likely significant effect
			✓	Plan option or site has potential to have no or minor positive effects on air quality or water and noise pollution.
			✓✓	Plan option or site has potential to contribute towards significant improvements in respect or water, or air quality or significantly reduce the potential for noise pollution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Historic England

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All comments should be received back by ...

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

7.0 FOLLOWING THE CONSULTATION

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

Stage B Developing and refining options and assessing effects

Stage C Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

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

Stage E Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

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

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

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

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

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

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

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

- **E2** Responding to adverse effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.1 OTHER ASSESSMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 7
DATE OF MEETING:	22 SEPTEMBER 2022	CATEGORY: DELEGATED
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	DEMOCRATIC SERVICES 01283 595848/5722 democraticservices@southderbyshire.gov.uk	DOC:
SUBJECT:	COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: G

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 That the Committee considers and approves the updated work programme.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 The Committee is asked to consider the updated work programme.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Attached at Annexe 'A' is an updated work programme document. The Committee is asked to consider and review the content of this document.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None arising directly from this report.

5.0 Background Papers

5.1 Work Programme.

Environmental & Development Committee 22 September 2022 Work Programme

Work Programme Area	Date of Committee meetings	Contact Officer (Contact details)
Reports Previously Considered by Last Three Committees		
Local Development Scheme 2022-2025	20 April 2022	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Draft Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan	20 April 2022	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer T: 01283 595738
Vision Derbyshire Climate Change Strategy	20 April 2022	Matt Holford Head of Environmental Services (01283) 595856
D2N2 Funding Programme For A Pilot Hydrogen Fuelled Waste Collection Service	20 April 2022	Matt Holford Head of Environmental Services (01283) 595856
Draft Planning Obligations supplementary Planning Document - Consultation	20 April 2022	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Service Plan 2022/23	26 May 2022	James Taylor Communications Manager (01283) 228705

Corporate Plan 2020-24: Performance Report (2021-2022 Quarter 4 – 1 April To 31 March)	26 May 2022	Jennifer Doughty Corporate Performance and Policy Officer (01283) 228746
Climate Emergency Action Plan revision	11 August 2022	Matt Holford Head of Environmental Services (01283) 595856
Enforcement and Regulatory Activity report 2021/22	11 August 2022	Matt Holford Head of Environmental Services (01283) 595856
Corporate Plan 2020-24: Performance Report (2022-2023 Quarter 1 – 1 April to 30 June)	11 August 2022	Jennifer Doughty Corporate Performance and Policy Officer (01283) 228746
Archaeological Consultancy Services	11 August 2022	Steffan Saunders Head of Planning and Strategic Housing 07971604326
Biodiversity Consultancy Services	11 August 2022	Steffan Saunders Head of Planning and Strategic Housing 07971604326
Amendments to the planning application validation process	11 August 2022	Steffan Saunders Head of Planning and Strategic Housing 07971604326
Central Building Control Partnership Performance Report	11 August 2022	Steffan Saunders Head of Planning and Strategic Housing 07971604326
Provisional Programme of Reports To Be Considered by Committee		
Local Plan – Issues and Options Consultation	22 September 2022	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
East Midlands Airport Airspace Redesign Consultation (changing the flight paths)	TBC	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader

		(01283) 595749
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Report	TBC	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Statement of Community Involvement	TBC	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Environmental Services - commercialisation business plan	TBC	Matt Holford Head of Environmental Services (01283) 595856