# Appendix A Plans, Policies and Programmes

## South Derbyshire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal

### South Derbyshire District Council

Civic Offices, Civic Way, Swadlincote, DE11 0AH

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Making Sustainability Happen

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# 1.0 Introduction

This appendix presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the evidence gathering exercise for the South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC) Local Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report.

The Planning Practice Guidance[1] states that:

> *"The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan".*

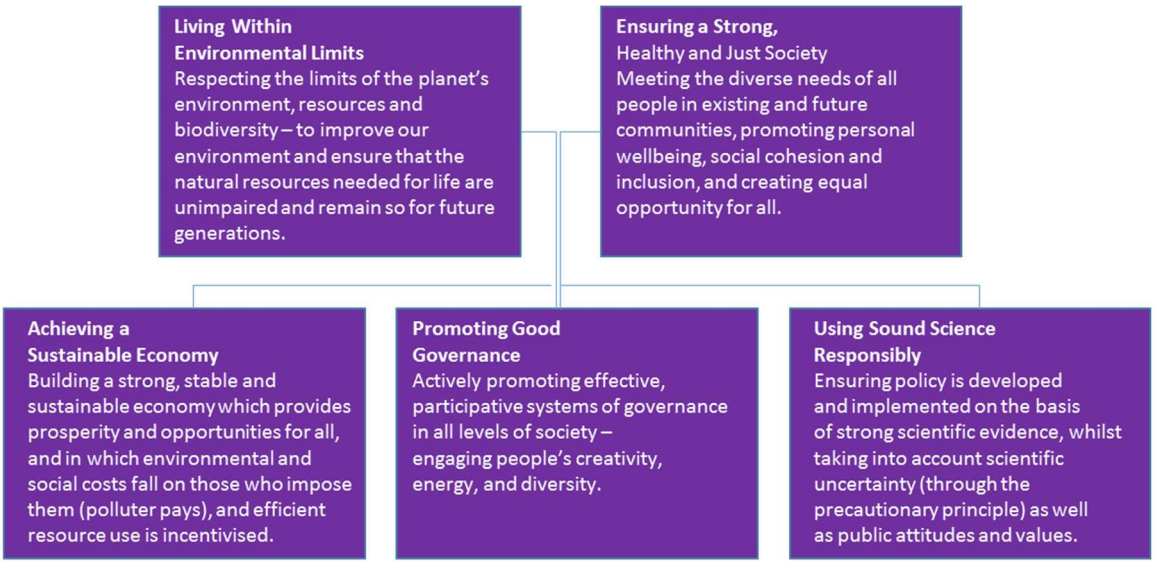
The review of PPP has therefore focused on the documents that could have an influence on the South Derbyshire Local Plan and is not an exhaustive list of documents prepared in the UK under each topic.

Documents have been reviewed to identify key messages, objectives and targets which are relevant to the South Derbyshire Local Plan.

# 2.0 Overarching Documents

There are a number of key overarching documents, including the SEA Directive, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021. Relevant messages from the NPPF have been set out within Section 1of the main report and are also included within the tables within Section 3 of this document.

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future' was published in 2005. The document set out some guiding principles for sustainable development:




[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans accessed on 04/03/20

More recently, is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[2] a historic global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind. Agreed by world leaders at the UN in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[3] succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs are universal with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically. The UK is committed to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring that the Goals are fully embedded in planned activity of each Government department. The 17 SDGs include the following:

1. End poverty in all its form everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

[2] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (October 2015) https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

[3] Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals--2

Furthermore, the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) sets out their approach to protecting and enhancing England's natural landscapes and habitats for the next generation.

The goals of the 25 year plan are:

To achieve:

1. Clean air
2. Clean and plentiful water
3. Thriving plants and wildlife
4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought
5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently
6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.

To manage pressures on the environment by:

1. Mitigating and adapting to climate change
2. Minimising waste
3. Managing exposure to chemicals
4. Enhancing biosecurity.

The plan also sets out how it will follow a 'natural capital' approach to help make key choices and decisions that can support environmental enhancement and help deliver benefits such as reduced long-term flood risk, increases in wildlife, and a boost to long term prosperity. 'Natural capital' is defined in the Plan as:

"*Natural capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large*."

# 3.0 Plans, Policies and Programmes

**Table 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora And Fauna**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Supranational Programmes, Plans And Strategies** | | | |
| EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) | Conserve naturally occurring bird species and designate Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats | None identified | To help towards halting biodiversity by protecting the natural bird species across the EU. |
| IUCN Red List of Threatened Species A Global Species Assessment (1994) | The Red List sets out a global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. | Detailed status and indicators for plant and animal species. | The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have upon plant and animal species. |
| Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 | Develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and:<br>▪ Make conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making<br>▪ Establish laws to protect threatened species,<br>▪ Use environmental impact assessment,<br>▪ to avoid or minimise damage to biological diversity | None identified | The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have on protected species and biological diversity. |
| (EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)) The Habitats Directive | Ensures the protection of habitats or species of European Importance through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Requires assessment of the likely effects of projects or plans to ensure the | None identified | Ensure that the Plan is subject to a Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment and where necessary appropriate assessment. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | integrity of protected sites will not be significantly affected by plan or project. | | |
| Agenda 21, 2002 | Identifies a range of objectives across four strands:<br>▪ Social and Economic Dimensions: is directed toward combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, promoting health, achieving a more sustainable population, and sustainable settlement in decision making.<br>▪ Conservation and Management of Resources for Development: Includes atmospheric protection, combating deforestation, protecting fragile environments, conservation of biological diversity (biodiversity), control of pollution.<br>▪ Strengthening the Role of Major Groups: includes the roles of children and youth, women, local authorities, business and industry, and workers;<br>▪ Means of Implementation: implementation includes education | Included an Action Plan which puts the targets for action into practice, showing which organisations are going to take action, how they are going to achieve it, and over what time period. | To achieve a sustainable balance between consumption, population and the Earth's life-supporting capacity. |
| General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme) | Includes objectives to:<br>▪ protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital | None identified | Ensure that the Plan supports the general requirement to conserve and enhance the District's Natural Capital, use resources efficiently and deliver a low carbon economy. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy<br>▪ To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures | | |
| Bern Convention on Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) | The Council of Europe's Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), or Bern Convention, was the first international treaty to protect both species and habitats and to bring countries together to decide how to act on nature conservation. | None identified | The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have on the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats. |
| European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 | The biodiversity strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet. The strategy aims to build our societies' resilience to future threats such as:<br>▪ the impacts of climate change<br>▪ forest fires<br>▪ food insecurity<br>▪ disease outbreaks - including by protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade | None identified | The Plan will need to have regard to developing resilience to future biodiversity threats. |
| **National Programmes, Plans And Strategies** | | | |
| The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (as amended) | These Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats | None identified | Ensure that the Plan is subject to a Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment and where necessary appropriate assessment. |

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| | Directive"). And requires that plans and projects that could affect a European Site is subject to a Habitat Regulations Assessment and measures taken to protect the integrity of protected sites | | |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) | The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds. The act gives protection to native species (especially those at threat), controls the release of non-native species, enhances the protection of SSSIs and builds upon the rights of way rules in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 | None identified | Ensure that the Plan reflects the requirements of this legislation to protect biodiversity including SSSIs within the District. |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 | Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). | None identified | Ensure that the Plan reflects the requirements of this legislation to protect the public's right to access common land and SSSIs within the District. |
| The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006 | Legislation that forms Natural England and Mandates a number of objectives to:<br>▪ promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity,<br>▪ conserving and enhancing the landscape,<br>▪ securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and | None identified | Ensure that Natural England are consulted on the Plan in order that they can inform its content and scope. |

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| | enjoyment of the natural environment,<br>▪ promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open air recreation,<br>▪ contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment. | | |
| The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework | Updates the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and identifies 1,150 species and 65 habitats identified as needing conservation and greater protection. | Local BAP Targets Set out in the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan | Ensure that the Plan reflects Biodiversity Action Plan Targets for Habitats and Species included in the LDBAP. |
| 25 Year Environment Plan, 2018 | • Restore 75% of England's protected sites to 'favourable condition'<br>• Restore of create 500,000ha of wildlife rich habitat outside of the protected sites network<br>• Take action to recover the loss of rare and vulnerable species<br>• Green Infrastructure Framework | None identified | Ensure that the Plan reflects 'favourable condition' targets. |
| The Environment Act, 2021 | Legislates the biodiversity targets set out within the 25 Year Environment Plan . Incorporates mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) targets for developments from autumn 2023. Local Nature recovery Strategies (LNRS) to be developed to establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's | Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) to be submitted for each planning application with a statutory 10% BNG target calculated through a Metric.<br>Offsite habitat compensation where necessary | Ensure that the Plan incorporates mandatory BNG targets and monitoring requirements |

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| | recovery and provide wider environmental benefits | BNG proposals subject to 30-yeat management and monitoring. SDDC to assess and approve Monitoring Reports. | |
| Nature Recovery Network | By bringing together partners, legislation and funding, we can restore and enhance the natural environment. The Nature Recovery Network (NRN) is a major commitment in the government's 25 Year Environment Plan. | None identified | The Plan will need to be developed in line with the Nature Recovery Network and applicable strategies. |
| Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature, 2011 | Sets out to:<br>▪ facilitate greater local action to protect and improve nature;<br>▪ create a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;<br>▪ strengthen the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and<br>▪ show leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. | By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.'<br>Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity, [so] that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication'. | Ensure that the Plan seeks to contribute towards halting biodiversity loss by 2020. |
| Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services | Sets out a strategic objective to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological | Includes 20 targets the most relevant of which to this Plan are<br>**Target 1:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been | Ensure that all aspects of the Local Plan reflect targets to protect biodiversity and prevent fragmentation of natural habitats. |

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| | networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Includes actions as follows:<br>▪ a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea<br>▪ putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy<br>▪ reducing environmental pressures<br>▪ improving our knowledge | integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems<br>**Target 5:** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. | |
| England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate (2008) | Includes a number of broad principles and goals. These include:<br>▪ Conserve existing biodiversity<br>▪ Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats<br>▪ Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate<br>▪ Maintain existing ecological networks<br>▪ Create buffer zones around high quality habitats<br>▪ Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts<br>▪ Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation<br>▪ Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures | None identified | The Plan should seek to support and protect existing habitats and species and ecological networks. It could also contribute to the delivery of new or improved ecological networks including through mitigation associated with land use planning. |
| Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan | Following the creation of the UK BAP, devolution, in 1998, led the four countries of the UK to develop their | None identified | Ensure the Plan considers all applicable aspects of the UK BAP |

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| | own country strategies for biodiversity and the environment, allowing conservation approaches to differ according to the different environments and priorities | | and embeds them where appropriate. |
| Making Space for Nature, 2010 | Sets out that the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures.<br>Seeks to encourage a step-change in behaviour from one in which we basically try to hang on to what remains, to one of large-scale habitat restoration and re-creation to make space for nature | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and delivery of new habitats to enhance the diversity and functioning of ecosystems. |
| Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement | Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by:<br>▪ Ensuring that trees, woods and forests are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change<br>▪ Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and delivery of new woodland trees and to the benefit of wider society and the economy. |

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| | water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes<br>▪ Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland<br>▪ Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life<br>▪ Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 | To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:<br>▪ Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and<br>▪ promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments minimise effects on biodiversity, halt overall decline in biodiversity including through establishing coherent ecological networks and recognise the benefits that habitats and species can have in respect of the delivery of wider ecosystem services. |

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| | for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.<br><br>When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:<br>▪ if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;<br>▪ development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;<br>▪ development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and<br>▪ development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate. | | |
| Environmental Improvement Plan, 2023 | This Plan is the first such review of the 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP) and its 10 goals. It reinforces the intent of the 25YEP and sets out the plan to deliver it. | None identified. | Ensure that the Plan reflects 'favourable condition' targets set out within the 25YEP. |
| The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy 2023-2030 | This strategy aims to address Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) issues in Great Britain (GB), maintaining the approach of the previous policy reviews. The strategy covers the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and also species native to one part of a country that become invasive in areas outside their natural range. | None identified. | Consider where the plan policies can help halt the spread of INNS. |

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| | The scope of the Strategy covers all non-native species of flora and fauna with the exception of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), bacteria and viruses. Its full effect, however, is aimed at those non-native species that are known to be or are potentially invasive. The Strategy does not aim to address issues related to human health or formerly native species, nor does it cover animal or plant diseases although it aims to ensure close working with these areas where appropriate. | | |
| Biodiversity Net Gain, 2023 | Biodiversity net gain is a strategy to develop land and contribute to the recovery of nature. It requires an increase of ecological assets by a minimum of 10% following the completion of a development project. BNG will apply from November 2023 for development in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and to small sites from April 2024. | Includes a mandatory biodiversity net gain of 10% on all development. | The Plan must incorporate a minimum of 10% BNG as a policy. |
| UK Geodiversity Action Plan | The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity. The UKGAP is a mechanism for | None identified. | The Plan should protect and enhance geodiversity. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | encouraging partnership, influencing decision and policy makers, funders and promoting good practice.<br><br>This Plan contains 11 Key Objectives:<br>1. To foster UK-based pure and applied geoscience research in order to better understand our geodiversity and its role in understanding and managing our natural environment.<br>2. To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation.<br>3. To demonstrate the relevance and benefit of including geodiversity across our work in relation to the natural and built environment and the role that geodiversity plays in sustainable development.<br>4. To advocate and support development design and restoration that incorporates and enhances our geodiversity.<br>5. To audit and document our geodiversity including sites, archives and collections.<br>6. To conserve and manage our geodiversity through appropriate recognition at | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | international, national and local levels<br>7. To maintain and enhance our geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes.<br>8. To share experience of conserving our geodiversity through the provision of good practice guidance.<br>9. To interpret our geodiversity for a range of audiences and communities, making geodiversity relevant to where we live and the places we visit.<br>10. To use the arts to explore and make links between geodiversity and our cultures, involving people in geodiversity in new and innovative ways.<br>11. To develop and provide educational resources that interpret, utilise and widen understanding of our geodiversity as part of formal and informal learning. | | |
| Natural England: Green Infrastructure Framework: Principles & Standards for England | • Integrate green infrastructure into urban planning and development;<br>• Increase green cover to 40% in urban residential areas;<br>• Ensure equitable access to green space; and | • Everyone should have access to good quality green and blue spaces within a 15-minute walk from their home; | • The Plan should ensure everyone has access to good quality green and blue spaces within a 15-minute walk from home. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | • Enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. | • Increase the extent and connectivity of nature-rich habitats; and<br>• Monitor and evaluate green infrastructure outcomes. | • The Plan should seek to increase tree cover by 40% in urban residential areas. |
| Uniting the Movement Strategy | • Transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity;<br>• Address inequalities in access to sport and physical activity; and<br>• Promote physical and mental health. | • Increase participation in sport and physical activity, especially among underrepresented groups;<br>• Improve physical and mental health outcomes; and<br>• Enhance community cohesion and resilience. | • The Plan should promote health and wellbeing through increasing access and participation in physical activity. |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011-2020 | Covers those parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to reverse s past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. Contains a suite of Habitat and species actions Plans | Specific targets attached to each identified action areas | The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands as well as the Peak Fringe |
| 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2010 | Seeks to deliver sustainable development throughout the 6Cs area through the delivery of green infrastructure. Its objectives are to<br>▪ Provide an attractive setting for new development, to help | None identified | Ensure that the Plan reflects strategic objectives and proposals to deliver enhanced Green Infrastructure including around the Derby Urban Area. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | integrate it within the landscape and enhance the built environment;<br>▪ Help to build a sense of community and 'place making'<br>▪ Enhance the quality of life of local residents and visitors<br>▪ Make the optimum use of all green space to achieve multi-purpose benefits, including<br>▪ climate change and flood management;<br>▪ Respect existing landscape and townscape character<br>▪ Protect and enhance biodiversity assets, extend and create new habitats and reverse habitat fragmentation by restoring connectivity between them;<br>▪ Achieve more effective functional links between urban areas and the surrounding countryside for people and wildlife;<br>▪ Provide opportunities for the conservation, restoration and enhancement of historic assets and landscapes within GI networks,<br>▪ Achieve a GI system which is sustainably managed. | | |
| Wilder Derbyshire, 2020-2025 | ▪ 33% of Derbyshire to be managed for wildlife by 2030<br>Four strategic objectives: Lead nature's recovery, inspire people to notice and care, mobilise people and | Number of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire; Number of planning | Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including at the landscape scale in South Derbyshire and |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | communities to act, ensure an agile and influential culture | approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance; Number of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations; Quality of SAC/SSSIs within SDDC | beyond in combination with Local Plan. |
| River Mease Special Area of Conservation Water Quality Management Plan – Developer Contribution Scheme 2, 2016 | The developer contribution scheme (DCS) is relevant to development which results in a net increase in phosphorus load being discharged to the River Mease Special Area of Conservation (SAC). It applies to all development which contributes additional wastewater via the mains sewerage network to a sewage treatment works which discharges into the catchment of the River Mease SAC. Conservation objectives include:<br>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species<br>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats<br>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species<br>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely | Specific targets are attached to long term improvement objectives | Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including the River Mease |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | • The populations of qualifying species, and,<br>The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | | |
| Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership Vision and Action Plan, 2012 | Includes objectives to:<br>▪ broker the sharing and exchange of information and expertise amongst partner organisations and individuals to help all make more informed decisions about sustainable land management and the delivery of ecosystem services<br>▪ help local authorities plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across their boundaries, and to deliver national priorities for the natural environment including those arising from the National Planning Policy Framework and the Natural Environment White Paper<br>▪ embed ecosystem services thinking in decision makers from all sectors<br>▪ promote cross-sector involvement, cross boundary and collaborative working<br>▪ raise awareness of the vital ecosystem services and other benefits that a wildlife-rich natural environment brings for people, communities and the local economy | None identified | The Plan should seek to support the objectives of the LNP and help plan for landscape scale biodiversity improvements through the Development Plan. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2022 | The licensing strategy aims to meet river basin management plan (RBMP) objectives for water resources activities and avoid deterioration within this catchment.<br>There is a proposal to transfer effluent from Packington and Measham sewage works out of the River Mease catchment by 2027. This is part of a strategy to deliver water quality objectives for the River Mease Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Within WINEP 2020-2025, an investigation will quantify the impact of the planned transfers on river flow and identify appropriate mitigation measures. Any new applications for abstraction licences will require a Habitats Directive Risk Assessment to review the potential impact on the River Mease SAC. New or upwardly varied licences in the catchment will be given an end date of 31 March 2026. | None identified | The Plan will need to embed policies relating to the ongoing River Mease catchment water quality works. |
| Local Green Spaces Plan, 2020 | The Development Plan Document designates Local Green Spaces. 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. | None identified | The Plan will need to take account of existing Local Green Spaces and develop policies in alignment with their location and designation (where applicable). |
| Climate and Environment Action Summary, 2021-30 | ▪ Mitigation – decarbonisation actions that reduce or remove | Reach carbon neutrality by 2030 | The Plan will need to incorporate carbon reduction elements to |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | carbon emissions as well as eliminating or reducing the negative human impact on biodiversity.<br>▪ Adaption – infrastructure and biodiversity changes that alleviate the impact of climate change that in the UK are extreme weather events, such as flooding, storms, heat, and cold temperature.<br>▪ Sequestration – actions that physically remove carbon emissions from the atmosphere. SDDC see these as a last resort or as a co-benefit of actions such as biodiversity restoration.<br>▪ Biodiversity Restoration and net gain – actions that build resilience, protection, and enhancement to ecology and ecosystems that support environmental sustainability.<br>▪ Reduce heat and power consumption by improving building fabric, technology efficiency and behavioural change.<br>▪ Investing in the existing property stock to ensure future developments achieve a high standard of efficiency.<br>▪ Switch from gas/fossil fuels to low and zero heat technology.<br>▪ Reduce vehicle use and mileage and improve efficiency (miles per gallon) through behaviour change, | | promote renewable energy use and allow for the decarbonization of existing facilities |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | activity changes and route optimisation software.<br>▪ Replace all existing vehicles with low or zero emission vehicles with a supporting infrastructure. Energy<br>▪ Uptake of on-site renewable energy sources (zero carbon emission) and supporting green gas utility suppliers.<br>▪ Smart technology to support and optimises energy usage.<br>▪ Reduce energy consumption through behaviour change. | | |
| South Derbyshire Action Plan for Nature, 2021 | Provides a strategic and spatial plan for nature's recovery in the South Derbyshire District. Actions include the creation and improved management of hedges, road verges, field margins, ponds and streams. The recovery network should be used to safeguard key areas and connections, using Plans and Policies to strengthen the network of habitats using funding opportunities and biodiversity net gain schemes. | Various measurements including number of trees plant; LNR status gains, biodiversity opportunity mapping of sites; DCS implementation and adoption; 10% BNG on development sites, etc. | The Plan will need to include policies relating to BNG as well as account for additional related targets and actions |

**Table 2: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Population and Human Health**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| **Supranational Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 | Reaffirms the UK Commitment to sustainable development. Development and implementation of strategies to support ecosystems. | None identified | Various documents at National level seek to translate provision of this programme into lower tier guidance at national level. Consider how the Plan can contribute to sustainable development including that expressed in relevant national policy documents. |
| The Aarhus Convention 1998 EU Directive on public access to environmental information (2003/4/EC), 2003 | Seeks to establish minimum standards to be achieved for public participation, access to information and access to justice. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan is subject to appropriate consultation with local communities and other stakeholders. |
| European Spatial Development Perspective, 1999 | Seeks to:<br>▪ Promote integrated transport and communications concepts.<br>▪ Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage<br>▪ Implement cross border planning strategies, land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, sustainable<br>▪ development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of natural and cultural heritage | None identified | The Plan will need to reflect requirements to cooperate with neighbouring authorities and consider planning strategies of adjacent authorities including Derby City's unmet housing need. |
| A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2001 | Longer term objectives for sustainable development in Europe. Seeks to tackle a limited number of issues that pose a significant threat to sustainable development. These | Meet Kyoto target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1% per annum to 2020 | Ensure that the Plan encourages sustainable use of resources and energy efficiency and promotes opportunity for public transport, walking and cycling. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cover climate change, natural resources, waste generation and transport. | Break the link between economic growth, the use of resources and generation of waste.<br>Decouple transport growth from gross domestic product.<br>Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public transport. | |
| EU Health Strategy - Europe 2020 For a Healthier EU | Sets out country by country recommendations. For UK these are:<br>▪ to correct the excessive deficit in a durable manner by 2016-17<br>▪ Address shortfalls in network infrastructure investment, including by delivering the priorities of the National Infrastructure Plan.<br>▪ Take further steps to boost housing supply, including by implementing the reforms of the national planning policy framework.<br>Address skills mismatches and provide for skills progression, including by strengthening the quality of apprenticeships. Further improve the availability of affordable, high-quality, full-time childcare. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan addresses housing shortages and seeks to address skills issues in the District. |
| Paris Agreement, 2015 | The Agreement's goal is to keep the rise in mean global temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, and ideally limit the increase | Emissions need to be reduced by roughly 50% by 2030 in order to stay below 1.5 °C increase threshold. | Ensure that the Plan contains policies referencing the targets agreed under the Agreement and its implications for reaching Net Zero |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | to 1.5 °C, as this would substantially reduce the effects of climate change. Emissions should be reduced as soon as possible and reach net-zero by the middle of the 21st century. Emissions need to be reduced by roughly 50% by 2030 in order to stay below 1.5 °C increase threshold. | | |
| **National Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| The Localism Act, 2011 | Sets out:<br>• new freedoms and flexibilities for local government<br>• new rights and powers for communities and individuals<br>• reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective<br>• reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally | None identified. | Ensure that the Plan is prepared in accordance with the Act and provides updates to local communities in respect of making plans. |
| Equality Act, 2010 | The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of:<br>• age;<br>• being or becoming a transsexual person;<br>• being married or in a civil partnership;<br>• being pregnant or having a child; | Equalities and health implications. | Ensure that the Plan is prepared in accordance with the Act and provides updates to the relevant groups in respect of making plans. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | • disability;<br>• race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin;<br>• religion, belief or lack of religion/belief;<br>• sex; and<br>• sexual orientation. | | |
| The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005 | Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities. Priorities are:<br>▪ Sustainable consumption and production,<br>▪ Climate change,<br>▪ Natural resource protection<br>▪ Sustainable communities | Promoting sustainable, high quality design and construction, & promoting more sustainable buildings.<br>Reiterates a range of targets. These include:<br>▪ Reducing carbon dioxide emissions.<br>▪ Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss<br>▪ Increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail)<br>▪ Reduce crime | Consider how the policies within the Plan can support sustainable consumption and production, natural resource protection, the delivery of sustainable communities and action on climate change. |
| National Planning Policy, 2023 | Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places and beautiful buildings which:<br>▪ promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy | None identified | The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan. Ensure that the Plan identifies, based on evidence, local housing need sufficient sites to deliver 5 years of deliverable home and a supply of developable sites for years 6-10 years.. Ensure that the plan can deliver a full range of housing. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;<br>▪ are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of beautiful, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and<br>▪ enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.<br>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:<br>▪ plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;<br>▪ take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;<br>▪ guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;<br>▪ ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and<br>▪ ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. | | |
| Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG), 2015 | This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites:<br>▪ To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes towards the delivery of gypsy and traveller sites. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | need through the identification of land for sites.<br>▪ To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.<br>▪ For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies.<br>▪ To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.<br>▪ To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities.<br>▪ To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.<br>For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. | | |
| Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG), 2011 | Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility. | Includes supply and demand side measures to stimulate housing delivery. No targets identified. | Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of new homes across a range of types, sizes and tenure to fully meet identified housing need across the District and wider Housing Market Area. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England), 2012-17 | Seeks to increase the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds by:<br>▪ Building a lasting legacy of competitive sport in schools<br>▪ Improving links between schools and community sports clubs<br>▪ Working with the sports governing bodies: focusing on youth<br>▪ Investing in facilities<br>▪ Engaging communities and the voluntary sector | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes towards the delivery of new sporting facilities and promotes access to existing facilities. |
| Strategic Framework for Road Safety, 2011 | Includes a range of key themes including:<br>▪ Making it easier for road users to do the right thing and going with the grain of human behaviour<br>More local and community decision making from decentralisation and providing local information to citizens to enable them to challenge priorities. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan includes policies to influence human behaviour in respect of road design and use and reflects local road safety priorities. |
| Towards an Active Nation, 2016-21 | Seeks to:<br>▪ Focus more money and resources on tackling inactivity<br>▪ Investing more in children and young people from the age of five<br>▪ Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower | Targets for engagement and the percentage of previously inactive people to get engaged in physical activity to be set in 2017. | Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of sport and play equipment to support the wider goals of sport England and ensure that the Plan makes provision to work collaboratively with the private sector and other public bodies to deliver sports provision. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | cost to the public purse over time.<br>▪ Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers<br>▪ Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers<br>▪ Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources | | |
| Start Active, Stay Active A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers | Sets out guidelines for achieving the recommended levels of physical activity. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of sport and play equipment to support the wider goals of sport England and ensure that the Plan makes provision to work collaboratively with the private sector and other public bodies to deliver sports provision. |
| Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010 | Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:<br>▪ avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; | None identified | The Plan should seek to protect local amenity in respect of noise. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible,<br>▪ contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. | | |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group: Everyone Counts: Planning for Patients, 2014/15 to 2018/19 | Seeks to:<br>▪ Build strong asset based communities<br>▪ Support people to remain independent and in control of their lives<br>▪ Provide support in the community when needed and reduce the need for hospitalisation or admission to long term care<br>▪ Improve outcomes and the quality of services provided – promote recovery<br>▪ Reduce inequalities | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes towards objectives to support people to remain independent by providing homes which meet the needs of all groups and support the delivery of further facilities. |
| North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group Clinical Commissioning Strategy, 2013-2016 | Seeks to ensure that:<br>▪ All services will be person-centred<br>▪ Care will be provided flexibly<br>▪ Assumptions will be challenged<br>▪ People will be treated with dignity and respect<br>▪ We will plan and deliver services partnership<br>▪ Healthy lifestyles will be promoted | None identified | Ensure that the Plan promotes and supports healthy lifestyles. |

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| Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2015-17 | Priorities include:<br>▪ Improve health and wellbeing in early years<br>▪ Promote healthy lifestyles<br>▪ Improve emotional and mental health<br>▪ Promote the independence of people living with long term conditions and their carers<br>▪ Improve health and wellbeing of older people | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring the delivery of homes and services that meet the needs of all, including older people, children and other vulnerable groups. |
| Strategic Statement – Planning and Health Across Derbyshire and Derby, 2016 | Seeks to:<br>▪ Help provide accessible service centres, shared spaces and community facilities which serve day-to-day needs<br>▪ Encourage walking and cycling through the provision of pedestrian/cyclist friendly infrastructure, measures to prevent road traffic accidents and concentrating development as close as possible to service centres and employment<br>▪ Create healthy living environments through the provision of community open space, recreation and sport facilities<br>▪ Help protect and enhance public rights of way<br>▪ Protect people's health from air pollution, noise, flood risk and accidents | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes to the delivery of new community facilities, open space and recreation and sports facilities and encourages walking and cycling. Include policies to protect environmental quality and amenity, reduce flood risk and address health and safety issues. Ensure the delivery of new health facilities, including though expansion of existing facilities where need is identified. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Ensure the delivery of high quality homes and good design standards that meet the varied needs of local communities and an ageing population<br>▪ Active consultation between local planning authorities, healthcare commissioners and public health teams to help understand, and plan for, impact of development on health services and the health of communities<br>▪ Consult with communities to help understand local perspectives on health and any concerns that can be addressed through the planning system<br>▪ Look to pro-actively address areas of health inequality wherever possible<br>▪ Where appropriate seek contributions towards new health related infrastructure to support development through planning obligations<br>▪ Maximise the opportunities for recreation and connecting people with the outdoors, the natural world and cultural heritage through Derbyshire unique assets, such as the National Parks. | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| Derbyshire Children's and Young People's Trust: Children and Young People's Plan, 2015-16 to 2017-18 | Seeks to:<br>▪ Keep children and young people safe<br>▪ Ensure children and young people are healthy and ready to learn<br>▪ Ensure young people and their families are ready for work | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure the delivery of appropriate facilities and services to deliver education and skills for children and open space and leisure facilities to contribute to the health and wellbeing of children and young adults. |
| Derbyshire's Anti-Poverty Strategy, 2014-2017 | Sets out five aims and a range of objectives although many are not relevant to the local plan. Includes a priority to tackle poverty and inequality that exists in the most vulnerable groups and communities within the county. | None identified | Ensure that the reduction of poverty is mainstreamed into the Local Plan, including by improving access to local facilities and employment. |
| Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, 2014 | Quantifies the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople in the study area for the period 2014/15- 2034/35 in terms of residential and transit/emergency sites and bricks and mortar accommodation. This informs the allocation of local authority resources as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning | The overall need is for 70 new pitches across the study area. This amounts to a total additional need for approximately 14 pitches per annum for the 2014-2019 period. | The Plan will need to contain policy reference to the need identified for the 2014-2019 period and beyond, where new evidence is provided. |
| Our Lives, Our Health: Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2018-2023 | Address various public health concerns including, life expectancy outcomes, air pollution, mental health, poverty reduction, employment and skills development. | None identified | The Plan will need to consider public health issues and develop policies to address them where relevant. |

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| Derbyshire County Council, Equality and Diversity Strategy 2018 – 2021 | The report outlines the following vision for Derbyshire: "A fair and inclusive Derbyshire, where all communities are strong places where equality and diversity are seen as positive aspects of everyday life, where individuals get on well together and feel included in the communities in which they live, work or study".<br>Priority areas for action are:<br>▪ Fair and open decision-making<br>▪ Advancing equality of opportunity for disabled people<br>▪ Acknowledging and supporting carers, including young carers<br>▪ Reducing rural isolation and improving access to services<br>▪ Creating safe communities for everyone<br>▪ Promoting and celebrating cultural diversity<br>▪ Improving health and well-being, including mental well-being<br>▪ A skilled and diverse workforce | None identified | The plan will need to ensure that policies are in place to tackle inequality, discrimination and harassment, and help meet the priority areas for action. |
| **Local Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Our Sustainable Community Strategy for South Derbyshire 2009-2029 | Decreasing health inequalities, including life expectancy, improving mental health, obesity, public safety, physical activity and access to services. | None identified | The Plan will need to ensure that policies are in place to support access to local services and to contribute to public health, where possible. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| South Derbyshire Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support 2019-2035 (2020) | Sets out how the Authority will:<br>▪ Meet future housing need for older people<br>▪ Deliver adaptations or access to adapted homes<br>▪ Deliver housing advice services to provide access to information about choices/options<br>Help people to stay put safely | 706 units of age designated housing suitable for the needs of older people should be developed. 368 units are estimated to be required for care by 2035. An additional 384 nursing care bed are required by 2035. | Ensure that the Plan seeks to contribute towards meeting housing need for older people in order that residents can be helped to stay in their homes for longer without the need for adaptations. |
| South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy 2018 | It will support strategic policies on green infrastructure, leisure, outdoor sports facilities and health and well-being in the adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan.<br>Evidence for Community Infrastructure Levy and Developer Contributions. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes towards toward the provision of new and improvement of existing facilities in line with overall growth requirements. |
| South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 2020-2024 | Sets out three key priorities:<br>▪ Environment: Reduce waste; enhance biodiversity; tackle climate change (carbon neutrality by 2030); enhance overall attractiveness<br>▪ People: Engage with communities; deliver excellent services; support and safeguard the most vulnerable<br>▪ Future: Develop skills and careers; support economic growth and infrastructure; transform the council | Sets out a range of indicators which align with the Council's identified priorities, including:<br>▪ Reduce overall waste while increasing recycling<br>▪ Improve public spaces and appeal of Swadlincote<br>▪ Improve condition of housing stock and public buildings<br>▪ Increase number of skilled jobs | Ensure that the Plan reflects the wide ranging aspirations and priorities set out in the corporate plan. |

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| South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan, 2020 | An assessment of green spaces in the District, and the designation of 'local green spaces' | None identified. | The plan will need to have regard for designated 'local green spaces'. |
| South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document, 2017 | Design principles are based on Local Plan Policy BNE1 and relate specifically to domestic development. Key principles include:<br>▪ Community safety<br>▪ Street design, movement and legibility<br>▪ Diversity and community cohesion<br>▪ Ease of use<br>▪ Local character and pride and visual attractiveness<br>▪ National Forest<br>▪ Neighbouring uses and amenity<br>▪ Cross boundary collaboration<br>▪ Healthy lifestyles<br>▪ Resource use | Local Plan Policy BNE1 | The plan will need to have regard for key design principles. |
| South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-26 | This plan aims to set out the priorities and the key areas of work for the South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) over the next three years. South Derbyshire CSP has identified the following local priorities, which will be its main focus for 2023-2026:<br>▪ ASB and safer spaces<br>▪ Safeguarding and vulnerability<br>▪ Violence<br>▪ Acquisitive and rural crime | None identified. | The plan will need to have regard for reducing crime, particularly in the areas identified as priority. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2020) | An assessment of housing need based on Government guidance as of 2020, intended to provide input to plan-making, alongside wider evidence including land availability, environmental and other development constraints and infrastructure. The final housing target will be set out in the Local Plan. | Housing need of 552 per annum or 4,660 from 2019-29.<br>Affordable housing need 39% of overall need; rented hosing need of 325 per annum. | The Plan will need to have regard for the housing need assessed and the various housing typologies examined. |
| South Derbyshire Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document, 2017 | ▪ Negotiation of up to 30% affordable housing, as defined by the NPPF, on market sites for developments of over 15 dwellings.<br>▪ Registered Provider or Council-led schemes that come forward and achieve higher levels of affordable housing on sites that would not otherwise be viable, such as on brownfield sites.<br>▪ Provision of affordable housing on rural exception sites to meet a local identified housing need.<br>▪ Acquisition by the Council of new build homes built either as part of S106 agreements or purchased on the open market | Policy H21 of the Local Plan Part 1 seeks to secure up to 30% of new housing development as affordable housing on market sites of more than 15 dwellings. | The supply of appropriate and affordable housing impacts on the District's ability to retain and recruit skilled and talented people to support the economic growth of the local economy. |
| South Derbyshire Open Space, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy, 2016 | Includes aims to:<br>▪ Encourage greater use and enjoyment of parks and open spaces by all sectors of the community | Includes 10 strategic principles which sets out a range of actions and measures to be achieved including the delivery of specific development projects. | Ensure the Plan contribute towards the delivery of measures and projects included (i.e. co-location of community facilities) and further delivers open space provision in line |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Contribute to the wider planning of the fabric of the District by providing a network of good quality parks and open spaces, which play a significant role in meeting the needs of balanced and sustainable communities<br>▪ Encouraging walkable communities through the creation of conditions for active travel between locations<br>▪ To enhance the urban landscape Protect essential open space from development<br>▪ Rectify any imbalance across the District, to ensure all residents have appropriate access to great parks and open spaces.<br>▪ Provide a clear basis for beneficial investment in open spaces - identifying those areas where investment and improvements in open space are most required - helping the council 'spend smarter'<br>▪ Encourage active and healthy lifestyles and promote social inclusion<br>▪ Encourage community participation in the improvement and management of green spaces, and Local Nature Reserves | | with the requirements set out in the Strategy. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Encourage management and development of open space, woodlands and nature reserves to promote biodiversity | | |
| The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024 | ▪ Forest cover is increasing and forest sites are well-managed for tree health, climate change, people, beauty and biodiversity.<br>▪ The woodland economy grows in line with the maturing l forest and sustains good management.<br>▪ An emerging visitor destination is promoted and nationally recognised.<br>▪ The National Forest brand is adopted widely.<br>▪ People from all backgrounds enjoy the forest more readily l and experience it as a place for their health and well-being.<br>▪ It matures as a national exemplar, a centre of excellence, a test bed for research. | ▪ Forest cover increases to 21%, adding 700ha. 2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods.<br>▪ Damage from diseases and pests minimised. Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.<br>▪ Visitor revenue, number of visits, visitor economy jobs.<br>▪ Number of groups and individuals enjoying the forest | By 2024, the park is to provide high quality green infrastructure for residents. The Plan is to make positive reference to growing importance of National Forest and associated benefits. |
| Strategy for Physical Activity, Sport and recreation in South Derbyshire 2017-2022 | This strategy has three key areas: Physical and Mental Wellbeing, Individual Development and Social, Community and Economic Development and will aim to achieve sustainable communities | ▪ Increased physical activity levels<br>▪ Reduced physical inactivity<br>▪ Increase in volunteering<br>▪ Reduced calls to service and crime<br>▪ Increased employment / employability case studies | Ensure that the plan contributes to increasing physical activity levels by providing walking and cycling access to facilities and services, access to open space, and formal and informal recreation facilities. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | | ▪ Sustained sporting infrastructure<br>▪ Positive attitude towards being active<br>▪ Increased commitment to leading healthier lifestyles<br>▪ Increased usage of outdoor space for exercise and health reasons<br>▪ Contribution to the local economy and return on investment | |
| South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 2011-2028 | ▪ To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy.<br>▪ To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and is balanced with access to employment opportunities.<br>▪ To ensure our communities are safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy.<br>▪ To ensure sustainable living and working in urban and rural communities.<br>▪ To reduce the need to travel<br>▪ To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and made accessible to our communities.<br>▪ To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, | To deliver 12,618 homes within the Plan Period to 2028, with a 742 per annum target.<br><br>To provide a minimum of 53ha of employment land up to the period to 2028 | The Plan will need ensure sufficient homes are allocated to meet the District and HMA wide housing and employment need – including through allocating sufficient housing sites to address in part Derby City's unmet need. |

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| | cultural, heritage and natural environment.<br>▪ 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<br>To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land | | |
| Derby City Local Plan Part 1; Core Strategy 2011-28 | Objectives include:<br>▪ To enhance Derby as an attractive, vibrant and compact liveable City<br>▪ To develop stronger, safer and more cohesive communities through the provision of quality housing, employment opportunities, education, health care, sport, recreation, leisure and community facilities<br>▪ To reduce Derby's impact on climate change<br>▪ To strengthen Derby's economy<br>▪ To give priority to making the best use of previously developed land and vacant or under used buildings<br>▪ To support the development of balanced communities by ensuring that new, well designed, sustainable residential | Providing at least 11,000 new homes between 2011-28.<br>Providing 199 hectares (gross) of new employment land. | The Plan will need ensure sufficient homes are allocated to meet the District and HMA wide housing and employment need – including through allocating sufficient housing sites to address in part Derby City's unmet need. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | development helps to meet the city's housing needs,<br>▪ To protect and improve Derby's natural environment<br>▪ To enhance the role of Derby's Green Wedges by recognising and protecting them in terms of their contribution towards creating a network of Green Infrastructure<br>▪ To increase the opportunity for people to socialise, play, be physically active and lead healthy lifestyles<br>▪ To protect and enhance Derby's character and heritage, its historic assets, public realm, older inner city neighbourhoods and established suburbs.<br>▪ To promote equality and community cohesion, healthy and active lifestyles.<br>▪ To make the best use of existing infrastructure<br>▪ To enhance transport links and accessibility to and between different land uses such as housing, employment, shopping, education and leisure<br>▪ To enhance the River Derwent corridor as the City's key environmental, cultural, ecological and historic asset,<br>▪ To ensure a vibrant, accessible and attractive City Centre | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ To strengthen the range and quality of Derby's cultural and learning opportunities and facilities | | |
| Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, 2017 | Includes objectives:<br>▪ To protect and enhance the Green Infrastructure Network.<br>▪ To maintain, enhance and conserve the areas distinct landscape characteristics, biodiversity, and cultural and historic environment.<br>▪ To ensure that design of new development is of high quality,<br>▪ To protect and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the District's towns and villages.<br>▪ To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change<br>▪ To meet the objectively assessed housing needs of the District, subject to consideration of other Strategic Objectives of the Plan.<br>▪ To ensure that there is an adequate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures.<br>▪ To protect and facilitate the necessary infrastructure, connectivity, services and facilities<br>▪ To support developments that minimise risks to safety and health as a result of crime (or fear | Objectively assessed need for of Derbyshire Dales, including areas within the National Park, for the period 2013 - 2033 of 322 dwellings per annum or an overall figure of 5,680. | Ensure that the Plan is not in conflict with that of the adjacent Authority and that growth in adjacent areas will not give rise to unacceptable environmental effects in cumulation with proposals in South Derbyshire. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | of crime), flooding, pollution and climate change<br>▪ To encourage development that increases opportunities for healthy lifestyles.<br>▪ To promote the efficient use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings whilst minimising the use of greenfield land.<br>▪ To facilitate low carbon development and energy generation from renewable sources,<br>▪ To increase the opportunities for travel using sustainable forms of transport by securing improvements to public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure.<br>▪ To facilitate development that will support the growth of the District's economy, particularly through improving the quality of local employment.<br>▪ To support employment development in locations and of a scale appropriate to the plan area.<br>▪ To support and develop the District's tourism and cultural offer<br>▪ To strengthen the vitality and viability of the District's market towns | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| North West Leicestershire Local Plan 2011-2031 | ▪ Provision of adequate housing, including for older people, families and affordable units<br>▪ Improve accessibility, including for facilities, public transport, walking and cycling.<br>▪ Economic growth including provision of additional land and premises as well as tourism<br>▪ Enhance the vitality oof town centres<br>▪ Reduce pollution and improve air quality<br>▪ Address flood risk, especially along the Trent and Soar<br>▪ Improve condition of the River Mease SAC and SSSIs<br>▪ Protect landscape sensitivities through design and layout of development<br>▪ Enhance the National Forest<br>▪ Conserve areas of best and most versatile agricultural land<br>▪ Protect heritage assets | Sets a housing requirement for 9,620 dwellings across the plan period. This includes Land north of Ashby de la Zouch (2,050), Land off Ashby Road/Leicester Road, Measham (about 300 dwellings); West of High Street, Measham (450 dwellings), South of Park Lane and Castle Donington (895 dwellings). | The Plan will need to address similar issues regarding the National Forest and River Mease as well as ensuring housing delivery capacity is accounted for. |
| Erewash Adopted Core Strategy 2011-2028 | Objectives to deliver:<br>▪ Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change:<br>▪ High quality new housing:<br>▪ Economic prosperity for all<br>▪ Flourishing and vibrant town centres:<br>▪ Regeneration | Sets a housing requirement for 6,250 dwellings overall. 4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx. 2000 dwellings at the Stanton Regeneration Site) and 1,700 dwellings have been identified as being appropriate for Long Eaton. A further 300 homes will be located in rural areas. | Ensure that the Plan is not in conflict with that of the adjacent Authority and that growth in adjacent areas will not give rise to unacceptable environmental effects in cumulation with proposals in South Derbyshire. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Protecting and enhancing Erewash's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness<br>▪ Strong, safe and cohesive communities<br>▪ Health and well being<br>▪ Opportunities for all<br>▪ Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel<br>▪ Protecting and improving natural assets<br>▪ Timely and viable infrastructure | | |
| East Staffordshire Local Plan 2012-2031 | Well designed communities: To develop green infrastructure-led strategic housing growth providing well designed communities that provide accessible green space, services and facilities, promote distinctiveness, wellbeing, whilst protecting and enhancing sensitive environments. | The updated SHMA assessment identifies housing need between 2012 – 2031 as 11,648 houses. 682 dwellings per annum (2018/2019-2030/2031) | Consider this plan for potential cumulative effects. |
| Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029 | ▪ A vibrant, prosperous and sustainable economy;<br>▪ Strong, safe and cohesive communities;<br>▪ Improved health and sense of well-being;<br>▪ A protected, enhanced and respected environment | 10,030 homes from 2008 to 2029 (478 homes per annum) | Consider this plan for potential cumulative effects. |
| Repton Neighbourhood Plan, 2020 | Vision statement: To ensure that the parish of Repton continues to be a vibrant, pleasant, sustainable and safe place in which to live, with | Neighbourhood plan policies. | The plan should have regard for Neighbourhood plan policies. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | facilities that meet the needs and aspirations of the people who live and work there.<br>The set of principles that provide a means of delivering the vision are:<br>▪ The preservation of the separate villages of Repton and Milton, so that the individual identity of each community is not lost.<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ To create a parish that has minimum impact on the natural environment, promotes biodiversity, encourages wildlife, works towards being carbon neutral and mitigates the expected effects of climate change<br>▪ To sustain the vitality, health and safety of the community and to allow long-term residents the opportunity of remaining part of it. | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ 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. | | |
| Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan, 2022 | Vision statement: "A vibrant, sustainable and caring community. We want to keep the heritage, attractive landscape, and rural nature of our villages. We want any housing development to be small and to fit the needs of local people, and to be at a pace that our drains, sewers, roads, parking, schools and the medical centre can cope with. We want to keep and protect from development the open space between Melbourne and Kings Newton and to protect agricultural land. We want facilities to encourage sports, physical fitness, entertainment and clubs and societies, and to promote village life."<br>▪ The vision will be achieved by:<br>▪ Promoting this plan together with the South Derbyshire District Local Plan to ensure that they are agreed and adopted.<br>▪ Supporting development within the Parish that meets the agreed criteria and standards, and is designed in accordance with guidelines, reflecting the town's distinctive character. | Neighbourhood plan policies. | The plan should have regard for Neighbourhood plan policies. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Firmly opposing any applications which do not comply, or which conflict with, any of the policies.<br>▪ Preserving and protecting open spaces, encouraging enhancement of recreational and community facilities.<br>▪ Supporting the local economy to maintain a thriving town centre, building on strengths including our heritage and community. | | |
| Hilton, Marston on Dove and Hoon Neighbourhood Plan, 2021 | Vision statement: As our village and neighbourhood develops, that development will be shaped by us, its residents. We will ensure that infrastructure, services and amenities are driven by the needs of this community, not by commercial or political imperatives and take into account the impact on the wider environment. The Neighbourhood Development Plan will ensure that Hilton and its environs retain their semi-rural identity and remain a safe and sustainable village in which people in every stage and from every walk of life can enjoy living. A place we are proud to call our home. | Neighbourhood plan policies. | The plan should have regard for Neighbourhood plan policies. |

**Table 3: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Material Assets**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Supranational Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Europe 2020 (Ten Year Growth Strategy) | Europe 2020 is the EU's growth. The aims are for the EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. These priorities will contribute towards the EU and Member States delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. | ▪ Employment: 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed<br>▪ R&D: 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D<br>▪ Climate change and energy sustainability: greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990; 20% of energy from renewables;**and** 20% increase in energy efficiency<br>▪ Education: Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10% and at least 40% of 30-34–year-olds completing third level education<br>▪ Fighting poverty and social exclusion: at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion | Ensure the Plan is consistent with this document where appropriate and reinforces the objectives expressed in this document identified by the local community. |
| EU Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area - Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (2011) | Sets out 10 goals in respect of transport. These include:<br>▪ Halve the use of 'conventionally-fuelled' cars in urban transport by 2030<br>▪ Low-carbon sustainable fuels in aviation to reach 40% by 2050;<br>▪ 30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes such as rail or waterborne transport by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050, | See goals listed in the previous column. | Ensure that the Plan fully reflects the need to reduce travel and shift transport use towards lower and zero carbon modes. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ By 2050, complete a European high-speed rail network<br>▪ By 2050, move close to zero fatalities in road transport. In line with this goal, the EU aims at halving road casualties by 2020.<br><br>Move towards full application of "user pays" and "polluter pays" principles and private sector engagement to eliminate distortions, including harmful subsidies, | | |
| **National Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 | To build a strong, competitive economy, planning policies should:<br>▪ set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration;<br>▪ set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;<br>▪ seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment; and | Sets out requirements to meet local housing, employment, leisure and infrastructure needs (based on local evidence) | Ensure that the Plan fully reflects the guidance and policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and related guidance. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.<br>To promote sustainable transport, planning policies should:<br>▪ support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities;<br>▪ be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned;<br>▪ identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development; | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ provide for attractive and well-designed walking and cycling networks with supporting facilities such as secure cycle parking (drawing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans);<br>▪ e) provide for any large scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area46, and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy. In doing so they should take into account whether such development is likely to be a nationally significant infrastructure project and any relevant national policy statements; and<br>▪ recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time – taking into account their economic value in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs, and the Government's General Aviation Strategy. | | |
| National Infrastructure Strategy, 2020 | Decarbonise the economy through various investments in renewable energy.<br>▪ Providing £169m to Derby & Nottingham including £25m for | None identified | Ensure the Plan accounts for projects identified and opportunities for economic/environmental needs |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | bus rapid transit in Derby, and £40m to Leicester .<br>▪ Backing new green growth clusters in traditional industrial areas, with carbon capture and storage, offshore wind, port infrastructure and low carbon hydrogen;<br>▪ Bringing jobs, investment and prosperity to some of the most deprived communities across the four nations of the UK through the freeports programme;<br>▪ Revitalising over 100 town centres and high streets through the Towns Fund;<br>▪ Backing HS2 to deliver essential North-South connectivity, with the Integrated Rail Plan delivering transformational improvements in the Midlands and the North; | | |
| UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 | Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities. Priorities are in respect of:<br>▪ Sustainable consumption and production,<br>▪ Climate change,<br>▪ Natural resource protection<br>▪ Sustainable communities | None identified | Ensure the Plan supports sustainable consumption and resource use, including through sustainable patterns of development, contributes to the reduction of climate change gases and adaptation to the effects of climate change; and supports the delivery of sustainable communities. |
| Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation, 2015 | Sets out the governments approach to raising productivity as follows:<br>▪ encouraging long-term investment in economic capital, including | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contributes towards addressing many of the issue considered through the Plan |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | infrastructure, skills and knowledge<br>▪ promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use;<br><br>Includes polices regarding:<br>▪ A modern transport system, with a secure future<br>▪ Reliable and low-carbon energy, at a price we can afford<br>▪ World-class digital infrastructure in every part of the UK<br>▪ A dynamic economy<br><br>Planning freedoms and more houses to buy | | |
| National Infrastructure Delivery Plan, 2016-21 | sets out the government's long-term plan to ensure that the government can deliver the investment required to meet the UK's infrastructure needs to 2020 and beyond:<br><br>Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows:<br>▪ meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure:<br>▪ meet future demand:<br>▪ grow a global economy:<br>▪ address climate change and energy security | Includes a range of specific targets across a number of sectors. | The Plan should reflect government actions and targets in respect of these strategic infrastructure policies with the Development Plan supporting the timely delivery of nationally significant infrastructure provision. |
| Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, 2011 | Sets out a vision for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also | None identified | Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of safer and greener |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities. | | transport choice and improves the quality of life of local people. |
| Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy, 2016 | Sets out an ambition is to deliver (by 2040).<br>▪ A safe and reliable way to travel for short journeys<br>▪ More people cycling and walking<br>▪ Civilised places where people come first. | By 2020:<br>▪ Increase cycling activity, where cycling activity is measured as the estimated total number of cycle stages made each year;<br>▪ Reverse the decline in walking activity, measured as the total number of walking stages per person per year;<br>▪ Reduce the rate of cyclists killed or seriously injured on England's roads, measured as the number of fatalities and serious injuries per billion miles cycled, each year;<br>▪ Increase the percentage of children aged 5 to 10 that usually walk to school.<br>By 2025 to:<br>Double cycling, where cycling activity is measured as the estimated total number of cycle stages made each year, from 0.8 billion stages in 2013 to 1.6 billion stages in 2025 | Ensure that the Plan adequately supports the delivery of safe cycle and pedestrian routes and encourages the use of active travel particularly for shorter journeys |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3), 2011 | Plan seeks to:<br>▪ Support a resilient local economy.<br>▪ Tackle climate change.<br>▪ Contribute to better safety, security and health. | Sets out a range of measures and indicators against which success will be measured. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be directional (i.e. increase the | The Plan should seek to ensure it contributes towards the delivery of more sustainable transport choices. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Promote equality of opportunity.<br>▪ Improve quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment | proportion of people using public transport). | |
| Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3), 2011 | Plan seeks to:<br>▪ replacement of London Road rail bridge<br>▪ delivering significant planned maintenance<br>▪ using technology to make best use of the existing network<br>▪ targeting road safety and casualty reduction<br>▪ providing information on all the travel alternatives available through promotion and training<br>▪ delivering and promoting walking and cycling schemes and initiatives<br>▪ working in partnership with public transport providers to improve services | Sets out a range of measures and indicators against which success will be measured. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be directional (i.e. increase the proportion of people using public transport). | Consider this plan for potential cumulative effects. |
| Derbyshire Infrastructure Investment Plan, 2013 | The Plan identifies Strategic Priority Projects that are currently taking place (current) or due to commence shortly where funding has been allocated. | None Identified | This document could help inform the need for infrastructure provision through the plan or could be informed by new development where this gives rise to new infrastructure requirements. |
| Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013-2017 | To have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network which: | 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 |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ encourages responsible enjoyment by residents and visitors alike<br>▪ is a sustainable and safe network in keeping with the county's heritage, landscape and wildlife interests<br>▪ Promotes healthier lifestyles<br>▪ Helps support tourism and the local economy | | promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes. |
| Derbyshire Greenways Strategy | Develop a network of multi-user traffic free Greenways across Derbyshire to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that interconnect with each other and the existing highway network.<br>Objectives include:<br>▪ 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. |
| Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy, 2018 | Key Drivers for Highway Infrastructure Asset Management:<br>▪ Meeting national policy, guidance and codes of practice<br>▪ Delivering Council goals – including maintenance policy and Local Transport Plan<br>▪ Supporting Council Vision<br>▪ Complying with legal duties, including Highways Act 1980, Traffic Management Act 2004 and The Equalities Act 2010<br>▪ Enabling effective whole Government accounts and local financial reporting | Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of highways | The plan should ensure that highways are updated as and when necessary. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Managing Stakeholder expectations – DCC readily engages with stakeholders through Elected Members, the National Transport and Public Satisfaction Survey, the DCC website, officer workshops and Midland Highway Alliance (MHA+)<br>▪ Understanding future demands of the highway infrastructure assets<br>▪ Making the best of financially constrained budgets<br>▪ Delivery of the Future Highways Model Programme<br>▪ To identify opportunities to secure the condition of highways assets where finances allow | | |
| The Derbyshire Cycling Plan, 2016-30 | Objectives include:<br>▪ Infrastructure Connectivity: High quality connected routes, in all cycling environments, supporting all forms of cycling, creating and supporting economic growth.<br>▪ Increased Participation: Behaviour change approaches and targeted participation programmes at community level will support and enable more people to cycle, closing the gaps in participation and reducing health inequalities.<br>▪ Effective Communication and Marketing: Excellent, well | Targets include:<br>▪ Double the number of people cycling regularly by 2030<br>▪ 50,000 women cycling regularly by 2030.<br>▪ Double the percentage of commuters travelling by bicycle as their main transport mode<br>▪ Double the number of children age 5 – 16 regularly cycling to school.<br>▪ Increase the contribution of cycling to the local economy.<br>▪ £10 per head per year investment to get more people cycling. | Ensure that the Plan make provision for supporting the delivery of new cycling routes and facilities, including through new development projects allocated through the Plan. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | connected marketing and communications for Derbyshire residents and visitors to the county, helping to change behaviour, increase confidence and get more people cycling regularly.<br>▪ Advocacy: Cross sector advocacy for policy change and implementation at the highest level. | | |
| Derbyshire Strategic Growth and Infrastructure Framework, 2021 | Growth and infrastructure provision must also be considered in the context of the Government's 'Ten Point Plan'2 a blueprint for a green industrial revolution powered by clean energy. To enable the UK to meet its target of net zero by 2050, the Government seeks to lay the foundations for green economic growth, and through public and private investment position the UK as the world's number one centre for green technology and finance, building on the UK's current expertise and innovation, and creating and supporting up to 250,000 green jobs | Derbyshire authorities will have to plan for the delivery for the delivery of around 3,300 houses per annum | The Plan will plan to deliver identified housing needs. |
| D2N2 Strategic Economic Plan | More prosperous, better connected, and increasingly competitive and resilient economy, at the heart of the UK economy, making a leading contribution to the UK's advanced manufacturing and life sciences | To support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs in D2N2 by 2023. | The Plan should contribute towards enabling business development within the District. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | sectors and generating significant export earnings | | |
| **Local Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020 | Will directly contribute to the achievement of the Progress objectives. These focus on economic development, inward investment, The National Forest, tourism and town centre growth | Focus on business, skills and infrastructure to support economic growth. No specific quantitative targets. | The Plan should contain policies supportive of the opportunities identified and mindful of existing and anticipated constraints |
| South Derbyshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan, 2020 | • To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and accessible to our communities.<br>• To ensure growth in South Derbyshire is coordinated with the development of adjoining areas both within and outside of the HMA.<br>The agreed position is for a minimum of 33,388 dwellings within the Derby Housing Market Area between 2011 and 2028, of which 12,618 dwellings would be provided within South Derbyshire | To provide an additional 12,618 dwellings from 2011 to 2028 | The Plan will need to address adequate housing provision as well as sufficient availability of infrastructure |
| Swadlincote Town Centre Vision and Strategy | The approach to the Vision & Strategy is based upon a number of Principles and focuses on three Areas for Action - Design, Promotion and Economic Restructuring. | None identified. | To be considered for any potential changes in the Swadlincote town centre such as policies or allocation sites. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Comprehensive - a single project cannot regenerate a town centre<br>▪ Incremental - small projects make a difference<br>▪ Self-help and public/private partnership<br>▪ Identifying and capitalising on existing assets<br>▪ Recognising the wider value of historic buildings and landmarks<br>▪ Improvements and initiatives must be synonymous with quality<br>▪ Changing community attitudes and public perceptions<br>▪ Action-oriented - frequent, visible changes | | |

**Table 4: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Soil, Water and Air**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Supranational Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) | The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils and set recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020:<br>▪ 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste | See previous column | The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arisings from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | materials from households and other origins similar to households, and<br>70% preparing for re-use recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. | | |
| EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) | The Directive introduces stringent technical requirements for the operation of landfills to<br>prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill environment and human health | By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste land filled to 35% of that produced in 1995. | The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arising from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development. |
| Waste (England and Wales) Regulations, 2012 | Defines what constitute waste and sets out how it is to be controlled and disposed of. | None Identified | The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arising from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development. |
| EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) | The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment basin for the management of all inland and coastal waters including groundwater. | The Water Framework Directive requires that all inland and coastal waters within defined River Basin Districts must reach at least good status by 2015.<br>Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027. | The Plan should consider policies that would reduce waste arisings from housing and commercial development during construction and operational phases of the development. |
| EU Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) 1996 and Daughter Directives | Sets out an EU wide system for setting binding air quality objectives for specific pollutants to protect human health and the environment. | Member States must put in place processes for monitoring the quality of ambient air based upon common methods and criteria. Member States | The Plan could contribute towards reducing waste generation and a nursing the waste from site |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | The daughter Directives set specific limit values for air quality. | must maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve in other cases, by means of plans and programmes for action. | development and operation is minimised. |
| Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality | Sets limits for concentrations of pollutants in outdoor air. There are air quality objectives for fine particles (PM2.5) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target. Includes the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values. | See Information on local Air Quality Monitoring Report | The Plan should consider the likely effects on Air quality and include appropriate measures to ensure that growth does not lead to a deterioration in air quality in the District or surrounding areas. |
| **National Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 | Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:<br>▪ protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);<br>▪ recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile | None identified | The Plan should protect and enhance valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils; recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.<br><br>The Plan should minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity, and support the establishment of coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;<br>▪ minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;<br>▪ preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and<br>▪ remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. | | The Plan should prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. The Plan should ensure that development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, and remediate degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. |
| The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection, 2017 | This describes the vulnerability of groundwater to pollution and what, if any, natural protection exists. The risks of groundwater pollution from any given activity depend in part on the: | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contains water management-related policies protecting local water resources and mitigation risks to groundwater contamination. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | • physical, chemical and biological properties of the underlying soil and rocks<br>• depth and quality of soil<br>• presence of glacial sediment and other materials – known as 'drift'<br>• depth of the unsaturated zone | | |
| Waste management plan for England, 2013 | Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. | Measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020:<br>▪ at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled.<br>▪ at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. | The Plan should facilitate recycling and reuse of household waste and materials recovery of demolition waste. |
| Safeguarding Our Soils; A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009 | The vision is "by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully". Priorities include:<br>▪ Better protection for agricultural soils.<br>▪ Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon.<br>▪ Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate | None identified | Ensure that the Plan fully reflects the emerging Minerals Local Plan for Derbyshire County and ensure early engagement with the minerals planning department. |
| Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2011 | By 2030 at the latest, we have:<br>▪ improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and | None identified | Policies within the Plan should reflect the actions identified within the strategy where relevant. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality;<br>▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;<br>▪ ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges;<br>▪ cut greenhouse gas emissions; and<br>▪ embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. | | |
| National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2011 | Objectives are as follows:<br>▪ ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively;<br>▪ set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk;<br>▪ manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the | None identified | The Plan as a whole should help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | needs of communities and the environment;<br>▪ ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice;<br>▪ help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents | | |
| Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy Roadmap to 2026 | A summary of the practical actions organisations implementing the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England will complete by 2026 | None identified | The Plan should ensure that flood risk is minimised and sustainable solutions are used to manage flood risk. |
| Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards, 2015 | Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems. They should be used in conjunction with the NPPF and NPPG and address issues such as:<br>▪ Flood risk outside the development<br>▪ Peak flow control<br>▪ Volume control<br>▪ Flood risk within the development<br>▪ Structural integrity<br>▪ Designing for maintenance considerations<br>▪ Construction | None identified | Ensure that the Plan includes policies to reflect the need for development to control surface water sustainably in accordance with the non-technical guidance and NPPF. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007 | ▪ Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.<br>▪ Render polluting emissions harmless. | Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants. | Ensure that the Plan includes policies to safeguard air quality locally. |
| The Flood and Water Management Act, 2010 | An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion. Requires that the Environment Agency develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England<br>The Flood and Water Management Act, 2010 takes forward some of the proposals from the Future Water and Making Space for Water publications and the UK Government's response to Sir Michael Pitt's Review of the Summer 2007 floods.<br>The Act gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of flood risk management in England and upper tier authorities responsibility for preparing and putting in place strategies to manage flood risk from groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourses in their areas. | None Identified | The Local Plan should include appropriate policies to ensure that flood risk from all sources can be managed and support the delivery of infrastructure to reduce flood risk. |
| Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice document (GP3) | Sets out measures to prevent damage to groundwater in the first place rather than having to restore it | None Identified | Ensure that the Plan includes appropriate polies to protect ground |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | later. In the long term, this is both more cost-effective and better for the environment. | | water from inappropriate development. |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (CAMS), 2020 | This catchment abstraction management strategy (CAMS) sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Derbyshire Derwent catchment, provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and if water is available for further abstraction.<br>The plan will also detail how it protects our requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to our rivers. | Contributions to improvements in water quality in the District | Ensure that the Plan contains water management-related policies protecting local water resources and abstraction limitations. |
| Draft Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan, 2022-2038 | Over the Plan period to 2038, the Plan will continue to deliver sustainable minerals development ensuring that the supply of minerals from Derbyshire and Derby will continue to reflect the importance of the minerals industry in the Plan area, and will continue to make a positive contribution to delivering sustainable economic growth, supporting the health, well-being, safety and amenity of local communities, protecting, conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment and mitigating | None identified | The policies set out in the Local Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Minerals Local Plan. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | and adapting to the impacts of climate change.<br><br>The plan sets out the following objectives:<br>▪ Ensuring a Steady and Adequate Supply of Minerals<br>▪ Ensure the Prudent use of Primary Mineral and other Natural Resources<br>▪ Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Related Infrastructure<br>▪ Ensuring the Sustainable Transport of Minerals<br>▪ Protecting Local Communities<br>▪ Protecting, Conserving and Enhancing the Natural, and Built and Historic Environment<br>▪ Protecting the Peak District National Park<br>▪ Minimising the impacts on Climate Change and Flood Risk<br>▪ Ensuring the Sustainable Restoration of Mineral Sites | | |
| Derbyshire Waterways Strategy, 2014 | The waterways (watercourses) and their corridors will create and nurture high value wildlife habitats and contribute to minimising the impacts of climate change.<br><br>The waterways (watercourses) will be accessible greenspaces in service to their local communities and a means of access to other communities, | None identified | Ensure that the Plan contains water management-related policies protecting local water resources and enhancing biodiversity and green infrastructure where possible. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | facilities and work, recreational and leisure opportunities | | |
| Towards a Minerals Local Plan for Derbyshire and Derby, 2016 | Will guide mineral-related development within Derby and Derbyshire (outside the Peak District National Park) until 2030 by setting out where quarrying and mining will take place and the principles the Minerals Planning Authority will use to decide planning applications over this period. | Aggregate requirements are set out in the Local Aggregate Assessment. There are currently hard rock, coal and quarry clay sites as well as an active sand and gravel site located in the District. There are also a number of dormant hardrock and sand and gravel sites in the District. | The Plan will need to ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised through development and take into consideration existing workings, their effects and economic benefits when considering where to direct new development. |
| Water Resource Strategy: Regional Action Plan for the Midlands Region | Contains a number of objectives as follows:<br>▪ Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently;<br>▪ The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change;<br>▪ Supplies to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods;<br>▪ Water to be shared more effectively between abstractors;<br>▪ Improved water efficiency in new and existing buildings;<br>▪ Water to be valued and used efficiently;<br>▪ Additional resources to be developed where and when they are needed in the context of a twin-track approach with demand management; | None identified | This document forms part of the Statutory Development Plan for South Derbyshire. The policies set out in the Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Minerals Local Plan. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted;<br>▪ Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste. | | |
| River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan | Sets out an overarching strategy for managing flood risk along the whole of the River Trent Catchment including its tributaries. The CFMP breaks up the catchment into 10 policy units and sets out Internationally designated sites within each. | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure that flood risk is adequately addressed and that development sites reflect the nature of the policy unit within which it is located. |
| Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015 | The Humber River Basin Management Plan was updated in 2015. The plan uses updated information to set out the latest understanding of the pressures facing the water environment in the Humber River Basin District. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Water Framework Directive, and this update is the second of a series of six-yearly planning cycles | Contributions to improvements in water quality in the District | Ensure that the Plan contains water management-related policies protecting local water resources. |
| Humber River Basin Management Plan, 2022 | Seeks to<br>▪ prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;<br>▪ aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible | Contributions to improvements in water quality in the District | The Plan should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and that the Plan contributes to the objectives specified in the East Midlands Water Resource Strategy. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027;<br>▪ meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas;<br>▪ Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource;<br>▪ Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water;<br>▪ progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;<br>▪ progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants;<br>▪ contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. | | |
| Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40 | Sets out a strategy for 2015-40. Seeks to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. The Plan seeks to address environmentally unsustainable levels of water abstraction by reducing the amount of water taken from the environment, by providing local environmental improvements and by | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure that flood risk is adequately addressed and that development sites reflect the nature of the policy unit within which it is located. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | providing alternative sources of water supply where necessary. | | |
| Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Management Plan, 2019 | Sets out how various partners will manage water resources in the Lower Trent and Erewash catchments. It provides information on how existing abstraction is 0regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers. | None identified | The Plan should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans. Specifically the Plan should support the delivery of SUDS within new development and include appropriate climate change and flooding policies. |
| Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2020 | Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Derbyshire Derwent catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers. | None identified | The Plan Should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and reflect the need to address climate change and infrastructure needs of the Water Company. |
| Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), 2015 | This strategy is produced by the County and sets out actions for relevant risk management Authorities including the Lead Local Flood Authority and the Environment Agency:<br>▪ To further develop an understanding of the flood risk to Derbyshire and the impacts of | The document included detailed actions, information on prioritisation, the timescale over which work will be undertaken and likely costs. | The Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water resources. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | climate change, working collaboratively with all other Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire<br>▪ To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable development in Derbyshire<br>▪ To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire<br>▪ To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire<br>▪ To continue to help and support the local communities of Derbyshire to manage their own risk<br>▪ To continue to help protect and enhance the natural and historic environment of Derbyshire | | |
| Ecclesborne Restoration Partnership Improvement Plan, 2013 | Vision statement: We will work together to improve the land and water environment of the Ecclesbourne Valley, through physical improvements, pollution prevention, advice, guidance and information. We will use our collective resources to improve water quality and biodiversity, by reducing pollution | None identified. | Ensure that the Plan contains water management-related policies protecting local water resources. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | and improving fish migration, by 2027. Through events and education, we will raise awareness of the river and its surrounding environment amongst those who live and work within the Ecclesbourne Valley. | | |
| Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Partnership Plan, 2015 | Objectives include:<br>▪ Adopt a collaborative approach to the development of interventions to improve the catchment's urban and rural water environment.<br>▪ Support community action and educational initiatives to improve the water environment and where appropriate support increased access to new and existing public footpaths and public open spaces.<br>▪ Improve biodiversity within the catchment by habitat management and creation and management of non-native invasive species.<br>▪ Consider the impact of climate change on the environment and ways to manage and mitigate this, particularly in the World Heritage Site Core and Buffer Zones.<br>▪ Influence and support sustainable development in urban areas to deliver multiple benefits, including climate | None identified | The Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that new development does not exacerbate all sources of flooding (including surface water flooding). Close cooperation with the Lead Local Flood Authority in respect of drafting relevant policies, and selecting and informing site design should be undertaken. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | change adaptation and mitigation. | | |
| Derbyshire Waterways Strategy, 2014 | Objectives to:<br>▪ The canal resource will be employed to generate jobs and boost the local economy.<br>▪ The historic asset of Derbyshire's waterways and their surrounding environment will be invigorated to provide value in the present age<br>▪ The waterways and their corridors will create and nurture high value wildlife habitats and contribute to minimising the impacts of climate change<br>▪ The waterways will be accessible greenspaces in service to their local communities and a means of access to other communities, facilities and work, recreational and leisure opportunities.<br>▪ The canals will deliberately and positively contribute to the good health and wellbeing of the communities they pass through<br>▪ The communities on the waterway routes will value and take pride in their section of canal | Includes actions to reinstate and improve the condition of the canal network in Derbyshire including stretches of canal located in South Derbyshire.<br>Sets out timescales to produce a further waterways investment plan to identify priorities for investment. | The Plan will need to address the potential of growth to affect water quality across the District in general. The Plan should also be used to trigger early discussions regarding capacity at sewerage treatment works and the need to deliver improvements to support growth.<br>Ensure that the Plan reflects priorities and actions set out in the Derbyshire Waterways Strategy and other documents or action plans that emerge from this strategy. |
| River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan, 2011 | The primary purpose of this Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce the levels of phosphate | Support the reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l by 2027 | The Plan will need to address the potential of growth to affect water quality across the District in general. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | within the River Mease SAC, to enable the Conservation Objectives for the SAC to be met, and an adverse effect upon the SAC avoided. The primary objective of this plan is that the combined actions will result in a reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l, and this will be achieved by 2027 (expected to be derogated from 2015). | | |
| River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan, 2012 | The aim of this restoration plan is to identify river restoration or enhancement actions that can address physical modifications to the River Mease SSSI/SAC which contribute to unfavourable condition. This includes the following specific objectives:<br>1. Determine the impact of physical modification.<br>2. Provide an outline restoration plan for the river on a reach-by-reach basis.<br>3. Identify potential delivery mechanisms.<br><br>The plan is intended to provide a framework for the improvement of the River Mease SSSI/SAC for the next 20 to 30 years. | None identified. | The Plan will need to address the potential of growth to affect water quality across the District in general. |
| Planning & Lighting Design, 2017 | The Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance provides quantitative standards for sky glow, light intrusion | None identified | The Plan will need to address the potential of growth to affect the water quality, biodiversity and cultural |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | (trespass), luminaire intensity and building luminance. Different standards apply to various classifications of environment - ranging from urban areas of high district brightness where additional light can be tolerated, to rural dark environments where even relatively small new lightly can be seriously disruptive. | | heritage of the catchment. In particular the Plan should include consideration of public access and the potential to improve multiple benefits within the catchment. |
| South Derbyshire Design Guide, 2017 | Creates a design guideline for the District based on national guidelines and local characteristics. | None identified | The Plan should incorporate the Guidance in relation to development management policies. |
| Planning Obligations – A Guide for Developers and Applicants – Draft Supplementary Planning Document, 2022 | Establishes the requirements for new developments to contribute specified fees where applicable. | None identified | Ensure that the plan accounts for the contributions required. |

**Table 5: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Climatic Factors**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| **Supranational Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Kyoto Protocol (1997) as updated in 2012 | To limit greenhouse gases in order to reduce the threat of climate change. The amendment includes; a second commitment period between 2013 and 2020, a revised list of greenhouse gases to be reported. | ▪ The UK committed to cutting its emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012, and the European Union to an 8% reduction on 1990 levels by 2012.<br>Between the period 2013-20 the EU seeks to achieve a further reduction | The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions and minimise the causes of climate change. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 18% below the 1990 baseline level in the period 2013-2020. | |
| United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2007 | Sets out the need protect the world's climate.<br>▪ Countries should enact effective environmental legislation to control greenhouse gas emissions and should ensure the functioning of natural processes that can remove some of the gases from the atmosphere<br>▪ Adopt national policies and take measures to limit emissions of greenhouse gases<br>▪ Protect and improve forests and oceans, that act as sinks and reservoirs for greenhouse gases | None identified | The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions and minimise the causes of climate change. |
| Energy Efficiency Directive, 2012 (2012/27/EU) | This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved. The directive repeals the Cogeneration Directive (2004) and Energy Services Directive (2006). The Directive was amended in 2018. | 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. | Support the improvement of energy efficiency in existing developments and ensure that new developments are energy efficient. |
| Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU) | Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers | None identified. | Support the improvement of energy efficiency in existing developments and ensure that new developments are energy efficient. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting. The Directive was amended in 2018. | | |
| Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) | The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. The Directive was revised in 2021, and new provisional agreements are being formulated. The latest provisional agreement states that the 2030 target for renewable energy utilisation in the EU should be 45%. | 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.<br>45% of energy used in the UK should be renewable energy by 2030. | Support the generation of renewable energy within the District. |
| 2020 Energy Strategy: European Commission | Objectives:<br>▪ Making Europe more energy efficient by accelerating investment into efficient buildings, products, and transport.<br>▪ Building a pan-European energy market by constructing the necessary transmission lines, pipelines, LNG terminals, and other infrastructure.<br>▪ Protecting consumer rights and achieving high safety standards in the energy sector.<br>▪ Implementing the Strategic Energy Technology Plan – the EU's strategy to accelerate the development and deployment of low carbon technologies such as solar power, smart grids, and carbon capture and storage | None identified | The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce emissions through the delivery of new growth in locations well served by existing or new public transport and other facilities. The Plan could also seek to support the delivery of zero or low carbon energy infrastructure. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Pursuing good relations with the EU's external suppliers of energy and energy transit countries. Through the Energy Community, the EU also works to integrate neighbouring countries into its internal energy market | | |
| Sixth Assessment: Climate Change Synthesis Report. International Panel on Climate Change 2023 | The IPPC is now in its sixth assessment cycle. This report was developed with the most up to date data to inform global and national trends. The document subsequently contains research which can be used to guide policymakers and decisions. | Stay below 1.5 °C increase threshold. | The Plan should include policies that seek to reduce emissions of GHG. |
| **National Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Climate Change Act, 2008 | This act seeks to reduce carbon emissions and sets out the need to prepare such proposals and policies as the Secretary of State considers will enable the carbon budgets that have been set under this Act to be met. | ▪ Seek to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.<br>▪ By the end of 2020, carbon emissions will be at least 26% lower than the 1990 baseline. | The Plan should support the efficient use of energy and delivery of low and zero carbon energy. |
| Climate Change Allowances, 2021 | As of July 2021, new climate change allowances have been brought in that should be used in all flood risk assessments and strategic flood risk assessments. There is now a range of climate change allowances that can be used based on time periods, and the likelihood of it occurring | None identified | The Plan is to identify flood risk areas and mitigation measures possible when assessing where development may be located. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 | Climate change adaptation: adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.<br>Climate change mitigation: action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions. | None identified | The Plan needs to ensure that new developments are adapted to climate change and that the emission of GHG are minimised. |
| The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future, 2011 | Government is determined that we should address the twin challenges of tackling climate change and maintaining our energy security in a way that minimises costs and maximises benefits to our economy. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan promotes growth in a way where carbon emissions can be minimised, for example served by a range of transport modes and well related to key services so that the need for travel can be used. Include appropriate provisions to accommodate the generation of low and zero carbon energy. |
| Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK. | Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through:<br>▪ supporting the finance market<br>▪ energy efficiency innovation<br>▪ strengthen the evidence base<br>▪ controls and information | Reiterates legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% between 1990 and 2050. The Carbon Plan 2050 scenarios require energy efficiency to contribute a reduction in final energy consumption per capita between 2007 and 2050 of 31-54%. | The Plan should seek to ensure that it supports development which minimises greenhouse gas emissions, adequately supports the delivery of new low and zero carbon energy generation infrastructure and targets growth to locations at lowest risk of flooding. |
| Energy Security Strategy | Includes a range of goals<br>▪ Resilience measures<br>▪ Energy efficiency | References a number of indicators which will be used to measure the direction of progress of the strategy | The Plan should seek to ensure that it adequately supports the delivery of |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Maximising economic production<br>▪ Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets<br>▪ Reliable networks<br>▪ Decarbonising our supplies | | new low and zero carbon energy generation infrastructure. |
| Community Energy Strategy Full Report, 2014 | Sets out policy and guidance concerning four strands of energy: generating, reducing, managing and purchasing energy. | Sets out an aspiration by 2020, to deliver community electricity could provide between 0.5GW and 3GW of installed capacity through solar photovoltaic (PV), onshore wind and hydro project. | Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of development which supports the efficient use of energy, for example balanced communities, energy efficient buildings etc. |
| Clean Air Strategy DEFRA, 2019 | The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy.<br>It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK government has consulted on and shows how the devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions. | The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030. | The plan needs to contribute to decreasing air pollution. |
| Taking charge: The electric vehicle infrastructure strategy, 2022 | The strategy sets out the Governments vision and action plan for electric vehicle charging infrastructure within the UK. By 2030 the Government expects there to be around 300,000 public charge points as a minimum within the UK. The strategy states that sufficient charge | None identified. | The Plan needs to support the delivery of electric changing points. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | points must be provided ahead of demand. | | |
| The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's path to Net Zero, 2022 | The sixth Carbon Budget provides ministers with advice on the volume of greenhouse gases the UK can emit during the period 2033-2037. The recommended pathway requires a 78% reduction in UK territorial emissions between 1990 and 2035. In effect, bringing forward the UK's previous 80% target by nearly 15 years. This can be met through four key steps:<br>▪ Take up of low-carbon solutions<br>▪ Expansion of low-carbon energy supplies<br>▪ Reducing demand for carbon intensive activities<br>▪ Land and greenhouse gas removals | 78% reduction in UK territorial emissions between 1990 and 2035. | The Plan needs to support a reduction in GHG emissions. |
| Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, 2021 | This strategy sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet our net zero target by 2050. The four key principles of this plan are:<br>▪ We will work with the grain of consumer choice<br>▪ We will ensure the biggest polluters pay the most for the transition<br>▪ We will ensure that the most vulnerable are protected through Government support | Achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. | The Plan needs to support a reduction in GHG emissions. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ We will work with businesses to continue delivering deep cost reductions in low carbon tech | | |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| The Derbyshire Climate Change Charter, 2014-19 | Considers six Priority Areas as follows:<br>▪ Community Climate Action<br>▪ Sustainable Economy and Food for Derbyshire<br>▪ Sustainable Travel and Transport Across Derbyshire<br>▪ Energy Efficient Homes Across Derbyshire<br>▪ A Secure, Local and Renewable Energy Supply<br>▪ Preparing Derbyshire for a Changing Environment | The Strategy will include a Climate Action Plan. Overall Plan performance will be monitored against this action plan. | The Plan could include appropriate policy to support the delivery of renewable(including community) energy generation. |
| Humber Flood Risk Management, 2016 | The flood risk management plans (FRMP's) explain the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, ground water and reservoirs. Each FRMP set out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk over the period 2015-2021. As mentioned above, a review process is currently underway. The current Humber FRMP can be found at gov.uk. | None identified. | The Plan needs to minimise flooding from all sources. |
| Severn Trent Water Area Drought Plan | Sets out how Severn Trent Water will "continue, during a period of drought, to discharge its duties to supply adequate quantities of wholesome water, with as little recourse as | The need to restrict customers' use of water no more than three times every 100 years. That rota cuts/ standpipes as a response to drought are unacceptable. | The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy and the delivery of new strategic and locally scaled energy generation infrastructure. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | reasonably possible to drought orders or drought permits. | | |
| Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study, 2022 | To provide an evidence base which will ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in the county. In particular, the study will form a building block for the development of a Climate Change Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) document for Derby and Derbyshire. | Contains an assessment of potential capacity for various energy opportunities such as:<br>• Rooftop solar PV<br>• Rooftop solar thermal<br>• Heat pump<br>• Biomass<br>• Anaerobic digestion<br>• Energy from Waste<br>• District heating<br>• Energy efficiency<br>• Energy storage<br>• Electric vehicles<br>• Electric vehicle charging point | The Plan will need to embed policies to encourage the adoption of renewable forms of energy use and production. |

**Table 6: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Cultural Heritage**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| **Supranational Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO), 1972 | Sets out cultural heritage and natural heritage which should be considered of outstanding universal value and objectives to ensure the protection of those assets. Article 5 requires that:<br>To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the | None identified | The Plan should contribute to the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage of the district. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:<br>▪ to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;<br>▪ set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with appropriate staff possessing the means to discharge their functions;<br>▪ to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;<br>▪ to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification protection, | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage<br>▪ to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field | | |
| The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada), 1985 | The Granada Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 in Granada (Spain) and came into force on 1 December 1987.<br>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented. | None Identified | The Plan should conserve and enhance heritage assets. |
| Valletta Treaty (formerly the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage), 1992 | The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage "as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study". All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage. The archaeological heritage includes | None Identified | Protect archaeology and enable scientific study of it. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, monuments, moveable objects and other kinds. It also affects both terrestrial and marine assets.<br><br>The main objectives of the Convention are:<br>▪ To integrate the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies;<br>▪ To establish co-operation and consultation processes between archaeologists, and project developers;<br>▪ To set standards for funding and archaeological and conservational methods used in studying the “knowledge of the history of mankind”;<br>▪ To promote educational actions and public awareness of the necessity of the protection and investigation of archaeological heritage in Europe; and<br>▪ To foster international co-operation and joint action among all European countries in the field of archaeological resource management by means of developing and exchanging relevant scientific | | |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | information, technologies and expertise. | | |
| Climate Change and World Heritage Strategy to assist States Parties to implement appropriate management responses, UNESCO, 2007 | Sets out a number of actions which are needed to safeguard heritage as follows:.<br>▪ Preventive actions: monitoring, reporting and mitigation of climate change effects through environmentally sound choices and decisions at a range of levels: individual, community, institutional and corporate.<br>▪ Corrective actions: adaptation to the reality of climate change through global and regional strategies and local management plans.<br>▪ Sharing knowledge: including best practices, research, communication, public and political support, education and training, capacity building, networking, etc. | None Identified | Ensure that the plan makes provision for the preservation, investigation and recording of cultural heritage assets that could be affected by development. |
| Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide, UNESCO, 2014 | This guide is intended to:<br>▪ Assist those responsible for the management of a natural WHS to understand how climate change may affect those features of the site that contribute to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);<br>▪ Offer a framework for putting site-level climate change effects into the management context; | None Identified | Protect WHS, particularly from the effects of climate change. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Provide guidance on how to assess risk the site's OUV; and<br>▪ Offer ideas for identifying and selecting options for responding and adapting to climate change. | | |
| **National Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Ancient Monuments Act, 1979 | Consolidates and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest. | None identified | Ensure that the plan makes provision for the preservation, investigation and recording of cultural heritage assets that could be affected by development. |
| Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act, 1990 | Consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. | Includes an action Plan for the period 2011-15 setting out a range of priorities. | Ensure that the plan makes provision for the preserving buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest and their setting, that could be affected by development. |
| National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 | Chapter 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and makes clear that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites.<br>Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: | None identified | The Plan should conserve and enhance the historic environment and set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;<br>▪ the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;<br>▪ the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and<br>▪ opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. | | |
| National Heritage Protection Plan Framework (Historic England) | The objective of the NHPP is to make the best use of our resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change. | None identified | The Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and improvement in access to cultural heritage. |
| Government Tourism Strategy (DCMS) | Includes goals to:<br>▪ Fund the most ambitious marketing campaign ever to attract visitors to the UK in the years following 2012. Increase the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK to match those who holiday abroad each year. | None Identified | Ensure that the Plan provides policy to support Tourism and Leisure. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Improve the sector's productivity to become one of the top 5 most efficient and competitive visitor economies in the world. | | |
| Historic England Guidance Documents, 2015 | Detailed guidance on implementing the NPPF is also included in a number of HE advice notes including:<br>▪ HEAN1 Conservation Areas,<br>▪ HEAN3 The Historic Environment and Site<br>▪ Allocations in Local Plans,<br>▪ HEAN 7 Local Heritage Listing.<br>▪ HE Good Practice Advice Notes 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans<br>▪ HE Good Practice Advice Notes 2 Managing significance in decision taking in the Historic Environment<br>▪ HE Good Practice Advice Notes 3 The setting of Heritage Assets | The strategy includes an action plan to deliver key actions up to 2016. | Sets out detailed guidance for implementing National Guidance set out in the NPPF. |
| Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2015 | Conservation Principles:<br>▪ The historic environment is a shared resource;<br>▪ Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;<br>▪ Understanding the significance of places is vital;<br>▪ Significant places should be managed to sustain their values;<br>▪ Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and | None Identified | The Plan should support the protection of heritage assets, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy, understand and benefit from it. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. | | |
| Championing Heritage, Improving Lives, Historic England Future Strategy 2021 | Relevant objectives are:<br>▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations<br>▪ The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed.<br>The strategy has three areas of focus: thriving places, connected communities and active participation. | None Identified | The Plan should support the protection of heritage assets, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it. |
| The Heritage Statement, 2017 | The heritage statement sets out how the Government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for heritage and the historic environment in the coming years, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it. | None Identified | The Plan should support the protection of heritage assets, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it. |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Future Climate and Environmental Change Within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, 2015 | Sets out a range of objectives as follows:<br>▪ provide a baseline assessment of past landscape change<br>▪ Model potential landscape changes, including river erosion, sedimentation across the valley floor and surrounding slopes | None identified | The Plan should seek to reflect any local management strategy which is produced to reduce effects of climate change on the WHS. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | use this information to inform the developing local management strategy for the DVMWHS and to augment understanding of the potential impact of future climate change on the cultural resource use this information to establish a guidance framework for the management of the cultural heritage of the Derwent Valley within the context of wider catchment management strategies led by multiple stakeholders | | |
| South Derbyshire Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans | There are 22 Conservation Areas in South Derbyshire These set out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of each individual conservation area worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement. The management plans are used by the Council when making professional judgements on the merits of development applications. Further information is available at here. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan has regard to the specific appraisals and any policies or site allocations reflect the detailed guidance and evidence presented in these documents. |

**Table 7: Plans, Policies and Programmes Relevant to Landscape**

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| **Supranational Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| All landscapes matter (European Landscape Convention) | European Landscape Convention is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. It is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. | None identified | Ensure that the Plan includes appropriate protections for all landscape and ensure that landscape effects from development are minimised and the significant characteristics and features of landscapes are protected, and where possible, enhanced. |
| **National Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 | Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:<br>▪ protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);<br>▪ recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;<br>▪ minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological | None identified | The Plan should seek to ensure that new developments minimise effects on biodiversity, halt overall decline in biodiversity including through establishing coherent ecological networks and recognise the benefits that habitats and species can have in respect of the delivery of wider ecosystem services. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;<br>▪ preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and<br>remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. | | |
| National Forest Strategy, 2014-24 | The strategy prioritises making the most of the asset and created and securing the forest's future through:<br>▪ Sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits;<br>▪ Making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views);<br>▪ Increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people;<br>▪ Effective partnerships taking the forest to the next stage; | By 2024, the park is to provide high quality green infrastructure for residents. | The Plan is to make positive reference to growing importance of National Forest and associated benefits. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
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| | ▪ Bringing in new income and investment;<br>▪ The national exemplar role, research and being a centre of excellence; and<br>▪ Securing a sustainable lead body into the future based on a balanced funding model and the reputation of the National Forest Company. | | |
| **Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes, Plans and Strategies** | | | |
| Landscape Character of Derbyshire | Document includes a number of aims as follows:<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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<br>▪ 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 | None identified | The Plan should protect landscape character. |

| Policy, Plan or Programme | Objectives or Requirements | Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA | Key Message for the Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ▪ To utilize landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change.<br>▪ 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. | | |
| DerwentWISE: Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) | The Landscape Partnership aims to safeguard and restore this unique landscape by:<br>▪ Restoring, linking and extending habitats and geological sites;<br>▪ Ensuring that the character of the wider landscape, which includes walls, hedgerows and ancient trees, is protected and enhanced;<br>▪ Improving access to and better interpretation of heritage sites and features; and<br>▪ Promoting public engagement by ensuring that communities feel proud of their landscape and ensure they are equipped to be involved with its long-term care. | None identified | The Plan should protect landscape character. |

Making Sustainability Happen