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> Our Ref: DS Your Ref:

Date: 11th April 2018

Dear Councillor,

Environmental and Development Services Committee

A Meeting of the Environmental and Development Services Committee will be held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, 19 April 2018 at 18:00. You are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully,

Mulk McArdle

Chief Executive

To:- Conservative Group

Councillor Watson (Chairman), Councillor MacPherson (Vice-Chairman) and Councillors Billings, Mrs Brown, Coe, Mrs Hall, Mrs Patten, Roberts and Wheeler

Labour Group

Councillors Chahal, Dunn, Taylor and Tilley

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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 Meeting:-	
	Environmental and Development Services Committee 6th March 2018 Open Minutes	4 - 7
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	Reports of Overview and Scrutiny Committee	
7	"TOWARDS A MINERALS LOCAL PLAN" CONSULTATION	8 - 32
8	LOCAL GREEN SPACES SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING CONSULTATION	33 - 103
9	HIGHWAYS ENGLAND A38 DERBY JUNCTIONS SCHEME – STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	104 - 106
10	CONSULTATION ON DRAFT NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	107 - 115
11	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (BID) FOR THE NATIONAL FOREST	116 - 118
12	SERVICE POLICIES	119 - 125

13	SWADLINCOTE TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND – GRANTS PANEL MEMBERSHIP	126 - 127
14	COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME	128 - 133

Exclusion of the Public and Press:

15 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 the Exempt Minutes of the following Meeting: Environmental and Development Services Committee 6th March
 2018 Exempt Minutes
- **17** To receive any Exempt questions by Members of the Council pursuant to Council procedure Rule No. 11.
- **18** SWADLINCOTE MARKET

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

6th March 2018

PRESENT:-

Conservative Group

Councillor MacPherson (Vice-Chairman) and Councillors Billings, Mrs Brown, Mrs Coyle (substituting for Councillor Coe), Mrs Hall, Harrison (substituting for Councillor Mrs Patten), Hewlett (substituting for Councillor Roberts) and Wheeler

Labour Group

Councillors Chahal, Dunn, Shepherd (substituting for Councillor Tilley) and Taylor

EDS/90 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence from the meeting were received from Councillors Coe, Mrs Patten, Roberts and Watson (Conservative Group) and Councillor Tilley (Labour Group).

EDS/91 MINUTES

The Open Minutes of the Meeting held on 25th January 2018 were noted, approved as a true record and signed by the Chairman.

Councillor Taylor referenced Minute No. EDS/86 relating to a request for information on Hartshorne Conservation Area and updated the Committee that this had been provided by Officers and a report would be submitted to a future committee.

EDS/92 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

EDS/93 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/94 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.

EDS/95 REPORTS OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

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There were no Overview and Scrutiny Reports to be submitted.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE

EDS/96 CORPORATE PLAN 2016-21: PERFORMANCE REPORT (1 OCT-31 DEC 2017)

The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) presented the quarterly report to Committee detailing targets and achievements.

RESOLVED:

Members noted progress against performance targets.

EDS/97 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE REPORT

The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) presented the report highlighting details of the Council's use of its powers to take appropriate enforcement action.

Councillor Taylor commented that considering the growth in the District, the number of Neighbourhood Wardens employed by the Council has not been increased in line with this and raised concern regarding staffing resources.

Councillor Billings sought clarification on the total number of fly-tipping and waste offences outlined in the report for 2017-2018. The Director advised that the requested information would be provided to the Member in due course.

RESOLVED:

Members were satisfied that on the basis of the report that the Council is using its regulatory powers in a way proportionate to the demands for all regulatory services it provides.

EDS/98 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – LICENSING DEPARTMENT

The Chief Executive presented the report to Committee.

Councillor Dunn queried whether regulations prevented operators increasing fares in bad weather and whether complaints of overcharging had been received by the Licensing Department.

Councillor Shepherd sought clarification on section 3.4 of the report regarding the processing period for applications and questioned whether the statistics included the length of time taken for external agencies to process applications.

The Chief Executive advised that he would liaise with the Licensing department regarding both matters and respond to the Committee in due course.

RESOLVED:

Members noted the performance of the Licensing Department in relation to the Key Performance Indicators.

EDS/99 DRAKELOW PARK UPDATE

The Planning Services Manager presented the report to Committee advising of the current status of housing and infrastructure delivery on the Drakelow Park site.

Councillor Taylor was joined by Councillor Dunn in expressing disappointment with the issues raised in the report in relation to the delivery of the bridge and affordable housing and requested review of these matters. The Chief Executive responded advising that meetings with the relevant bodies had been scheduled to address these concerns.

Councillor Wheeler, as local Ward Member, echoed the concerns raised earlier in the meeting and added that the impact on local traffic was another concern.

RESOLVED:

Members noted the update on Drakelow Park provided in response to the request made by the Chairman of the Environmental and Development Services Committee on the 25th January 2018.

EDS/100 DESIGNATION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

The Strategic Director (Corporate Resources) presented the report to Committee.

RESOLVED:

Members approved to formally designate the Hilton, Marston-on-Dove and Hoon Neighbourhood Area in accordance with the application from Hilton Parish Council.

EDS/101 SWADLINCOTE HERITAGE TRAIL

The Environmental Development Manager presented the report to Committee.

Councillor Hewlett thanked those involved in preparing and developing this project and was joined by Councillor Dunn in also thanking the County Council for their contribution.

RESOLVED:

Members noted the funding received from the Heritage Lottery Fund in order to complete the Swadlincote Heritage Trail.

EDS/102 COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

RESOLVED:

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Members considered and approved the updated work programme.

OPEN

EDS/103 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.

MINUTES

The Exempt Minutes of the Meeting held on the on 25th January 2018 were received.

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

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

THE FUTURE OF BUILDING CONTROL (Paragraph 3)

Members approved the recommendation contained in the report.

The meeting terminated at 6.45pm.

COUNCILLOR A MACPHERSON

VICE-CHAIRMAN

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 7
MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	DELEGATED
REPORT FROM:	ALISON THOMAS, STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN
MEMBERS'		DOC: s:/local
CONTACT POINT:	RICHARD GROVES (01283) 595738 <u>richard.groves@south-</u> <u>derbys.gov.uk</u>	plans/committee reports/eds32
SUBJECT:	"TOWARDS A MINERALS LOCAL PLAN" CONSULTATION	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS17

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 It is recommended that the comments in italics set out in Section 5 of this report be forwarded to Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council as the Council's response to the consultation exercise.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 The purpose of the report is to obtain a Council response to the Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council consultation "Towards a Minerals Local Plan".

3.0 Executive Summary

3.1 The report explains the purpose of the Minerals Local Plan, sets out the Draft Vision, Objectives, overarching sustainability principles and draft policies for inclusion in the Plan, including those addressing sand and gravel extraction which is a matter of particular interest within South Derbyshire. The draft allocated sites for sand and gravel extraction are identified in Draft Policy MS2 and the Preferred Areas in Draft Policy MS3, are both included at Annexe A of this report. The report sets out officer comments which are proposed to form the basis of the Council response to the consultation.

4.0 Background

4.1 The Minerals Local Plan (MLP) is being prepared jointly by Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council, the Minerals Planning Authorities for their respective areas and will cover the City and County with the exception of the Peak District National Park. The Plan will cover the period to 2030 and will replace the current Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, adopted in 2000. Members will recall that consultation papers dealing with different aspects of the emerging Plan have been reported to previous meetings of the Environmental and Development Services Committee, most recently on 3 March 2016 (minute EDS/86 refers) and 2 June 2016 (minute EDS/12 refers).

- 4.2 The most recent consultation document sets out the draft vision and objectives and the overarching strategic sustainability principles that will underpin the Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan (MLP). It also sets out the approach to the provision of minerals which are likely to be in demand during the Plan period, setting out draft policies to be used in assessing and determining development proposals.
- 4.3 The County Council is seeking views on whether it has identified:
 - "An appropriate vision and objectives for the Plan"
 - "An appropriate statement of the overarching strategic sustainability principles for the area"
 - "The right approach to the future provision for minerals found in the area"
 - "The right polices for future mineral development".
- 4.4 The report describes those elements of the draft proposals that are relevant to South Derbyshire and sets out officer comments as appropriate.

5.0 Detail

Vision and Objectives

- 5.1 The proposed Vision and Objectives for the Plan are set out at Annexe A. These reflect the need to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals with sufficient landbanks to sustain production over and beyond the Plan period. This may mean that additional sites will have to be identified in the Plan which will be available to meet this demand. The strategy will show the broad location of these sites. Preference will be given to extensions to existing mineral workings because they make the best and most efficient use of resources and existing infrastructure.
- 5.2 The Plan seeks to ensure support for the supply of minerals through close co-operation between the minerals industry, local communities and local authorities and the strategic restoration of mineral workings will be an important consideration from the initial stages in planning for new or extended quarries.

<u>Comment</u>

The intention to seek close co-operation between the minerals industry and local authorities, together with the recognition of the importance of consideration of restoration proposals from the initial planning stages, as identified in the draft Vision, is welcomed.

Spatial Strategy

5.3 The spatial strategy, set out under Policy SS1 in Annexe A of this report, reflects the importance of meeting sustainability objectives in the supply of minerals and, in particular, highlights the need for restoration in river valleys to contribute toward a comprehensive strategy, leading to a more coherent ecological network alongside

community and economic benefits. This is consistent with the emerging Trent Valley Strategy initiative, also referred to in para 5.4 of this report.

Comment

The proposed comprehensive approach to the restoration of minerals workings in river valleys, as referred to in Draft Policy SS1 is welcomed.

Sand and Gravel

- 5.4 The consultation document indicates that there are significant opportunities for a more strategic and coordinated approach to the restoration and aftercare of sand and gravel workings in the Trent Valley. The Trent Valley Strategy, lead by Derbyshire County Council, seeks to promote partnership working to deliver this approach.
- 5.5 Derbyshire and Derby have substantial resources of sand and gravel in the river valleys of the Trent, Lower Derwent and the Lower Dove. There has been little mineral working in the Lower Dove Valley, with most to date having taken place in the Trent and the Lower Derwent Valleys, with reserves being of particularly high quality in the area of the Trent Valley between Long Eaton and Willington and on into Staffordshire. Over the past ten years, sand and gravel has been extracted in the plan area at a rate of 1.04 million tonnes (mt) per annum.
- 5.6 At the end of 2016, there were active gravel workings within South Derbyshire at Swarkestone, Shardlow and Willington. There are also two sites which are currently inactive at Elvaston and Potlocks Farm, east of Willington. All these sites together have reserves of 12.53 mt of sand and gravel, "reserves" being defined as the part of the resource that has planning permission to be worked. Potlocks Farm is currently the subject of a revocation order. Once in effect, reserves will be reduced to 10.33 mt.
- 5.7 The stock of reserves is known as the "landbank". Government guidance requires landbanks to be maintained for all aggregate minerals, the recommended period for sand and gravel being at least 7 years. The current length of the landbank for sand and gravel in the Plan area is 12 years (total permitted reserves of 12.53mt divided by annual provision rate of 1.04mt).
- 5.8 Mineral planning authorities are required to determine the level of sand and gravel that they should provide in order to maintain a steady and adequate supply, taking account of the previous 10 years' sales, published national and sub national guidelines and other relevant information and set these out in a Local Aggregate Assessment. The Local Aggregate Assessment indicates that Derbyshire and Derby should provide 14.56 mt of sand and gravel from 2017 to 2030, the end of the plan period (i.e. 14 x 1.04). Given the current permitted reserves of 12.53 mt, additional provision will have to be made in the Minerals Local Plan for around 2.03 mt of sand and gravel, rising to 4.23 mt after the Revocation Order for Potlocks Farm comes into force.
- 5.9 The sand and gravel resources in the Trent and Derwent Valleys are expected to be able to meet this additional provision and it is likely that this can be largely achieved through extensions to existing sites in these areas. The sand and gravel in the Lower Dove Valley have yet to be exploited to any significant extent and are unlikely to be

worked during this Plan period. The Draft Policy MS1 "Supply of Sand and Gravel" is set out at Annexe A.

- 5.10 National Planning Policy Guidance states that Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) should plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals by one of three ways. In order of priority these are; designating specific sites where viable resources are known to exist, designating preferred areas (areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated), or designating areas of search for areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted.
- 5.11 In order to assess the suitability of promoted sites for inclusion in the Plan as allocations, the MPAs have prepared a Site Assessment Methodology and undertaken Assessments of the sites.
- 5.12 The site proposed as the extension to Willington quarry emerged from the site assessment process as having the greatest potential for working. The majority already has planning permission and it is proposed to allocate the remaining part of the site. This would yield around 0.8 mt of sand and gravel and would be the final extension to Willington Quarry, so to not allocate it in this Plan could lead to the sterilisation of the remaining resources.
- 5.13 Swarkestone South can be delivered early in the Plan period. This site has been assessed as having medium potential for working. It is proposed, therefore, to allocate the eastern part of the site, representing an extension to the existing sand and gravel extraction operation at Swarkestone. This site would yield around 2.5 mt.
- 5.14 Swarkestone North and Elvaston also emerged as having high potential for working, however these sites are unlikely to be able to be delivered until the latter part of the Plan period so, rather than being allocated, have been included as Preferred Areas to allow for flexibility in the Plan.
- 5.15 The Minerals Planning Authorities have assessed these proposals and consider that they would be acceptable in overall planning terms, subject to particular issues having been addressed satisfactorily. These include:
 - An assessment of how the sites would be developed and operated in such a way that the local community and environment are protected from significant adverse impacts;
 - An ecological assessment of the designated sites, habitats, fauna and flora present on or adjacent to the site and/or potentially impacted by the site's development, and
 - An evaluation of the impact of development upon species and habitats present on or adjacent to the site, and on the wider ecological network;
 - An assessment of the effects of the development on the water environment;
 - An assessment of the landscape and visual impact of the site including the provision of suitable landscaping measures;
 - An assessment of the results of a pre-determination archaeological investigation of the site and protection from significant adverse impacts;
 - A transportation assessment including an assessment of the existing access arrangements and the potential impact upon the Strategic Road Network; and

- An account of the mitigation and compensation measures required to address environmental impacts, and of the biodiversity enhancement opportunities arising from the development, including its restoration and aftercare.
- 5.16 The allocated sites for sand and gravel extraction are identified in Draft Policy MS2 and the Preferred Areas in Draft Policy MS3, both included at Annexe A.
- 5.17 In addition to the shortfall that may result from the Potlocks Farm revocation order, deliverability forecasts indicate that production may be uneven over time. It is therefore possible that in the latter part of the Plan period there may be insufficient production capacity at existing and proposed sites to meet the proposed annual provision rate.
- 5.18 The MPAs do not propose to allocate an additional site at this time to accommodate this potential shortfall, but rather will rely upon the Preferred Areas being brought forward towards the end of the Plan period, if needed. It is acknowledged that sites other than these may also come forward, as there may be instances where allocated sites cannot be developed or existing sites are lost through closure, which may require the release of additional reserves.

Comment

In its response to the previous consultation on sand and gravel extraction at Environmental and Development Services Committee 3 March 2016 (minute EDS/86 refers), the Council expressed support for the discounting of the assessed sites that had performed least well in the site assessment process, these being located at Egginton, Foston and Repton . That these sites are not amongst those now being put forward as potential allocations or Preferred Areas is therefore welcomed.

It is noted that in terms of the provision of a steady supply of sand and gravel, the overall supply for the remainder of the plan period of 14.46mt will need to be met by the identified reserve, measuring 10.33mt, following the potential removal of Potlocks Farm, plus the proposed site allocations at Willington (0.8mt) and Swarkestone (2.5mt). Together these will provide a total of 13.63mt, 0.93mt short of the overall requirement. It therefore seems likely that one or more of the Preferred Areas at Elvaston and Swarkestone North will need to be relied upon to meet the shortfall in supply during the latter part of the Plan period.

Supply of Energy Minerals

- 5.19 All UK coal-fired power stations are set to close or move to using alternative fuels by 2025, indicating a very limited demand for coal throughout the Plan period. However, future energy policy is uncertain and is possible that circumstances could once again lead to a demand for coal. It is therefore important that the new Plan sets out the approach to any new development proposal that may come forward.
- 5.20 There are two coalfield areas within Derbyshire shown on the map at Annexe A, the North Derbyshire Coalfield and the South Derbyshire Coalfield. The latter comprises shallow coal deposits. National policy does not require the identification of specific areas or sites for future coal extraction or the identification of a specific land bank provision figure.

- 5.21 The favoured policy approach of the MPAs is to identify the general extent of the shallow coal resource and the main constraints on a map. There would be no targets or limits on the amount of coal that could be extracted, but none of the resource would be automatically excluded from future consideration. All remaining coal resources could then be subject to appropriate detailed consideration. In accordance with the advice in the NPPF, responsibility for developing individual proposals would be placed in the hands of the mining industry. Whilst the identification of specific sites for future coal extraction would be of benefit to the industry, the information that would be required to do so is not available to the MPAs.
- 5.22 The use of surface mining constraint areas is not included in national policy and although included in the adopted MLP would not grant any statutory additional levels of protection. For these reasons, they will not be used in the new Plan and planning applications for coal mining developments in all parts of the Plan area will be assessed and determined against the criteria set out in the relevant policies.

<u>Comment</u>

The Mineral Planning Authorities' favoured approach to the supply of energy minerals is supported, given the lack of information needed to identify specific sites for coal extraction and the advantage of avoiding planning blight that would inevitably accompany such an approach.

- 5.23 The NPPF states that permission should not be given for the extraction of coal unless the proposal is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or if not, it provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission. It is therefore important that the MLP provides an appropriate framework for these decisions.
- 5.24 National policy requires local planning authorities to set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of all minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary to enable non-mineral development to take place. It is sometimes necessary or expedient to extract the coal lying close to the surface prior to the development proceeding, e.g. it may be necessary to do so in order to ensure the structural integrity of the new buildings or for health and safety reasons, where coal removal would prevent the release of contaminants. The MPAs consider it likely that the new Plan will include a general prior extraction policy for all minerals and a separate one for coal, setting out the criteria for acceptability, although views are sought as to whether this would be the best approach. The draft energy minerals policies MS13, MS15 and MS16, are included at Annexe A.

<u>Comment</u>

It is very rare for prior coal extraction in association with non-mineral related development to take place within the South Derbyshire coalfield area, but it is possible that such situations may arise. Draft Policy MS16 appears to provide a suitable starting point for the formulation of planning judgements although, in order to make sense, the first sentence should be amended to read: "Proposals for the prior extraction of coal from sites **will be permitted** where the applicant can demonstrate that:..."

5.25 National planning policy requires the plan to include policies setting out the criteria against which mineral development proposals will be determined and the emerging Plan will therefore include such policies for hydrocarbon development, although the number and form of those policies has yet to be agreed. In order to stimulate debate, potential policies (MS17 and MS18) covering the range of factors to be included in the hydrocarbon policies has been prepared and are included at Annexe A of this report. They comprise two alternative policies setting out criteria for the consideration of exploration and appraisal proposals and a third setting out criteria for the consideration of production and ancillary development proposals.

<u>Comment</u>

The Oil and Gas Authority has granted licence approvals under the 14 onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round. These include one area within South Derbyshire, located on the north-eastern fringe of the District around Elvaston, Ambaston and Shardlow. This block falls within a Shale Prospective Area and the oil and gas exploration company awarded this licence has indicated that it will be testing the potential of the deeper, shale formations. There is therefore some potential for exploration, appraisal and, where commercially workable reserves are found, unconventional extraction. However this Block (SK43) covers a large area most of which falls within Erewash. On this basis, should economically recoverable reserves be identified anywhere in this block, development may not be within South Derbyshire.

At Environmental and Development Services Committee of 3 March 2016 (minute EDS86), it was resolved to express the view that the identification of areas for hydrocarbon exploitation in the Minerals Local Plan should include only those areas licenced for exploration, drilling and production and should exclude other areas where oil and gas are known to be present. The Committee also resolved to express the view that constraints on hyrdocarbon exploitation and in areas where oil and gas are known to be present. The Committee also resolved to express the view that constraints on hyrdocarbon exploitation should be identified both in areas licenced for exploration, drilling and production and in areas where oil and gas are known to be present. The draft policies in the current consultation do not specifically address geographical areas for exploitation or constraints on exploitation in areas where these minerals are known to be present and it is therefore considered that these points should be reiterated. At the meeting of 3rd March 2016 it was further resolved to express the view that there should be a further separate policy setting out the criteria to be applied in considering proposals for hydraulic fracturing, on the basis that such activity could have impacts significantly different to those associated with other forms of hydrocarbon extraction.

The two alternative policies for the consideration of exploration and appraisal proposals set out in the current consultation document are significantly different in regard to the ways in which the impact on the geological structure is addressed, the former stating that there should be "no adverse impact" on the geological structure and the latter simply stating that the geological structure should be "suitable". A further significant difference is that the former requires the development to take account of impacts on the built and natural environment, whilst the latter requires that environmental, social and economic impacts be taken into consideration. It is considered that, to ensure that any policy provides the strongest possible protection for the amenity of those who might potentially be adversely affected it should require that there be no adverse impact on the geological structure. In order to be consistent with national planning policy it should also refer to all three tenets of sustainability, these being the environmental, social and economic aspects.

The consultation includes no example of a policy to specifically address hydraulic fracturing proposals as was previously requested by this Council, but rather sets out a general hydrocarbon production policy. Whilst the list of criteria to be taken into account in regard to proposals for production and ancillary equipment is comprehensive, it is considered that an additional criterion be included requiring that development proposals assess harm to the openness of the Green Belt, bearing in mind that much of Block SK43 falls within the South East Derbyshire Green Belt.

Minerals safeguarding

- 5.26 The draft plan proposes a policy for Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA's) to provide long term protection to areas of proven mineral resource, that are considered to be of local and national importance. These include glacio-fluvial sand and gravel and surface mined coal. MSA designation does not convey any presumption that mineral extraction is acceptable; nor does it preclude other development from being permitted. The purpose of MSAs is to provide a policy tool to ensure that mineral resources are taken into account alongside all other considerations when they are at risk from being lost to other forms of non-mineral development. There is also no presumption against mineral extraction in areas that are not safeguarded, as MSAs may not necessarily capture every viable resource.
- 5.27 The MSAs will include a 250m buffer zone to avoid sterilisation and will also function as Minerals Consultation Areas for use in development management to afford appropriate protection from non-mineral development. The mineral resources to be protected are set out in Policy SG1, included at Annexe A.
- 5.28 There will be cases where non-mineral development can take place within mineral safeguarding areas. Where it does take place, to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources, there may be opportunities for extraction of the mineral prior to or as part of the development. The developer will be required to provide the necessary justification. This is most likely to be viable for shallow resources such as sand and gravel and surface coal.
- 5.29 District and Borough Councils in that area will be responsible for ensuring that development proposals that they determine in Safeguarding Areas are assessed appropriately. This will be done by using defined Minerals Consultation Areas, within which the District/Borough Councils would consult with Derbyshire County Council, as minerals planning authority, before decisions are taken on certain forms of non-mineral development which could sterilise minerals resources. The proposed policy addressing this issue, SG2, is set out at Annexe A.

Safeguarding Minerals Related Infrastructure

5.30 Minerals related infrastructure comprises existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways, including recycled and secondary materials; and existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the

manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.

- 5.31 The Draft Plan proposes an overarching policy covering all forms of minerals related infrastructure. It would then be a matter for consideration in the determination of a planning application as to whether the loss of a particular site would be a significant issue in a particular case and over time. District/borough authorities will be responsible for safeguarding sites in their local plans, other than those which are located at quarries or aggregate wharves or rail terminals.
- 5.32 Much of the infrastructure is located within the boundaries of existing minerals operations. The Minerals Planning Authorities do not consider it necessary to add another layer of safeguarding as these forms of development already have a sufficient level of protection.
- 5.33 To ensure that the presence of the safeguarded facility is taken into account in any planning application that might conflict with and have an impact on the ability of the facility to continue operating effectively (for example, a new housing development built near to a concrete batching plant might lead to complaints about noise from residents which may result in the activities of the operation being restricted) a standard consultation area of 250m is proposed to be designated around each facility.
- 5.34 It may be the case that a particular site is no longer required for valid reasons. In such cases it would not be appropriate to prevent alternative, productive forms of development from using the site. It is also possible that other forms of development could be allowed if it can be shown that the loss of the particular infrastructure site would not affect the provision of the resource to which it relates in overall terms or would be replaced elsewhere. This option would allow for the importance and role of the facility to be considered at the planning application stage, taking account of the potential contribution of alternative types of development. Draft Policy SG3, addressing these matters, is set out at Annexe A.

<u>Comment</u>

It should be noted that Draft Policy SG3 will require the District Council to identify minerals related infrastructure sited within South Derbyshire in the next review of the South Derbyshire Local Plan.

Cumulative Impacts

5.35 By their scale and nature, mineral developments have the scope for generating significant adverse impacts on the environment, local communities and the surrounding area in general. The concept of cumulative impacts is to determine if, and how the aggregate sum of these individual impacts is greater than on an individual basis. The draft policy CP1 addressing this issue is set out at Annexe A.

<u>Comment</u>

The eastern part of the Trent Valley within South Derbyshire has experienced significant minerals extraction activity in recent decades and the proposed allocated sites at Swarkestone and Preferred Areas at Elvaston and Swarkestone will continue this long

term trend. The proposal to include a policy to address cumulative impacts on the local environment and local communities in the MLP is therefore to be welcomed.

Restoration

- 5.36 Mineral working restoration schemes should be sympathetic to and have regard to the wider context of the site, helping to ensure that the restored site integrates with the character of the surrounding landscape, mitigates any visual intrusion, enhances biodiversity, improves the appearance of the area and provides benefits to the local community. Measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change should be incorporated into mineral restoration schemes wherever possible.
- 5.37 River valley sand and gravels are relatively shallow and do not generate large quantities of overburden for use as fill material in the final restoration scheme. Inert infill material, such as pulverised fuel ash, builders' rubble and soils from ground excavations is used, where appropriate and available, to restore land levels. The drive to divert these materials from landfill in general and to increase recycling has reduced the availability of suitable infill materials and this will continue to be an issue throughout the Plan period, which could limit restoration options. The closure of coal fired power stations in the area will also reduce the amount of pulverised fuel ash that will be available in the future.
- 5.38 Sites can be restored to agricultural uses where sufficient infill material is available. Many restored sites provide important opportunities to increase biodiversity (for example by the incorporation of reed beds, wet grasslands, wet woodlands and open water areas). They also provide opportunities for formal recreation (sailing, fishing, bird watching) and informal recreation (walking and cycling).
- 5.39 Restoration involving areas of open water and/or grassland can result in the attraction of large numbers and species of birds. This can pose a strike hazard to aircraft where the site is close to an airport. A 13km safeguarding zone is delineated around airports to ensure that bird strike is taken into account when considering proposals for development. In the Plan area, potentially affected facilities include East Midlands Airport, Derby Aerodrome near Egginton and Tatenhill Aerodrome near Burton-Upon-Trent in Staffordshire. A balance should be struck between competing interests, aiming to maximise biodiversity benefits while managing the risk of bird strike.
- 5.40 Where infilling is intended to be used as a means of restoring the site it is important that there is confidence that sufficient supplies of suitable material will be available so that restoration is likely to proceed broadly at the same rate as extraction and for the whole operation to be completed within a reasonable timescale.
- 5.41 The emerging Strategy for the Trent Valley area will set out a more detailed long-term approach for the restoration of sand and gravel workings in the Trent, Lower Derwent and Lower Dove valleys, seeking to achieve a more co-ordinated and joined up approach to the way in which sites are restored. This will be supported by a Supplementary Planning Document. It is expected that this SPD will be developed once the Minerals Local Plan is adopted. Draft policy R1 addressing the above issues is set out at Annexe A.

<u>Comment</u>

The need for the minerals extraction schemes to demonstrate that provision has been made from the outset of the preparation of planning applications for minerals extraction for the restoration and sustainable after-use of the site in Draft Policy R1 is welcomed.

Large parts of current and former sand and gravel workings within South Derbyshire have been restored as open water and it should be noted that there may be less scope for such after-uses in future bearing in mind the presence of aerodromes, both within and close to the District boundary.

It should be noted that whilst the Trent Valley Strategy is being lead by the County Council, the District Council is assisting in its production and refers to it in South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Policy INF7, which indicates that any development within the area defined by the Trent Valley Vision will be expected to contribute toward delivering the vision in accordance with the strategy. Given the Council's support for the initiative, the requireent for restoration schemes to be compliant with the Trent Valley Strategy, as referred to in Draft Policy R1 (1) is to be welcomed.

6.0 Financial Implications

6.1 There are no direct financial implications for the Council.

7.0 Corporate Implications

- 7.1 The emerging Minerals Plan has implications for the following key aims of the Corporate Plan:
 - "Enhance environmental standards", in that minerals working and subsequent site after uses can potentially have environmental and amenity implications in terms of noise, vibration, air quality, flood risk, contamination, ecological, landscape and traffic generation impacts.
 - "Maintain a skilled workforce", in that the minerals industry can generate local employment.
 - "Help to influence and develop the infrastructure for economic growth" in that minerals development can often provide infrastructure benefits as part of a mitigation package.
 - "Increase levels of participation in sport, health, environmental and physical activities", in that mineral workings are often restored for recreational and ecological after- uses.

8.0 Community Implications

- 8.1 The emerging Minerals Plan has implications for the following themes of the Sustainable Community Strategy:
 - "Sustainable development" in that mineral workings potentially impact upon the environment and can provide economic and employment benefits.
 - "Healthier communities", in that mineral workings are often restored for recreational after-uses.

9.0 Conclusions

9.1 The proposed Council response to the Minerals Local Plan consultation is set out in italics throughout Section 5 of this report.

10.0 Background Papers

"Towards a Minerals Local Plan"

Derbyshire County Council, 2018

ANNEXE A

The Vision

Minerals Provision

Over the Plan period to 2030, Derbyshire will continue to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet its share of local and national needs. Minerals development will continue to reflect the importance of the industry to the area and to make a positive contribution to delivering the materials required to support planned growth and to sustain the local, regional and national economies, whilst protecting and enhancing the area's environment.

The supply of minerals will have the support of those who live and work in the area through the close co-operation between the minerals industry, local communities, local authorities within and adjacent to the area and all other interested parties.

Sustainable Development

Minerals development will be located, designed and operated in accordance with the economic, social and environmental principles of sustainable development. Minerals will continue to be recognised as a valuable natural resource whereby they are extracted and used as efficiently as possible and the maximum benefit is obtained by reusing minerals wherever possible.

Spatial Distribution of Minerals Development

Within natural geological constraints, minerals development will be located in areas to optimise the match between the locations of supply and demand and which allow the use of the most sustainable form of transport.

Safeguarding of Mineral Resources and Facilities

Mineral resources and the facilities which enable the sustainable processing and transport of extracted minerals will be safeguarded from inappropriate development.

Protection of Local Communities, the Natural and Built Environment and Cumulative Impacts, Restoration

Minerals developments will contribute to the protection and enhancement of the areas outstanding environmental assets and the quality of the built environment. All developments will be located, designed and operated in accordance with the highest practicable standards to ensure that they do not adversely impact on, and where possible, enhance the historic

environment, landscape character and biodiversity of the area and will incorporate proposals to ensure that sites are restored to the most appropriate use, providing maximum benefit to the area and local communities. Where possible, minerals development will also be located in areas - and at a scale - that provide the greatest opportunities to deliver strategic restoration benefits.

Minerals development will also be located, designed, operated and restored to prevent any adverse cumulative impacts on the area, either as a direct result of the development or in association with other developments.

Protection of the Peak District National Park

Derbyshire will help to protect the special quality and characteristics of the Peak District National Park area by assisting in achieving a progressive reduction of minerals obtained from sites in the Peak Park.

Flood Risk and Climate Change

Minerals developments will be located, designed and operated in ways which help to reduce flood risk and maintain or enhance water quality. Developments will also be located, designed and operated to ensure that impacts on climate change are minimised.

The Objectives

- Objective 1 Ensuring a Steady and Adequate Supply of Minerals
- Objective 2 Delivering Sustainable Minerals Development
- Objective 3 Achieving the most Appropriate Spatial Distribution of Mineral Development
- Objective 4 Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Facilities
- Objective 5 Minimising Impacts on Communities
- Objective 6 Protecting the Natural and Built Environment
- Objective 7 Protecting the Peak District National Park
- Objective 8 Minimising Flood Risk and Climate Change

Policies

Policy SS1: Spatial Strategy

Proposals for mineral development in Derbyshire and Derby which embrace the following spatial principles will be supported:

- Where sites are proposed for primary mineral production, it can be shown that it provides overall gains across the three sustainability themes, giving priority to the extension of existing sites.
- Where, so far as is practicable, proposals take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled material can make as an alternative to primary minerals.
- Where the site is in a location where the use of sustainable modes of transport can be maximised, thus helping to ensure that the development minimises its impact on the causes of climate change.
- The development will be located in areas where there would be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the local environment and the amenity and quality of life of local communities

and any benefits are maximised, including where maximum use will be made of the primary road network to reduce the need for transport through villages.

- Where the strategic restoration of mineral workings has been considered from the outset in their planning and development and that the sites will be restored at the earliest opportunity and in the most appropriate manner for the area, resulting in after-uses which provide benefits to the environment and local communities and compensating for the loss of any community facilities that may occur as a result of the development taking place.
- Proposals for restoration in the river valleys should demonstrate how they contribute to the comprehensive restoration strategy and lead to a more coherent ecological network alongside community and economic benefits within and beyond the boundaries of Derby and Derbyshire.

Policy MS1: Supply of Sand and Gravel

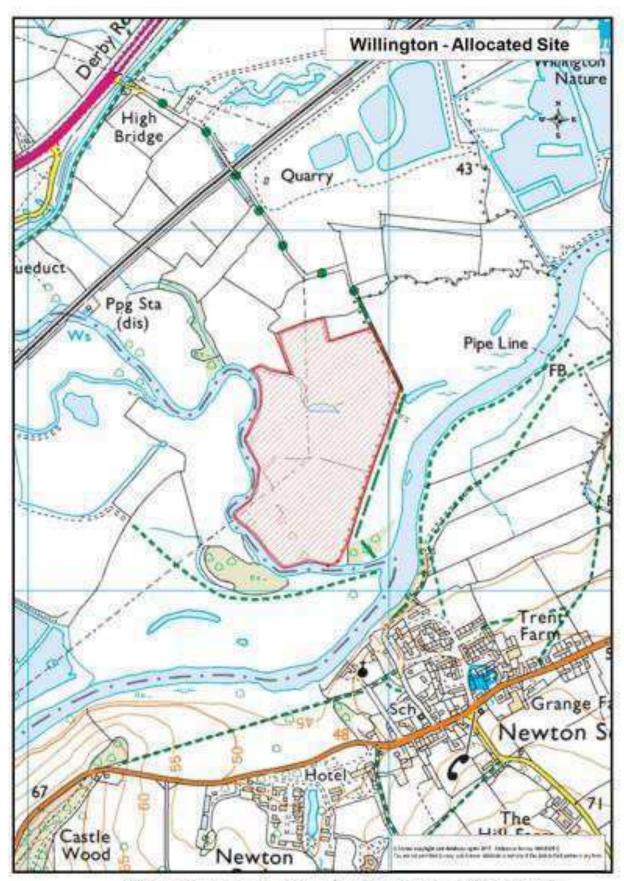
The Plan will ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel is made by:

- making provision over the Plan period for the extraction of sand and gravel in accordance with the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment;
- maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years based on the past 10 years average sales;
- giving priority to proposals for extraction to be worked as extensions to existing site operations.

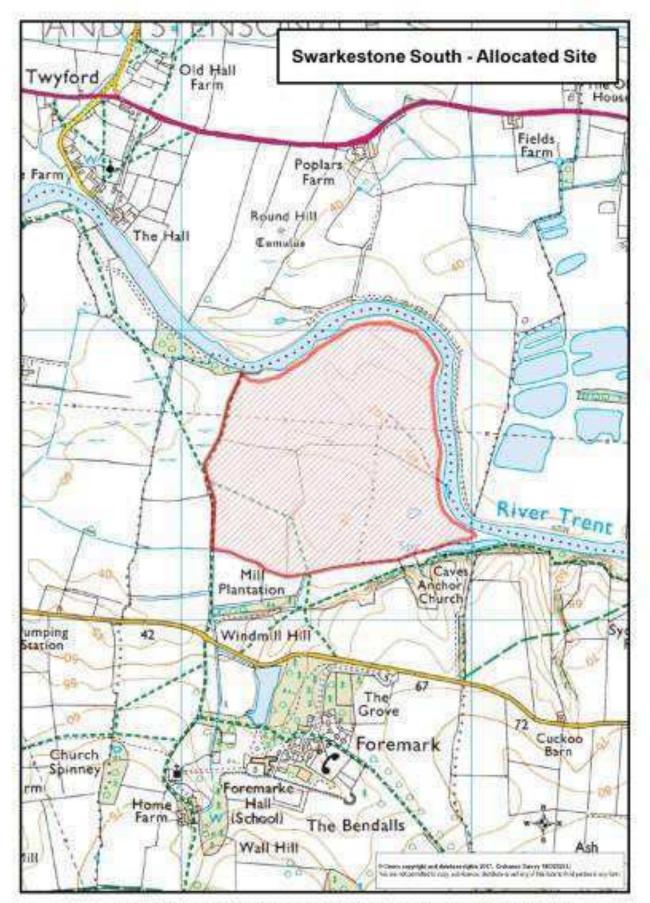
Policy MS2: Allocation of Sites for Sand & Gravel

Land is allocated for sand and gravel extraction at Willington and Swarkestone Quarries, as shown on the maps below.

The extensions can only be worked following cessation of mineral working within the existing site, unless it has been demonstrated that there are operational reasons why this is not practicable or there would be significant environmental benefits to be gained from alternative phasing.



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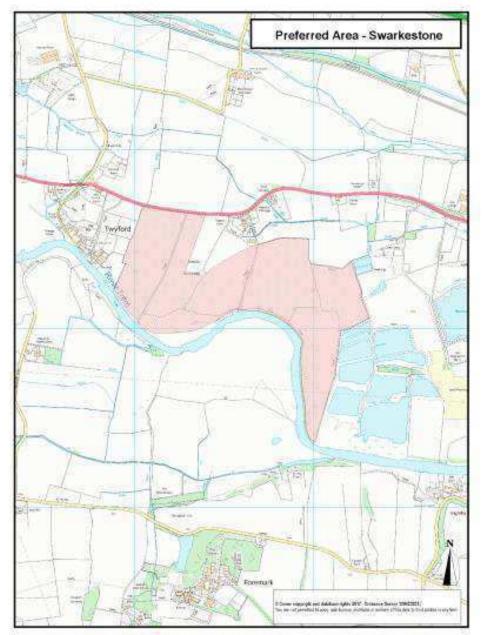
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Policy MS3: Other Sites for Sand & Gravel Extraction

Outside allocated areas, planning permission will be granted for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes provided that the site is required to meet a specific identified shortfall in the landbank and:

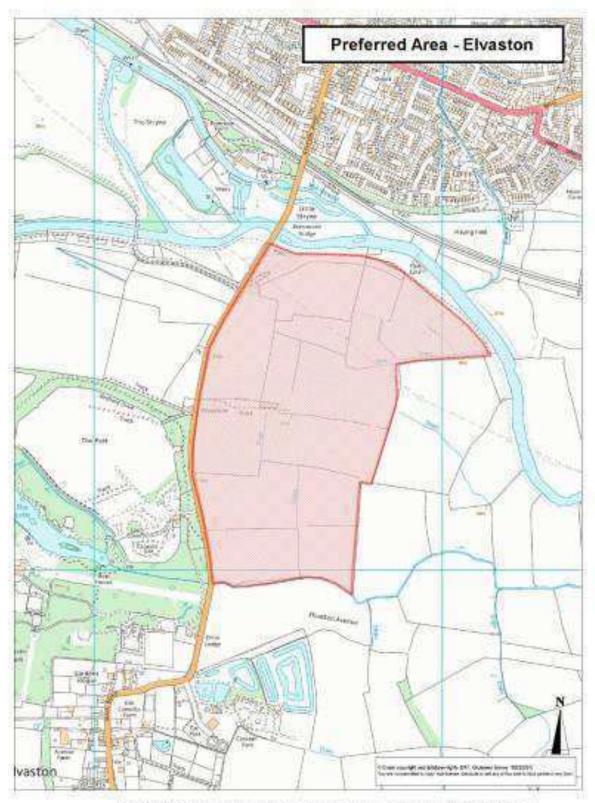
- the site forms an extension to an existing site; or
- where the proposal is for a new quarry, the site is required to replace an existing site that is exhausted or nearing exhaustion

Preferred Area: Swarkestone North



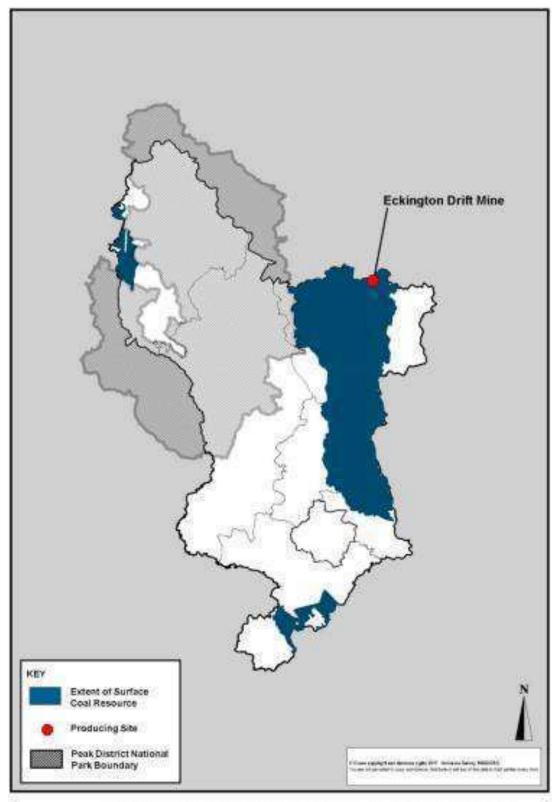
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Preferred Area: Elvaston



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Derbyshire Surface Coal Resource and Operating Sites (December 2017)



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Policy MS13: Coal Extraction and Colliery Spoil Disposal Criteria

General Considerations for Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal

Proposals for the extraction of coal by surface mining methods or deep mined coal and the disposal of colliery spoil will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the development satisfies the following requirements:

- that it is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so by planning agreements and obligations; or
- that it provides national, local or community benefits of a scale which clearly outweigh the likely impacts sufficient to justify the grant of planning permission.

Policy MS15: Assessment of the Benefits of Coal Mining Development

In the assessment of benefits of coal mining development against adverse impacts the mineral planning authority will take into account:

- the contribution of the coal to national energy requirements;
- the contribution of the coal from that site in comparison to other sites;
- the potential benefits to the site, in terms of improved soil condition, drainage, landscaping, after-uses;
- the removal of pollution and dereliction or the resolution of ground stability problems;
- the relationship of the benefits to the actual development, including both on and off-site benefits;
- the relevance of the benefits to the local area and local requirements

Policy MS16: Incidental Coal Extraction

Proposals for the prior extraction of coal from sites where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- the removal of the coal is necessary for the safe implementation of another approved development; it would avoid the permanent or long-term sterilisation of coal resources;
- it would enable the stabilisation of abandoned coal mine workings and reduce the risk of gas leakage;
- it improves the efficiency of the intended land use by the treatment of unstable ground conditions;
- it enables the removal of ground obstructions (from previous developments) and locates high walls;
- it enables the remediation of contamination; and
- it would not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the environment and local amenity.

Where the scale and extent of ancillary coal extraction is small the respective district or borough council will be the appropriate planning authority. Where the scale and extent of ancillary coal extraction is of a significant level or the volume of coal to be extracted is greater than the minimum necessary to enable the development to proceed, then the mineral planning authority will be the appropriate planning authority. For the purposes of this policy ancillary coal extraction will be the responsibility of the mineral planning authority where the area of coal extraction exceeds 1 hectare or the volume of coal exceeds 5,000 tonnes.

Policy MS17: Proposals for Oil and Gas Exploration and Appraisal

Proposals for exploration and appraisal of onshore oil and gas will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

Well sites and associated facilities are sited in the least sensitive location from which the target reservoir can be accessed

- It has been demonstrated that possible effects that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of sites designated or recognised for their landscape, historic heritage or biodiversity interests
- The application demonstrates that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure
- The application provides an indication of the extent of the reservoir and the extent of the area of search within the reservoir
- Exploration and appraisal operations are for an agreed temporary period
- Well sites and associated facilities are restored at the earliest opportunity if oil and gas is not found in economically viable volumes, or they are developed within an agreed time frame.

An alternative option is:

Proposals for the exploration and appraisal of onshore gas and oil will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the development would satisfy all of the following criteria:

Well sites and associated facilities are sited in the least sensitive location from which the target reservoir can be accessed;

- The applicant has demonstrated that all potential adverse environmental, social and economic impacts can be mitigated to levels which are acceptable to the Mineral Planning Authority;
- The applicant has demonstrated that the integrity of the geological structure is suitable;
- An indication of the extent of the reservoir and the extent of the area of search within the reservoir is provided to the Mineral Planning Authority;
- The exploration and appraisal operations are for an agree, temporary length of time; and
- Well sites and associated facilities are restored at the earliest practicable opportunity if oil and gas is not found in economically viable volumes, or they are developed within a time frame which has been agreed in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority.

Policy MS18: Proposals for Oil and Gas Production and Ancillary Development

Proposals for hydrocarbon production well sites and facilities, and other related ancillary development, will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

- A full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority;
- A framework for the full development of the field is submitted for approval by the Mineral Planning Authority;
- Facilities required for hydrocarbon production sit within the agreed development framework, are justified in terms of their number and extent, and are progressively installed wherever possible;
- Extraction, processing, dispatch and transport facilities are sited, designed and operated to minimise environmental and amenity impacts and provide proportionate environmental enhancements;
- Any adverse impacts, both individual and cumulative, can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority;
- It has been demonstrated that possible effects that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of designated and non-designated biodiversity sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects;
- It can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure, including any disturbance to former coal mining shafts and seams that could result in additional adverse impacts from those sources;
- Existing facilities are used for the development of any additional fields discovered unless the applicant satisfies the Mineral Planning Authority that this would not be feasible and any adverse impacts can be mitigated;
- Where a proposal uses existing production facilities, the integrity of the existing infrastructure can be demonstrated, having regard to local environmental factors;
- The development includes the use of pipelines for the transport of the oil or gas unless it is demonstrated that this is not feasible. In such cases rail or road will be considered but in the case of road it will only be allowed where it has been demonstrated that it would not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the environment or highway safety.

Policy SG1: Safeguarding Mineral Resources

The following mineral resources and associated buffer zones will be safeguarded from other forms of surface development to protect the resource for the future:

i) All crushed rock resources (Carboniferous (with associated Fluorspar) and Permian Limestone) with an additional 500m buffer;

ii) All sand and gravel and shallow coal resources (with associated fireclay) with an additional 250m buffer;

iii) Safeguarding of resources of sandstone/gritstone for building and roofing purposes, Sherwood Sandstone and clays will be limited to existing quarries and disused quarries with known remaining resources and potential areas for extension around these quarries with an additional 250m buffer.

Policy SG2: Development within Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Within a Mineral Safeguarding Area, non-mineral development will only be permitted where:

a) It can be shown that it would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction; or

b) it constitutes exempt development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, above) or

c) The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral; or

d) It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource; or

e) The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed or;

f) it can be shown that the proposal for non-mineral development in the vicinity of permitted mineral sites or mineral site allocations would not unduly restrict the mineral operations, or;

g) where it is necessary for non-minerals development to take place, the mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved in practicable and economic terms without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities and having regard to the benefits of the restoration of the site),

Applications for development other than mineral extraction in Minerals Safeguarding Areas must include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the proposed development.

Policy SG3: Safeguarding Minerals Related Infrastructure

Existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, sites for concrete batching and processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate within quarries are safeguarded to ensure that they are taken into account when other forms of development are planned in or around the facility.

Should the facility be removed during the course of the Plan period or it can be proved that is no longer required, this will be taken into account when considering a proposal on or in the vicinity of the facility.

Policy CP1: Cumulative Impacts

Proposals for minerals developments will be granted where the applicant can demonstrate that it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impacts on the environment, the social fabric of the area or local economic conditions. In the determination of cumulative impacts the mineral planning authority will take account of:

- the combined effects from the individual development;
- the simultaneous effects from similar developments;
- the simultaneous effects from other forms of development;
- the successive effects of similar and other forms of development.

For each of these issues the mineral planning authority will address the spatial, temporal and linked aspects of cumulative effects.

Policy R1: Restoration and After-Use of Mineral Sites

Planning proposals for all mineral extraction schemes will have to demonstrate that, from the outset of the preparation of the application, provision has been made for the restoration and sustainable after-use of the site.

Proposals for minerals development will be required to show that the following principles have been taken into account:

- 1. Restoration schemes will need to demonstrate, where applicable, that the scheme complies with any specific restoration strategy for that area, for example the Trent Valley Strategy or the Strategy for Hard Rock Quarries.
- 2. Restoration should be sympathetic to and have regard to the wider context of the site, in terms of the character of the surrounding landscape and historic environment and existing land uses in the area.
- 3. Schemes should, where appropriate, make provision for progressive restoration.
- 4. Schemes should provide details of the final landform on which the restoration scheme is based and include indicative details of the drainage system and landscaping, including the retention of any existing, important landscape features.

- 5. Where restoration will involve the use of imported materials to achieve the intended ground levels the operator will be required to demonstrate that sufficient infill materials are likely to be available to restore the site within an acceptable timescale.
- 6. Where restoration would take account of local landscape initiatives.
- 7. Schemes will need to indicate how soils and subsoils are to be removed, stored during the extraction operations and finally replaced, in accordance with established best practice.
- 8. Proposals will need to demonstrate how the scheme will retain, enhance and/or replace areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- 9. Proposals will be required to demonstrate that flood risk on the site or in the surrounding area would not be increased and any opportunities to reduce flooding would be maximised.
- 10. Where sites lie within an Airport Safeguarding Zone, the issue of bird strike and its impact on the final restoration scheme will be considered carefully.
- 11. Where possible, proposals should seek to provide benefits to the local and wider community including enhancement and creation of biodiversity and geodiversity interests, linking of site restoration to other green infrastructure initiatives, enhanced landscape character, improved public access, recreation, education, employment or tourism opportunities.
- 12. The restoration plan should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate changes in design needed during the lifetime of the scheme without affecting the integrity of the overall scheme, including allowing for adaptation to the effects of climate change.
- 13. Cumulative effects associated with reclamation and long-term management should be considered at the outset of the application process, with a view to minimising impacts and optimising potential benefits.
- 14. An appropriate period of aftercare should be agreed with the mpa to enable the site to be restored to a standard suitable for its intended after-use.
- 15. Developers will be required to demonstrate that adequate financial provision has been made to fulfil the restoration and aftercare requirements when proposals are submitted. This can be through membership of trade association with a Restoration Guarantee Bond or by providing an equivalent guarantee bond and be secured as part of a Section 106 Legal Agreement to cover all or part of the restoration and aftercare costs.

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 8
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY: DELEGATED
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN PARAGRAPH NO:
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	KEVIN EXLEY <u>kevin.exley@south-derbys.gov.uk</u>	DOC:
SUBJECT:	LOCAL GREEN SPACES SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING CONSULTATION	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03

1.0 <u>Recommendations</u>

- 1.1 That Members agree the proposed approach for considering local green spaces as summarised in this report
- 1.2 That Members authorise the publication of the Council's Scoping Report Document for a statutory five week consultation with the 'Consultation Bodies' and other appropriate stakeholders.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To outline the site selection process proposed to identify Local Green Spaces and seek authorisation to consult on the proposed Sustainability Appraisal Report which outlines the systemic approach that will be used to guide decision making on the sites to be designated and the policies to be included in any forthcoming Local Green Spaces Local Plan

3.0 <u>Detail</u>

- 3.1 In 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced the ability of local communities, through local or neighbourhood plans to designate Local Green Spaces. This designation provides communities with certainty that such green spaces will not be built on except in very special circumstances.
- 3.2 Paragraph 76 of the NPPF states that sites should be capable of enduring beyond the Plan period, whilst Paragraph 77 of the NPPF states that the *"Local Green Spaces designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space and that the designation should only be used:*

- Where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- Where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance recreational value (including as a playing field) tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- Where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land".
- 3.3 Initially the designation of Local Green Spaces was to be made through the Part 2 Local Plan (LP2). However due to the level of interest in the issue and the desire to consider all options fully the Council decided not to allocate sites though the LP2. This was agreed by Members at Environmental and Development Services Committee on the 29 September 2016.
- 3.4 Following a further Local Green Spaces Options Consultation held in 2017 which has provided further evidence on sites potentially suitable for Local Green Space designation it is now considered that sufficient information is available to commence work on a Draft Plan and move towards adoption.
- 3.5 A two stage process is envisaged for identifying appropriate sites. The first will screen out sites that do not comply with the requirements of paragraph 76 and 77 of the NPPF (and supporting guidance in National Planning Policy Guidance). However the issue of how sites are demonstrably special to local communities will not be assessed during this first stage of work. Instead this first stage of work will establish whether:
 - 1 The space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves The Institute for Highways and Transportation recommended walking distances for non-commuting or school journeys is 800m or equivalent to 10 minutes walk). However where a green space is proposed which provides playing pitches or outdoor sports provision within 1,200m (a 15 minute walk) will be considered acceptable in line with guidance provided by Fields in Trust and included in the Council's Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) adopted November 2017 Any sites located a greater distance from the edge of the settlement boundary or edge or the settlement they serve will be excluded from designation.

2 The site is an extensive tract of Land.

The NPPG Paragraph 15 (ref ID 37-015-20140306) states the blanket designation of open countryside adjacent to settlements will not be appropriate. It is considered that any site in excess of 5ha could constitute an extensive tract of land. In identifying this threshold regard has been had to a number of examiners reports on local green spaces made through Neighbourhood Plans as well as a Counsel Opinion¹ drafted in response to Castlethorpe Neighbourhood Plan (published February 2016). However exceptionally there may be a need to set any agreed threshold aside and allow for smaller sites to be considered extensive within the context they sit. Similarly there may be

¹ For Counsel Opinion see <u>here</u>

exceptional circumstances where larger sites could be considered appropriate for designation. However any exceptions would need to be supported by a strong and rational case.

3 The site is capable of enduring beyond the Plan period.

Clearly sites allocated for development in the Adopted Local Plan (Part 1 and Part 2), or have planning consent or a resolution to grant planning consent should be excluded from consideration. Similarly sites included in the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) will ordinarily be excluded unless the SHLAA identifies that the site is unsuitable for development.

- 3.7 In addition to the above criteria the Council has previously established a number of criteria to guide site selection, and consulted upon these in previous Local Green Space consultations. These criteria would rule out the designation of sites where there is duplication of existing protections afforded through national or local planning policy or where sites are deemed inappropriate for other reasons for example sites are protected by legal covenants, or sites are private gardens and are not public spaces.
- 3.8 In detail the further criteria previously established are as follows:
 - **4** Where the site is already protected by designations such as Green Belt, wildlife designations, or heritage designations, or protected by established open spaces policies there is little merit in a further designation. Whilst it is acknowledged that such protections are often made to in the interest of protecting one aspect of the site (such as important heritage features), in most cases the policy protections provided would offer a level of protection that would safeguard the site generally for the benefit of local communities. However, there are instances where there may be justification for already protected sites to designated. This will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that additional and substantive local benefits can be secured as a result of the local green spaces designation which isn't otherwise conferred by national or local plan policy. One such example of such an occurrence could be where local sports provision is protected through local policy INF9. This is because this policy does allow for loss subject to replacement facilities being provided but in some instances there may be a locational imperative to maintain provision in its current location and relocated facilities may fail to have the same community benefits.
 - **5** Private residential gardens, paddocks or stables are not considered appropriate for designation as a local green space as they are not valued community spaces (but rather private spaces).
- 3.9 In addition previous consultations indicated that the Council's view was not to include war memorial as Local Green Spaces. Part of the rationale for this was such memorials did not require further protection against development, particularly

as many are listed or located in otherwise protected area. However this is not universally the case and more detailed consideration of this issue indicates many spaces used as war or other memorials are informal spaces that are valued by local communities and are not necessarily protected through any other mechanism. War and other memorial sites will therefore be assessed on their merits against the other criteria previously listed above.

- 3.10 By reviewing all of the submitted sites against the above criteria this should provide an understanding of the sites which are likely to meet the NPPF criteria as appropriate for designation. However the key issue of justifying how sites are *demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance recreational value (including as a playing field) tranquillity or richness of its wildlife* will remain to be undertaken.
- 3.11 Officers propose to undertake an assessment to demonstrate value to the local community as part of the Sustainability Appraisal work for the Local Green Spaces Development Plan.
- 3.12 The preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan is required under statute. However this work provides opportunity to systematically review appropriate sites and establish those aspects of proposed sites that a demonstrably special to the local community. In addition it also provides a mechanism to review whether there are opportunities to further enhance sites proposed and secure long-term improvements to their quality including, where appropriate, through enhanced management.
- 3.13 A key part of the SA process is to establish the 'scope' and methodology to be used to review sites. Proposals for undertaking the SA have now been prepared and a Scoping Report (Background Paper 7.1) has been drafted for consultation. A scoping report is a technical document and there is no requirement to consult the public at large at this stage. Instead legislative requirements require a five week consultation period be held with a limited number of 'Consultation Bodies'. However in line with historic practice in this Authority it is proposed that Council will consult other agencies such as the National Forest, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and adjacent Planning Authorities as well as all Parish Councils. It is also proposed that the Council will also place the Scoping Report on the website in order that it is available to members of the public to view and comment on should they wish.
- 3.14 Following consultation of the Scoping Report is proposed that a Local Green Spaces Plan and Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published in the Summer.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None arising directly from this report

5.0 Corporate Implications

5.1 The Plan will ensure the retention of existing community infrastructure in line with key aims in the Place chapter of the Corporate Plan.

6.0 Community Implications

6.1 The Plan will ensure the retention of existing community infrastructure, including locally accessible green spaces to meet long-term needs of local communities.

7.0 <u>Appendices</u>

7.1 Draft Local Green Spaces Plan Scoping Report

May 2009: Outline Planning Application submitted (Reference 9/2009/0341)

July 2010 – June 2011: Proposals considered at Planning Committees in July 2010, May 2011 and June 2011. These reports provided consideration of the merits of the scheme generally, but in particular considered the amount of and timing of affordable housing to be provided as part of the scheme*.

March 2012: Outline Planning Consent was granted.

April 2014: 9/2014/0363 approval of reserved matters for phase 1 (99 dwellings) of previously approved outline application. Consented July 2014.

December 2014: Development commences on site.

November 2015: Application to vary condition 47 of permission 9/2009/0341 to allow 400 homes to be occupied on the site prior to the widening of the Walton on Trent By-pass**. Consented June 2016.

June 2016: Part 1 Local Plan Adopted. Site makes provision for 2,239 homes (of which 1,200 forecast to come forward to 2028) and 12ha of employment land provision. Policies H6 and E1F apply to the site.

October 2017, Phase 1 development - 96 homes completed with remaining 3 U/C.

October 2017: 9/2017/1074 Approval of Reserved Matters for Phase 2 for 94 dwellings. Consented January 2018.

*Affordable Housing provision deferred until after first 600 homes built or five years after commencement of development – whichever is sooner. This would lead to a minimum of 27% provision in remaining development to achieve a required minimum of 20% affordable housing across whole site. In event of fewer homes being built in the first 5 years, then a lesser percentage will be due in the remaining development.

**Section 73 application to vary condition 47 of permission 9/2009/0341 allows for 400 homes to be occupied ahead of the development of the Walton Bypass and bridge. Previously this condition allowed for 100 homes to be occupied before completion of the bypass.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- **1.0.1** South Derbyshire District Council has commenced preparation of a Local Green Spaces Plan.
- 1.0.2 An important regulatory requirement in undertaking this work is to subject draft proposals and policies as they emerge to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). (For practical purposes, these requirements are combined into a single SA process).
- 1.0.3 Essentially, SA provides an objective means of assessing the likely environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. Rather than being a single task, it is an ongoing process of assessment which is intertwined with planmaking itself, and involves the publication of formal SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.
- 1.0.4 This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the SA process. It sets out, for initial consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:
 - A summary of the Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process
 - A review of relevant existing plans, policies and programmes relevant to the future planning of the District;
 - A summary of the evidence base upon which the Plan will be prepared;
 - The issues which the Plan will seek to address
 - A set of draft sustainability objectives against which proposals in the emerging Plan can be assessed.
- 1.0.5 The following chapter provides more detail on the Local Green Spaces Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

1.1 THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

- 1.1.1 The planning system provides a framework for managing the development and use of land. A key element of this system is the preparation of plans, which establish where and what type of development might take place, and provides the basis for the consideration of planning applications.
- 1.1.2 The Council's Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable for preparing the Local Green Spaces Plan. Work on the preparation of the Plan commenced in December 2015 and adoption is timetabled for XXX 2019. It is proposed that the Plan will identify and safeguard locally important Green Spaces that are valued by communities and will set out a suite of policies to manage and support enhancements to identified sites.

1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 1.2.1 The Brundtland Report released by the World Commission on the Environment and Development in 1987 defined sustainable development as; *"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*.
- 1.2.2 In order to promote sustainable development, the UK Government has developed a strategy for sustainable development that it uses to guide its own national policy development and implementation. This strategy, released in March 2005, sets out a number of guiding principles:
 - Living Within Environmental Image 41 of 133

- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Promoting Good Governance
- Using Sound Science Responsibly
- 1.2.3 The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy further sets out a number of priorities for UK action. These are listed below:
 - Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Sustainable Communities
 - Natural Resource Production and Environmental Enhancement
 - Climate Change and Energy
- 1.2.4 In addition to the objectives and actions set out in the Government's overarching Sustainable Development Strategy, The National Planning Policy Framework states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:
 - an economic role contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
 - a social role supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - an environmental role contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 1.2.5 At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 1.3.1 Under the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC, on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment', specific types of plans and programmes are identified which must be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). With the exception of the timetable for the production of the Local Plan (the Local Development Scheme) and the Statement of Community Involvement, a SEA must be undertaken for every Local Plan document and supplementary planning document, which is likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.3.2 The purpose of SEA is to consider issues such as *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archeological heritage and landscape* (2001/42/EC annex 1) and determine how the Council's proposed Plan could influence each of these.

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

1.4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

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

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

1.5 THE COMBINED PROCESS

- 1.5.1 In England, the requirements for SA and SEA have been integrated into one process collectively called 'Sustainability Appraisal'. This combined process is designed to extend the ambit of SEA to include other pillars of sustainability, namely social and economic assessment. The combined SA process seeks to ensure that relevant Plans are subject to appraisal before they are adopted in order that their environmental, social and economic effects are adequately considered prior to adoption.
- 1.5.2 A Scoping Report (this document) must be produced and consulted upon to inform the preparation of the Plan. This Scoping Report will inform the Council's approach to undertaking the SA of the Amber Valley Local Plan.
- 1.5.3 The SA process will involve a number of key steps, undertaken in two stages. The first stage is as follows:
 - A1 Identifying links to other relevant plans and strategies and sustainability objectives; identifying the relationships and main implications of international, national, regional and local documents for the Local Green Spaces Plan and outlining the objectives set out within these documents.
 - A2 **Setting out the scope of the baseline**; identification of relevant aspects of the current state of the District and its evolution if no plan is implemented.
 - A3 **Identifying sustainability issues and problems**; Identification of key sustainability issues and problems likely to affect the District
 - A4 **Development of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework**; identifying and agreeing the key environmental, social and economic objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and site options within the Plan.
 - A5 **Consultation on the scope of the appraisal**; ensuring the draft Scoping Report considers the relevant sustainability issues and that the appraisal is comprehensive.
- 1.5.4 Steps A1-A5 are the subject of this Draft Scoping Report and are undertaken in advance of the appraisal of policy and site options which will be considered in a later report called a SA Report.

1.6 OTHER ASSESSMENTS

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

1.7 THE NEXT STEPS

- 1.7.1 Following on from the Scoping Report consultation the Council will assess the responses received back from consultees and use these to inform a second stage of work which will consist of:
 - Describing the Broad Policy Options identified and reviewed during earlier Plan preparation.
 - Selecting preferred options and policies to protect and enhance designated green spaces.
 - Establishing a monitoring framework.
- 1.7.2 The draft SA Report will record the work undertaken by South Derbyshire District Council in assessing the sustainability of various options considered and log the decisions made by the Council in selecting sites for designation. The draft report will also be subject to a period of consultation, which will be undertaken in parallel with the Draft Local Green Spaces Plan which will take place in XXXX 2018.

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

- 2.0.1 The content of the Plan and its related SA should reflect the policies and legislation set out in other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that are of relevance to the plan being prepared. The Local Green Spaces Plan will contribute towards delivering the objectives set out in the South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan, and contribute towards the delivery of a range of local and corporate priorities. The aim of Task A1 is to review existing plans, policies and programmes and identify key objectives, indicators and targets in each and review the key influences of other plans and strategies on both the plan and the SA.
- 2.0.2 Given the limited scope of the Plan it is not proposed that all relevant international, national and regional policies be reviewed. Instead the Council is seeking to adopt a more proportionate approach which identifies a limited number of the most relevant policy documents, for example because they specifically relate to the designation of local green spaces or provide local objectives which are relevant to the delivery of the Plan.
- 2.0.3 Appendix 1 contains details of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed to date. The matrix at appendix 1 further lists definitive targets that other Plans, Policies and Programmes have proposed to measure their own performance towards delivering their objectives. The way in which these wider strategies could relate to the proposed Plan is also set out. It should be noted that this list is neither definitive nor in its final form. It will be updated to refer to any new plans and strategies that have been produced and amended to include any additional strategies that are flagged up during the scoping consultation.
- 2.0.4 The different plans and strategies scoped for the purpose of informing the Plan are as set out in brief in the following table. A detailed review of these plans and strategies is set out in appendix 1.

BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA 1 Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2 National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan 3 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH 4 National Planning Policy Framework 5 South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan 6 South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 7 South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 8 South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-20 10 National Forest Strategy 2014-24 11 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy 2010 12 The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy 13 Healthy Derbyshire 2015/17 14 South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20 15 Repton Neighbourhood Plan 16 Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan 17 Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017 19 Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017 19 Derbyshire Greenways Strategy SOIL, WXTER AND AIR Zool Air Quality Management Annual Status Report (2017) CLIMATIC F	SPACES	PLAN				
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TABLE 1: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE LOCAL GREEN SPACES PLAN

3.0 COLLECTION OF BASELINE INFORMATION (TASK A2)

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

3.1 INDICATORS

- 3.1.1 Generally speaking baseline information is collected using indicators. Examples of indicators could include the proportion of the district with tree cover, or the amount of public open space per 1000 people. Through monitoring these indicators over time, it is possible to identify trends (for example whether something is getting better or worse). Indicators can also be contrasted against other Districts or Boroughs, or wider geographical areas such as Derbyshire County, the East Midlands region or national data. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to specific targets where these exist.
- 3.1.2 Indicator data can be used to identify key sustainability issues that the Council will need to consider when preparing planning documents that together will comprise the Local Plan. For example, if an indicator shows that the amount of open space per 1000 people was low than a target requirement, all documents which comprise the Local Plan could seek to include an appropriate policy response to help tackle this issue.
- 3.2.3 For each indicator selected, sufficient data should be collected to answer a number of questions:
 - How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
 - Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community affected, e.g. skills shortages, endangered species or rare habitats or vulnerable social groups?
 - Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
 - How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
 - Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?
- 3.1.4 The Government's guidance for local planning authorities on sustainability appraisal emphasises the need to keep baseline information under review rather than being a snapshot of data at a particular point in time. The Council presently updates much of the information used to inform plan making through its Authority Monitoring Report.

3.2 EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE LOCAL GREEN SPACES PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

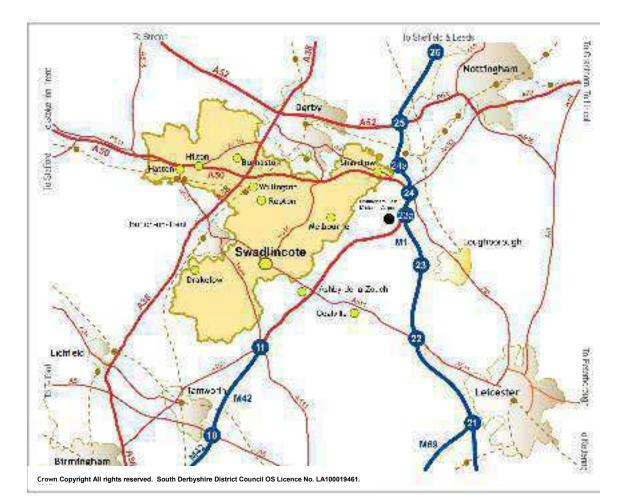
3.3 BOROUGH CHARACTERISTICS

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

Figure 1: Location Map of South Derbyshire District:

continue to be updated throughout the appraisal process

South Derbyshire Regional Setting



3.4 BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

- 3.4.1 The District has a wide range of environmental assets. The National Forest covers around 12,870 ha (50 square miles) of the southern part of the District and is helping to create diverse landscape and wildlife habitats as well as contributing to the economic and social well-being of the district through the delivery of new tourism and leisure opportunities. In addition to the National Forest there are 6 sites of Special Scientific interest, one of which, (the River Mease) is a Special Area of Conservation, (combined area 164 ha). 90% of SSSIs by land area were recorded as being in either favourable condition or unfavourable but recovering condition in recent assessments published by Natural England¹.
- 3.4.2 There are 156 wildlife sites (covering approximately 5% of the land area for the District) and 7 regionally important geological sites (combined area 248 ha). There are two local nature reserves within the District (Elvaston Castle and Coton Park). There a proposals to establish an additional Local Nature Reserve at Swadlincote Woodlands within the southern part of the District. There is one National Nature Reserve located within the District at Calke Park.
- 3.4.3 Green Infrastructure provision, including along the Trent Valley, and within the National Forest provide significant potential to improve and reconnect the district's biodiversity resource in the coming decades.

¹ Natural England assesses the condition of SSPage gas and a second together with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee

3.5 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

- 3.5.1 The District had a total population of 100,325 at 2016, this is forecast to increase to 111,326 by 2028 according to the 2014 based ONS Sub National Population Projections for the District but based on growth outlined in the Part 1 Local Plan could be closer to 120,000 people reflecting the fact that the District will accommodate around 3,000 homes which are required to meet Derby City's housing need but cannot be accommodated in the City. South Derbyshire was identified in the 2011 census as the 13th fastest growing District in England and Wales by population growth in percentage terms and 3rd fastest in respect of household growth². This reflects the fact that the area offers a high quality of life and is a place people want to live.
- 3.5.2 By 2028 ONS sub national population projections indicate that around 22% of south Derbyshire residents will be 65 or older. In comparison around 26% of the County's residents will be aged 65 and over. However this will still represent an increase on the present where currently around 18% of people resident in south Derbyshire are aged 65 and over.
- 3.5.3 In terms of social profile the District is considered to be fairly affluent being ranked 220 out of 354 local authorities nationally (where the rank of one is most deprived). Life expectancy within the District (79.1 for men and 82.7 for women) is slightly lower than the National Average for men and women (79.5 and 83.1 respectively)³. Just over 1/6 of the population of South Derbyshire have a limiting long term illness (17.5%). This is lower than the Derbyshire average and surrounding districts.
- 3.5.4 Access to natural green space is known to influence the health of people and effect health inequalities. Within South Derbyshire access to natural greenspace has been mapped within an updated open space assessment. This indicates that access to open space is best around the National Forest area including Swadlincote and along the Trent Valley (where a number of larger villages are located close to historic minerals working which have been restored with public access. However a number of locations do not meet natural England' Natural Green Space Standards and could therefore lead to health inequalities resulting from a lack of access to such areas.
- 3.5.5 Crime rates within the District are lower than the national average and have fallen in recent years. Similarly recent surveys undertaken by Derbyshire County Council indicate that the number of residents very worried or fairly worried about crime have generally fallen since 2011, although the number of people very worried or fairly worried about crime increased slightly between 2015 and 2016⁴
- 3.5.6 With regard to educational attainment 2011 Census data indicates that 26.0% of residents aged 16-74 have higher-level qualifications (degree, HNC, HND or equivalent), 48.3% have lower level qualifications (GCSEs, A levels (NVQ level three or lower). A further 25.7% of the District's residents have no qualification or their educational attainment is unknown. The data indicates a significant dichotomy between educational attainment between the north and south of the District, with residents living in the northern part of South Derbyshire typically being educated to a higher level.
- 3.5.7 At 2011 Census data indicates that 13.5% of households had no access to a car, whilst 40.9% and 45.6% respectively had access to either one car, or two or more cars. As such car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level, no doubt reflecting the largely rural nature of the District. Superfast broadband coverage remains patchy in the District although significant improvements to local connectivity are proposed by

² 2011 Census - Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales, March 2011. Available here

³South Derbyshire Health Profile 2017. Available der 49 of 133

⁴ Derbyshire Citizens' Panel February 2016 – Feedback. Available here

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

- 3.5.9 Within the District, 78.5% of the working age population is economically active, which compares favourably to the national average of 77.4%. Unemployment rates within the District stood at 0.7% in January 2018⁵, although unemployment rates are slightly higher within the Swadlincote area than in the settlements located in the northern part of the District.
- 3.5.10 In order to meet the District's housing need the Part 1 Local Plan has made provision for around 11,000 new homes up to 2028. In respect of housing affordability homes in South Derbyshire were typically 7.08x average salary⁶. Affordability has declined in each of the last three years. House prices are comparatively expensive compared to surrounding districts such as Derby City, Amber Valley and East Staffordshire. However housing requirements for the period to 2028 will be fully met through existing commitments and the designation of green spaces will not affect housing delivery.
- 3.6.2 In respect of affordable housing there is a significant stock of affordable housing in the District. Affordable housing delivery in the 2016-17 monitoring period accounted to 23% of all completions (this equates to 185 affordable homes). The Local Plan seeks to ensure that overall around 25% of new homes up to 2028 will be affordable. Again this Plan will not affect affordable housing delivery.

3.6 MATERIAL ASSETS

- 3.6.1 The 2001 Census (there is no more recent information) shows that, of South Derbyshire's 41,500 working residents, just 16,500 (40%) work in the District and 25,000 (60%) commute out to jobs elsewhere. Only 12,500 residents of other areas commute into the District. On balance, South Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour; its resident workers exceed the jobs located in the District by 12,500.
- 3.6.2 In 2015 there were 3,545 businesses located within the District, of which around 90% employ 9 people or less. Only 15 companies employ in excess of 250 people. Business births in the District each year currently stands at around 480 per annum.
- 3.6.3 Fifteen shops were recorded as vacant in Swadlincote Town Centre during the twice yearly town centre survey in February 2017. The vacancy rate for the town is 10% by number of shops, or 7.7% if measured as a proportion of floor space. Park.
- 3.6.4 Away from Swadlincote there has been some loss of local retail facilities including public houses. In contrast recent years have seen an increase in the number of small retail outlets serving smaller communities such as Hilton and some parts of the Swadlincote urban areas. Small retail facilities provide important facilities which meet top up needs locally. The Local Plan Part 1 includes commitments to provide new local centres on allocated strategic housing sites at Highfields Farm, New House Farm, Boulton Moor, Chellaston Fields, Wragley Way and Drakelow
- 3.6.5 Significant new infrastructure provision (including green infrastructure such as open spaces) or enhancements to existing infrastructure will need to be delivered in the period to 2011- 2028 to support an increase in the number of homes in the District of around a third.

3.7 SOIL WATER AND AIR

3.7.1 Soil quality varies across the District. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in South Derbyshire, although significant areas of grade 2 agricultural land lie within the Trent Valley (mainly to the

⁵ Derbyshire Observatory data. Available her Page 50 of 133

⁶ South Derbyshire AMR data

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

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

3.8 CLIMATIC FACTORS

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

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

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

3.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 3.9.1 There are 710 listed building within South Derbyshire, of which 48 are grade 1 listed, 48 are grade 2* and 614 are grade 2. The number of Heritage at Risk entries in the District totals 16, of which 8 are to buildings or structure, 5 are to places of worship, 2 to archaeological sites, 1 to a registered park and garden. Further detail of these is set out at appendix 2. In total there are 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 5 historic parks and gardens and 22 conservation areas within the District⁷. The location of cultural assets can be seen in Appendix 2.
- 3.9.2 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District. More information on Derbyshire County Council's Landscape Character of Derbyshire and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view <u>here</u>. In respect of Heritage Environment Records there are concentrations of records located in along the River Valleys (Trent, Dove and Derwent) and around Swadlincote and to the South of the District, although sites are spread through South Derbyshire.

3.10 LANDSCAPE

3.10.1 There are 5 National Character Areas (NCAs) which fall within South Derbyshire; Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sense Lowlands; the South Derbyshire Coalfield; the Trent Valley Washlands and the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands. The broad locations of these are set out at Appendix 2. The various landscape types within South Derbyshire were subject to a systemic assessment of how they are changed. The last assessment was undertaken in 2003, but whilst dated, this information provides some context regarding the quality of landscapes within the District. The broad effects of this study are as follows:

⁷ Historic England Local Profile accessed 26 Feb 2018. available here

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

- 3.10.2 With the exceptions of the Trent Valley Washlands this assessment work identified that landscape character areas in South Derbyshire were stable (maintained) or showed changes that were generally consistent with existing character area descriptions or improving the overall quality of landscape (enhancing). The Trent Valley Washlands, has and continues to be affected by ongoing pressure from development and agricultural change. Further information on the assessments undertaken by Countryside Quality Counts can be found at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20101219012433/http://countryside-quality-counts.org.uk/index.html
- 3.10.3 The National Character Areas are further subdivided by the County landscape character assessment into more twelve detailed landscape character types, all of which are diverse landscapes with distinct characteristics A list of the landscape character types is available to view below, whilst a map illustrating the area covered by these distinct landscapes set out in appendix 2.

National-Character-Areas	X Landscape-Character-Type#	×
Neodwood-& South-Derbyshire-d	'b. Settled Farmlandst	ų,
Claylanded	h Riverside-Meadowsh	
A Second to the second se	8 8 months and a second	×
Trent-Valley-Washlands#	% Lowland-Village-Farmlandsk	2
¥	3 Wet-Pasture-Meadows#	×
1	In Riverside Meadowsh	- 2
A farst sector sector	X X	×
Melbourne Parklands#	"# Estate-Farmlands#	12
¥	% Wooded Estatelandsk	D
¥	℃ Sandstone Slopes and HeathsR	्रि
h.	% Riverside Meadowsh	a a
X	8, 8	×
Leicestershire & South-Derbyshire #	* Coaffield-Village-Farmlandsz	U.
Coalfield#	W W	D
4	8 8	3
Mease/SenceLowlands#	31 Village-Estate Farmlands4	Þ
¥.	Tr. Stivets de Meadowsk	ų,

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

3.11.0 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE ABOVE ISSUES

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

4.0 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (TASK A3)

- 4.0.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (annex 1) requires that "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan be addressed"... and... "any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular importance, such as areas designated in pursuance to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive']" are considered whilst undertaking any assessment.
- 4.0.2 For the purposes of this Scoping Report, the identification of environmental issues has been extended to include social and economic issues, in line with the requirement to integrate the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Through the consideration of other plans policies and programmes set out at Appendix 1 and the analysis of the baseline data set out in Appendix 2, a number of key sustainability issues affecting South Derbyshire have been identified.
- 4.0.3 The following table (Table 3) seeks to summarise the identified key issues currently affecting the District. This information is replicated with additional information such as the likely evolution of each issue without the influence of the proposed Local Green Spaces Plan, as well as the potential impact of implementing the Local Plan at Appendix 3. The key issues listed are listed by topic area, consistent with earlier sections of this report. No particular weight should be attached to the significance of issues identified on the basis of the order they are listed within the following table.

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

TABLE	3 KEY ISSUES (CONT)					
Mater	Material Assets					
9	Urban areas are relatively well served by public transport, although provision in many rural communities is more limited.					
10	The Council's Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy indicates there is a deficit in informal and formal open space and play space provision					
11	Much of this District's open space and sports and leisure provision could be enhanced through qualitative improvements to facilities					
12	New development will generate the need for additional open space, sports and informal leisure provision, although much of this will be centred around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages.					
13	Tourism is an increasingly important sector in the District and the National Forest and other local attractions offer further opportunity to further strengthen urban and rural economies.					
14	New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.					
Soil, W	/ater and Air					
15	There remains a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District					
16	New development committed to 2028 could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquillity.					
Climat	ic Factors					
17	Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or further development in existing settlements.					
Cultur	al Heritage					
18	The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District (including the setting of heritage assets) could be affected by the scale and design of new development which can erode the quality of heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources.					
Landso						
19	Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character					

5.0 DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)

- 5.0.1 Sustainability appraisal is an objective-led process. It allows the potential impact of the plan to be measured against a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. Put simply, by setting out sustainable objectives up front the Council will have a yardstick against which the success of its Plan can be measured.
- 5.0.2 It should be noted that sustainability appraisal objectives are distinct from the Plan objectives that are set out in the Local Plan itself, although there may be significant overlap between the two sets of objectives. The sustainability appraisal objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within Local Plans often tend to do.
- 5.03 The proposed sustainability appraisal objectives have been identified through the detailed consideration of other plans and strategies and baseline information set out at Appendix 1 and 2 of this scoping report. In identifying the sustainability objectives significant regard has been had to local strategies and plans which set out locally specific objectives and targets which the Local Green Spaces Plan could make a meaningful contribution towards helping deliver. However The National Planning Policy Framework and supporting guidance has also been reviewed given it set out national policy guidance in respect of green spaces
- 5.0.4 As previously stated the sustainability objectives proposed for use in appraising the Plan have been drawn up following a review of relevant plans policies and programmes, local evidence and a review of the key issues identified.
- 5.0.5 In order to accommodate the various issues identified, a range of sub-objectives have also been developed to help reflect concerns and issues recognised during the scoping work. Whilst the impacts of options to be identified later will not be reviewed against these sub-objectives (this is consistent with best practice guidance issued by the Planning Advisory Service⁸) they will allow the Authority to tease out key impacts of identified local significance in a consistent manner when appraising the plan options later in the SA process. The sub objectives (sometimes referred to as detailed decision making criteria) can be viewed in the sustainability appraisal framework (Table 5.1).
- 5.0.6 A list of draft sustainability objectives is set out overleaf. Where necessary this list will be updated or amended to reflect responses received back during the scoping report consultation.

⁸ Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora

- To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District

Population and Human Health

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

Material Assets

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

Soil, Water and Air

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

Climatic Factors

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

Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)

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

Landscape

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

5.1 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

5.2 PROPOSED APPROACH TO UNDERTAKING THE APPRAISAL

5.2.1 The performance of the Local Plan objectives, Plan Policies and proposed local green spaces sites will be appraised with reference to the potential significance criteria (the 'scoring system' the Authority proposes to use to identify the likely effects of the Plan and individual sites) set out in Table 5.2. This appraisal will not include appraisal of the broad option of whether to take forward green spaces or not as this formed part of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Part 2 Local Plan (See Issue 3 (Section 5.7) of the Local Plan Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal Report available on the Council's website <u>here</u>) and it was concluded at that stage that the Council's preferred approach to designating green spaces was to designate these through the Local Plan process. To reflect this preferred approach a specific Local Green Spaces Policy was included in the Part 2 Local Plan as follows:

Policy BNE8: Local Green Space

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

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

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

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/ Notes	Potential Significance Criteria		
To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	 Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats? Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity? Will it protect sites of geological importance? 	 Sites would be unlikely to be required for housing or commercial development within the period to 2028 given that the Adopted Local Plan makes appropriate provision for such uses. Direct losses of sites attributable to development are therefore unlikely Site would have to be an existing biodiversity/geodiversity site and likely to negatively affect the features for which site is designated to a have major effect Site would have to be within 100m of an existing biodiversity/geodiversity site and likely to harm existing wildlife sites, or BAP habitat or species as a result of designation to record a minor adverse effect. Protected species or sites covered by legislation will be safeguarded in line with these protections. Where there is potential for sites to deliver enhancements in biodiversity through enhancements or management, but these are not confirmed through a formal plan a minor or moderate beneficial effect should be recorded 	 Site designation would have a significant negative effect on biodiversity/geodiversity and is likely to lead to the loss or partial loss of a European site, SSSI, Local Wildlife site, Regionally Important Geological Site, National or Local Nature Reserve, or harm integrity of a site (for example due to increased visitor numbers) Site designation is within close proximity and could lead to intensification or development on sites which could adversely effect a European site, SSSI, Local Wildlife Sites, Regionally Important Geological Site, National or Local Nature Reserve or BAP Habitat unless mitigation measures are identified to fully mitigate likely effects of development. Uncertain effect (for example because information regarding BAP habitat or species on sites is not available) No significant impact identified. Site designation has potential to deliver biodiversity gain including the delivery of new habitats (including BAP habitat), improved management of existing open space or contribute towards enhanced connectivity between wildlife areas. 		
		 Where enhancements are confirmed within a detailed plan a major beneficial effect should be recorded. 	 Development will make a major positive contribution towards the management, or condition of the green space and could provide opportunity for significant long term biodiversity gain. 		
	-Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and provide safe areas to play or exercise in locations with crime or safety issues?		 Site has the potential to have a major negative effect in respect of safety or significantly increase crime or fear of crime. Site has the potential to have a minor negative effect in respect of safety or increase crime or fear of crime. 		
To provide high quality		 Given the nature of Local Green Spaces proposed it is unlikely that any would have major effects against this SA objective. 	 Of safety of increase crime of real of crime. Uncertain effect (it is unclear whether site would have any effect in respect of safety or crime or fear of crime). 		
places to live where residents feel safe.		- In reviewing sites particular regard will be had to	No effects identified.		
		parking and road safety issues and the potential for site designation to affect highways safety locally.	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 crime. 		

To improve the health and well-being of residents	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	 Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost. For a positive effect to be identified facilities should be within 800m of the community it serves and accessible by foot. 	xx x ? √	Site designation would remove opportunities for formal leisure use locally. Site designation could reduce opportunities for informal leisure use locally Uncertain effect (it is unclear whether site would deliver any potential for new or enhanced leisure provision or will be publically accessible) . No effects identified. Sites would offer opportunities to provide new or enhanced informal leisure and recreation facilities (for example allotment, permissive walking routes etc.) Site would offer opportunities to provide new or enhanced formal leisure and recreation provision accessible to local communities
To improve educational achievement and access to locally valued educational resources	Will it contribute to the delivery or protection of existing educational resources or facilities utilised by local schools or other education facilities?	 Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost. 	xx x ? √	Site designation would lead to the loss of spaces currently used by local schools or youth groupsSite designation would reduce opportunities for use by local schools or youth groups.Uncertain effects (No information available).No effects identifiedSite designation could help safeguard or enhance open space or facilities used infrequently by local schools and youth organisations locally.Site designation could help safeguard or enhance open space or facilities regularly used by local schools and youth organisations locally.
To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	Will it protect or enhance existing local green spaces valued by local communities?	 Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost. 	xx x ? 	Site designation could lead to the loss of local green space currently accessible to local communities. Site designation would reduce opportunities for use of local green spaces by local communities Uncertain (for example because information on public access to sites is unavailable) Designation would not lead to any changes in accessibility Site designation would provide long term protection to an accessible local green space within 400m of an existing village or urban area which is accessible by unmetalled footpath or permissive route. Site designation would provide long term protection to an accessible local green space within 400m of an existing village or urban area and accessible by metalled footpaths that are lit.

					Net en Perkle
To make best use of	Will it make best use of new infrastructure by providing opportunity to protect and enhance existing valued community spaces.	1	It is highly unlikely that designating Local green	ХХ	Not applicable
		-		Х	Not applicable
			spaces would have any negative effects in respect of making best use of existing infrastructure.	?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
existing infrastructure		-	Positive effects are more likely where designation		No effects identified
and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)		-	supports communities to access funds to improve or enhance existing infrastructure provision such as pavilions or improved facilities or sports pitches. In order to assign a major beneficial effect evidence	✓	Site designation could potentially safeguard or provide opportunity to provide new or enhanced infrastructure such as open space, flood works or built leisure facilities within 800m of an existing community
			of well advanced plans to improve facilities will need to be demonstrated.	$\checkmark\checkmark$	Site designation could safeguard or provide opportunity to provide new or enhanced infrastructure such as open space, flood works or built leisure facilities within 400m of an existing community.
	Will it support economic growth locally?	-	It is unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have a major effect (positive or negative) in respect of this objective. Sites included as potentially suitable in the Shlaa or Selaa will be 'scored' as having a minor negative effect given that sites could contribute to future economic development beyond 2028. A minor beneficial effect is likely to be assigned where a designation could protect an established or create a new recreation or leisure facility which could attract increased visitors to the site or improve access to grant funding. A major beneficial effect will only be assigned where there is clear evidence that designation could significantly affect visitor numbers to a site.	хх	Site designation could affect an employment or housing site already subject to planning consent, or allocated in the Local Plan.
To deliver economic		-		x	Site designation could affect potentially suitable housing and employment sites that could contribute to meeting economic and housing needs after 2028.
growth and diversify and				?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
strengthen local urban		-			No effects identified
and rural economies.		-		~	Site designation could improve visitor numbers by enhancing recreation and leisure facilities and provision or improve access to grant and other funding and
				~ ~	Site designation would provide opportunity to significantly increase visitor numbers to the site (which could in turn support the wider economy).
	Will it improve existing, tourism, or visitor attractions within Swadlincote, the Burton and Derby urban areas and the villages?		It is highly unlikely that designating Local green spaces would have any negative effects in respect	ХХ	Not applicable
		-		Х	Not applicable
				?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
To enhance the vibrancy and viability of the District's urban areas and villages					No effects identified
		-	of this objective. In order to assign a major beneficial effect evidence of well advanced plans to improve facilities will need to be demonstrated.	~	Site designation has potential to improve the attractiveness of a site to visitors including through enhanced interpretation, accessibility or connectivity with existing tourism and leisure attractions.
				√ √	Site designation will improve the attractiveness of a site to visitors including through enhanced interpretation, accessibility or connectivity with existing tourism and leisure attractions.

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

To reduce and manage the impacts of climate	 Will it provide opportunity to address flood risk locally? Will it provide opportunity for urban shading or cooling locally? 			Site is located in an area at high flood risk (3b or 3a) and could exacerbate flood risk through the delivery of new development to support the green space designation Site is located in areas at moderate flood risk, or in an area with potential for surface water flooding (all risk levels) and could lead to the delivery of new development to support the green space designation. Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
change including flood risk and the District's		Most sites would be unlikely to have major effects.	?	Site is located in Flood zones 3b, 3a, 2 or 1 but will not lead to
contribution towards the causes of climate change			~	the intensification of use on the site. Site is located in an area at identified flood risk but could contribute to changes in land use or management which could reduce flood risk locally
				Site is located in an area in an area at identified flood risk but will contribute to changes in land use or management, or the delivery of local flood management measures which could reduce flood risk locally.
	Will it protect and enhance historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features and their settings? Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?			Site designation has potential to cause harm to heritage assets and/or their setting where it is unlikely these can be adequately mitigated.
To conserve, enhance and		Significance it likely to be determined based on the importance of the heritage assets and its proximity/relationship to the proposed Local Green Space	x	Site designation has the potential to cause harm to heritage assets or their setting but can be mitigated.
improve access to the historic environment,			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
heritage assets and their settings				Site is unlikely to have any effect on any heritage assets or their setting
			×	Site designation has the potential to safeguard or enhance undesignated heritage assets and their setting
			~~	Site designation has the potential to safeguard or enhance designated heritage assets and/or their settings.
	Does it respect and protect existing landscape character? Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?			Site is identified as being of primary sensitivity in the AMES or is within a conservation area or its setting and will lead to development that will harm local landscape and townscape.
			х	Site is identified as being of secondary sensitivity in the AMES study or could affect a conservation area or its setting due to an intensification in use of the site
To construct and only one				Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character				Site is unlikely to have any effect
			~	Site will make a contribution towards safeguarding local landscape and townscape character including in areas of secondary sensitivity (or lower) or within the setting of identified heritage assets
		Page 65 of 133	VV	Site will make a major contribution to local landscape or townscape character including in areas of primary sensitivity (AMES) or within a conservation area or within the setting of other heritage assets.

- 5.2.2 The Council's sustainability appraisal will be undertaken using professional judgement, supported by available environmental and other information including the evidence base collected to inform the Plan making process. In undertaking the appraisal regard will be had to:
 - The direction of likely impact (whether impacts are positive or negative)
 - The significance of impacts (whether impacts could be of minor or major significance)
 - The duration of impacts (whether impacts are likely to be short, medium or long term, temporary or permanent)
 - The potential for secondary, cumulative or synergistic impacts.
- 5.2.3 It is proposed that the SA Report setting out the finding of the Council's sustainability appraisal will comprise of the following sections:
 - Section 1 Background, Introduction and Relationship with the Adopted Local Plan
 - Section 2 Appraisal Methodology
 - Section 3 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context
 - Section 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework
 - Section 5 Strategic Options Appraisal (Summary of work undertaken Previously)
 - Section 6 Preferred and Non-Preferred Local Green Space Sites
 - Section 7 Policy Appraisal
 - **Section 8** Summary of Plan Effects (including cumulative and other effects)
 - Section 9 Implementation and Monitoring
 - Section 10 What Happens Next
- 5.2.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Report (also known as an Environmental Report) setting out the likely effects of the Local Green Spaces Plan will be accompanied by a non-technical summary which will set out, in simple terms, the findings of the appraisal. The Environmental Report will also be accompanied by a number of appendices which will summarise the changes made to the scope of the appraisal as a result of this scoping exercise as well include the detailed appraisals of plan policies and site appraisals. It will also include an extract of the Broad Options Appraisal of the Local Green Space Options previously published in the Council's Local Plan Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal.

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

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 Consultation is critical for the development of a sound Local Plan. The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) provides an overview of how the Council will seek to involve the local community in the production of the Plan. Consultation is also an important part of sustainability appraisal. Government guidance issued by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) requires consultation to be undertaken to identify the scope of the appraisal (this document) and again to give stakeholders a chance to comment on the appraisal itself.
- 6.1.2 For the purposes of this scoping report consultation, the Council is required to consult the three statutory consultation bodies as follows:
 - Natural England
 - Environment Agency
 - Historic England
- 6.1.3 In addition Government guidance recommends that other community groups, and social and economic bodies should be consulted, as the Authority considers appropriate. As such the Council has alerted a number of further organisations to the publication of this scoping report on our website through direct mail.
 - D2N2 Local Economic Partnership
 - Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LDNLNP)
 - Adjoining Local Planning Authorities
 - Derbyshire County Council
 - Highways England
 - Network Rail
 - Severn Trent Water
 - National Grid Transco
 - Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) (Derbyshire Branch)
 - Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
 - National Trust
 - Home Builders Federation
 - Sport England (East Midlands Region)
 - Derbyshire Constabulary
 - Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
 - North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- 6.1.4 In addition Parish Councils will be informed of where they can view this report via email.
- 6.1.5 A full public consultation is not required at this stage of the sustainability appraisal preparation process, however the Council will publish a copy of this scoping report on its website in order that all interested parties or individuals can comment on the report. In addition, this report will be made available to view at the Council Offices in Swadlincote during normal opening hours.

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

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

Or to planning.policy@south-derbys.gov.uk

All comments should be received back by XXXX Date and Times

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

APPENDIX ONE: PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL GREEN SPACES PLAN					
Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or Requirements	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan		
BIODIVERSITY, GEOD	IVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA		L		
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	Covers those parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to reverse s past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. Contains a suite of Habitat and species actions Plans	Specific targets attached to each identified action areas	The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in 3 action areas relevant to South Derbyshire Trent and Dove Valleys Action Area Claylands Action Area National Forest Action Area		
National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan	Seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. There are 16 habitat and 9 species actions plans containing diverse strategies.	Includes a range of specific targets and actions in respect of individual species considered in the Plan	The Plan including any designated sites falling within the National Forest Area should reflect the priorities and actions included in the BAP		
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20	 Three objectives as follows: 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 and access to wildlife in South Derbyshire.		
POPULATION AND HU	JMAN HEALTH				
National Planning Policy Framework	 Presumption in favour of sustainable development delivering sustainable development by: Building a strong, competitive economy Ensuring vitality of town centres. Promoting sustainable transport Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. Requiring good design. Promoting healthy communities. Protecting Green Belt Land. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 	 Suggests that Local Communities through local or neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. However in designating such green spaces sufficient homes and businesses will still need to be provided to meet local needs. Local Green Spaces should be capable of enduring beyond the Plan period. Sites should be In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. be demonstrably special to the local community because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife the area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land 	The Local Green Spaces DPD will need to reflect the general objectives of the NPPF and the detailed requirements relating to local green spaces. Any designations will need to demonstrate consistency with the NPPF and not undermine the delivery of housing and employment sites within the District.		

	 Facilitating the use of sustainable materials. 		
South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan	 To ensure future development is locally distinctive. To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities. 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 the need to travel To reduce the need to travel 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 	To deliver a minimum 12,618 homes within the Plan Period to 2028 (including around 600 homes to be identified through the Part 2 Local Plan) To provide a minimum of 53ha of employment land up to the period to 2028	The Plan will should ensure that it contributes towards the delivery of social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support large scale proposed within the plan and respect and enhance the varied character of the local landscape, cultural heritage and natural environment.
South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan	As Local Plan Part 2 (above)	Includes Policy BNE8 (Local Green Spaces) which set out the Council's intent in to designate local green spaces in order to enhance the biodiversity, heritage, recreation and tranquility value and where possible public accessibility of green spaces in the District	The Local Green Spaces Plan should seek to include designations and policies to deliver appropriate protection and support enhancements to local green spaces identified through the LGS DPD
South Derbyshire Corporate Plan	 Sets out a range objectives including: Increase levels of participation in sport, health, environmental and physical activities Facilitate and deliver a range of integrated and sustainable housing and community infrastructure Connect with our communities, helping them feel 	Sets out aims which are translated into targets through the Council's Service Delivery Plans.	Ensure that the Plan reflects the wide ranging aspirations and priorities set out in the corporate plan

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

National Forest Strategy 2014-24	 Includes a number of objectives including: sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views) increasing engagement, enjoyment and wellbeing by the widest range of people 	Indicators to 2019 include: Forest cover increases to over 21%, adding around 700ha. 2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods, reflecting national target for mature woods. Damage from diseases and pests minimised. Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.	The Plan should seek to include policies and allocations that can help contribute towards the delivery of National Forest targets including through the supporting of tree planting, public access and habitat creation.
6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy 2010	 Seeks to deliver sustainable development throughout the 6Cs area through the delivery of green infrastructure. Its objectives are to 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 and along key GI corridors such as the Trent and Dove.
The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy	 Key objectives include: Planning for future growth Strengthening the infrastructure Widening the reach and social impact 	 Address existing deficits in open space provision: The current level of informal leisure provision is 0.73ha per 1000 people across the whole District. This represents a deficit 	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards delivering the key objectives of the plan including in respect of strengthening infrastructure and widening the reach and social impact of open spaces and community facilities. as well as helping to address known deficits in open space

		 of informal leisure provision of 0.32ha per 1000 people. The current level of formal leisure provision is 1.17ha per 1000 people across the whole District. This represents a deficit of informal leisure provision of 0.13ha per 1000 people. The current level of play provision is 0.05ha per 1000 people across the whole District. The District's target is for 0.19ha of play space per 1000 people. This represents a significant deficit of play provision. Based on existing open space provision there is a requirement for 25.4m₂ of land per person/bedroom (or 2.54 ha per 1000 people) for new development In regard to indoor sports facilities, the District currently lacks two badminton courts and one swimming lane. 	and sports provision.
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Healthy Derbyshire 2015/17	 Priorities include: 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 	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring that communities are able to access key important local spaces including through safeguarding them from loss and enhancing access to community facilities valued locally.
South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20	 Sets out a range of priorities including in respect of: Anti-Social Behaviour Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management Domestic Abuse and Serious Sexual Violence Communicating with the Public Protecting Those Most at Risk Alcohol-Related Harm and Substance Misuse 	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards Providing new spaces which can divert potential incidents of ASBand provide for the education and engagement of local people. Address incidents of ASB locally including local hotspot areas hotspot areas including through improving natural surveillance.

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

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

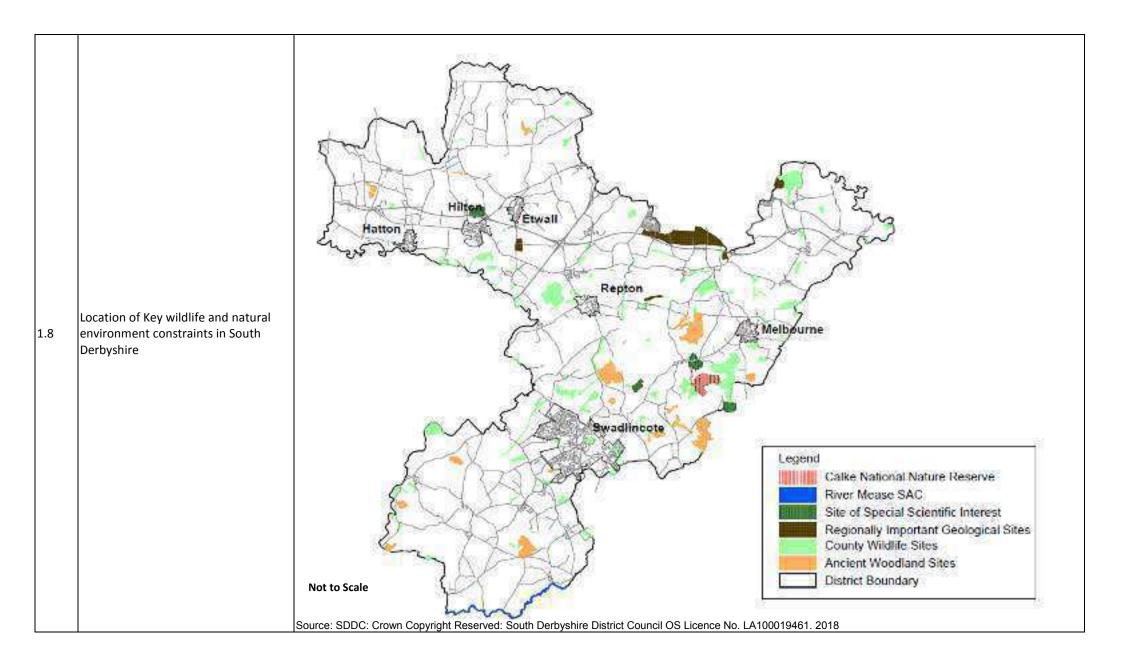
CULTURAL HERITAGE	 Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable development in Derbyshire To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire 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 		existing flood defences or where appropriate contributes towards the delivery of further flood alleviation works.
South Derbyshire Conservation Area Appraisals (22)	There are 22 Conservation Areas in South Derbyshire These set out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of each individual conservation area worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement.	No specific targets identified	Ensure that the Plan has regard to the specific appraisals and any policies or site allocations reflect the detailed guidance and evidence presented in these documents.
LANDSCAPE Landscape Character Area of Derbyshire	 Document includes a number of aims as follows: 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 	No specific targets identified.	Ensure that the Plan supports the protection of all landscapes and where practicable contributes towards enhancing landscape character and sense of place.

 framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change. 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. 	
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Version 1 23/02/2018

Арр	endix Two: Baseline Data (al: Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/	SEA Topic
1.0	To enhance biodiversity and geodiv			Tienu	Constraints	SEA TOPIC
1	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: change in priority habitats and species (by type)	Change in Priority BAP Habitat Priority Habitat (area in Brackets) Change over period Lowland meadow (11.54ha) 0 ha Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha) 0 ha Lowland dry acid grassland (5.67 Ha) 0 ha Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 0 ha Ha) 0 ha Calaminarian grassland (Not present) 0 ha Open mosaic habitats on previously 3.68ha Reedbeds (23.03ha) 0 ha Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland 0 ha (1,001 Ha) 0 ha Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No 0 ha data) 0 ha Fens 13.54ha +2.44ha Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 0 ha Ha) 0 ha Wet woodland (Not known) 0 ha Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes +2ha Source: Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2013 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2015 50	None identified	Trend: No trend identified	None Identified	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water
.2	Changes in areas designated for there intrinsic environmental value including international, national, regional, sub regional or local significance	South Derbyshire Designation No of sites (ha) area SPA 0 0 0 SAC* (1) (23.02) (0.07) SSSI 6 177.59 0.53 Wildlife sites 160 1679 4.98 TOTAL 166 1879.6 5.55 Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2014 * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only	Derbyshire (outside Peak District National ParkDesignatioNo of of (ha)Area areaSPA(1)(127)(0.08)SAC*(5)(351)(0.21)SSI581,3680.78Wildlife sites114495235.40TOTAL12029944.16.18Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2005/2015 * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only6.11	Trend: Negative South Derbyshire has a lower proportion of wildlife sites than the rest of the County).	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Water
.3	Proportion of local where positive Conservation management has been or is being implemented		nanagement which is just over 55% of the area	Trend: Negative: Only around one third of wildlife sites are being positively managed in the District	Monitored annually by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Derbyshire Authorities	Biodiversity Flora Fauna

	Indicator	Quantified	Inform	nation	Comparator and T	arget	Trend	lssues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
⊥.4	Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	South Derbyshire Area Calke Park (also NNR) 71.12 ha Carver's Rocks 16.67 ha Hilton Gravel Pits 31.16 ha River Mease (also SAC) 23.02 ha Ticknall Quarries 29.12 ha Dimminsdale* 6.5 ha Total (6) 177.59 * Site partially located in North west Leicestershire Data Natural England Website March 2018		National Park) Area Total 58 1,368 ha Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) 2013		Trend: Negative: outside the national park 0.78% of the land area of Derbyshire is designated as a SSSI, within South Derbyshire District the equivalent figure is 0.7%.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water	
.4	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Derbyshire Condition % Area favourable % Area unfavourable recov % Area unfavourable no ch % Area unfavourable declir % Area destroyed part dest Data Natural England W	vering nange ning troyed	% 17.5 80.3 1.5 0.7 0	East Midlands Condition % Area favourable % Area unfavourable recovering % area unfavourable no change % Area unfavourable declining % Area destroyed part destroyed Data Natural England Website 1	% 45.06 52.61 1.46 0.83 0.03 March 2018	Trend: Negative. Sites in Derbyshire are generally in worse condition than those across the wider east midlands	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water
5	Area (in hectares) of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 people	South Derbyshire Name Area (f Elvaston Castle 14.74 Country Park 14.74 Local Nature 10.02 Reserve Source: Derbyshire Could	na) 10 74 01	ea (ha) per 00 people 0.257ha ncil 2014.	English Nature Target: Minimum 1 ha per thousand po (Suggested Target = 100.3ha)	pulation.	Trend: Negative: The District performs poorly against the Natural England suggested standards for LNR provision per 1000 people.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna
1.6	Total area of ancient woodland within the District	South Derbyshire Ancient Woodland Nu Ancient Semi natural Ancient	umber 16 13 voodland	Area (ha) 169.56 258.05 are set out in	East Midlands Ancient Area Woodland (ha) Ancient Semi natural 12,066 Ancient replanted 11,240		Trend: Negative: Despite its location in the National Forest only a small proportion of the regions ancient woodland is located within the District	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora
1.7	Total Area of National Forest Tree Planting, other habitat or open space provision secured per annum		anting Area 25ha Company,		Year Planting Area 2009/10 107.09 ha 2010/11 30.21 ha 2011/12 24.97 ha 2012/13 42.18ha 2013/14 61.42ha 2014/15 14.54ha Data National Forest Company	, 2017	Trend: Negative following the closing of the National Forest Tender Scheme recent planting rates have decreased significantly. Only limited planting was secured in the previous monitoring period.	Data does not take into account small scale on site tree planting related to smaller developments.	Biodiversity Flora



	Indicator	C	Quantified Inf	ormation	Com	parator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
2.	To provide high quality places t	to live wł	nere residents	feel safe.					
			Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried			
		2016	4.5%	29.5%	59.7%	6.2%	Trend: Positive: The		
		2015	3.7%	26.6%	61.8%	7.9%	proportion of		
2.1	Proportion of Derbyshire	2014	3.5%	28.7%	57.9%	9.9%	Derbyshire residents very worried or fairly	None identified	Population
2.1	residents worried by crime	2013	3.6%	28.7%	58.5%	9.2%	worried about crime	None identified	Human Health
		2012	3.6%	31.1%	58.9%	6.4%	has generally fallen		
		2011	3.8%	32.3%	57.2	6.0%	since 2011.		
		Source: D	erbyshire Citizer	is Panel Survey 20	11, 2012, 2013	3, 2014, 2015, 2016			
			A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime			
		2016	3.8%	38.1%	41.9%	16.2%	Trend: Positive:		
	The extent to which worrying about crime impact on the quality of life of residents.	2015	3.5%	39.8%	43.2%	13.5%	Generally, the		
2.2		2014					proportion of people	News identified	Population
2.2		2013	4.6%	44.0%	40.5%	10.9%	worrying about crime	None identified	Human Health
	quality of life of residents.	2012	4.6%	47.7%	38.3%	9.5%	fell over the monitored		
		2011	4.4%	51.9%	37.7%	6.0%	period.		
		Source: D	erbyshire Citizer	is Panel Survey 20	11, 2012, 2013	3, 2015, 2016			
2.3	Community safety: Crime rates in South Derbyshire (quarterly per 1000 people)rolling quarterly to December 2017	SP Co.	Lichfield	Amber Valley Derby Er City South Derbyshire NW Leicestershire		Aux -	Trend: Positive: Crime Rates are generally lower than other surrounding Authorities	Data for the Borough can be based on very small samples. Care should be taken when using this information.	Population Human Health Material Assets

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	Indicator	Quantifi	ied Info	rmation	C	omparator ar	nd Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
3.	To improve the health and wel	I-being of resid	ents							
3.1	Life expectancy at birth for male and females residents	South Derbyshire Year Ex 2017 Source: South De published 2017	Life spectancy Male 79.1	Life Expectancy Female 82.7 ealth Profile,	England Year 2017 Source: So published	Life Expectancy Male 79.5 Duth Derbyshire He 2017	Life Expectancy Female 83.1 ealth Profile,	Trend: Negative Life expectancy in the District is less than the National Average	None identified	Population Human Health
3.2	Population aged over 65	Forecast Number Authority South Derbysh Amber Valle Derby City Erewash Source: ONS 2012	ire y	Number 23,000 33,000 50,800 29,400	Percenta popula 22.4 26.4 18.2 23.9	age of ation 0% 1% 6% 4%		Trend: Mixed: The proportion of the population over 65 is relatively low compared to most surrounding Authorities although this is forecast to increase in the future.	None identified	Population Human Health
3.3	Residents with one or more limiting long-term illness.	Number and perc District South Derbyshin Amber Valley Bo Derby (Unitary J Derbyshire Dale Erewash Boroug Source: ONS Cens	re District (orough Cou Authority) es District C gh Council	Council Incil ouncil	limiting long- Number 16,536 24,809 46,456 13,186 21,636	term illness (Selec Percentage 17.5% 20.2% 18.6% 18.5% 19.3%	ted Districts)	Trend: Mixed: South Derbyshire has a smaller proportion of residents with a limiting long term illness compared to surrounding Districts, although 1 in 6 people have such an illness.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health
3.4	Unpaid care	Percentage of Dis No of Hours 0 1-19 20-49 50+ Source: ONS Census	200 72,4 9,1	201 116 88 46 20 116 20 116 116 20 116 20 116 20 116 20 116 20 116 20 116 20 10	npaid care 2011 4,129 5,930 1,350 2,202			Trend: Negative: The number of people providing unpaid care has increased since 2001	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health

	Indicator	Quantifi	ed Information	n	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
3.5	How residents consider their own health	Very Good Good Fair Bad Very Bad Source: ONS Census	South Derbyshire 47.6% 34.4% 13.1% 3.9% 1.0% 2011 KS301EW	Derbyshire 44.4% 34.5% 14.9% 4.8% 1.3%	England 45.3% 35.1% 14.0% 4.3% 1.2%	Trend: Positive: Fewer people in South Derbyshire are likely to consider their health bad or very bad.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health
3.6	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all courses – Men	+ Capital compi	003 2004 2005 20 + Loss meruge rbyshire Health Profi	Ye: = 1:0: Notideat-	201291	Trend: Positive: Early death rates from all sources have fallen since 2003 and are lower than the England average.	None identified	Population Human Health
3.7	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all courses - Women	1500- 1250- 1250- 400- 500- 500- 500- 500- 200- 200- 200- 2		06 2007 2008 Yes	IMD 2010 IMD 2015	Trend: Positive: Early death rates from all sources have generally fallen since 2003 and are lower than the England average.	None identified	Population Human Health

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	Indicator	Quantified In	nformation	Compara	tor and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
4.	To improve educational achiev	vement and access to	o locally valued e	ducational reso	urces			
4.1	Educational Attainment	Xiperio departar se españolaria Veneza de la companya de	locare		MTMT+	Trend: Negative Education attainment is generally below regional and national averages	None Identified	Population
4.2	Qualifications by Ward Area	Aston Church Gresley Etwall Hatton Hilton Linton Melbourne Midway Newhall & Stanton Repton Seales Stenson Swadlincote Willington & Findern Woodville South Derbyshire Source: 2011 Census Popula	No Qualification Level unknown ** 19.2% 27.3% 28.6% 14.3% 31.1% 24.9% 31.6% 34.7% 18.5% 31.9% 22.5% 31.9% 22.5% 31.2% 21.5% 27.7% 25.7% tion (NOMIS)	Lower level Qualification ** 44.7% 54.0% 41.4% 49.8% 47.4% 48.0% 39.3% 51.9% 52.1% 41.4% 43.8% 51.2% 51.5% 48.6% 53.3% 48.3%	Higher level Qualification ** 36.1% 18.7% 39.6% 21.7% 38.3% 21.0% 35.8% 16.5% 13.2% 40.0% 24.3% 26.4% 17.3% 29.9% 19.0% 26.0%	Trend: Mixed. General dichotomy with the population in the Derbyshire sub-area tending to have higher levels of educational attainment than those in the Swadlincote sub-area	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance.	Population
4.3	16 and 17 year olds in full time Education by Ward Area	Area Aston Church Gresley Etwall Hatton Hilton Linton Melbourne Midway Newhall & Stanton Repton Seales Stenson Swadlincote Willington & Findern Woodville South Derbyshire Source: 2011 Census, table &		Jumber Percentage 141 89.2% 108 78.3% 128 97.7% 54 84.4% 234 93.6% 119 88.8% 112 91.1% 222 86.7% 200 85.4% 295 96.7% 90 90.9% 82 83.7% 192 89.3% 103 92.0% 171 81.4% 2251 89.1%		Young adults are less likely to be in full time education within the Swadlincote urban area, Stenson or Hatton than the District average.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
5	To promote social inclusion, re	duce inequalities and improve local a	ccessibility to recreational resource	s (including open s	baces and sports facili	ties).
5.1	Index of multiple deprivation by ward and super output area	Source : Public Health England, 2017. Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshin 2017	<pre>intervention of the sector of the secto</pre>	Trend: Positive: Overall around 85% of all residents are living in area in the 3 least deprived quintiles Higher levels of deprivation are clustered around Swadlincote, the North West Parishes and the Seales (Southern Parishes)	None Identified	Population Material Assets Human Health
5.2	Income Deprivation affecting children	Edil - Buchanne Angelin Altera da Berlang-Ballinesa kat Berlander Guternike sei Alt Englis Radiostation Radiotation Radiostatio Radiostation Radiostation Radiota	යන් වැඩිවූ බාවිඩා -තානාන විනාවේදී විරාවේදීමට විනවේද වැඩිවීමුව වන මෙම වෙනවේදී මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මේ වැඩිවෙල්වෙල් මෙම වෙල්වෙල්වෙල් මෙම වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල් මෙම වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල් මෙම වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල් මෙම වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්වෙල්	Trend: Positive: Overall children are less likely to be affected by income deprivation when compared against the average for all English single tier authorities.	None Identified	Population Human Health
5.3	Percentage of Children in reception and year 6 who are overweight or obese.	Weindelicitation for proceedings and even over an and the set of t	Page 85 of 133	Trend: Negative: There is a higher prevalence of obesity in school age children in South Derbyshire than average	None Identified	Population Human Health

	Indicator	Quantified Info	ormation		Compa	rator and T	Farget	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
		Sub-Area Characteristics	North West	North	North East	Central	South			
		Fopulation Current population (% of Distric Projected population by 3228 Filemed new developments	d 17,870(18.8%) 25,856 3,367 units	14,301 (14.9%) 24,045 4,009 Letts	11,682 (12.4%) 19,151 2,091 with	41,537,43,3%) 47,975 2,652 units	10,383 (10.0%) 14,155 1,550 usin			
		Centgruphy Universe Cery tervice village (CSV) Ecol (cervice village (CSV) Ecol (cervice village (CSV) Ecol (cervice village (CSV) Ecol (cervice village (CSV)	Urban Bingrafi Sianasi 3 839 15 89	Léber & runel 2 annes 2 65V 3 LSV 8 MV	Urban Bitural 1 ana 3 KVS 1 ISV 7 RV	Grean Core 5 million 1 (DV	Runal Laras 2 KTV 4 LDV 3 RV			
		Deprivation Deprivation Indicate	Moed	Low	Low	Mond	659	Trend: Mixed: Sport participation is		
5.4	Sub Area Characteristics in respect of sports participation and access	Participation S 1 35 minutes a vent S 2 35 minutes a vent Land damage (% of data) Market Segmentation	Highert quertile Highert quertile 43.72% Dorisitant	Highert quartile Highert quartile 96-50% Dominiant	Highest quartile Highest quartile 25-66% 2/Dominant	Lowest quartile Lowest quartile 25-56% High diventity and	Above average Above average 23-60% Sagneens ave	generally good across the District, although the Central area fall within the lowest quartile for participation.	None Identified	Population Human Health
		11 Post 200 Pd 1	Segments et e more 'sport/	Ingrients ere inore sporty/	Segment) more "sporty" except for the older people groups	with spread of Gegenerat	more 'spirity', except for the order people groups			
		Open Space • Current lavef • 2008 projection	Edico average 13.8 na chifeit	Below America 30,2 million defect	Above average 7.9 ha deficit	Alicent sharage 4.0 kp perfort	Average 6.0 to serior			
		Playing Pitches • Cricter • Football • Other Sports	Defen Juniof pistries 8. 30 Antihoel Grass Pisch	Deficit Aunior pitches	Gefixe Senior pital	Deficit Anior picher B Mini Soczer	Deficit Auflice pitches			
		Source South Derbyshire	istrict Council	: 2016						
								Trend: Mixed:		
		Contraction of the second second second	rent Tota	d Open Space Hoctares	Hectares	A Sector Contractor	f District verage	Provision exceeds requirements in the	None Identified	Population Human Health
			870	23.00	1:29	and the second se	79%	South, Central and		
5	Open Space provision is South	and a state and a state of the	300	18.88	1.32		81%	North East of the		
5	Derbyshire by Sub Area	and the second se	.880	23.32	1.96		120%	District, although an		
			,530	74.15	1.79		110%	existing deficit is		
		and and a state of the state of	380	17.06	1.64		101%	identified in the North		
		Source South Derbyshire	2021 111		1			and North West.		
.6		Sub-Area	Fotal Open Sp Hectares	to me	res needed et District verage	Deficit (-) Surplus [+ Hectares	1	Trend: Mixed: Open		
	levels of open space currently	North West	23,00		29.13	-6.12 (-26.6	(%)	Space provision in the		Population
	required to achieve the current	North	18.88	1 3	23.31	-4.43 (-23.5		North and North West	None Identified	Human Health
	District Average	North East	23.32	1 23	19.36	+3,96 (+17.0		is already insufficient		i unun nealth
		Central	74.15		57.69	10.46 (18.7	and the second se	to meet need		
		South	17.06		16.92	10.14 (10.8	and the second se			
		Source South Derbyshire I		10						

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	Indicator	Quantified I	nformation		Comparato	r and Target		Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
6.	To make best use of existing	infrastructure and re	duce the ne	ed to travel	and increase	opportunitie	s for no	on-car travel (pu	blic transport walking a	nd cycling)
		South Derbyshire						rend: Positive: the		
6.1	Percentage of Residents		No. of Households	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England		Proportion of people vithout access to a	Data is only published on a decennial basis within the	Population
0.1	without access to a car	South Derbyshire Source: 2011 Census, Table U	5,249 V63	13.5%	20.1%	25.8%	le	ar is around half the evel of the England werage.	ONS Census	Material assets
6.2	Settlements in South Derbyshire served by an hourly or better bus service	Communities in Swadlin Antanion Autor on Trent Bartow spon Trant Bartow spon Trant Bartow spon Trant Bartow spon Trant Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Calaberal Enabled Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Elevation Harbitorne Harbitorne Harbitorne Harbitorne Harbitorne Harbitorne Langua we Lull spor Nasalco or Deva Source: SDDC Settleme	No No No No No No No No No No No No No N	Neilboarne Milich Moant Piesaant Neilho saat Neilho saat Neilboarne Piachoarne Piachoarne Piachoarne Piachoarne Piachoarne Santor Santor Santor by Bridge Sattor on the Hill Swall intote Swar-seatone Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor Truistor on Trent Waldon on Trent		医白白白白 医白白白白 医白白白白白 医骨骨骨 化化合金 医骨骨骨 化合金 医骨骨骨 化合金 医骨骨骨骨 化合金 医白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白白	se ai b se Lo R ai	Trend: Mixed: Most ettlements served by in hourly or better bus service are key ervice villagers or ocal Service villages. Rural Villages and ireas are largely not erved.	Data was prepared in 2014 and in reviewing LGS sites regard should be had to the latest bus service provision data.	Population Material assets

	Indicator	Quantified Infor	mation	Comp	arator and Ta	rget	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
7.	To deliver economic growth a	nd diversify and strengtl	hen local urba	an and rural e	economies.				
7.1	Tourism Jobs as a proportion of overall jobs.	Sputh Derbysh		E A	10.96 to 17.30 9.23 to 10.85 8.37 to 9.22 7.45 to 8.38 4.91 to 7.47	(28) (28) (28) (27) (26)	Trend Positive: Tourism accounts for around 1 in 12 jobs in the District. This is higher than most surrounding areas.	None Identified	Population Human Health
7.2	Unemployment by Ward (South Derbyshire)	Aston Church Gresley Etwall Hartshorne & Ticknall Hatton Hilton Linton Milkourne Midway Newhall & Stanton North West Repton Seales Stenson Swadlincote Willington & Findern Woodville South Derbyshire Derbyshire England Source: Derbyshire Observatory.	Male (%) 0.5 1.2 0.6 0.6 0.9 0.3 1.8 1.4 0.0 1.3 0.9 1.3 0.9 1.3 0.9 1.3 0.9 1.3 0.9 1.3 0.9 1.2 0.9 1.2 0.9 1.2 0.9 1.2 0.9 1.2 0.9 1.3 0.5 1.2 0.9 1.3 0.5 1.2 0.9 1.3 0.5 1.2 0.9 1.3 0.5 1.2 0.5 1.2 0.5 1.2 0.5 1.2 0.5 1.2 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	Female (%) 0.5 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.6 0.3 0.9 0.6 0.0 0.3 0.3 1.2 0.3 1.2 0.3 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.5	All (%) 0.5 1.0 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.3 1.4 0.9 0.0 0.8 0.6 1.3 0.3 0.8 0.5 1.0 0.7 1.4 1.9		Trend: Positive. South Derbyshire has a lower than average percentage of people who are unemployed, although unemployment in males is notably higher across most wards.	None Identified	Population Human Health

	Indicator	Quantified Info	ormation		Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
8.	To enhance the vibrancy and	viability of the District	's urban areas	and villa			Constraints	
0.					ges			1
			20)14 Shops in an	athar			
			Local Shops	locality				
		Almost every day	36.8%	5.8%	·			
		Al least once a week	53.7%	63.7%				
		About once a month	5.9%	21.9%		Trend: No Trend	Data represents a snap shop in	
8.1	Visiting local shops	Less frequently but visited	1.6%	5.8%		Identified	time rather than time series	Population
		within the last 6 months Less frequently but visited 6-					data	
		12 months ago	0.6%	1.1%				
		more than 12 months ago	0.4%	0.8%				
		Never	0.9%	0.9%				
		Source Derbyshire County Cou	uncil, 2014					
			20)14				
	How residents usually travel to shops		Local Shops	Shops in an	other			
			-	locality	/			
		Walk	45.3%	1.2%				
		Cycle Use own private transport	0.9% 47.1%	0.6%				
		Rely on relative/neighbours				Trend: No Trend	Data represents a snap shop in	Population
8.2		private transport	1.0%	2.2%		Identified	time rather than time series	
		Public transport	4.3%	14.2%			data	
		Community transport	0.1%	0.5%				
		Taxi	0.5%	0.3%				
		Rely on others going to the shop	0.7%	0.8%				
		Source Derbyshire County Cou	uncil, Citizens Panel	Survey 2014				
		District	Births (2016	5)	Deaths (2016)			Material Assets Population
		South Derbyshire	490		350			
		Amber Valley	490		460	Trend Positive: There		
8.3	Business Births and Deaths by	Derby City	1205		945	are significantly more	None identified	
0.5	Local Authority Area	Erewash	470		370	business Births in the	None identified	
		East Staffordshire	565		440	District than deaths.		
		North West	520		490			
		Leicestershire						
		Source ONS, 2017						
		District	Day visits per y (million)	/ear E	expenditure (£millions)			
		South Derbyshire	1.23		15.14	Trond Negatives The		
		Amber Valley	1.23		38.28	Trend Negative: The number of day visits		
	Tourism day visits by Local	Derby City	6.4		170.30	and expenditure in		Material Assets
8.4	Authority (2013-15)	Erewash	1.39		24.33	South Derbyshire is	None identified	Population
		East Staffordshire	1.33		45.13	lower than that of		. spanation
		North West				surrounding areas.		
		Leicestershire	2.03		58.47			
		Source Visit Britain 2017		Pag	e 89 of 133			

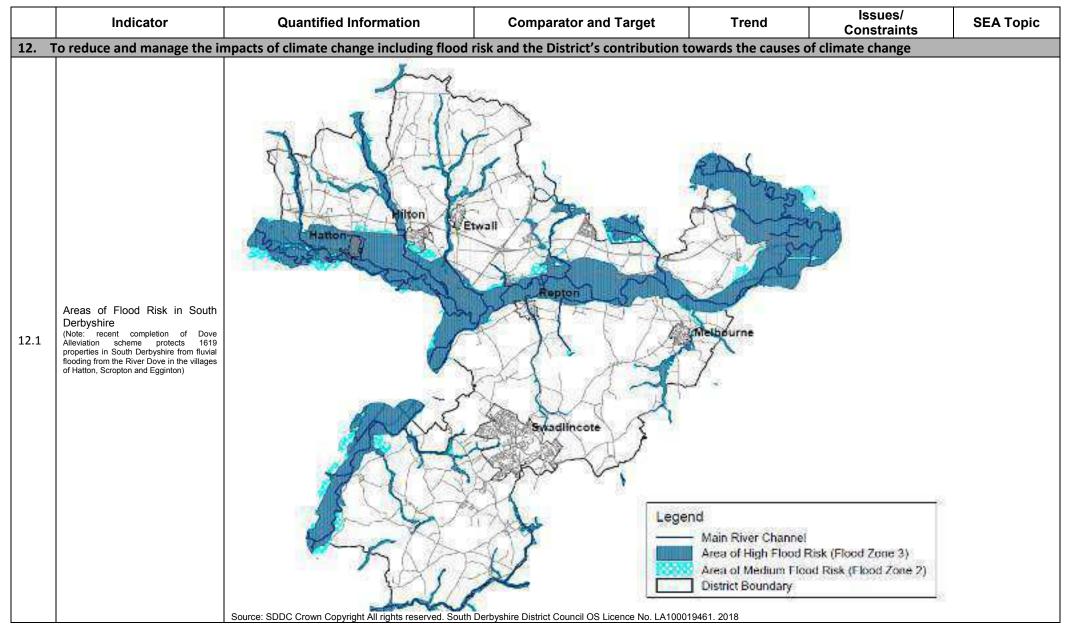
	Indicator	Quantified I	nformation		Compara	ator and Targ	get Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
9.	To improve the quality of the	existing built enviro	nment.						
	No of Major development		16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10		Data is only available for the	
9.1	schemes (or phases) achieving	2016/17	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Uncertain: No trend	previous monitoring period. Time series data will be	Material Assets Population
9.1	very good, good, average or poor	2016/17	1	1	3	0	identified	collected as future monitoring	Population Landscape
	against building for life (20)	201718						works are undertaken.	
		Source: South Derbyshire Dist	rict Council: 2017						
		South Derbyshire					Trend: Negative. South Derbyshire has		
		Year	Percentage				seen a rapid decrease in development on		
	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	2010/11	52%				previously developed		
		2011/12 2012/13	38% 32%				land. This is due to a		Population
9.2		2012/13	26%				lack of previously	None Identified	Soil
		2013/14	33%				developed sites being		501
		2015/16	12%				bought forward for		
		2016/17	14%				housing and the large scale of housing		
		Source SDDC 2017					growth taking place in		
							the District.		
10.	To reuse brownfield land and	d promote sustainab	le use of nat	ural resou	urces inclue	ding soil.			
10.1	Amount of Brownfield Land	375 @ 350 325 300	06 Brownfield La		2011/12	burce SDDC 2013	Trend: Positive The amount of brownfield land has fallen in recent years, and is likely to fall further as large sites at Drakelow and Willington Power station are built out	Data is likely to be collected on an ongoing annual basis due to the requirement for the Authority to maintain a brownfield land register.	Soil Material Assets
10.2	No and area of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within the District	Name Sinfin Moor (part of) Anchor Church Carvers Rocks (SSSI) Elvaston Castle (part of) Hilton Terrace Linton Roadeside Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads TOTAL Source: SDDC 2018.		Area (ha) 198.1 4.80 16.67 12.93 16.00 0.11 0.19 248.80		of 133	Trend: No Change	Data is very old with initial sites being selected on the basis of surveys carried out in 1991. Sites likely to need reassessing	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil

11. To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution 11.1 11.1 Tranquillity Data		Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
11.1 Tranquillity Data	11.	To reduce water, light, air a	nd noise pollution	·			
Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services. Reproduced under OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2017			P Down oppright are obtablese rights 2003 Optimises Serving 10003221: Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services.	How was and was	Information to inform	None Identified	

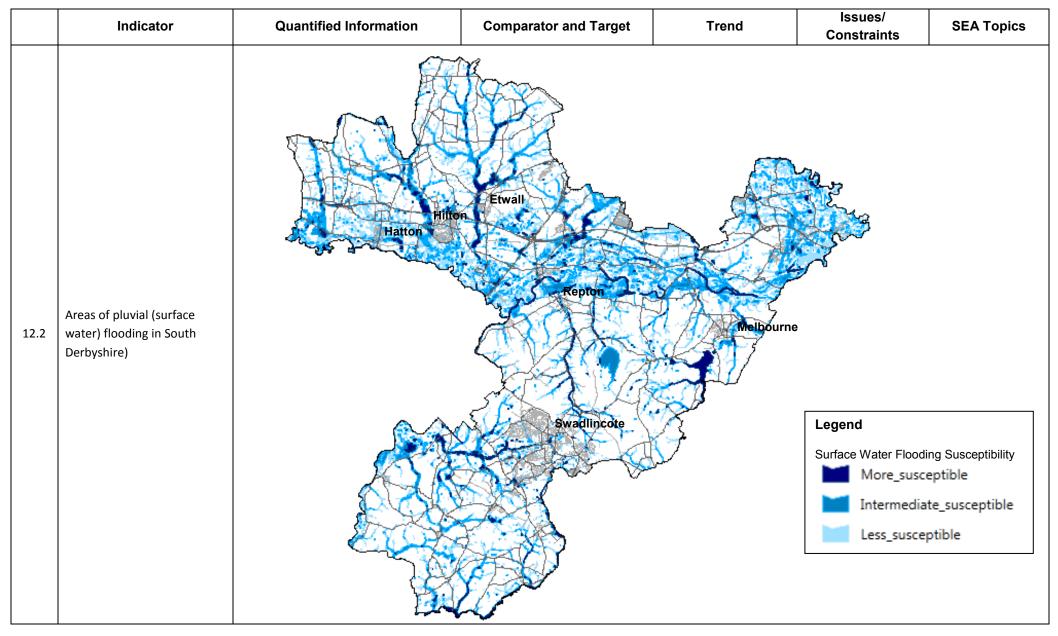
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	Indicator	Quar	ntified In	formatic	on	C	omparato	r and T	arget	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
11.2	Number of Air Quality Management Areas within the District.	0 (2017) Source: South E 2017	Derbyshire	District Co	uncil	0 (2016) Source: S 2016	outh Derbys	hire Dist	rict Council	Trend: Positive No Change	None Identified	Human Health Soil, Water Air
		Name	Ov	erall	Ecol	ogical	Chem	ical	Objective			
		Derwent Middle	– Derbyshi	ire			L		-			
			2009	2015	2009	2015	2009	2015	Overall water body			
		Lower Trent an	d Erewash						body			
		Carr Brook from Source to Ramsley Brook	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good by 2015			
		Cuttle Brook	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027			
		Egginton Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Trend: Uncertain		
		Foremark Reservoir	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Moderate by 2015	Water quality has improved in some		
		Milton Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	catchments however		
11.3	Water quality in key waterbodies in South	Ramsley Brook from Source to Carr New Brook	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	it has deteriorated in some areas including	None Identified	Soil, Water and Air
	Derbyshire.	Repton Brook	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	in Ramsley Brook, Repton Brook,		
		Staunton Harold	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Moderate by 2015	Staunton Harold and		
		Ticknall Quarries	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	in the River Dover		
		Trent from Derwent to Soar	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good By 2027	catchments		
		Trent From Dove to Derwent	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2015			
		Trusley Brook	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027			
		Twyford Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027			
		Dove Rivers an	d Lakes				1000000U					
		Foston Brook	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027			
		Hilton Brook	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027			
		Dove River Churnet to Trent	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Poor	Moderate By 2015			
		Source: Environmen	t Agency 201	7								
11.4	Amount of Brownfield Land in District	See section 9.1	above.							N/A	None Identified	Soil, Water and Air

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	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics			
13	To conserve, enhance and in	nprove access to the historic environ	nment, heritage assets and their s	sets and their settings					
13.1	Number of Listed Buildings within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire Grade 1 48 Grade 2* 48 Grade 2 614 Total 710 Source: English Heritage 2018 (figures for 2016)	East Midlands Grade 1 1,015 Grade 2* 1,920 Grade 2 26,918 Total 29,853 Source: East Heritage Website 2014.	Trend: Positive: The District has a higher proportion of grade 1 and 2* listed buildings and structures than the regional average (by district).	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage			
13.2	Listed Buildings/structures and sites at Risk Grade 1 and 2*	South Derbyshire Heritage at risk Number Buildings and 8 Structures ¹ 8 Places of Worship ² 5 Archaeology ³ 2 Parks and Gardens ⁴ 1 Battlefields 0 Wreck Sites 0 Conservation areas ⁵ 1 Total 17 (2.3%) Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2018	South DerbyshireHeritage at riskNumberBuildings and Structures8Places of Worship6Archaeology2Parks and Gardens1Battlefields0 (0%)Wreck Sites0 (0%)Conservation areas1 (0%)Total18 (2.36%)Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2015	Trend: Mixed: Fewer heritage features are on the at risk register compared to 2015, although a review of regional data indicates that South Derbyshire still has a higher proportion of structures at risk than the regional average.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage			
13.3	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS)	South Derbyshire Number Scheduled Ancient 22 (of which 2 are at risk) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2018	Derbyshire Number Scheduled Ancient 1,541 (of which Monuments 132 are at risk) Source: English Heritage 2017	Trend: Positive: The proportion of SAMs in the District at risk is 4.4% compared to 8.6% across the region.	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage			
13.4	Number of Conservation Areas	South Derbyshire Name Area Total 22 At Risk 1 (4.5%) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2017*	East Midlands Name Area Total 1,128 At Risk 77 (7.6%) Source: Heritage England 2017	Trend: Positive Alterations to a number of Conservation area at Melbourne, Milton, Trusley, Stanton by Bridge and the Trent and Mersey Canal have led to an overall increase in area of conservation areas. A public consultation on whether to create a further conservation area at Hartshorne recently held by the Authority.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage			

¹ Coalbrookdale footbridge, (on former Egginton Estate), Egginton, (Grade 2*); Elvaston Castle, Borrowash Road, Elvaston (Grade 2*); Shardlow Hall, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne (Grade 2*); Four bottle kilns at TG Greens Pottery, John Street, Church Gresley, Swadlincote (Grade 2*); Swarkestone Bridge, Stanton by Bridge / Swarkestone (Grade 1); Remains of Swarkestone Old Hall, Derby Road, Swarkestone (Grade 2*); Walton Hall, Attached stables and garden wall, Main Street, Walton upon Trent (Grade 2*) Weston Hall, Main Street, Weston upon Trent (Grade 2*)

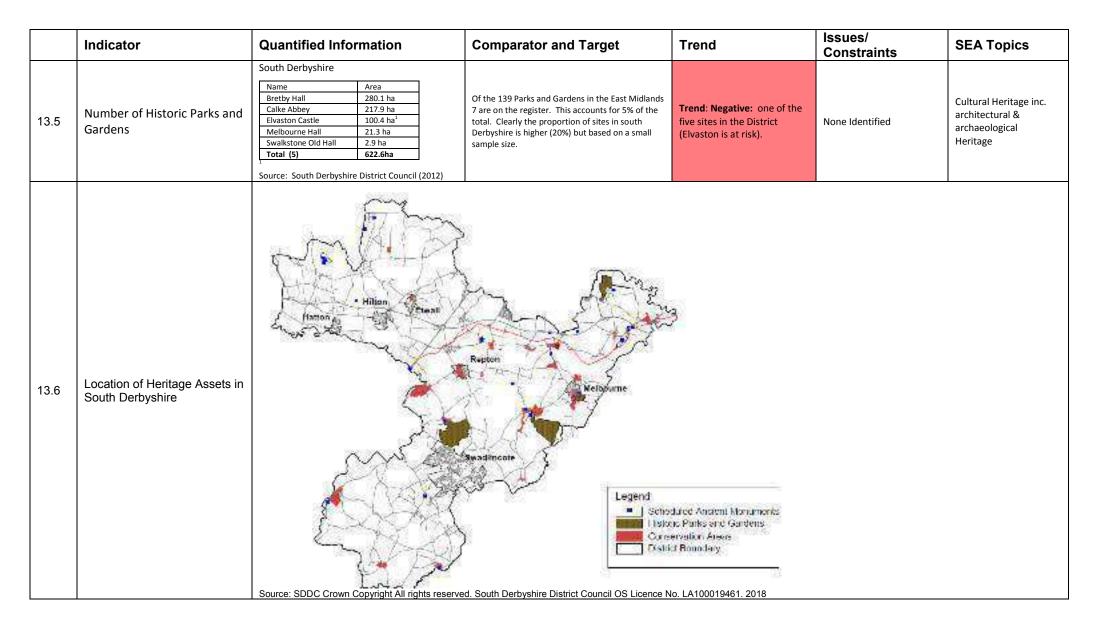
⁵Swarkeston Conservation Area

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

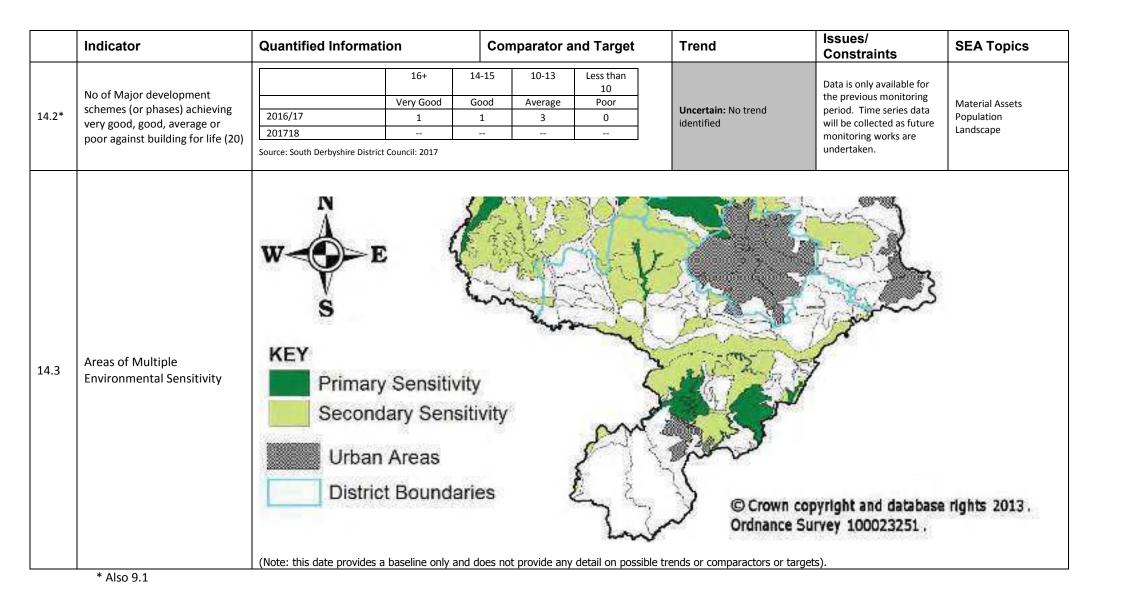
³ Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300m north west of The Lowes Farm, Swarkestone (Declining); Twyford henge and Round Hill bowl barrow, Twyford and Stenson (Declining)

⁴ Elvaston Castle, Elvaston (Declining)

Further information on heritage at risk is available on Historic England's website here



	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
14.	To conserve and enhance the	e District's landscape and townscape ch	naracter		-	-
				Trend: Negative. – the themes woodland and trees were generally stable across the majority of Character Areas. By contrast, boundaries and historic features generally showed signs of being neglected, whilst settlement patterns appeared to be diverging in most Character Areas	None Identified	Landscape
14.1	National Character Areas with Landscape Character Types	(Note: this date provides a baseline only and or trends or comparactors or targets).	rbyshire District Council does not provide any detail on possible	Needwood and South i	s Sanses Esta Rive Ullif Woo s Villa Rive S Coalfield Coal s Low Wet Perbyshire Claylands Sett	te Farmlands reide Meadows ded Estatelands ge Estate Farmlands reide Meadows field Village Farmlands Pasture Meadows reide Meadows reide Meadows reide Meadows of Farmlands reide Meadows of Farmlands



Appendix 3: KEY ISSUES				
Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of Local Plan
Biodiversity, Geodiversity Fl	ora and Fauna			
A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value.	There are 6 SSSIs, which are located wholly or partly within South Derbyshire, one of which is a special Area of Conservation (SAC), and hence of European Importance. Presently only 17% of SSSIs by land area in Derbyshire are in a favourable condition. There are 156 non- statutory wildlife sites covering 4.9% of the District, which are of ecological value at the County Scale. Only a third of these are recorded as being positively managed for wildlife.	Natural England Website Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Annual Report	Continued reliance on a limited number of statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites for access to nature. In addition without the Plan a number of locally valued wildlife areas could be subject to speculative development proposals in later plan periods and may not benefit from enhanced management which could be secured as a result of a local green space designation. In addition the Plan could include appropriate site protection policies where LGS sites have specific features of biodiversity or geodiversity value.	Minor to Moderate effect. The Plan could reduce the recreational use of designated wildlife sites and promote access to a number of locally available green spaces which have more limited biodiversity value. Enhanced management of LGS sites could enhance the Green Infrastructure network locally and provide stepping stone sites that help to increase the districts biodiversity assets.
There are two local nature reserves in South Derbyshire. These extend 24.7ha. This is below the suggested requirement of 100.3ha for the District based on 1ha of provision per 1000 people and the deficit will widen as the population continues to grow.	There are only two Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire. Badgers Hollow in Coton and Elvaston Castle (which is managed by the County Council) near Thulston. The Council is looking to bring forward a further site at Swadlincote Woodlands, although it is unclear when this site will be designated. Given the likely increase in population to 2028 it is likely that 120ha of provision will be required by 2028.	South Derbyshire Environmental Audit Natural England Website	Continued deficit against LNR suggested requirements. In the absence of the Plan it is likely that access to wildlife will continue to be restricted for many communities	Minor effect: Improved management of a number of sites for biodiversity or geodiversity could increase the number of sites capable of future designation as local wildlife sites. Opportunities could be enhanced through the inclusion of policies in the Plan to improve the management of open spaces for biodiversity.
Population and Human Heal	th			
Crime rates within the District are low, but fear of crime remains a significant issue.	Crime rates within the District are low, and South Derbyshire is one of the safest places to live in Derbyshire. Levels of crime have generally fallen per 1000 people since 2006/07. Despite this, there is evidence suggesting that fear of crime remains a key issue locally has increased in the last citizens panel review.	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017- 2020 Derbyshire Citizens Panel Results 2011-2016	Long term downwards trend in respect of crime rates although rates have increased slightly in recent years. There have been significant reductions in crime levels over the past decade, although there has been a slight increase in crime rates since 2014. Fear of crime remains a significant issue within the local community and fear of crime increased with the population according to the most recent citizens panel survey results.	Minor effect: The designation of green spaces could help to reuse derelict sites and could help to provide open spaces close to existing communities which are managed for the benefit of local communities.,
41% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines to achieve optimum health benefits.	33% of men and 45% of women in England are not active enough for good health. In South Derbyshire 41% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines to achieve optimum health benefits. This inactivity costs the NHS nationally around £7.4 billion annually and an estimated £1.52million in South Derbyshire. Increasing activity levels is a national and local priority.	South Derbyshire Open Space, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy. South Derbyshire Health Profile 2016.	Continued limited improvement in participation rates. it is likely that the number of adult taking part in sport and other physical activity will continue to improve in the short to medium term (a number of local strategies include objectives and targets to increase participation in sport). It is expected that these strategies will help improve participation in sport locally.	Minor to Moderate effect: The Local Green Spaces Plan could provide new areas of open space or contribute towards improvements to existing open spaces in locations well related to existing communities. This will help ensure that residents continue to have opportunity to benefit from recreational or formal and informal leisure space close to where they live.
The District has an ageing population	The number of residents aged over 65 is forecast to increase from 14.5% in 2001, to 21.5% in 2028	Review of baseline data ONS 2014 sub-national projectors	The District's population will continue to age. The proportion of residents aged 65 and over will continue to increase, as residents live longer and birth rates fall. This increase could lead to changes to the types of accommodation required, and how leisure and recreation facilities are used within the District.	Minor effect: Growth delivered through the Plan will designate recreation and leisure facilities and ensure that these are protected from future loss as a result of development. The inclusion of appropriate policies in the Plan could also ensure that sites are managed in the interests of all local residents.

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

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Material Assets (Continued)				
New Development will generate the need for additional open space, sports and informal leisure provision, although much of this will be centered around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages.	Around 57ha of new open space primarily in the North and North West is required to maintain current levels of open space provision taking account of forecast growth.	Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	It is likely that new developments will deliver 2.54ha of open space based on existing open space provision requirement for 25.4m2 of land per person/bedroom (or 2.54 ha per 1000 people) for new development included in the Part 1 Local Plan and the Council's Design Supplementary Planning Document:	Minor to Moderate effect: This provision will be to meet the needs of new communities, although clearly nearby existing communities will be able to access such facilities. However as previously noted this new provision will not be to meet identified deficits in existing areas.
Much of the District's open space and sports and leisure provision could be enhanced through qualitative improvements to facilities.	Both the NPPF and the Part 1 Local Plan highlight the need to address qualitative deficiencies in respect of open spaces. Since a review of quality standards in open spaces conducted in 2004 there has been some improvement in the quality of South Derbyshire's open spaces and supporting facilities. However many local open space managers and member of the public highlighted quality issues with some of the District's facilities during consultation on the preparation of the Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy	It is likely that the quality of the District's open Spaces, sports and community facilities will continue to improve in line with historic trends. Other strategies already exist to secure improvements to the qualitative offer of open spaces in the District including the Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy and Policy INF9 of the Part 1 Local Plan.	Minor to Moderate effect: the designation of appropriate sites as a local green space could provide long term certainty over the future use of the site which could aid funding bids, or other long term investment into sites.
Tourism is an increasingly important sector in the District and the National Forest and other local attractions offer further opportunity to further strengthen urban and rural economies.	The Council's own Economic Development Strategy and the National Forest Strategy identifies the importance of the tourism sector to the local economy including in respect of providing jobs in rural areas. There is opportunity to exploit the economic development potential of the National Forest and other major tourist and leisure destinations in the District including Calke Park, Rosliston Forestry Centre and the Trent and Mersey Canal and Willington Marina.	Economic Development Strategy 2016-20 National Forest Strategy 2014-24	The tourism and leisure economy will continue to grow: It is likely that local tourism and leisure opportunities will continue to become an increasingly significant part of the local economy as the National Forest and other tourism destinations mature and as increased resources are targeted towards marketing existing resources.	Minor to Moderate effect: The designation and potential enhancement of local green spaces could safeguard existing local green spaces that may be important for local tourism or leisure events such as well dressing or music festivals. Sites may also form parts of local walks or other informal leisure activities that bring visitors to the local area.
New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.	New development coupled with local and national policy supporting re-using brownfield land and making the most efficient use of land, is leading to increased pressure on both formal and informal open space located within and around existing settlements.	NPPF South Derbyshire Local Plan	Potential for continued losses of open space and other permissive open land: the continued emphasis on securing the efficient use of land is placing increasing pressure on the redevelopment of land with and adjacent to existing settlements, much of which helps contribute to the character of the area in which it is located.	Moderate effect : the Local Green Spaces Plan could seek to include policies which protect identified open space within existing settlements, even where lack of housing supply triggers the release of further land for development in accordance with the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Further, the Plan can also seek to protect previously developed sites which are considered to have landscape or biodiversity interest.
Soil, Water and Air				
There remains a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District	In 2011-12 just over 1% of the total land area of the District was identified as brownfield. Despite development allocations on a number of previously developed sites significant areas of brownfield land remains at former power generation sites at Drakelow and Willington and in the Swadlincote Urban Area.	Authority Monitoring Report Brownfield land R	Major reduction in brownfield land (in area terms) likely. Potential future energy generation schemes at Drakelow and Willington have been consented. Policies and 3allocations in the Swadlincote Urban area will also lead to further reductions in brownfield land.	Minor effect: The Plan can seek to reuse previously developed sites for leisure and tourism uses and support the continued natural regeneration of some previously developed sites.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Soil, Water and Air (Continued)				
New development committed to 2028 could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquility.	Significant new development comprising of a minimum 12,618 new homes, potentially in excess of 100ha of employment land and new roads and other infrastructure within and on the edge of existing settlements could reduce tranquility, or lead to increases in water, air or light pollution in the period to 2028.	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Pt 1 and 2) South Derbyshire Design SPD.	Generally Positive: It is likely that water quality will continue to improve in order to meet targets and objectives associated with the water framework directive (irrespective of new development). Air quality within the District and in adjacent areas is also likely to improve in response to improvements in transport technologies and European/National requirements to address air quality in locations failing to meet identified standards. There could be an erosion of tranquility in some communities as a result of the large scale of growth proposed.	Minor effect: The Local Green Spaces Plan could safeguard un developed areas, including in densely populated areas to the benefit of the natural environment. However benefits of local green space designation is likely to be moderated by the limited scale and possibly number of local green spaces designated.
Climatic Factors		1		
Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or further development in existing settlements.	There are around 3,800 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium flood risk (in Flood Zone 2), and 2,700 buildings located within areas identified as being at high floodrisk (Flood Zone 3a) from fluvial sources (rivers and brooks), Recently completed works around the River Dove have improved flood protection to 1619 homes in the District according to Environment Agency data. Further proposed works along the Derwent could also improve flood protection and deliver local biodiversity and green infrastructure benefits around the communities of Shardlow and Ambaston. Increasingly however flood risk is also arising from other sources such as surface water flooding including around Scropton, Ticknall and Woodville, ground water flooding or sewer flooding which is possible around much of the District.		Uncertain: climate change could increase the number of properties at flood risk. However set against this, major flood works around the villages of Hatton, Scropton and Egginton and around the Derwent south of Derby City will reduce flood risk for a substantial number of properties. National Policy and the Adopted Local Plan has limited large scale growth from coming forward in areas subject to flood risk.	Minor to Moderate effect: The designation of green spaces could keep areas free of development in areas subject to flood risk and could provide spaces for future flood attenuation works in some existing communities.
Cultural Heritage (including	Architectural and Archaeological Heri	tage)		
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	The scale of new development proposed in South Derbyshire could have had a negative impact on the Districts' archeological or cultural heritage. The conservation, enhancement of (and improvements to the access of) the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings is a key requirement of national and local policy.	NPPF Adopted Local Plan (part 1 and 2) Conservation Area Appraisals Page 102 of 13	Uncertain: Built heritage assets and their settings are protected through national and local planning policy, although given the scale of growth proposed in South Derbyshire to 2028 some designated and non-designated heritage assets or there settings could be negatively affected by development, for example where large scale growth leads to a less than substantial effect on the setting of a listed building. However in some locations heritage assets (including those identified at risk) could be safeguarded through new development (listed buildings at Drakelow and Swadlincote regeneration area).	Minor to Moderate effect: The designation of local green spaces could make a contribution towards conserving designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings and could potentially allow for increased access to and interpretation of locally valued heritage.

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

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 9	
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY: DELEGATED	
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN	
MEMBERS'		DOC: s:/local	
CONTACT POINT:	RICHARD GROVES (01283) 595738 <u>richard.groves@south-</u> <u>derbys.gov.uk</u>	plan/committee reports/eds31	
SUBJECT:	HIGHWAYS ENGLAND A38 DERBY JUNCTIONS SCHEME – STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	REF:	
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS17	

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 It is recommended that authority for determining a Committee resolution in response to the forthcoming Highways England consultation on the A38 Derby Junctions Scheme Statement of Community Consultation be delegated to the Chair and Vice Chair of this Committee. This response would then be presented to a future meeting of this Committee for information.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the delegation of authority to the Chair and Vice Chair of the Environmental and Development Services Committee to determine the Council response to the planned Highways England consultation on the proposed A38 Junctions Scheme Statement of Community Consultation. This response would then be reported to a later meeting of the Environmental and Development Services Committee for information.

3.0 Detail

- 3.1 Highways England has recently announced its "preferred route" for the Derby Junctions Scheme. The A38 is a strategic route from Birmingham to the M1 (junction 28), passing through Burton-on-Trent and Derby. Where it passes through Derby the long distance traffic interacts with a large volume of vehicles making local journeys, increasing congestion and creating delays at the following three existing roundabout junctions:
 - A38/A5111 Kingsway
 - A38/A52 Markeaton

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- A38/A61 Little Eaton
- 3.2 Highways England delivered an interim improvement scheme at Markeaton and Little Eaton in 2014/15, but has been developing plans to address the problems in the longer term. The overall objectives of the scheme are to:
 - Reduce congestion and make journey times between Birmingham, Derby and the M1 more reliable;
 - Help facilitate regional development and growth in Derby City and its surrounding areas and increase capacity of the strategic road network to absorb growth;
 - Minimise impacts on the environment;
 - Reduce impacts on air quality and noise;
 - Improve safety for all road users and for those living near the junctions;
 - Facilitate integration with other transport modes where applicable;
 - Maintain or provide appropriate facilities for crossing and travelling along the road, particularly for cyclists and pedestrians;
 - Be affordable and represent high value for money
 - Improve integration by supporting the local transport plan
 - Minimise traffic disruption during construction
- 3.3 The preferred options for all three junctions involve grade separation, meaning the A38 will pass beneath Kingsway and Markeaton junctions and above the Little Eaton junction, without interruption to traffic flow. The junctions themselves will be redesigned and some existing local road connections to the A38 within Derby will be closed.
- 3.4 The scheme is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008. As such, the next stage in the process will be the publication of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), which sets out the applicant's suggested community consultation techniques and methods. These should reflect local circumstances, such as access to online content (internet speeds) and the geographical spread and nature of communities, including hard to reach groups.
- 3.5 It is a requirement under the process that relevant local authorities be consulted on the SoCC. Any disagreements about the effectiveness of the methodology used can be reflected in local authority representations. Highways England intend to submit an application for a Development Consent Order to the Planning Inspectorate later this year and the local authority representations of the SoCC may have a bearing on the Inspectorate's acceptance decision. The Planning Inspectorate will examine the application in public hearings and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Transport who will decide whether the project can proceed.
- 3.6 It is currently anticipated that construction will begin in March 2021 and that the scheme will be open in September 2024.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 The Planning Act 2008 states that consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation should be four weeks in length. This will allow insufficient time to prepare a report to Committee and it is therefore proposed that authority for determining a resolution be delegated to the Chair and Vice Chair of this Committee. The response would then be presented to a future meeting of this Committee for information.

5.0 Financial Implications

5.1 There are no direct financial implications for the Council.

6.0 Corporate Implications

- 6.1 The A38 Derby junctions scheme has implications for the following key aims of the Corporate Plan:
 - "Facilitate and deliver a range of integrated and sustainable housing and community infrastructure". The build-out of the entirety of Local Plan Part 1 housing allocation H19 "Land West of Mickleover" is dependent upon the completion of the proposed works to the A38 junctions, in particular the Kingsway junction, to address highway capacity constraints.
 - "Help to influence and develop the infrastructure for economic growth" and "work to attract further inward investment". The accessibility of the District is a key consideration for business investors and the alleviation of traffic congestion through the implementation of this scheme will therefore be important to the future success of the local economy.

7.0 Community Implications

- 7.1 The A38 Derby junctions scheme has implications for the following theme of the Sustainable Community Strategy:
 - "Sustainable development": Motorised transport that utilises the internal combustion engine can create noise and air pollution, but improvements to accessibility can enable development and provide economic and employment benefits.

8.0 Background Papers

"A38 Derby Junctions – Preferred Route Announcement" Highways England, 2018

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 10
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY: DELEGATED
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN PARAGRAPH NO:
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	KEVIN EXLEY <u>kevin.exley@south-derbys.gov.uk</u>	DOC:
SUBJECT:	CONSULTATION ON DRAFT NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	FRAMEWORK	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03

1.0 Recommendations

- 1.1 That Members note the content of draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and related consultation documents summarised in this report
- That Members authorise completion of the Consultation Survey being undertaken by 1.2 the Ministry of Homes, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG - formerly DCLG) in order that the comments set out in the following report can be submitted to the Ministry as this Authority's Response in the appropriate format.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To make Members aware of the proposed changes to the National Planning Policy Framework and supporting National Planning Policy Guidance.

3.0 Executive Summary

The Government is currently consulting on proposals to update the National Planning 3.1 Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). This consultation follows on from the previous Housing White Paper: 'Fixing Our Broken Housing Market' (considered at this Committee in April 2017) and 'Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places' (considered at Council in November 2017). Both consultations considered mechanisms to amend national planning policy with a view to improving the efficiency of the planning system and speeding up housing delivery.

4.0 Detail

4.1 In 2012 the government introduced the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). However last year the Government consulted on a number of proposals to amend planning policy and legislation to speed up and increase housing delivery, support increased joint working, invest in infrastructure and generally improve the efficiency of the planning system in England. Page 107 of 133

- 4.2 The Council's previous responses to the Housing White Paper and Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places are available to view on the Council's website or through the links provided in the background papers section of this report.
- 4.3 The draft NPPF seeks to deliver many of the proposals previously trailed in past consultations, as well as update the NPPF to reflect Written Ministerial Statements since its publication in 2012. The consultation proposals published by the MHCLG highlight the key changes to the NPPF and includes a series of 43 questions regarding the scope and detail of the changes proposed. The remainder of this section will flag key changes which are of relevance to South Derbyshire which are proposed to be submitted to MHCLG as this authority's response.

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

4.4 A revised presumption in favour of sustainable development has been included in the framework which requires that Local plans should provide for objectively assessed needs for development, including unmet need from neighbouring areas, unless particular policies provide "a strong reason for restricting the overall scale" of development.

Comment in respect of presumption in favour of sustainable development (Q2)

4.5 The changes made to the presumption in favour of sustainable development clarifies that strategic plans "should, as a minimum provide for objectively assessed need for housing and other development, as well as any needs that cannot be met in neighbouring areas". In contrast the current text of the NPPF states that "Local Planning Authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area". The new wording clearly places an increased onus on adjacent authorities to cooperate in the delivery of new development by articulating this in the presumption. Whilst existing policy has been used to support joint working in the Derby HMA, in many locations planning for the accommodation of unmet needs has been problematic. Broadly the certainty that these changes offer should be welcomed although this change, together with other changes to the framework could increase the need for greater cooperation and joint working with adjoining authorities.

Chapter 3 Plan-making

4.6 This section of the NPPF has been moved towards the front of the document and the text updated largely to reflect previous consultation proposals as follows:

Housing White Paper

- A new plan making framework which defines strategic priorities and allows authorities to plan in the most appropriate way (i.e. by working together or independently to produce a joint or individual plan).
- Amendments to the 'test' for a sound plan to make it clear that the plan should set out an appropriate strategy under the 'justified' test rather than the 'most appropriate strategy' as present.
- Tightening the evidence which is expected in respect of strategic and local policies to support a 'sound' plan to allow for a more proportionate approach to plan-making
- Introducing an expectation that plans should use digital tools to assist consultation and presentation of policies.

Planning For the Right Homes in the Right Places

- Setting out that to meet the test of soundness Authorities would need to work with neighbouring Authorities to produce and maintain a 'Statement of Common Ground' as part of the existing statutory Duty to Cooperate.
- Strengthening the 'effective' test to emphasise the need for effective joint working to ensure strategic decisions are taken rather than deferred.
- A new approach to viability, through which plans are expected to be clear about the contributions expected in association with development to provide greater certainty about what infrastructure and mix of housing would be delivered by proposed schemes.
- A new requirement for Authorities to review plan policies every five years following the date of adoption, with updates if necessary.

Comments In respect of Chapter 3 Plan-making

- 4.7 Many of the changes set out in the Plan-making section of the Draft NPPF have previously been trailed and consulted up (as explained earlier) and comments made through previous consultations have been taken into account in preparing the draft framework. In particular it should be noted that the requirement to review plans every 5 years from adoption is a legal requirement which will come into force on 6th April 2018 when changes to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 take effect. The Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 further requires that Authorities consider whether to revise a Plan following such a review and where no review is proposed publish the reasons for not doing so.
- 4.8 Clearly the review exercise would ensure that Plans remain current and fit for purpose in respect of delivering the development communities require. However this review could represent an additional resource burden to the Authority. Local plan making has always been a continuing process of updating Plans in response to local needs but setting a fixed time in which to undertake a review, and where necessary commence work to alter or replace the Plan would potentially require the Authority to engage in the process earlier than it might otherwise choose to. However it should be noted that a review does necessary lead to a requirement to replace the Plan and could effectively consist of an audit and preparation of a document explaining the results of the review and the reasons for any updates or not, or for only updating specific parts of the Plan.
- 4.9 In respect of proposals trailed within the Housing White Paper and Planning for the right homes in the right places, it is clear that many of the amendments proposed to the plan-making section of the Framework seek to emphasise the need for, and support approaches towards, greater joint working, particularly to deliver strategic level planning. For example the requirement to produce and maintain a 'Statement' of Common Ground' as part of the existing statutory Duty to Cooperate and changes to the 'effective' test to emphasise the need for effective joint working to ensure strategic decisions are taken rather than deferred, would push Authorities towards addressing strategic matters such as how unmet housing need or high level infrastructure can be delivered early on in the plan-making process. Such an approach would support Authorities to demonstrate compliance of the Duty to Cooperate during plan examination and build greater transparency on how decisions have been reached. However, it could have potential resource implications and could be seen to be turning the duty to cooperate into a duty to agree. In practical terms however, the Derby HMA Authorities worked proactively and constructively during previous Local Plan work and were able to reach agreements on how to address strategic issues such as the delivery of key infrastructure and how best to

distribute the City's unmet need. Where such relationships continue the additional burdens set out in the framework would be largely mitigated.

- 4.10 A number of changes consider the use of evidence. Proposals to support the more 'proportionate' collection of evidence would have mixed effects as in some instances it could reduce the burden of evidence collection on the Authority, but in other instances maintain the status guo or significantly increase the body of evidence needed to support plan-making. A standard approach to assessing housing needs (previously considered in the Planning for the right homes consultation) would be taken forward which could provide an easily derived figure in respect of overall housing need in the District and at the HMA level. Officers in the Council's strategic housing section and planning team welcome the introduction of the standardised methodology for the calculation of housing need as it will bring certainty to the headline housing need for South Derbyshire. Although identifying specific housing needs such as that for older people, or people with disabilities is still likely to be gathered through a strategic housing market assessment. It is unlikely that a standard approach to evidence gathering would reduce the survey effort needed to identify local housing needs, so cost savings and reduction in evidence previously identified by Government are unlikely to be achieved in this area of work.
- 4.11 Proposals in respect of viability outlined would likely increase the burden of evidence collection on the Authority, particularly where site specific viability assessments are required on strategic sites that provide a significant proportion of planned supply or unlock other development sites. Moreover the Draft NPPF is very clear that ordinarily there should be no need to look again viability during the planning application process. This requirement is likely to further shift the burden of evidence gathering onto the LPA who would need to look at viability in more detail than is currently the case during plan preparation whilst reducing the burden on developers during the planning application process. In addition to the potential cost implications to the Authority associated with undertaking more comprehensive evidence gathering in respect of viability, it is also likely that undertaking a single viability assessment at the plan making stage would fail to track changes in land or property values, build costs, borrowing rates or prevailing economic conditions. In this context it is likely that review mechanisms to allow amendments to contributions would be required to reflect the fact that viability work would have been undertaken in many instances a significant number of years before the site gains planning consent. Again such reviews could have potential resource implications for the Authority.
- 4.12 Amendments regarding soundness to make it clear that the plan should set out 'an appropriate strategy' rather than the 'most appropriate strategy' could reduce the overall burden of evidence on Authorities as it effectively sets a lower bar for compliance with the 'justified' test. Similarly the draft NPPF indicates that the preparation and review of local policies should be underpinned by proportionate, relevant and up to date evidence focused on supporting and justifying the policies concerned. This could reduce the evidence burden of preparing plans focussed on local, rather than strategic policies.
- 4.13 Finally in respect of the plan-making chapter it is worth noting the Framework introduces an expectation that plans should use digital tools to assist consultation and presentation of policies. A significant proportion of consultees in the District are unable, or do not want to use digital tools to access planning materials. And whilst and drive to increase access to online mapping and consultation tools should be welcomed, this is likely to have wider resource ramifications given the lack of IT capacity or resources to deliver such materials currently.

Chapter 4 Decision-making

4.14 This section of the Draft NPPF provides guidance on pre-application engagement; determining applications; the use of planning controls; planning conditions and obligations and enforcement. The draft framework is largely unchanged in respect of guidance on pre-application engagement, the use of planning controls and enforcement. It does however include further text in respect of determining applications. This considers the potential weight to be assigned to policy included in emerging plans as well as identifies the limited circumstances where prematurity could justify refusal of a development scheme. There are also limited changes to the section on planning conditions and obligations. In particular a newly inserted paragraph 58 takes forward reforms to viability assessment proposed in Planning for the right homes in the right places and makes clear that where a proposed development accords with the relevant policies in the Plan there is no need for a viability assessment to accompany a planning application.

Comment on Section 4 Decision-making. (Q10).

4.15 This section of the draft document has not been subject to significant change. Nonetheless further guidance on the weight attributable to emerging policy (now included in the text of the document rather than annex 1) and the inclusion of policy on prematurity in the Framework (rather the NPPG) is considered generally beneficial.

Chapter 5: Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes

- 4.16 Again this section of the Draft NPPF seeks to implement many of the proposals previously trailed in the Housing White Paper and Planning for the right homes in the right places. For example Chapter 5: Delivering a sufficient supply of homes:
 - Introduces the new standard methodology for the calculation of housing need. The detail of which is set out in the NPPG;
 - Makes it clear that there should be clear policies in plans for addressing the housing requirements of groups with particular needs;
 - Outlines the requirement for plans to specify the type of affordable housing required and require it to ordinarily be met on site;
 - Specifies that affordable housing should only be required for major sites (except where in designated rural areas where policy sets a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer) and where appropriate reduce affordable housing provision sought on previously developed sites;
 - Requires that at least 10% of homes on major sites be available for affordable home ownership;
 - Introduces an expectation that local authorities should provide a housing requirement figure for designated neighbourhood areas, or where this is not possible set out an indicative housing requirement figure if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body;
 - Takes forward the Housing White Paper proposals to encourage the greater use of small sites to help diversify opportunity for builders, (although the government is seeking views on this aspect of policy);
 - Introduces a new Housing Delivery Test, which would invoke the presumption in favour of sustainable development and where housing delivery is less than 75% of the requirement (as announced as part of Budget 2017), requires a 20% buffer on the Authority's 5 year land supply if delivery falls below 85%, and triggers the publication of an action plan if housing delivery falls below 95%;
 - Introduces support for the delivery of entry level exception sites suitable for first time buyers or those looking to rent their first home on land not already allocated for housing.

Comment on Chapter 5: Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes

- 4.17 As comments have previously been made by this Authority in previous responses to DCLG, comments are limited to the greater use of small sites where further comments are sought by government; the potential ramifications of the Housing Delivery Test in light of publication of further information on the test the proposed development of entry level exception sites which was first announced through Budget 2017 and the proposed change to the definition of affordable housing included in Annex 2 of the Draft NPPF.
- 4.18 Firstly in respect of small sites, Q11 of the Draft NPPF Consultation proposals ask for further responses in respect of the most appropriate combination of policy requirements to ensure that a suitable proportion of land for homes comes forward on small or medium sized sites. Previously the Budget 2017 suggested that 20% of sites allocated in plans should be of half a hectare or less. To put this into context for South Derbyshire, of the 32 sites allocated to meet the Districts housing requirement, only one site was of half a hectare or less. To comply with the proposed requirement the Local Plan would have likely required the allocation of a further 6 small sites which would have delivered of the order of 60-90 homes. This is not significant to delivery in the context of the District's housing requirement but together with other small sites that come forward within the Plan period on windfalls sites, brownfield sites, non-allocated sites within settlement boundaries or small scale exceptions or cross subsidy sites allowed for in the Plan, would contribute towards ensuring a constant stream of smaller sites which are available to local builders. Moreover set at this level of requirement, the allocation of a limited number of smaller sites in any future local plans would be unlikely to represent a notable burden on the Authority. However it is unclear from the guidance whether the requirement would only apply to non-strategic plans or not. Clearly where an authority brings forward a strategic plan with a limited number of very large sites to meet strategic needs, it would be odd to include a small number of very small nonstrategic sites. Any requirements to deliver such housing should instead be mandated to be delivered through subsequent local non-strategic plans dealing with local need.
- 4.19 In respect of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT), this was previously proposed as part of the Housing White Paper consultation and adjusted through the Budget 2017. This Authority did not object to the principle of such a test being introduced in its response to the White Paper, but had concerns regarding the timing of implementation. Due to delays in publishing the Draft NPPF, the HDT would now be implemented in November 2018 and cover housing delivery in the period 2015/16 2017/18 rather than a three year period ending in 2016/17. This slight delay has allowed the Authority opportunity to commit more homes through the plan making process and work with developers to increase delivery. This is important because performance against the test decides the sanctions that may be placed on local authorities where housing delivery is not keeping up with requirements (see 4.16 above).
- 4.20 In reality these sanctions should not apply to South Derbyshire. Based on a housing requirement of 742 dwelling per year over three years, the District would be required to deliver 2,227 homes. When assessed against delivery in 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (which is yet to be confirmed) one would expect delivery to be around 2,280 homes, equivalent to102.4% of the annualised plan requirement over that period. Moreover due to the relatively recent adoption of the Local Plan and taking account of recent starts on a number of additional medium and large sites, it

is likely that delivery will continue to be ahead of the annualised requirement set out in the Plan for the foreseeable future. However, a significant downturn in delivery, for example as a result of a deterioration in the economy, or a change to housing need locally, could mean that the test could eventually bite and clearly the preparation of actions plans, the need to apply a 20% buffer to the Council's five year land supply, or the automatic triggering of the presumption could impact on Council resources and/or leave the Council in a position where speculative planning proposals need to be viewed favourably in order to address under delivery at some time in the future.

- 4.21 It is also worth noting that the government 'floated' proposals in the local government finance consultation in September 2017 on a 'New Homes Bonus revision'. This set out proposals to link payments of the New Homes Bonus to the Housing Delivery Test. Further proposals would need to be subject to further consultation prior to the proposed implementation in 2019/20. Again, should housing delivery dip below the Plan requirement within the plan period to 2028 (and subject to the implementation of these proposals), the Housing Delivery Test could have implications for Council funding in the future.
- 4.22 The Draft NPPF also includes support for entry level housing for first time buyers or renters. Such sites would be outside settlements and not allocated in the Local Plan. However, having reviewed the text it shares some synergies with policy H21 of the Adopted Part 1 Local Plan which already makes provision for exception and cross subsidy sites on the edge of settlements. However as currently drafted, the NPPF policy requires a high proportion of homes to be offered for discounted sale or affordable rent. It is unclear whether the term high proportion is analogous with the requirement in the Council's policy for ensuring that a majority of homes on a cross subsidy site be affordable, or even if the types of homes to be discounted would be classed as affordable although it is noted that the draft NPPF does include a proposed definition of affordable housing at annex 2 which would include starter homes and discounted market housing.
- 4.23 From a Strategic Housing perspective it will become increasingly difficult for Local Authorities to meet identified need for affordable rented homes for those who cannot access any type of market solution. As the definition of affordable housing is extended to include discount market sale and starter homes alongside the requirement to provide at least 10% affordable home ownership (of the total 30% for SDDC) on each site, the Council will see a reduction in the overall number of rented units handed over from developers as the rented element becomes more marginalised within the s106 / planning conditions.
- 4.24 Considering the increased population predictions for the district, the Council will inevitably find it much harder to meet both newly arising need for affordable housing and their statutory obligations towards homeless households in the district. The Council will therefore become more reliant on partnership working with our Registered Providers and utilising its own resources to pro-actively increase the affordable rented supply.
- 4.25 Moreover, whilst there is some detail on identifying the needs for different types of housing included in the NPPG, it is totally silent on how to calculate whether the need for starter homes is being adequately met. Clearly there is merit in allowing exceptions to normal policy for the delivery of truly affordable housing where this meets a defined local need. However the guidance in both the NPPF and NPPG should be tightened up to provide further clarity on how to identify any local needs

associated with this type of provision. Finally in respect of changes to affordable housing policy Members should note that based on currently proposed guidance and updated definition of 'affordable housing' it is likely that the planning balance would be tilted in favour of developers and that exception sites (those outside of settlements in the countryside) would be more likely to come forward and conform with national and local policy including for schemes that offer relatively limited benefits in respect of delivering genuinely affordable homes. In short policy revisions could open the door for small scale development outside of existing settlements where they deliver a high proportion of homes defined by the government as affordable.

Chapter 11: Making Effective use of Land

- 4.26 This section of the Draft NPPF seeks to make more intensive use of land and existing buildings where it could meet housing need. In particular this chapter of the framework:
 - Seeks to provide guidance to ensure that the building of homes at low densities is • avoided in areas of high demand and pursue higher density housing in accessible locations:
 - Consider using minimum density standards (or a range of density standards) that • reflect local accessibility;
 - Supports the conversion of underutilised land and buildings, including on car parks, ٠ service vards and railway infrastructure;
 - Supports opportunities for using 'airspace' above existing residential and • commercial premises for new homes.

Comment on Chapter 11: Making Effective Use of Land (Q26)

4.27 The policy changes seek to deliver a 'significant uplift' in the average density of residential development in urban areas or those locations well served by public transport and could, in the long-term, increase the potential for urban areas such as Derby City to meet more of its own need and could therefore reduce the level of unmet need to be accommodated elsewhere in the housing market area including South Derbyshire. However this policy could also push up densities in more urban parts of South Derbyshire. It should be noted however, that the draft policy emphasises the need to take account of the availability and capacity of Infrastructure, the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character (including residential gardens) and the importance of securing well-designed attractive places. On this basis, and having regard to the fact that the District is not capacity capped in respect of the level of housing that can be delivered (unlike Derby City) there is not a shortage of land to meet identified housing needs and so it is likely that policy changes would have only a limited effect on the District.

Chapter 13 Protecting Green Belt Land

4.28 The Draft framework requires that planning authorities must fully examine "all other reasonable options" for meeting their identified development needs before releasing Green Belt and retains current guidance that boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances. It also includes policy to support the greater use of brownfield land for housing in the Green Belt and clarifies that burial grounds, allotments and rural exception (housing) sites are not inappropriate development.

Comment on Chapter 13 Protecting Green Belt Land.

4.29 This is generally a notable tightening of Green Belt protection where changes are sought to Green Belt boundaries, through the local plan-making process. The draft framework would require local authorities to fully examine other reasonable options for accommodating growth including through increasing densities, or demonstrating Page 114 of 133 that housing needs could not be met elsewhere including in neighbouring authority areas. However the clarifications that allotments, burial grounds, rural exceptions sites and the reuse of brownfield sites for housing (where these do not cause 'substantial' harm to the openness of the Green Belt) would weaken the level of protection afforded to Green Belt in respect of these types of development. The extent of Green Belt in South Derbyshire is relatively limited (around 13% of the District) and on this basis changes would be unlikely to have significant effect on the District.

4.30 Whilst this report highlights the key changes proposed to national planning policy proposed though the NPPF and NPPG it should be noted that it is not definitive and other changes not covered in the report could have ramifications to the settlements and communities of South Derbyshire. In the interest of brevity only the key changes have been considered in this report. However should Members want to look at the reports in greater detail a link to the National Planning Policy Framework: Consultation proposals can be found in section 8 of this report.

5.0 Financial Implications

5.1 As set out in this report.

6.0 <u>Corporate Implications</u>

6.1 Changes to the Draft NPPF and NPPG are likely to support increased delivery of homes and infrastructure which and could support the delivery of aims included in the Council's Corporate plan which seeks to Facilitate and deliver a range of integrated and sustainable housing and community infrastructure.

7.0 <u>Community Implications</u>

7.1 The Draft policy proposals will support the Sustainable Development theme included in the South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-29. In particular the Draft NPPF supports the delivery of economic growth and the delivery of green infrastructure in the District.

8.0 Background Papers

- 8.1 <u>Report to Council</u>: 2nd November 2017 (Item 12): Planning for the right homes in the right places: Consultation Proposals
- 8.2 <u>Report to EDS Committee</u>: 26 April 2017 (Item 10): Housing White Paper Consultation
- 8.3 National Planning Policy Framework: Consultation proposals, March 2018, MHCLG
- 8.4 National Planning Policy Framework: Draft text for consultation, March 2018, MHCLG
- 8.5 Draft Planning Practice Guidance, March 2018, MHCLG
- 8.6 Draft Planning Practice Guidance for Viability, 2018, MHCLG
- 8.7 Housing Delivery Test: Draft measurement rule book
- 8.8 Autumn Budget 2017

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	AGENDA ITEM: 11
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY: DELEGATED
REPORT FROM:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	MIKE ROYLANCE 01283 595 725 mike.roylance@south- derbys.gov.uk	DOC:
SUBJECT:	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (BID) FOR THE NATIONAL FOREST	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS 10 & 11

1.0 <u>Recommendations</u>

1.1 That Members consider a contribution of £2,000 to the National Forest Company towards a Feasibility Study into a Business Improvement District for The National Forest.

2.0 <u>Purpose of Report</u>

2.1 To seek Members' views on a request from the National Forest Company to participate in a Feasibility Study to explore the potential for a Business Improvement District (BID) for The National Forest.

3.0 <u>Detail</u>

Background

- 3.1 Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are business-led partnerships representing a defined geographic area which are created through a ballot process to deliver additional services to local businesses. They can be a powerful tool for directly involving businesses in local activities and allow the business community and local authorities to work together to improve the local trading environment.
- 3.2 A BID is a defined area in which a levy is charged on all, or sector specific, business rate payers in addition to the business rates bill. There are exemptions based on a minimum rateable value and there are maximum contribution levels set. The levy is used to develop projects which will benefit businesses in the local area. These are defined in a business plan developed by a BID partnership representing businesses. There is no limit on what projects or services can be provided through a Business Improvement District. The only requirement is that it should be something that is in addition to services provided by local authorities.

The benefits of BIDs are wide-ranging and can include:

- Businesses decide and direct what they want for the area
- Businesses are represented and have a voice in issues affecting the area
- BID levy money is ring-fenced for use only in the BID area
- Increased footfall
- Improved staff retention
- Reduced business costs
- Enhanced marketing and promotion
- Facilitated networking opportunities with neighbouring businesses
- Assistance in dealing with the Council, Police and other public bodies
- 3.3 The National Forest Company secured charitable status in 2016 in order to help it develop more sustainable income sources alongside the grant support it receives from the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. To maximise the economic benefits from the development of the Forest and to specifically help the Forest economy become more sustainable and develop at pace, the Forest Company aims to attract more support from businesses, the community and visitors.
- 3.4 BIDs exist in neighbouring towns such as Loughborough and Hinckley but there are none currently in the Forest. The Forest Company has followed the development of BIDs covering broader geographic areas, and in particular those having more of a place-marketing agenda.

Feasibility Study

- 3.5 A Draft Brief for the Feasibility Study has been prepared by the National Forest Company. The objective of the Study would be to explore the potential for a BID and to guide the future approach to business partnerships, whether they are a BID or other arrangement.
- 3.6 Key outputs of the Study would include: Consideration of the fact that the Forest covers multiple local authority areas; A preliminary analysis of business needs and desires; Levy revenue options; Whether the BID focuses on particular business sectors and the implications of this for revenues generated; Exemptions; and, Additional income generation potential. The Study would also include advice on BID development, including communications, the ballot process, governance and management options, resource requirements, and timescales for implementation or alternative actions if a BID is not feasible.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 A Brief for the Feasibility Study would be issued and the work overseen by the National Forest Company supported by a steering group of contributing District Councils. The National Forest Company has requested that the District Council contribute £2,000 towards the cost of the Feasibility Study. This cost could be met from existing budgets. It is anticipated that the total cost of the Study will be approximately £15,000, with contributions also being made by the National Forest Company and other District Councils within the Forest.

5.0 Corporate Implications

- 5.1 A BID for The National Forest could contribute to the Corporate Plan's vision to 'make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit' and in particular to the themes of:
 - Place Creating vibrant communities to meet residents' needs
 - Progress Encouraging inward investment and tourism opportunities
- 5.2 The key aims include:
 - Support provision of cultural facilities and activities throughout the District
 - Work to attract further inward investment
 - Unlock development potential and ensure the continuing growth of vibrant town centres
 - Work to maximise the employment, training and leisure uses of The National Forest by residents and increase the visitor spend by tourists.

6.0 Community Implications

- 6.1 A BID for The National Forest could contribute directly to the South Derbyshire Partnership's Sustainable Community Strategy vision of 'a dynamic and caring South Derbyshire, able to seize opportunities to develop and empower successful communities, whilst respecting and enhancing the varied character and environment of our fast growing and diverse District'.
- 6.2 Sustainable Development is highlighted as a key theme, with the aim of achieving 'A more prosperous, better connected, increasingly resilient and competitive economy' and 'A better place to live, work and visit at the heart of The National Forest', with measures including unemployment levels in the District and spend by visitors to The National Forest.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 The District's Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020 highlights that maximising the potential of The National Forest is a key challenge for the District in order to realise the full benefit of this unique initiative. A Business Improvement District for the Forest could offer a new source of resources, in terms of both staff and finance, to support the economic development of the Forest.

8.0 Background Papers

8.1 None

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 12
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY: DELEGATED/
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	ADRIAN LOWERY DIRECT SERVICES MANAGER (01283) 595764	DOC:
SUBJECT:	SERVICE POLICIES	REF: SB
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE:

1.0 <u>Recommendations</u>

- 1.1 The Committee endorses the service policies set out in the attached appendices.
- 1.2 The Committee notes that a similar report is being considered by the Housing & Community Services Committee on 26 April 2018 in respect of services falling within their terms of reference.
- 1.3 The Committee notes that work is ongoing to develop a range of quality standards and benchmarks which will enhance monitoring of performance and enable comparison with other local authorities, for which a further report will be brought later in the year.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 The Council provides a wide range of services throughout the district, some through in-house teams, such as refuse collection and street cleaning, and others through partnerships and private contractors, such as waste recycling. Irrespective of how a service is actually provided, the standards that the public can expect should be the same and be monitored to ensure that they are being properly delivered.

- 2.2 Over the Christmas period, a number of complaints were received over refuse and waste collections. Upon investigation, some were found to be justified, but others, particularly over the frequency of collections, were not. This led to a review of the standards the Council has committed to deliver across a range of services so that everyone can be clear as to what they can expect.
- 2.3 This report sets out those standards falling within the terms of reference of this Committee, some of which are already published on the Council's website. It is intended to follow up with quality and benchmarking measures that will enable enhanced monitoring of public services in the future, thereby improving openness and accountability.

3.0 <u>Detail</u>

- 3.1 Given the subject of complaints received over the Christmas period, the first step was to review standards for refuse collection and recycling, for which responsibility is split between the Council's in-house team and Palm Recycling.
- 3.2 Although the Council has its collection timetable hand-delivered annually to each household and there was no service failure by the contractor, there was clearly more work that could be done to clarify and confirm what the Council is committed to do in respect of these services that are important to and valued by residents.
- 3.3 This led to looking at other services which are provided by the in-house Direct Services Team. These encompassed street scene, cultural services, parks and open spaces, cemeteries and external communal areas on Council housing estates (cleaning of internal communal areas is contacted out).
- 3.4 The policy statements have been set in a common format, linking back to the Corporate Plan and individual Service Plans. In the main, they represent what the Council currently does, although some elements, such as maintenance of hedges on Council housing estates, are not yet being fully delivered to the required standard.
- 3.5 Whilst the housing service already benchmarks its performance through the national body HouseMark and also commissions a regular independent customer survey (STAR), no comparable information is available on the other services covered by the review. It is intended to look at appropriate organisations, such as the Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) and Keep Britain Tidy.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 The costs of delivery falls to each service budget within the General Fund and, in the case of Council housing, to the Housing Revenue Account.

4.2 In November 2017, the Committee considered a report on adding a further crew to the refuse collection service at a cost of £130,000 a year. This was subsequently added to the budget by the Finance and Management Committee using monies from the Growth Reserve in the Medium-Tram Financial Plan.

5.0 Employment Implications

5.1 There are no direct employment implications arising from this report although, should service standards and delivery options change in the future, any impact on staffing will be assessed and reported to Committee.

6.0 <u>Corporate Implications</u>

6.1 The setting of formal services standards and monitoring their achievement is a key element to the Council continuing to deliver services to the residents of South Derbyshire and fulfil its commitments across the People, Place and Progress themes of the Corporate Plan.

7.0 <u>Community Implications</u>

7.1 Delivering the highest quality services to South Derbyshire residents and being open and accountable for its actions fulfils the Council's obligations to the community.

8.0 <u>Conclusions</u>

- 8.1 The Council continues to develop its services both as a result of population and other growth and to respond to the needs of residents. In doing so, it is important that everyone is clear as to what the Council does and what they can expect in the area they live in.
- 8.2 This report has been based on a review of standards across a range of services that are important to and valued by residents. The Council remains committed to improving services wherever it can and to be open and accountable for what it does.

APPENDICES

- 1. Refuse and recycling policy
- 2. Street care policy



REFUSE AND RECYCLING POLICY

"Making South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit"

Corporate objectives

Important to the success of the District and delivery of services are:

- People
- Place
- Progress
- Outcomes

Through continual improvement of our services, we will deliver connected communities and ensure that South Derbyshire continues to prosper.

Service aims

We are a designated Waste Collection Authority and have a statutory duty under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to arrange collection of household waste and, if requested, commercial waste. Further, we are required to provide for the collection of a minimum of four different waste streams for recycling, being paper, glass, metals and plastic.

We aim to ensure that refuse and recycling services operate effectively and efficiently in order to maximise recycling and reduce the amount of waste sent for treatment and disposal. To this end, we support The Waste and Resources Action Programme's (WRAP) Waste Collection Commitment to "provide waste and recycling services which are good value for money and which will meet the needs of our residents".

We are working to achieve Derbyshire and Derby City's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy recycling and composting target of 55% by 2020 and are looking to increase this to 65% by 2030.

What we do

The refuse and recycling service is comprised of:

- Residential kerbside collections on a two-weekly cycle, except at certain holiday periods
- Assisted residential collections where there is no one in the household who is able to put the bin on the front of the property
- Saturday refuse freighter collection service for areas that are more than five miles away from the tip.
- Commercial property collections
- Clinical and bulky waste collectionse 122 of 133
- Local waste and recycling points

For residential properties, we operate a weekly bin collection service over a two-week cycle, comprising a black bin for residual waste in the first week and a green bin for dry recyclable material together with a brown bin for organic waste in the second. Collections take place on a regular day each week, except for holidays, with bins being returned to the designated presentation point for the property.

A collection planner is delivered annually to each household, giving alternate days for holiday periods. Details of the type of waste to be placed in each bin are available on the Council's website (www.south-derbys.gov.uk).

For the black bin, we do not to collect additional material in bags, but the inner caddy to the green bin used for paper and cardboard can be taken out to increase capacity. In addition, for weeks when a green bin collection is not made, extra recyclable waste can be placed in suitable containers outside the bin on the following collection day.

Householders can apply for a larger black bin where there are six or more people residing at the property, or where there are medical circumstances that require greater storage capacity.

Recycling also takes place at the main recycling centre at Newhall, as well as at eight smaller-scale places across the District where residents can deposit excess materials in recycling banks.

For commercial properties, waste collection is not covered by the business rates, so the service is provided on request and for which a charge is made. We provide a suitable container and required waste transfer notes to comply with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the legal obligations of businesses under the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991.

Under the Regulations, businesses must ensure that waste is removed either by a local authority or a licensed waste collection company. Also, the business must provide a written description of the waste to the person who removes it. This is known as a waste transfer note and must be completed by both parties involved.

We do not collect hazardous commercial waste, but the Environment Agency has a public register for licensed waste service providers.

Measuring our performance

Throughout our work, we aim to set clear targets and measure our achievement.

• Minimise waste sent to landfill

Household waste to be less than 120kgs per head of population

More than 53% of collected waste to be recycled and composted



STREET CARE POLICY

"Making South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit"

Corporate objectives

Important to the success of the District and delivery of services are:

- People
- Place
- Progress
- Outcomes

Through continual improvement of our services, we will deliver connected communities and ensure that South Derbyshire continues to prosper.

Service aims

We aim to keep communities and residents of the District at the heart of what we do through providing clean streets and improving the built environment through soft landscaping and grounds maintenance.

What we do

Our services include:

- Grass cutting
- Cleaning of streets and public spaces
- Fly-tipping
- Abandoned vehicles

Grass cutting

We cut grass to ensure that people can use roads and pavements safely. We cut the grass on all Council-owned land, highway verges (as an agent for Derbyshire County Council), public open space, parks, town centres and memorial gardens. In the summer months, work starts early in the day but, in heavily populated areas, we will start after 7.00am to minimise disturbance to residents.

As a guide, areas outside 30mph signs are cut three times per year, traffic sight lines are cut four times per year and areas within 30mph signs are cut 16 times a year.

We use the largest possible mowers to make cutting as efficient as possible. Sometimes, these machines can't cut close enough to trees and bases of obstacles and we use a strimmer to ensure a consistent cut across all areas on every cut.

Cleaning

Our standards for keeping streets and other public spaces clean and tidy, involve:

- Litter and dog hygiene bins are provided at some 450 locations and emptied weekly
- Road channels are cleaned four times a year, main routes 11 times a year
- Footways are swept twice a year
- Depending on the area, we pick up litter once, three or 12 times a year
- Road gullies are cleaned once a year; twice a year on major routes
- Bus shelters and lay-bys are cleaned four times a year

Swadlincote town centre and public toilets are cleaned every day except Sunday. We work with Parish Councils to help keep areas tidy and free of litter. The Clean Team also cleans up litter and dog fouling promptly.

Our street cleansing services include a Rapid Response Unit (The Clean Team) to clean up fly-tipping, dog fouling, syringes, litter, fly-posting, graffiti or hazardous substances. In sensitive locations, we will deal with instances of dog fouling within 12 hours.

Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping is illegally dumped rubbish. We take incidents seriously and will issue £400 penalty notices or prosecute anyone caught fly-tipping waste.

The fly-tipping of controlled waste is a serious criminal offence which carries a fine of up to $\pounds 50,000$ (unlimited if dealt with at the Crown Court) or an offender can even be sent to prison. It is important to realise it is also an offence to allow fly-tipping.

Fly-tipping is often associated with dumping waste from vehicles. Using the 2014 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, we have created a Public Space Protection Order, which makes the registered driver of a road vehicle legally responsible for any items of litter which are thrown from the vehicle.

We also have the powers to seize and destroy vehicles used for fly-tipping.

Abandoned vehicles

We have a statutory duty to deal with vehicles abandoned on the highways, housing land, local amenity land and other areas of land controlled by us. We also have some limited powers to remove vehicles from private land.

In most cases where we consider that a vehicle is abandoned we can issue a legal notice requiring it to be removed in seven days. In extreme circumstances, we can issue a 24-hour removal notice.

Measuring our performance

Throughout our work, we aim to set clear targets and measure our achievement.

• Deliver a programme of proactive interventions to reduce environmental crime such as fly-tipping

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 13
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY:
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	KATHERINE STANLEY (ext. 5956) <u>katherine.stanley@south-derbys.gov.uk</u>	DOC:
SUBJECT:	SWADLINCOTE TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND – GRANTS PANEL MEMBERSHIP	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	SWADLINCOTE	TERMS OF REFERENCE:

1.0 <u>Recommendations</u>

1.1 That the Committee consider and approve the membership of the Swadlincote Townscape Heritage Lottery Fund Grants Panel.

2.0 <u>Purpose of Report</u>

2.1 The report is being submitted to Committee as it was agreed at the Committee's meeting relating to the Townscape Scheme on 19th November 2015 that membership of the Grants Panel would be a matter for Committee approval.

3.0 <u>Detail</u>

- 3.1 The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) bid for grant funding for the Swadlincote Townscape Heritage Scheme was approved on 26th October 2015 and taken to Committee on 19th November 2015 to outline the scope and details of the Scheme.
- 3.2 Part of the Scheme is the Third Party Grants which look to fund regeneration and repair of eligible historic buildings in the area.
- 3.3 As part of the Third Party Grants Scheme a Grants Panel was set up to assess and agree the submitted applications. At the Full Council meeting on 29th February 2016 it was agreed that the Panel would include:
 - Three SDDC Councillors
 - DCC Councillor
 - Representative of Swadlincote Chamber of Commerce
 - Young persons
 - Magic Attic Representative
 - Conservation and Design Section Manager (DCC project partner)

Other Attendees:

• Townscape Heritage Project Office 26 of 133

- Conservation Officer
- Design Excellence Officer
- 3.4 Membership to the Panel and Board would be considered by Committee as agreed at the meeting on 19th November 2015.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no direct financial implications with this report.

5.0 <u>Corporate Implications</u>

5.1 The project contributes to the Progress and Place aspects of the Corporate Plan looking to regenerate the town centre and engage people with heritage through the Activity Plan.

6.0 <u>Community Implications</u>

6.1 The project will aid in supporting the on-going work to maintain and enhance the vibrancy of the town centre and its regeneration and engage the community through the Activities Plan.

7.0 Background Papers

7.1 Report and Minutes: 19th November 2015 Environmental and Development Services Committee.

REPORT TO:	ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 14
DATE OF MEETING:	19 th APRIL 2018	CATEGORY: DELEGATED
REPORT FROM:	STRATEGIC DIRECTOR (SERVICE DELIVERY)	OPEN
MEMBERS ['] CONTACT POINT:		DOC:
SUBJECT:	COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE: G

1.0 <u>Recommendations</u>

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 – 19th April 2018 Work Programme

Work Programme Area	Date of Committee meetings	Contact Officer (Contact details)
Reports Previously Considered By Last 3 Committees		
Service Base Budgets 2018/19	4 th January 2018	Kevin Stackhouse Strategic Director (Corporate Services) (01283) 595811
Environmental Education Service: Service Development Proposal	25 th January 2018	Kate Allies Environmental Development Manager (01283) 535039
Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17 and Infrastructure Delivery Plan Update	25 th January 2018	Kevin Exley Planning Policy Officer (01283) 228717
Future of Local Planning	25 th January 2018	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Corporate Plan 2016-21: Performance Report (1 October – 31 December 2017)	1 st March 2018	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283) 228705
Enforcement and Compliance report	Page 129 of 133	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283) 595856

Key Performance Indicators – Licensing Department	1 st March 2018	Emma McHugh Senior Licensing Officer (01283) 595716
Drakelow Park Update	1 st March 2018	Tony Sylvester Planning Services Manager (01283) 595743
Designation of a Neighbourhood Area	1 st March 2018	Ian Hey Community Partnership Officer (01283) 228741
Swadlincote Heritage Trail	1 st March 2018	Kate Allies Environmental Development Manager (01283) 228741
Provisional Programme of Reports To Be Considered by Committee		
'Towards a Minerals Local Plan' Consultation	19 th April 2018	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283) 595738
Local Green Spaces Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Consultation	19 th April 2018	Kevin Exley Planning Policy Officer (Sustainability) (01283) 228717
Highways England A38 Derby Junctions Scheme – Statement of Community Consultation	19 th April 2018	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283) 595738

Consultation on Draft National Planning Policy Framework	19 th April 2018	Kevin Exley Planning Policy Officer (Sustainability) (01283) 228717
Feasibility Study for a Business Improvement District (BID) for the National Forest	19 th April 2018	Mike Roylance Economic Development Manager (01283) 595725
Service Policies	19 th April 2018	David Hucker Interim Director (01283) 595775
Swadlincote Townscape Heritage Lottery Fund – Grants Panel Membership	19 th April 2018	Liz Knight Conservation Officer (01283) 595983
Corporate Plan 2016-21: Performance Report Q4	31 st May 2018	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283) 228705
Service Plans	31 st May 2018	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283) 228705
Local Development Scheme	31 st May 2018	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Draft Statement of Community Involvement	31 st May 2018	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749

Designation of Neighbourhood Area	31 st May 2018	Ian Hey Community Partnership Officer (01283) 228741
Boulton Moor Development Framework Document	31 st May 2018	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Hartshorne Conservation Area	31 st May 2018	Liz Knight Conservation Officer (01283) 595983
East Midlands Airport Noise Action Plan	31 st May 2018	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283) 595738
Southern Derby Area Development Framework Document	31 st May 2018	Tony Sylvester Planning Services Manager (01283) 595743
Corporate Plan 2016-21: Performance Report Q1	16 th August 2018	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283) 228705
Local Green Spaces DPD	16 th August 2018	Karen Beavin Planning Policy Team Leader (01283) 595749
Draft Waste Local Plan	16 th August 2018	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283) 595738

Corporate Plan 2016-21: Performance Report Q2	15 th November 2018	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283) 228705
Corporate Plan 2016-21: Performance Report Q3	28 th February 2019	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283) 228705