



South
Derbyshire
District Council
Community and
Planning Services

Local Development Framework

SA

South Derbyshire Sustainability Appraisal

LOCAL PLAN PART 2

**Scoping
Report**



November 2014

South Derbyshire Changing for the better¹

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 South Derbyshire District Council has commenced preparation of its Part 2 Local Plan. Together with the Part 1 Local Plan which was Submitted to the Secretary of State in August 2014, this plan will set out where new development will be located and how new growth will be managed up to 2028.
- 1.0.2 An important regulatory requirement in undertaking this work is to subject draft policies and proposals - as they emerge - to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). For practical purposes, these requirements are combined into a single SA process.
- 1.0.3 Essentially, SA provides an objective means of assessing the likely environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. Rather than being a single task, it is an ongoing process of assessment which is intertwined with plan-making itself, and involves the publication of formal SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.
- 1.0.4 This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the SA process. It sets out, for initial consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:
- A summary of the Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process
 - A review of relevant existing plans, policies and programmes relevant to the future planning of South Derbyshire;
 - A summary of the evidence base upon which the Part 2 Local Plan will be prepared;
 - The issues which the Part 2 Local Plan will need to address
 - A set of draft sustainability objectives against which proposals in the emerging Plan can be assessed.
- 1.0.5 The following chapter provides more detail on the Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

1.1 THE PART 2 LOCAL PLAN

- 1.1.1 The planning system provides a framework for managing the development and use of land. A key element of this system is the preparation of plans, which establish where and what type of development might take place, and provides the basis for the consideration of planning applications.
- 1.1.2 The proposed document constitutes Part 2 of the replacement South Derbyshire Local Plan. It follows on from the Strategic (Part 1 Local Plan) which was submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination in August 2014.
- 1.1.3 It is proposed that this document will identify non-strategic housing allocations, as well as detailed heritage and conservation policies, a review of Green Belt Boundaries to review any minor anomalies of the boundary) as well as policies concerning the countryside and education provision and new school(s) location(s).

1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

- 1.2.2 In order to promote sustainable development, the UK Government has developed a strategy for sustainable development that it uses to guide its own national policy development and implementation. This strategy, released in March 2005, sets out a number of guiding principles:
- Living Within Environmental Limits
 - Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
 - Achieving a Sustainable Economy
 - Promoting Good Governance
 - Using Sound Science Responsibly
- 1.2.3 The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy further sets out a number of priorities for UK action. These are listed below:
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Sustainable Communities
 - Natural Resource Production and Environmental Enhancement
 - Climate Change and Energy
- 1.2.4 In addition to the objectives and actions set out in the Government's overarching Sustainable Development Strategy, The National Planning Policy Framework states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:
- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
 - a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 1.2.5 At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development

1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 1.3.1 Under the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC, on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment', specific types of plans and programmes are identified which must be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). With the exception of the timetable for the production of the Local Development Framework (the Local Development Scheme) and the Statement of Community Involvement, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must be undertaken for every Development Plan Document and

Supplementary Planning Document, which is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

- 1.3.2 The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment is to consider issues such as *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archeological heritage and landscape* (2001/42/EC annex 1) and determine how the District Council's proposed Plan could influence each of these.
- 1.3.3 By ensuring that Local Planning Authorities consider these issues in detail, the SEA Directive seeks to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated in the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

1.4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

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

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

1.5 THE COMBINED PROCESS

- 1.5.1 In England, the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment have been integrated into one process – still called 'Sustainability Appraisal'. This combined process is designed to extend the ambit of SEA to include other pillars of sustainability, namely social and economic assessment. The combined Sustainability Appraisal process seeks to ensure that relevant Plans are subject to appraisal before they are adopted in order that their environmental, social and economic effects are adequately considered prior to adoption.
- 1.5.2 A Scoping Report (such as this document) must be produced and consulted upon for each individual Local Development Document that together will make up the LDF. This Scoping Report will inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Part 2 only, although the methodology and findings of the appraisal itself will reflect the finding of appraisal work associated with the Part 1 Local Plan.
- 1.5.3 The Sustainability Appraisal process will involve a number of key steps, undertaken in two stages. The first stage are as follows:
 - A1 **Identifying links to other relevant plans and strategies and sustainability objectives;** identifying the relationships and main implications of international, national, regional and local documents for the South Derbyshire Local Development Framework and outlining the objectives set out within these documents.
 - A2 **Setting out the scope of the baseline;** identification of relevant aspects of the current state of the District and its evolution if no plan is implemented.
 - A3 **Identifying sustainability issues and problems;** Identification of key sustainability issues and problems likely to affect the District
 - A4 **Development of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework;** identifying and agreeing the key environmental, social and economic objectives that will be used to appraise the policy and site options for each individual plan document.

A5 **Consultation on the scope of the plan**; ensuring the Draft Scoping Report considers the relevant sustainability issues and that the appraisal is comprehensive.

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

1.6 THE NEXT STEPS

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

- Appraising broad policy options.
- Selecting preferred options and policies and seeking to mitigate residual impacts of the preferred options plan.
- Establishing a monitoring framework.

1.6.2 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report will record the work undertaken by the District Council in assessing the sustainability of various options considered appropriate for the Part 2 Local Plan and log the decisions made by the Council in choosing its preferred options.

1.6.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Report will also be subject to a period of consultation, which will be undertaken in parallel with the Draft Local Plan Consultation and Part 2 Local Plan Pre-Submission Consultation.

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

- 2.0.1 The content of individual development documents and their associated Sustainability Appraisals (SA) should reflect the policies and legislation set out in other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed to date, national, regional or local level. The aim of Task A1 is to review these existing plans, policies and programmes and identify key objectives, indicators and targets in each and review the key influences of other plans and strategies on both the plan and Sustainability Appraisal.
- 2.0.2 Appendix 1 contains details of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed to date. The matrix at Appendix 1 further lists definitive targets that other Plans, Policies and Programmes have proposed to measure their own performance towards delivering their objectives. The way in which these wider strategies could relate to the proposed Part 2 Local Plan are also set out. However it should be noted that this list is neither definitive nor in its final form. This list will be updated to refer to any new plans and strategies that have been produced and amended to include any that have been inadvertently omitted from the present list.
- 2.0.3 The different plans and strategies scoped for the purpose of informing the South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan are as follows:

TABLE 1: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE PART 2 LOCAL PLAN	
BIODIVERSITY FLORA AND FAUNA	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
1	Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
2	Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan
3	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing (2008)
4	Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
5	National Forest Strategy 2014-24
6	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan
7	National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan
8	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan
9	Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership Vision and Action Plan (2012)
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
10	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012
11	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)
12	The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
13	Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)
14	Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England 2012-17)
15	Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)
16	Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England (Department of Health, 2010)
17	Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
18	Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-14
19	Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-15
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
20	South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-29
21	South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan (Submitted) August 2014
22	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Adopted Version) May 1998
23	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
24	South Derbyshire Housing Strategy 2009-14
25	South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy

MATERIAL ASSETS	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
26	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)
27	National Infrastructure Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
28	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
29	Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
30	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan.
31	D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action Plan
32	East Midlands Airport Masterplan
33	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
SOIL, WATER AND AIR	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
34	Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011
35	Safeguarding Our Soils; A Strategy for England, DEFRA 2009
36	Future Water 2008
37	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011
38	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
39	Towards a Regional Waste Strategy 2006
40	Water Resource Strategy for the East Midlands
41	River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan
42	Humber River Basin Management Plan
43	Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resource Plan 2015-40
44	Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40
45	The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
46	Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
47	Dove Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
48	Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
49	River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan 2011
50	River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan
51	River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan
52	Minerals Local Plan (incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13 Coal November 2002)
CLIMATIC FACTORS	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
53	Planning Our Electric Futures: A White Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity
54	The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future
55	Energy Efficiency Strategy
56	Energy Security Strategy
CULTURAL STRATEGY	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
57	National Heritage Protection Plan
58	Government Tourism Strategy
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
59	A Vision and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the National Forest
LANDSCAPE	
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
60	Landscape Character of Derbyshire

Consultee Questions:

- Are there any additional plans or programmes at the national, regional or local level, not included in Table 1 which you think are relevant to the South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan?
- Has the District Council correctly identified the key message of other plans, policies and programmes on the South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan Development Plan Document? (See Appendix 1)

3.0 COLLECTION BASELINE INFORMATION (TASK A2)

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

3.1 INDICATORS

- 3.1.1 Generally speaking baseline information is collected using indicators. Examples of indicators could include the percentage of new homes in the District being classed as 'affordable' or the percentage of people traveling to work by private car. Through monitoring these indicators over time it is possible to identify trends (for example whether something is getting better or worse). Indicators can also be contrasted against other Districts, or wider geographical areas such as Derbyshire County, the East Midlands region or national data). Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to specific targets where these exist.
- 3.1.2 Indicator data can be used to identify key sustainability issues that the District Council will need to consider when drawing up all local development documents that together will comprise the Local Plan (See section A3). For example, if an indicator shows that private car usage by people traveling to work was significantly higher in South Derbyshire than other District averages, all documents which comprise the Adopted Local Plan could seek to include an appropriate policy response to help tackle this issue.
- 3.2.3 For each indicator selected, sufficient data should be collected to answer the following questions:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
 - Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community affected, e.g. skills shortages, endangered species or rare habitats, and vulnerable social groups?
 - Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
 - How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
 - Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?
- 3.1.4 The Government's guidance for local planning authorities on Sustainability Appraisal emphasises the need to keep baseline information under review rather than being a snapshot of data at a particular point in time. The Council presently updates much of the information set out within this chapter and in Appendix 2 annually within its

annual monitoring report, or through other monitoring activities. Where information is not updated annually the District Council will seek to revisit baseline information held, at appropriate instances in the future in order to ensure that new information and issues are considered within the Sustainability Appraisal process.

3.2 EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE PART 2 LOCAL PLAN

Local Plans have major environmental, economic, social and cultural effects. As a result of this planning guidance requires that the Plan be based on a robust and credible evidence base, and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives

- 3.2.1 The Planning Authority will continue to keep up to date a baseline of information on key aspects of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of South Derbyshire to enable the preparation of sound development plan documents. Much of the evidence use to inform the preparation of the Part 1 Local Plan will be used to inform the preparation of the Part 2 Plan. However the Authority will seek to augment our understanding of issues being addressed through the Part 2 Local Plan through community engagement and the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal, and the collection of further data where necessary.
- 3.2.2 In order to ensure that the Council has sufficient information on which to base its sustainability appraisal and the preparation of the wider Local Development Framework the following information has already been, or will be collected.

TABLE 2: EVIDENCE BASE COLLECTED (OR TO BE COLLECTED) TO INFORM THE LOCAL PLAN PART 2

Type of Evidence	Date Collected (Or To Be Collected)
Assessment of the principal physical and environmental characteristics and needs of the local area	Topic Papers and Area Profiles to Inform the Local Plan, Published January 2010 (Education, Employment, Settlement Hierarchy and Housing Position Papers updated August 2014)
Identification of the principal economic and social characteristics and needs of the local area at the local level	Through Part 1 Sustainability Appraisal, and Annual Monitoring return Returns
Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Completed November 2008
Housing Market Area Wide Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Completed April 2009 (Updated July 2013)
Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	Completed February 2010 (Updated November 2012) On going
Housing Market Area Employment Land Study	Completed March 2008
Housing Market Area Employment Land Review Forecasts Update	Completed March 2013
Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment	Completed October in 2014
Assessment of Retail Needs and Capacity for Swadlincote Town Centre	Completed December 2005
Assessment of potential transport impacts and mitigation	Ongoing – expect November 2014
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	South Derbyshire Environmental Audit Completed 2007
Open Space Audit (PPG17 Assessment)	Completed September 2005. Update to evidence base currently being scoped
Strategic Assessment of Need for Swimming Pools, Sports Halls and Artificial Grass Pitch Provision in South Derbyshire	Completed December 2013

Consultation findings on community aspirations	Ongoing: Consultation findings to be reported as appropriate through the Plan Preparation process in line with the Statement of Community Involvement. .
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Only required for Strategic Site in Hatton: Completed November 2014
Review of conservation areas and additional conservation areas assessments/character appraisals	Ongoing Completion expected November 2014
Housing Market Area Wide Cleaner Greener Energy Study	Completed November 2009
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment	Completed 2004 (updated in 2014)
Landscape Assessment of Villages	TBC
Housing Market Area Wide Water Cycle Assessment, Scoping and Outline Study	Completed October 2009
Sustainable Urban Extension and Strategic Sites Study	Completed October 2012
Infrastructure Development Plan	Completed March 2014 (updates ongoing)
Population and Household projections	Completed February 2011
Housing Requirements Study	Completed September 2012
Education Position Statement	Completed November 2012
Water Position Statement	Completed November 2012

Source: South Derbyshire District Council, 2014.

Key	
	Not yet started
	In progress
	Completed

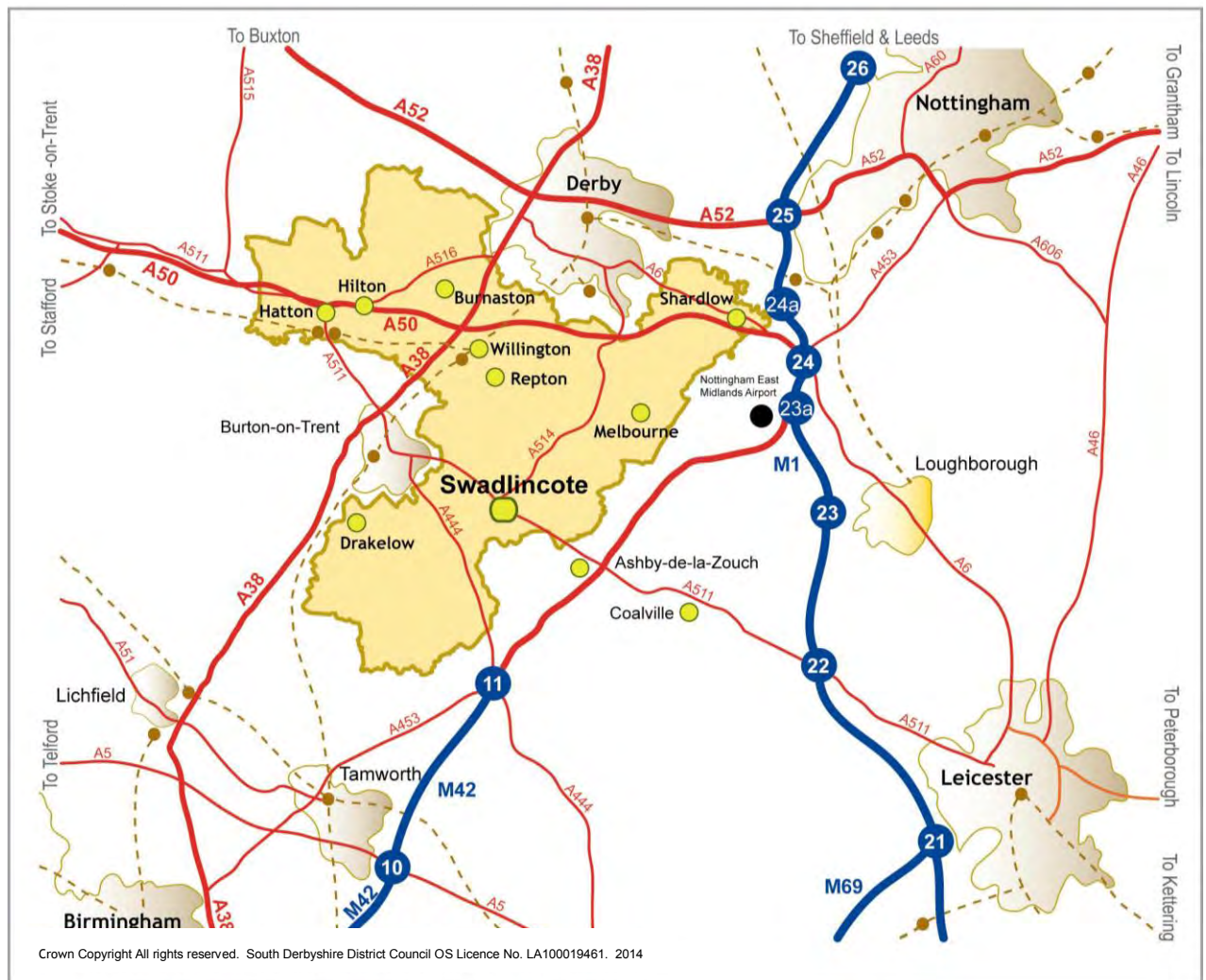
- 3.2.3 Based on already assembled baseline data (including information already collected to inform the Part 1 Local Plan) the Council has sought to provide a textual summary of key baseline information below and supplemented this with more detailed dataset in appendix 2. Together this data provides a statistical snapshot of the District, which will be updated iteratively as new evidence is collected. Where possible the information set out in the following section has sought to integrate broad-brush findings from already completed or nearly completed studies being undertaken to inform the evidence base.

3.3 DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

- 3.3.1 The District of South Derbyshire covers an area of approximately 33,800 hectares (112 square miles) and is bounded by the City of Derby to the north, Burton on Trent to the West and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the East. The urban area making up Swadlincote has a population of around 35,000 and is the largest settlement and commercial centre for the District.

Figure 1: Location Map of South Derbyshire District:

South Derbyshire Regional Setting



3.4 BIODIVERSITY/FLORA & FAUNA

3.4.1 The District has a wide range of environmental assets. The National Forest covers around 12,870 ha (50 square miles) of the southern part of the District and is helping to create diverse landscape and wildlife habitats as well as contributing to the economic and social well-being of the district through the delivery of new tourism and leisure opportunities. In addition to the National Forest there are 6 sites of Special Scientific interest, one of which, (the River Mease) is a Special Area of Conservation, (combined area 164 ha). 90% of SSSIs by land area were recorded as being in either favourable condition or unfavourable, but recovering condition in 2014.

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

3.5 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

- 3.5.1 The District had a total population of 96,000 at 2012, this is forecast to increase to 111,600 by 2028 according to the 2012 ONS Sub National Population Projections for the District. South Derbyshire is currently the 13th fastest growing District in England and Wales by population growth in percentage terms and 3rd fastest in respect of household growth¹. This reflects the fact that the area offers a high quality of life and is a place people want to live.
- 3.5.2 In terms of social profile the District is considered to be fairly affluent being ranked 213 out of 354 local authorities nationally (where the rank of one is most deprived). Life expectancy within the District (78.7 for men and 83.4 for women) is also slightly higher than the National Average for men and women (78.5 and 82.5 respectively). Just over 1/6 of the population of South Derbyshire have a limiting long term illness (17.5%). This is lower than the Derbyshire average and surrounding districts.
- 3.5.3 Crime rates within the District are lower than the national average and have fallen over the past 5 years. Similarly recent surveys undertaken by Derbyshire County Council indicate that the number of residents very worried or fairly worried about crime have fallen since 2011.
- 3.5.4 With regard to educational attainment 26.0% of residents aged 16-74 have higher-level qualifications (degree, HNC, HND or equivalent), 48.3% have lower level qualifications (GCSEs, A levels (NVQ level three or lower). A further 25.7% of the District's residents have no qualification or their educational attainment is unknown. Census data indicates a significant dichotomy between educational attainment between the north and south of the District, with residents living in the northern part of South Derbyshire typically being educated to a higher level.
- 3.5.5 Main roads located within the District include the A38 and A50. Both the M1 and the A42 are also accessible locally. Other locally important routes include the A444, A511 and the A514. Traffic Counts undertaken on key local roads by the Department of Transport indicate that traffic flows have remained broadly flat since 2009. Public transport provision within the District is focused around the main commercial centre of Swadlincote. There are two train stations within the District (Willington and Hatton), although stations at Burton on Trent and Derby are also important locally. East Midlands Airport is located just outside the District in North West Leicestershire.
- 3.5.6 At 2011, 13.5% of households had no access to a car, whilst 40.9% and 45.6% respectively had access to either one car, or two or more cars. As such car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level, no doubt reflecting the largely rural nature of the District.
- 3.5.7 Within the District, 78.5% of the working age population is economically active, which compares favourably to the national average of 77.4%. This, however, masks inequalities at a more local level. Of the working population living in South Derbyshire, only 40% of residents also work within the District. 60% of the Districts working residents commute out of the District to work. Census Data for 2001 (there is no more recent data) indicates that South Derbyshire is a net-exporter of labour as around 25,000 people leave the District to work, but only 12,500 workers living in other districts commute into South Derbyshire to work. Average earnings in 2013 for people who work in the District is £24,278. The average earnings for people who live

¹ 2011 Census - Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales, March 2011. Available [here](#)

within the District is £27,111. Unemployment rates within the District stood at 1.7% in May 2014, although unemployment rates are notably higher within the Swadlincote area than in the settlements located in the northern part of the District.

- 3.5.8 There are around 3,100 businesses located within the District, of which around 90% employ 9 people or less. Only 15 companies employ in excess of 250 people. Business births in the District each year currently stands at around 300 per annum.

3.6 SOIL WATER AND AIR

- 3.6.1 There are 7 sites of regional geological importance within the District covering an area of 249 hectares.
- 3.6.2 The amount of household waste generated per person in South Derbyshire has increased slightly since 2000/01 rising from 440kg per head to 496kg per head in 2013/14. However the amount of waste composted or recycled has increased significantly in recent years. 13.19% of the District's household waste was composted or recycled in 2005/06 – by 2013/14 this had increased to 48.2%. At 2013/14 51.8% of household waste from South Derbyshire was landfilled.
- 3.6.3 The District has a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land equating to around 373 hectares or just under 1% of the land area of the District, although this is likely to fall significantly in future years if consented housing sites at Drakelow, Hilton Depot and Aston Hall Hospital and the proposed gas fired power station at Willington are built out. In 2006/07 86.2% of new homes were built on previously developed land, however as previously developed land has been reused the amount of new development on such sites has fallen away. In 2013/14 only 26% of new homes were built on brownfield sites.
- 3.6.4 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality and rivers are unlikely to meet good status as required by the Water Framework Directive in the Dove, Trent, Derwent and Mease by 2015. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the sites designation as a Special Area of Conservation. Joint working between local planning authorities, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England has contributed to significant improvements in water quality in this river catchment although current water quality still poses a threat to the integrity of this site. There are presently no air quality management areas within South Derbyshire.

3.7 CLIMATIC FACTORS

- 3.7.1 There are 3,792 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium floodrisk, and 2,732 buildings located within areas identified as being at high floodrisk (although it should be noted that areas located in high flood risk will also be included in figures for areas at medium flood risk and may be defended by flood measures to a standard of protection equivalent to medium flood risk). Water usage in Severn Trent Water resource area (which serves the majority of South Derbyshire is notably lower than the England average being 130 litres per person per day (England 147 litres)
- 3.7.2 Gas and electricity consumption are higher than the national averages. As a result although carbon dioxide emissions per person remain significantly higher than the England. Annual rainfall within the District is slightly lower than the regional and national averages being 870mm in 2012.

- 3.7.3 In terms of renewable energy generating capacity, Bretby landfill and Toyota are the only large scale low carbon and renewable energy installations in the District. Together these generate 7.05MW of electricity.

3.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 3.8.1 There are 711 listed building within South Derbyshire, of which 48 are grade 1 listed, 47 are grade 2* and 616 are grade 2, of these 3 grade 1 buildings and 4 grade 2* buildings recorded as being at risk. 37 grade 2 listed buildings are also at risk. There are 20 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 5 historic parks and gardens and 21 conservation areas within the District. The location of cultural assets can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.9 LANDSCAPE

- 3.9.1 There are 5 Regional landscape character areas within South Derbyshire; Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sense Lowlands; the South Derbyshire Coalfield; the Trent Valley Washlands and the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands.
- 3.9.2 The main land use within the District is agriculture this occupies 24,095ha or 71% of the District and reflects the Districts predominantly rural nature. However, there is significant pressure for new development, particularly on the fringes of Derby City and Swadlincote reflecting South Derbyshire's status as the fastest growing District in Derbyshire.

Consultee Questions:

- Is the environmental, social and economic baseline data assembled for South Derbyshire sufficiently accurate and detailed to allow the key issues facing the District to be identified?
- Is the baseline data set out above and at appendix 2 of sufficient relevance, quality and detail to allow the effects of implementing the Part 2 Local Plan to be predicted and monitored?
- Is there any additional information or studies that the Council should seek to gather or undertake to inform the Part 2 Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process?

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4.0 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (TASK A3)

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

TABLE 3 KEY ISSUES	
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
1	New development may affect specific nationally, or internationally designated wildlife sites
2	New development could lead to the loss or deterioration of local habitats
Population and Human Health	
3	South Derbyshire has the fastest growing population in Derbyshire
4	The District has an ageing population
5	The cost of housing within the District is unaffordable for many within the local community.
6	The District has a significant population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ to the wider population.
7	Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation within the Swadlincote urban area.
8	Skill levels vary significantly across the District.
9	Crime rates within the District are low but fear of crime remains a significant issue
10	Many communities are becoming increasingly dormitory in nature due to the loss of existing local shops, services and businesses
Material Assets	
11	Less than a quarter of District’s residents frequently participate in physical activity
12	The District’s has a relatively small workplace workforce and is reliant on manufacturing for many of its jobs
13	There is pressure on some existing employment sites to be developed for housing.
14	Around 70% of the District is in agricultural use, but farmers and those in related businesses are facing increasing pressure to diversify.

TABLE 3 KEY ISSUES (CONT)

15	Unemployment rates are on average low but vary significantly across the District.
16	The District is well served by the strategic road network, although many routes suffer frequent congestion.
17	Local Transport routes are relatively poor and suffer congestion particularly during peak travel times.
18	Public transport provision across the District is variable.
19	There are high levels of car usage and ownership within the District.
20	The quality and range of retail and leisure services offered in Swadlincote and villages needs conserving and enhancing to prevent the loss of customers to nearby regional or local centres.
Soil, Water and Air	
21	The majority of household waste is still disposed of to landfill.
22	There will be a continued need for sand and gravel workings within the Trent, Lower Derwent and Lower Dove Valleys
23	New development will generate the need for additional water supply but existing supplies in many parts of the region are fully committed.
24	There is a lack of capacity in both the sewerage system and receiving environment in some areas to receive additional wastewater flows.
25	Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk.
26	New development could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquillity
27	There remains a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District
Climatic Factors	
28	There is virtually no existing renewable energy generating capacity within the District
Cultural Heritage	
29	The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District is threatened by new development which can sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources
Landscape	
30	Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character
31	New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area

Consultee Questions:

- Do you agree with the sustainability issues identified as being relevant to the South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan?
- Are there any further key sustainability or environmental issues that should be included in the Sustainability Appraisal?

5.0 DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)

- 5.0.1 Sustainability Appraisal is an objective-led process. It allows the potential impact of the plan to be measured against a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. Put simply, by setting out sustainable objectives up front the Council will have a yardstick against which the success of its Part 2 Local Plan can be measured.
- 5.0.2 It should be noted that Sustainability Appraisal objectives are distinct from the Plan objectives that will be set out in the Part 2 Local itself, although there may be significant overlap between the two sets of objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within the Local Development Framework (LDF) often tend to do.
- 5.0.3 The proposed Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been identified through the detailed consideration of other plans and strategies and baseline information set out at Appendix One and Two of this Scoping Report. However, being a daughter document of the Part 1 Local Plan the Council considers it appropriate to use the same sustainability objectives use to appraise the Part 2 Plan. This will allow both Plans to be appraised in a comparable way. Nonetheless the proposed sustainability objectives, have been reviewed to ensure that they remain compatible with three key documents as follows:
- The National Planning Policy Framework and supporting guidance.
 - Derbyshire County Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2009-14)
 - The South Derbyshire Community Strategy (2009-29)
- 5.0.4 As previously stated the sustainability objectives proposed for use in appraising the Part 2 Local Plan were first drawn up in 2008 during a 'Core Strategy' scoping workshop held in April 2008. This allowed District Councillors an initial opportunity to flag up key local sustainability issues and sustainability objectives relevant to the Local Plan in South Derbyshire. This workshop was attended by staff from a range of other council departments including housing, economic development, corporate policy and leisure as well as 23 District Councillors.
- 5.0.5 In order to accommodate the various issues identified and suggestions made during the workshop, a range of sub-objectives have also been developed to help reflect concerns and issues identified during the event. And whilst the impacts of options to be identified later will not be reviewed against these sub-objectives (this is consistent with best practice guidance issued by the Planning Advisory Service²) – they will allow the planning team to tease out key impacts of identified local significance in a consistent manner when appraising the plan options later in the SA process. The sub objectives (detailed decision making criteria) can be viewed in Table 4 (the Sustainability Appraisal Framework).
- 5.0.6 A list of draft sustainability objectives is set out overleaf. Where necessary this list will be updated or amended to reflect responses received back during the Scoping Report Consultation.

² Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

5.1 LIST OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

- 1 To avoid damage to designated sites and species (including UK and Local BAP Priority Habitat and Species) and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District

Population and Human Health

- 2 To provide decent and affordable homes that meet local needs
- 3 To improve the health and well-being of the population
- 4 To improve community safety and reduce crime and fear of crime
- 5 To improve educational achievement and improve the District's skills base
- 6 To promote social inclusion and reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District
- 7 To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education employment food shopping facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and promote healthy and sustainable travel or non-travel choices.

Material Assets

- 8 To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)
- 9 To achieve stable and sustainable levels of economic growth and maintain economic competitiveness
- 10 To diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies and create high quality employment opportunities
- 11 To enhance the vitality and viability of existing town and village centres
- 12 To improve the quality of new development and the existing built environment.

Soil, Water and Air

- 13 To minimise waste and increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials
- 14 To promote sustainable forms of construction and sustainable use of natural resources
- 15 To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution
- 16 To minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped (greenfield) land
- 17 To reduce and manage flood risk and surface water runoff

Climatic Factors

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

Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)

- 19 To protect and enhance the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of the District
- 20 To improve access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes

Landscape

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

Section 5.2 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

Table 4: The Sustainability Appraisal Work

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna*	To avoid damage to designated sites and species (including UK and Local BAP Priority Habitat and Species) and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	Will it conserve and enhance natural semi natural habitats including internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i> Quality of SAC/SSSIs within South Derbyshire <i>(Natural England Website-updated annually)</i> Number of County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
		Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity?	Performance against Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets <i>LDBAP Partnership</i>	Full list of targets available to view at: http://derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/
		Will it increase National Forest tree coverage in the District?	National Forest coverage within the District <i>(SDDC/National Forest Company)</i> <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	Achieve 33% woodland planting and habitat creation across the National Forest Area
		Will it integrate new development within the setting of the National Forest?	Total area of national forest tree planting secured within District (Annually) as a result of new development <i>(AMR Local Indicator Data supplied by National Forest)</i>	National Forest planting Requirements 20% forest creation on dev. sites between 0.5ha and 10ha. 30% planting on sites over 10ha
		Will it protect sites of geological importance?	Number and area of RIGS within District <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
Population and Human Health	To provide decent and affordable homes that meet local needs	Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless?	Number of households on the household register <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Number of people accepted as homeless (annually) <i>NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile/SDDC</i>	--
		Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Net Additional Dwellings <i>(AMR Core Indicator H2)</i>	Deliver 13,454 between 2008-2028
		Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people?	Number of extra care homes delivered in the District annually. <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	
		Will it provide sufficient housing to meet existing and future housing need?	Net Affordable housing completions <i>(AMR Core Indicator)</i> Housing mix (new housing types) <i>(AMR Local Indicator)</i>	25% of all housing between 2008-28
		Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Number of non-decent homes in District <i>South Derbyshire Private Sector Housing Condition Survey (South Derbyshire District Council)</i> Long term vacant dwellings <i>NOMIS</i>	
		Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people?	Net Additional Pitches <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator (H4)</i>	Housing Targets to be established through revised GTAA

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Population and Human Health	To improve the health and well-being of the population	Will it improve people's health?	Life expectancy at birth (male and female) (NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile-updated annually)	--
		Will it improve accessibility to health care for existing residents (including older and disabled residents) and provide additional facilities for new residents?	Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development (South Derbyshire District Council)	--
		Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development (South Derbyshire District Council) Physically Active Adults APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually	By 2016 achieve a 1% point increase in adult participation of 3 x 30 minutes, (from 2005 baseline of 20.9%).
Population and Human Health	To improve community safety and reduce crime and fear of crime	Will it reduce crime and fear of crime	Community Safety: Crime rates within South Derbyshire Police Crime Map	--
		Will it reduce the number people involved in accidents?	Road Safety Road injuries and deaths in South Derbyshire APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually	--
Population and Human Health	To improve educational achievement and improve the District's skills base	Will it increase educational attainment amongst young people?	Key stage 4: Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE including maths and English APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually	--
		Will it reduce the number of working age residents who have no, or lower level qualifications?	Proportion of working age population with no, or lower level qualifications Nomis updated annually	--
Population and Human Health	To promote social inclusion and reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District	Will it narrow the inequality gap between richest and poorest in the District?	Index of Multiple Deprivation SOA and District level data (IMD) (DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals) Next update 2015?	--
Material Assets	To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education employment food shopping facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and promote healthy and sustainable travel or non-travel choices.	Will it make access easier for those households who do not have a car?	Settlements in District served by hourly bus and/or train services South Derbyshire District Council Area Profile	--
		Will it help deliver new or protect existing local services and facilities and encourage the creation of new facilities and public transport provision?	Loss of local community, leisure and shopping facilities to other uses South Derbyshire District Council AMR Contextual Indicator.	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Material Assets	To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	Will it minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network?	Traffic Counts on selected strategic roads in the District <i>DFT updated annually</i> http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/download.php	
		Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?	Journey to work by mode <i>ONS Census Data - updated decennially</i>	--
		Will it make the best use of other infrastructure which serves new development	Capacity at Waste Water Treatment Works <i>Updated periodically (annually in Mease Catchment) by STW and SDDC</i> Supfast Broadband Roll Out <i>Digital Derbyshire Website</i>	--
Material Assets	To achieve stable and sustainable levels of economic growth and maintain economic competitiveness	Will it encourage the creation of new businesses and existing businesses to grow?	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the District <i>NOMIS, Labour Market Profile</i>	--
		Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District?	Unemployment by ward <i>Derbyshire County Council Monthly unemployment bulletin</i>	--
		Will it encourage economic diversification?	Proportion of the District Employed in key sectors <i>(NOMIS, Labour Market Profile for South Derbyshire – updated annually)</i>	--
Material Assets	To diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies and create high quality employment opportunities	Will it improve average incomes within the District?	Average income within the District by place of work <i>(ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE – updated annually)</i>	--
		Will it ensure the provision of an adequate supply of employment land and protect existing viable employment land sites?	Total additional land and floor space developed by type <i>SDDC AMR Core Indicator (BD1) - updated annually</i> Total available employment land and floor space by type <i>SDDC AMR Core Indicator (BD3) - updated annually</i> Losses of employment land <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator (BD3) - updated annually</i>	Provision of 53ha of new employment land between 2008-2028
		Will it help support and encourage the growth of the rural economy?	Total additional floorspace and land developed <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
Material Assets	To enhance the vitality and viability of existing town and village centres	Will it improve existing shopping facilities within Swadlincote, Melbourne and larger villages?	Total amount of retail floor space (by type) in Swadlincote Town Centre <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator (BD3)- updated annually</i> New retail space developed within villages <i>South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring</i> Loss of shops and other retail businesses to other uses <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Vacancy rates in Swadlincote Town Centre <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Material Assets	To improve the quality of new development and the existing built environment.	Will it improve the quality of new development?	Number of homes completed annually meeting BfL12 Diamond Standard <i>To be established as a South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it provide opportunity to use locally available natural resources or materials?	Locally available aggregate resources <i>Derbyshire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment (updated annually)</i>	--
Soil, Water and Air	To minimise waste and increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials	Will it lead to the reduced consumption of materials?	Residual Household waste per household <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	Recycling and composting of household waste to reach 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 (national target)
		Will it reduce the proportion of waste sent to landfill?	Municipal waste landfilled <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	By 2013 to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste land filled to 80% of what it was in 1995. (National target)
Soil, Water and Air	To promote sustainable forms of construction and sustainable use of natural resources	Will it promote the implementation of sustainable construction techniques?	Proportion of Homes built to meet 110lp/d usage in accordance with Policy SD3 of the Pt 1 Local Plan <i>Part 1 Local Plan.</i>	--
		Will it help reduce the need for land won primary minerals including sand and gravel?	Annual Aggregate usage <i>Derbyshire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment (updated annually)</i>	Target to be established through Minerals Local Development Framework
		Will it help ensure that water resources are used efficiently?	Water Usage per capita within Severn Trent and South Staffordshire Water Resource Areas <i>STW and SS websites</i>	125 l/p/d (Based on target included within building regulations)
Soil, Water and Air	To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	Will it reduce water pollution?	Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i> Annual average (mg/l) Orthophosphate in Selected watercourses in District <i>Environment Agency updated annually</i>	Target 0.05mg/l on River Mease 0.12 mg/l on other watercourses (Targets taken from Derby HMA outline WCS)
		Will it reduce light pollution?	Number of light pollution complaints received per 1000 residents <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it improve air quality?	Population living within Air Quality Management Areas within the District <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it reduce noise pollution?	Number of noise pollution complaints received per 1000 residents <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
Soil, Water and Air	To minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped (greenfield) land	Will it reduce the loss of agricultural land to new development?	Proportion of homes built on Greenfield land <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator (H3)- updated annually</i> No of redundant building bought back into use <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Proportion of long term vacant dwellings in the District <i>Neighbourhood Statistics</i>	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Soil, Water and Air	To reduce and manage flood risk and surface water runoff	Will it reduce the impacts of flood risk?	Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on fluvial flooding. <i>SDDC AMR updated annually</i> Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Lead Local Flood Authority advice on surface water flooding. <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i> Number of existing properties within the Environment Agency's flood risk areas <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	No applications to be granted contrary to EA advice.
		Will it reduce surface water run off within the District?	Proportion of new development/dwellings incorporating Sustainable urban drainage techniques <i>(SDDC collected as part of Annual Monitoring Report)</i>	--
Climatic Factors	To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change and the District's contribution towards the causes	Will it reduce the causes of climate change?	Carbon dioxide emissions within Authority Area <i>DECC – updated annually</i>	20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020
		Will it provide opportunity for additional renewable energy generation capacity within the District?	Renewable Energy Capacity within the District <i>SDDC AMR local Indicator- updated annually</i>	To achieve 15% of energy consumed by 2020 (national target)
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To protect and enhance the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of the District	Will it protect and enhance, the setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in the District?	Number of listed buildings or structures in South Derbyshire <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> Heritage at risk <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> Number of Conservation Areas within South Derbyshire <i>SDDC AMR local indicator – updated annually</i>	Target 100% of Conservation Areas to have an up to date character appraisal and management Plan.
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To improve access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes	Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?	Proportion of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and management plan <i>SDDC AMR local indicator – updated annually</i>	100% of conservation areas to have an up to date character appraisal
Landscape	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	Will it reduce the amount of derelict degraded and underused land within the District?	Proportion of new development on Brownfield Land database <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – update frequency tbc</i>	--
		Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?	The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more) which have been supported, at the planning application stage by a landscape character assessment <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?	Number of planning application leading to a loss of open spaces <i>SDDC AMR local Indicator - updated annually)</i>	--

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

6.1 INTRODUCTION

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

6.1.2 For the purposes of this Scoping Report consultation, the Council are required to consult three statutory environmental consultation bodies as follows:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage

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

- D2N2 Local Economic Partnership
- Nottinghamshire and Lowland Derbyshire Local Nature Partnership
- Adjoining Local Planning Authorities
- Derbyshire County Council
- Staffordshire County Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- The National Forest Company
- Highways Agency
- Network Rail
- East Midlands Airport
- Severn Trent
- South Staffordshire Water
- National Grid Transco
- Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) (Derbyshire Branch)
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
- Leicestershire Wildlife Trust
- National Trust
- Home Builders Federation
- Sport England (East Midlands Region)
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group

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

- 6.1.5 A full public consultation is not required at this stage of the Sustainability Appraisal preparation process, however the Council will publish a copy of this Scoping Report on its website in order that the wider community can comment on the report. In addition, this report will be made available to view at the Council Offices in Swadlincote.
- 6.1.6 In considering this Scoping Report, consultees and interested parties may want to address the questions set out in the shaded box at the end of each chapter.

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

**Kevin Exley
Planning Policy Officer (Sustainability)
Planning Services
South Derbyshire District Council
Council Offices
Civic Way
Swadlincote
Derbyshire, DE11 0AH**
Or by email to: planning.policy@south-derbys.gov.uk

All comments should be received back by **5:00pm Monday 22nd December 2014**

- 6.1.7 A Statement will be prepared to accompany the final Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Part 2 Local Plan setting out how any comments made have been considered.

7.0 WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

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

Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D	Consulting on the Submission of the South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 and Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Part 2

FIGURE 2: THE NEXT STEPS

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
B1	Testing the Core Strategy Development Plan Document objectives
B2	against the Sustainability Appraisal framework.
B3	Developing the Plan options.
B4	Predicting the effects of the Plan.
B5	Evaluating the effects of the Plan.
	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Stage D: Consulting on the submission of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal Report	
D1	Public participation on the Submission of the Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
D2(i)	Appraising significant changes.
D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.
D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy Development Plan Document	
E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
E2	Responding to adverse effects.

7.0.2 During **Stage B** (developing and refining options and assessing effects) the objectives of the Plan will be tested against the SA Framework, to determine their performance in sustainability terms. In addition this stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process will also allow the Authority to review all identified broad strategic options for growth together with the Councils preferred site allocations in order to gauge their 'sustainability'. Once this is done the results of this assessment will be used by the Council to help us determine which options should be carried forward into the Submission Plan.

- 7.0.3 In undertaking its sustainability appraisal the Council will seek to describe the impacts likely to arise from implementing its plan in terms of their magnitude, their geographical scale, the period of time over which they will occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, frequent or rare, and whether or not there are likely to have cumulative and/or synergistic effects. For each significant effect identified, mitigation measures (including avoidance, offsetting and enhancement measures) will be suggested. In assessing the likely impacts of implementing the Plan the planning team will seek to involve representatives from other Council departments, where appropriate, in order to make the appraisal process more robust and credible.
- 7.0.4 **Stage C** of the Sustainability Appraisal process involves the preparation of an initial Sustainability Appraisal Report. This will set out the results of the appraisal, which will be presented in accordance with guidance set out in the ODPM guide to *“Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Document”* published in November 2005.
- 7.0.5 An interim draft of Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published alongside the council's Draft Part 2 Local Plan and comments on the Plan and interim SA report invited. Following consultation this interim report will be amended and a Submission version submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the draft South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan. The SA will be subject to a six week consultation period at this stage. (**Stage D**).
- 7.0.6 A Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will then consider the Soundness of the Plan, using the submitted Sustainability Appraisal to inform his or her final opinion. As a result of the examination the Inspector will produce a report which will make recommendations on any changes that should be made to the Plan.
- 7.0.7 Following adoption of the Plan the final part of the SA process will be to monitor the implementation of the Plan against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (**Stage E**). This will allow the Council to identify and respond to any unforeseen adverse effects that arise from the implementation of the Plan.

7.1 OTHER ASSESSMENTS

- 7.1.1 In addition to testing plan options and policies, in terms of their sustainability, there is a statutory requirement for the District Council to undertake additional forms of assessment on its emerging plans and policies.
- 7.1.2 A Habitat Regulations Assessment will be undertaken once the Authority has fully identified the scope and likely content of the Plan. This assessment will ensure that the emerging Plan does not affect the integrity of nature conservation sites of European importance in and around South Derbyshire. This assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal. Further information on Habitat Regulations Assessment is available on the District Council's website.

APPENDIX ONE: POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMME OF RELEVANCE TO SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL PART 2 LOCAL PLAN

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
BIODIVERSITY/FLORA & FAUNA			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>Sets out a strategic objective to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Includes actions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy reducing environmental pressures improving our knowledge 	<p>Includes 20 targets the most relevant of which to this Plan are</p> <p>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems</p> <p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	Ensure that all aspects of the Local Plan reflect targets to protect biodiversity and prevent fragmentation of natural habitats
Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan	<p>To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. 	Quantified, biological, time-limited National (and local) targets have been agreed in Species and Habitat Action Plans (SAPs and HAPs) for are large number of priority species and habitats.	The Plan should seek to include policies that protect existing wildlife sites and species and promote the integration of biodiversity features in all new development to help meet local BAP targets.
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing (2008)	<p>Include a number of broad principles and goals. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing biodiversity Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate Maintain existing ecological networks Create buffer zones around high quality habitats Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures 	None Identified	The Local Plan including Part 2 Local Plan) should seek to support and protect existing habitats and species and ecological networks and restore and create new or improved ecological networks including through adaption and or mitigation associated with land use planning.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES CONT			
Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement	<p>Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that trees, woods and forests are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products 	None Identified	The Part 2 Local Plan, together with other elements of the Local 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.
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Forest Strategy 2014-24	<p>Includes a number of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views) increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people 	<p>Indicators to 2019 include:</p> <p>Forest cover increases to over 21%, adding around 700ha.</p> <p>2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods, reflecting national target for mature woods.</p> <p>Damage from diseases and pests minimised.</p> <p>Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.</p>	The Plan should seek to include policies and allocations that can help contribute towards the delivery of National Forest targets including tree planting, support of the woodland economy and public access
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Covers those parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It include the area of the county inside The National Forest.</p> <p>It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species</p> <p>Contains a suite of Habitat and species Actions Plans</p>	Specific targets attached to 8 identified actions areas	The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in 3 action areas relevant to South Derbyshire, (Area 5) The Claylands, (Area 7), The Trent and Dove Valleys, and (Area 8) The National Forest.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan	Seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. There are 16 habitat and 9 species actions plans containing diverse strategies.	Includes a range of specific targets and actions in respect of individual species considered in the Plan	The Plan should reflect the priorities and actions included in the Plan.
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan	Three objectives as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Living Landscapes in Derbyshire Inspire people about their Wildlife in Derbyshire Stand up for Wildlife and Derbyshire Natural Environment 	None Identified	Ensure the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including at the landscape scale within South Derbyshire and beyond in combination with Local Plan Part 1.
Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Vision and Action Plan (2012)	Includes objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> broker the sharing and exchange of information and expertise amongst partner organisations and individuals to help all make more informed decisions about sustainable land management and the delivery of ecosystem services help local authorities plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across their boundaries, and to deliver national priorities for the natural environment including those arising from the National Planning Policy Framework and the Natural Environment White Paper embed ecosystem services thinking in decision makers from all sectors promote cross-sector involvement, cross boundary and collaborative working raise awareness of the vital ecosystem services and other benefits that a wildlife-rich natural environment brings for people, communities and the local economy 	None Identified	The Plan should seek to support the objectives of the LNP and help plan for landscape scale biodiversity improvements through the Development Plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development delivering sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring vitality of town centres. ▪ Promoting sustainable transport ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. ▪ Requiring good design. ▪ Promoting healthy communities. ▪ Protecting Green Belt Land. ▪ Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. ▪ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ▪ Facilitating the use of sustainable materials. 	Requires that plan identify local housing and employment needs and infrastructure necessary to support growth.	The Development Plan, which the Part 2 Local Plan will form part of will ensure the delivery of new housing, employment and associated infrastructure consistent with the goals of the NPPF.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)	<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. ▪ To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. ▪ For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. ▪ To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. ▪ To reduce tensions between settled and traveller ▪ To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. ▪ For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	None Identified	Ensure the Development Plan contributes towards the delivery of gypsy and traveller sites

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES CONT			
The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities. Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production, ▪ Climate change, ▪ Natural resource protection ▪ Sustainable communities 	<p>Promoting sustainable, high quality design and construction, & promoting more sustainable buildings. Reiterates a range of targets. These include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing carbon dioxide emissions. ▪ Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss ▪ Increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) ▪ Reduce crime 	Consider how the policies within the Plan can support the priorities and targets of this strategy.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)	Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	Includes supply and demand side measures to stimulate housing delivery. No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of new homes across a range of types, sizes and tenure to fully meet identified housing need across the District and wider Housing Market Area/
Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England 2012-17)	<p>Seeks to increase in the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a lasting legacy of competitive sport in schools ▪ Improving links between schools and community sports clubs ▪ Working with the sports governing bodies: focusing on youth ▪ Investing in facilities ▪ Engaging communities and the voluntary sector 	No specific targets identified	Ensure that the Plans contribute towards the delivery of new sporting facilities and promote access to existing facilities.
Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)	<p>Includes a range of key themes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making it easier for road users to do the right thing and going with the grain of human behaviour ▪ More local and community decision making from decentralisation and providing local information to citizens to enable them to challenge priorities. 	No specific targets identified	Ensure the plan includes policies to influence human behaviour in respect of road design and use and reflects local road safety priorities.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES CONT			
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England (Department of Health, 2010)	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets identified	Policies within the Development Plan should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. 	No targets identified	The Plan should seek to protect local amenity in respect of noise.
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009- 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing anti-social behaviour Engaging young people in positive activities Tackling obesity Ensuring a clean and attractive environment. 	An associated action plan to the strategy sets out a wide range of indicators and targets. These can be viewed on Derbyshire County Council's website	Sets out a range of cross cutting targets and objectives. Ensure that the policies set out in the Part 2 Local Plan respond to, and help achieve the spatial objectives and targets set out in the Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-15	Priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health and wellbeing in early years Promote healthy lifestyles Improve emotional and mental health Promote the independence of people living with long term conditions and their carers Improve health and wellbeing of older people 	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plans contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring the delivery of homes and services that meet the needs of all, including older people, children and the
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-2029	Identifies 6 broad themes, and priorities for action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating Opportunities for All Safe Communities Healthy Communities A Vibrant Economy A Sustainable Environment Lifelong Learning and Culture 	Sets out many targets some of which are relevant to the LDF.	This document sets out an overarching vision and a detailed list of objectives set beneath 6 priority areas. The Plan will be instrumental in helping to achieve many of the spatial objectives set out within this document and must have strong regard to the South Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy and the targets set out within the document

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan (Submitted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure future development is locally distinctive and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable through the achievement of design excellence, addressing the causes and effects of climate change and reducing waste and pollution. ▪ To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities. ▪ To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth which respects environmental limits and safeguards natural resources. ▪ To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and is balanced with access to employment opportunities. ▪ To ensure our communities are safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy. ▪ To ensure sustainable living and working in urban and rural communities. ▪ To reduce the need to travel and to encourage necessary travel to be by sustainable modes of transport, providing access to jobs, shopping, leisure, services and facilities from all parts of the District. ▪ To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and made accessible to our communities. ▪ To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, cultural, heritage and natural environment of our fast growing District. ▪ 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 offer across the whole of the District. ▪ To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability 	<p>To deliver a minimum 13,454 Homes within the Plan Period to 2028 (including around 600 homes to be identified through the Part 2 Local Plan)</p> <p>To provide a minimum of 53ha of employment land up to the period to 2028</p>	<p>The Plan will need to include further small scale allocations to make up any residual housing need for the Plan Period not met through the Part 1 Local Plan or assigned to windfalls. It will also need to include a range of development control policies to ensure that new development can be managed in a way which meet the needs of the stated Part 1 Objectives.</p> <p>The Local Plan will also include policies to develop local retail and leisure facilities and housing design and delivery policies.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
(as above)	<p>considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance and develop the role of Swadlincote town centre and its wider urban area as a focus for living, working, shopping and leisure. <p>To ensure growth in South Derbyshire is co-ordinated with development in adjoining areas both within and outside the Derby HMA.</p>	(as above)	(as above)
South Derbyshire Local Plan (Adopted Version) May 1998	<p>Plan states that new development will be located in such a way as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the needs identified in the Derbyshire Structure Plan for sites for housing and employment uses in the District Minimise the effect of development on the countryside, the best and most versatile agricultural land and areas of local landscape value and sites and features of historical landscape importance Protect the identity, character and environmental quality of the many smaller villages and settlements dispersed through out the district as well as features of architectural or historic interest. Make full and effective use of vacant, underused, and derelict land and existing and committed infrastructure Continue the expansion of Swadlincote in order to promote further regeneration of the town and reinforce its role of as the administrative, employment and commercial focus of the district Provide for the housing employment, transport, shopping, recreational and community needs and aspirations of all sections of the community including those who are disadvantaged and disabled 	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver 600 dwellings per year. Of this, 325 in Derby Sub area and 275 dwellings per year in the Swadlincote area Deliver 7.5 hectares per year. 2.5 ha in the Derby Sub Area and 5 hectares per year in the Swadlincote area 	<p>Whilst this plan has been mostly superseded by policies included in the NPPF it includes some policies that continue to be used to inform development decision where these remain consistent with National policy. Long term objectives set out in this policy may remain relevant and should be considered in the context of more up to date national and regional planning guidance.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Corporate Plan	<p>Includes a wide range of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building on the District's successful inward investment track record and business events to attract further investment and maximise the survival and growth prospects of local businesses. ▪ Undertaking activities to promote continued employment and business growth in tourism and related industries. ▪ Promoting The National Forest as a source of sustainable and renewable fuel through exemplar wood heat projects. ▪ Preparing a Core Strategy as part of the District Local Development Framework (LDF) that will set the broad locations for all types of development ▪ Facilitating new affordable housing for people unable to afford market prices. Improving the sustainability of rural communities through proportionate growth in housing particularly social housing. ▪ Delivering flood resilience measures in homes at risk from or with past history of flooding ▪ Adopting 'Building for Life' criteria standard for new homes as a basis for negotiation with developers 	No specific targets identified although plan includes indicators to monitor effects of broad objectives	The Part 2 Local Plan will need to support business and deliver improved design in housing.
South Derbyshire Housing Strategy 2009-14	<p>Objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve our understanding of the housing needs and aspirations of our residents. ▪ Provide new affordable housing to meet current and future housing needs. ▪ Prevent and reduce homelessness. ▪ Ensure vulnerable people have access to appropriate and stable housing and support. ▪ Improve the quality of the existing housing stock. ▪ Ensure that housing providers deliver high quality customer focused services. 	No specific targets identified.	The Development Plan should set out development control policies that promote new housing development that are both accessible and sustainable.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy	<p>Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by improving the quality of outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities across South Derbyshire for adult and junior players. Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by ensuring that there are sufficient outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities to meet current and anticipated future demand of adult and junior players. Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by facilitating greater access to outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities for all population groups and areas of the District. Secure resources, and identify priorities for on-going investment in playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities. Work in partnership with individual sports; clubs and community groups, to help them achieve their ambitions. 	Identifies a range of specific targets in respect of specific sites	The Development Plan should set out policies to facilitate the improvement and protection of existing sport pitch and other leisure provision.
MATERIAL ASSETS			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)	Sets out a vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities.	None Identified	Ensure the Development Plan supports the delivery of safer and greener transport choice and improves the quality of life of local people.
National Infrastructure Plan	<p>sets out the government's long-term plan to ensure that the government can deliver the investment required to meet the UK's infrastructure needs to 2020 and beyond:</p> <p>Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure: meet future demand: grow a global economy: address climate change and energy security 	Includes a range of specific targets across a number of sectors. Of these actions and targets in respect of consented Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Stations and the Lower Derwent Flood Risk Management scheme are relevant to south Derbyshire.	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.

REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011	Plan seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting a resilient local economy. Tackling climate change. Contributing to better safety, security and health. Promoting equality of opportunity. Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment 	Sets out a range of measures and indicators against which success will be measured. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be directional (i.e. increase the proportion of people using public transport)	The Plan should seek to ensure that the plan contributes toward the delivery of more sustainable transport choice.
Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support growth and economic competitiveness, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks To contribute to tackling climate change by developing and promoting low-carbon travel choices To contribute to better safety, security and health for all people in Derby by improving road safety, improving security on transport networks and promoting active travel To provide and promote greater choice and equality of opportunity for all through the delivery and promotion of accessible walking, cycling and public transport networks, whilst maintaining appropriate access for car users To improve the quality of life for all people living, working in or visiting Derby 	Sets out a range of measures and priority actions to help deliver the goals of the strategy. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be based on goals such as deliver cycle training etc.	The Plan should seek to ensure that the plan contributes toward the delivery of more sustainable transport choice and reflects the goals and objectives included in Derby City LTP, especially in respect of development in the Derby Urban Area including through the provision of new homes well served by public transport services.
Derbyshire rights of Way Improvement Plan	To have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourages responsible enjoyment by residents and visitors alike is a sustainable and safe network in keeping with the county's heritage, landscape and wildlife interests Promotes healthier lifestyles Helps support tourism and the local economy 	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network and actions needed to improve general provision of PROW including within South Derbyshire.	The plan should ensure that 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.
D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action 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 sectors and generating significant export earnings	to support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs in D2N2 by 2023,	The Development Plan should contribute towards enabling business development within the District, including where relevant within the Part 2 Local Plan.
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
East Midlands Airport Masterplan	Sets out four detailed plans in respect of Land Use, Community, Environment and Economy and surface Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the land, the uses and the facilities required to support the operation of an airport capable of handling 10 million of passengers annually and 1.2 million tonnes of cargo 	Ensure that the Development Plan does not compromise the safe operation of the airport. Ensure that policies to promote sustainable surface access options are included in the Plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
Derbyshire Greenways Strategy	<p>Develop a network of multi-user traffic free Greenways across South Derbyshire to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that interconnect with each other and the existing highway network. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Swadlincote Vision and Strategy 2012	<p>Includes a range of townscape and investment actions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect heritage Enhance the public realm Maintain the environment Attract investment Develop the market Encourage more events Market the town Renew public facilities Invest in visitor attractions Promote community safety Improve access Identify additional parking 	No specific targets	Ensure that the Plan reflect the priorities and actions identified in this strategy and ensure that the plan includes retail policies to deliver these priorities.
South Derbyshire Cycling Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)	<p>Objectives include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the role of cycling as a transport mode, in order to reduce the use of the private car To encourage cycling for recreation and tourism To encourage cycling as a healthy activity To develop a safe convenient, efficient and attractive infrastructure which encourages and facilitates cycling To ensure that transportation is available to all sections of the community particularly without access to the private car To ensure that policies to increase cycling meet the needs of cyclists are fully integrated into all relevant documents and complimentary strategies 	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the level of cycle usage, in the District having regard to National Targets To reduce the number of casualties for pedal cyclists within the District To reduce the rate of cycle theft in South Derbyshire 	The Plan should seek to include policies that protect the alignment of existing cycle ways and promote the development of new cycle paths.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Swadlincote Walking Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximize the role of walking as a form of travel for short journeys To develop a safe convenient and attractive infrastructure which encourages and facilitates cycling To provide a means of access for all sections of the community, including those lacking access to a private car, elderly persons and disabled persons To help boost the local economy, including Swadlincote Town Centre and tourism To provide a sustainable form of travel and healthy form of exercise To ensure policies to increase walking and meet the needs of pedestrians are fully integrated into all documents and relevant strategies 	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the proportion of journeys made on foot in Swadlincote To reduce the number of pedestrian casualties To improve pedestrian infrastructure and facilities 	The Plan should include policies that protect existing walking routes and promotes the creation of new routes.
SOIL WATER AND AIR			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	<p>Includes a number of actions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste; Develop a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency; Develop voluntary approaches to cutting waste, increase recycling, and improve the overall quality of recycle material, working closely with business sectors and the waste and material resources industry; Support energy from waste where appropriate, and for waste which cannot be recycled; Work to overcome the barriers to increasing the energy from waste which Anaerobic Digestion provides, as set out in the new AD strategy; 	Commits UK to meet 2020 landfill Diversion Targets. ie only 35% of waste (based on 1995 levels) to be landfilled by 2020	The Plan should encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximisation of recycling and re-use of materials.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	<p>The vision is "by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better protection for agricultural soils. Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon. Building the resilience of soils to a changing 	No specific targets 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 for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
	climate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing soil pollution. Effective soil protection during construction and development. Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 		
Future Water 2008	By 2030 at the latest, we have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	No specific targets identified	Policies within the Development Plan should reflect the actions identified within the strategy where relevant.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011	Objectives are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively; set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk; manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment; ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice; help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents 	No specific targets identified	The development Plan should reflect the objectives of this Strategy and ensure that it supports the provision of new flood management infrastructure
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. Render polluting emissions harmless. 	Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to safeguard air quality locally

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Towards a Regional Waste Strategy January 2006	Provides a strategic framework that will allow the Region to progress to more sustainable ways to produce and consume goods, and then recycle or recover as much value as possible from that waste which is produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero growth in controlled wastes from 2016 MSW arisings will not exceed the predicted 2.96 million tonnes per annum as at 2021. The tonnage of commercial and industrial waste arisings will not exceed 7.5 million tonnes per annum as at 2021 Hazardous waste arisings should not exceed 287,000 tonnes per annum by 2021 Zero growth in MSW by 2016. All Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities should achieve a minimum target for the recycling and composting of MSW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% by 2010 - 50% by 2015 Waste Disposal Authorities in the Region to ensure they operate within the proposed LATS allowances for the landfilling of biodegradable MSW. 10% of the materials value of public sector construction projects to be derived from recycled content by 2010 	Ensure that the Plan reinforces the need to identify and promote more sustainable generation and treatment of waste consistent with the regional waste strategy.
Water Resource Strategy for the East Midlands 2009	<p>Contains a number of objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently; The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change; Supplies to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods; Water to be shared more effectively between abstractors; Improved water efficiency in new and existing buildings; Water to be valued and used efficiently; Additional resources to be developed where and when they are needed in the context of a twin-track approach with demand management; Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted; Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste. 	No specific targets identified	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 for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Humber River Basin Management Plan	<p>Seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas; Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	No specific Targets 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.
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.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that flood risk is adequately addressed and that development sites reflects the nature of the policy unit within which it is located.
Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015 -40	Sets out how water resources will be managed between 2015-40 taking into account factors such as population growth and climate change. The Plan identifies sufficient water supply to meet identified needs.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and reflect the needs to address climate change and infrastructure needs of the Water Company.
Severn Trent Water Limited Water Resource Plan Asset Management Period 2015-40	Sets out a strategy for 2015-40. Seeks to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. The Plan seeks to address environmentally unsustainable levels of water abstraction by reducing the amount of water taken from the environment, by providing local environmental improvements and by providing alternative sources of water supply where necessary.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and reflect the needs to address climate change and infrastructure needs of the Water Company.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
The Tame Anker, and Mease Catchment abstraction licensing strategy February 2013	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Tame, Anker and Mease catchments. It provides information on how existing abstraction are regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details with how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers. The strategy highlights that the Mease catchment has been assessed through the Habitats Directive Review of Consents and will remain closed to further abstraction in the summer until further reviews. The strategy notes that there have been changes made to two water company licenses as a result of the Review of Consents and a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been set up amongst a group of farmers abstracting from groundwater to improve water use efficiency and therefore reduce abstraction.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources
Lower Trent and Erewash abstraction licensing strategy February 2013	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Lower Trent and Erewash catchments. It provides information on how existing abstraction are 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.	No specific Targets Identified	The Development Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources
Dove abstraction licensing strategy February 2013.	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the River Dove catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction are 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	No specific Targets Identified	The Development Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources
Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction licensing strategy February 2013	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Derbyshire Derwent catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction are 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.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
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 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. The Conservation objectives are intended to maintain / restore the condition of the habitat / species for which a SSSI is designated.	reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l	Ensure that the Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River including through supporting the existing River Mease Developer Contribution scheme (where growth increase foul flows into the River or its tributaries and through requiring appropriate management and treatment of surface water within the catchment of the Mease.
River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan	The primary purpose of this Plan is to reduce the levels of phosphate and suspended sediments within the River Mease SAC which arise as a result of diffuse pollution (ie farming, urban development, transport etc). 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). The Conservation objectives are intended to maintain / restore the condition of the habitat / species for which a SSSI is designated.	reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l	Ensure that the Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River including through the reduction of diffuse pollution sources associated with urban development and farming.
River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determine the impact of physical modification. ▪ Provide an outline restoration plan for the river on a reach-by-reach basis. ▪ Identify potential delivery mechanisms. The plan is intended to provide a framework for the improvement of the River Mease SSSI/SAC for the next 20 to 30 years	The general objective of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) is to achieve 'good status' for all surface waters by 2015. 'Good status' means the achievement of both 'good ecological status' and 'good chemical status'. Good ecological status refers to situations where the ecological characteristics show only a slight deviation from 'reference conditions'	Ensure that the Plan reflect the objectives, targets and proposed actions in the South Derbyshire Section of the Mease to restore the river to a more natural state

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Minerals Local Plan April 2000 (Incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13- Coal November 2002)	<p>Sets out priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to identify sufficient land to enable Derbyshire to make an appropriate contribution to the likely local, regional and national demand for minerals to 2006, and beyond where appropriate to conserve and safeguard minerals as far as possible; to encourage the efficient use of materials, and, whenever possible, the use of secondary and recycled materials; and to minimise the production of waste to protect local communities, natural resources and features of landscape, wildlife and heritage importance from unacceptable damage or disturbance as a result of the working and transporting of minerals to provide a detailed policy framework for assessing and controlling mineral working and ancillary operations, which ensures their impact on the environment is acceptable to ensure that land used for mineral working is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, and is restored to acceptable after-uses. 	No specific targets identified.	This document forms part of the Statutory Development Plan for South Derbyshire. The policies set out in the Local Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Minerals Local Plan.
CLIMATIC FACTORS			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Planning Our Electric Future: A White Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity	<p>The primary objectives of Electricity Market Reform are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the future security of electricity supplies; drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation; and minimise costs to the consumer 	No specific targets identified	The Development Plan should seek to ensure that it reflects wider government priorities including the delivery of large scale energy generation capacity and smaller scale renewable and low carbon capacity.
The Carbon Plan : Delivering our low carbon future.	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.	No specific targets identified	The Development Plan should seek to ensure that it adequately supports the delivery of new low and zero carbon energy generation infrastructure.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Energy Efficiency Strategy	<p>Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supporting the finance market ▪ energy efficiency innovation ▪ strengthen the evidence base ▪ 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%.	Ensure that the Development Plan supports the delivery of development which supports the efficient use of energy (for example balanced communities, energy efficient buildings etc.
Energy Security Strategy	<p>Includes a range of goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resilience measures ▪ Energy efficiency ▪ Maximising economic production. ▪ Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets ▪ Reliable networks ▪ Decarbonising our supplies 	References a number of indicators which will be used to measure the direction of progress of the strategy	The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy and the delivery of new strategic and locally scaled energy generation infrastructure
Cultural Heritage			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Heritage Protection Plan	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Includes an action Plan for the period 2011-15 setting out a range of priorities 	The Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and improving access to cultural heritage
Government Tourism Strategy	<p>Includes goals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fund the most ambitious marketing campaign ever to attract visitors to the UK in the years following 2012. Increase the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK to match those who holiday abroad each year. ▪ Improve the sector's productivity to become one of the top 5 most efficient and competitive visitor economies in the world. 	No Specific Targets Identified	Ensure that the Plan provides policy to support Tourism and Leisure
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
A Vision and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the National Forest	<p>Strategic objectives to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing a high quality, good value visitor experience ▪ Enhancing the Forest's environment and infrastructure ▪ Improving business practice and performance ▪ Stepping up the marketing effort ▪ Working together effectively in the Forest 	No Specific Targets Identified	Ensure that the Plan provides policy to support Tourism and Leisure developments within and around the National Forest.

LANDSCAPE

REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Landscape Character of Derbyshire	<p>Document includes a number of aims as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the County, the distinctive sense of place and the individual identify of each particular use. ▪ To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects and where practicable contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in the landscape ▪ To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire enriching biological diversity throughout the wider countryside and encouraging the sustainable management of Derbyshire' Landscapes ▪ To utilize landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change. ▪ 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. 	No specific Targets identified.	Ensure that the Plan supports the protection of all landscapes and where practicable contributes towards enhancing landscape character and sense of place.
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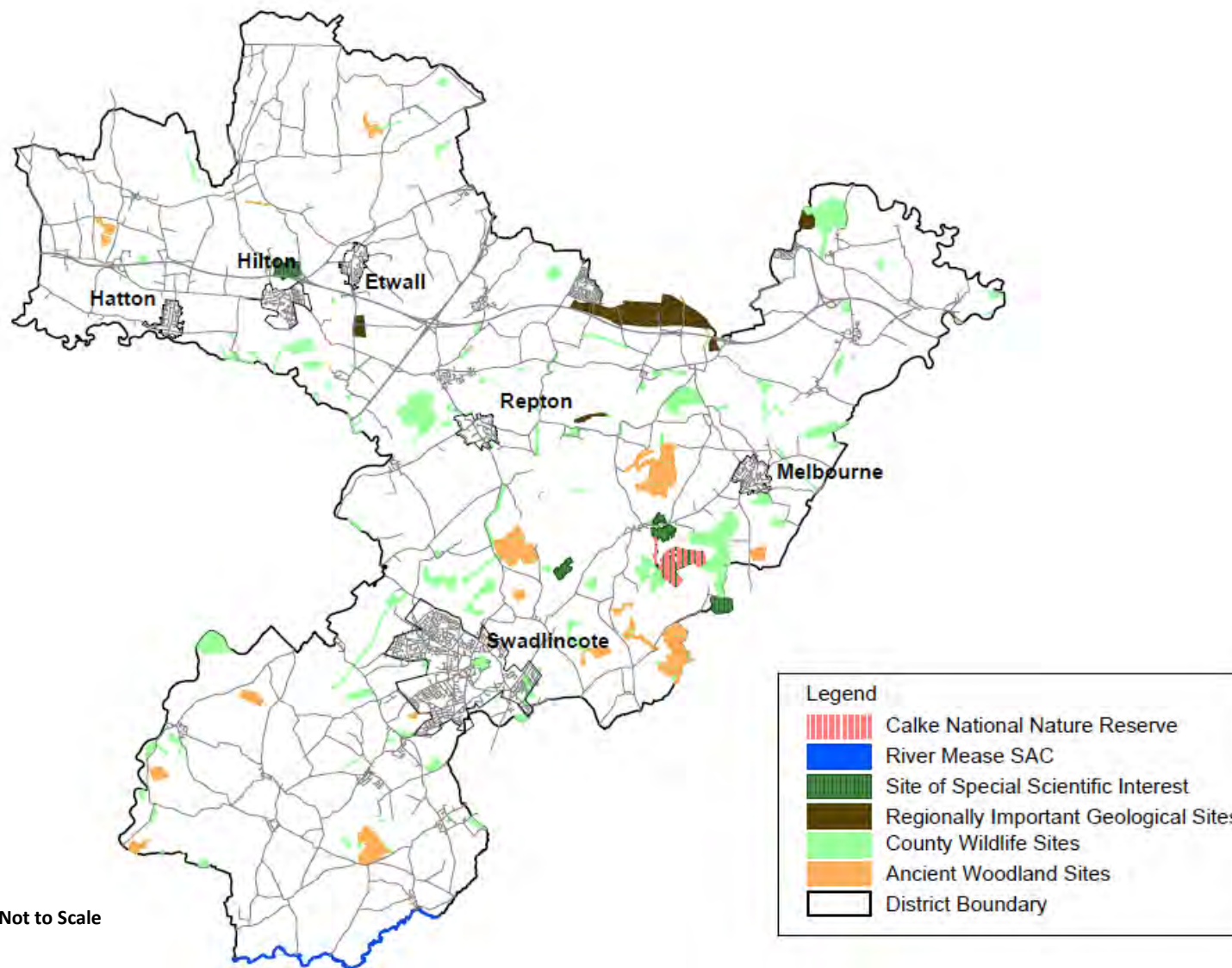
Appendix Two: Baseline Data (also part of the evidence base for the Part 2 Local Plan Development Plan Document)

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																				
1.0 TO AVOID DAMAGE TO DESIGNATED SITES AND SPECIES AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY ACROSS THE DISTRICT																																																																										
1.1	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: change in priority habitats and species (by type)	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Change in Priority BAP Habitat</td></tr><tr><td>Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)</td><td colspan="3">Change over period</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland meadow (11Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calaminarian grassland (Not present)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (193 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Reedbeds (18.82 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)</td><td colspan="3">212m removed</td></tr><tr><td>Fens (11.29Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Wet woodland (Not known)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,567 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)</td><td colspan="3">No change</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2012</td></tr></table>	Change in Priority BAP Habitat				Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)	Change over period			Lowland meadow (11Ha)	0 ha			Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)	0 ha			Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)	0 ha			Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)	0 ha			Calaminarian grassland (Not present)	0 ha			Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (193 Ha)	0 ha			Reedbeds (18.82 Ha)	0 ha			Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)	0 ha			Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)	0 ha			Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)	212m removed			Fens (11.29Ha)	0 ha			Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)	0 ha			Wet woodland (Not known)	0 ha			Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,567 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)	No change			Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2012				None Identified	Trend: No trend identified	This Indicator is currently reported through the Annual Monitoring Report. Data for the year 2013-14 expected December 2014.	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water
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1.2	Changes in areas designated for there intrinsic environmental value including international, national, regional, sub regional or local significance	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><th>Designation</th><th>No of sites</th><th>Area (ha)</th><th>% of area</th></tr><tr><td>SPA</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>SAC*</td><td>(1)</td><td>(9.49)</td><td>(0.03)</td></tr><tr><td>SSSI**</td><td>5</td><td>157.96</td><td>0.47</td></tr><tr><td>Wildlife sites</td><td>156</td><td>1645.98</td><td>4.87</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>162</td><td>1803.5</td><td>5.34</td></tr></table> <p>Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2014 * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only ** excludes Dimmingsdale which is mostly located in NWLDC</p>	Designation	No of sites	Area (ha)	% of area	SPA	0	0	0	SAC*	(1)	(9.49)	(0.03)	SSSI**	5	157.96	0.47	Wildlife sites	156	1645.98	4.87	TOTAL	162	1803.5	5.34	<p>Derbyshire (outside Peak District National Park)</p> <table><tr><th>Designatio n</th><th>No of sites</th><th>Area (ha)</th><th>% of area</th></tr><tr><td>SPA</td><td>(1)</td><td>(127)</td><td>(0.08)</td></tr><tr><td>SAC*</td><td>(5)</td><td>(351)</td><td>(0.21)</td></tr><tr><td>SSSI</td><td>58</td><td>1,368</td><td>0.78</td></tr><tr><td>Wildlife sites</td><td>1144</td><td>9523</td><td>5.40</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1202</td><td>10891</td><td>6.18</td></tr></table> <p>Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2005/2014 * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only</p>	Designatio n	No of sites	Area (ha)	% of area	SPA	(1)	(127)	(0.08)	SAC*	(5)	(351)	(0.21)	SSSI	58	1,368	0.78	Wildlife sites	1144	9523	5.40	TOTAL	1202	10891	6.18	Trend: Negative South Derbyshire has a lower proportion of wildlife sites than the rest of the County).	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Water																				
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1.3	Proportion of local wildlife sites where positive Conservation management has been or is being implemented	<p>2013 results</p> <p>The overall figure was calculated as follows:- 397 sites have received positive management in the last 5 years There are 1113 LWS (excluding Derby City) 397/1113 x 100 = 35.6% In terms of area around 5290 ha is in positive management which is just over 55% of the area covered by LWS in Derbyshire excluding Derby City.</p>	<p>2012 Results</p> <p>The overall figure was calculated as follows:- 396 sites have received positive management in the last 5 years There are 1115 LWS (excluding Derby City) 396/1115 x 100 = 35.5% In terms of area 5356 ha is in positive management which is 52.8% of the area covered by all LWS excluding Derby City.</p>	Trend: Positive slight improvement recorded over the period	Monitored annually by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Derbyshire Authorities	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																																																																				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																												
1.4	Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th></th><th>Area</th></tr><tr><td>Calke Park (also NNR)</td><td>71.12 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Carver's Rocks</td><td>16.67 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Hilton Gravel Pits</td><td>31.16 ha</td></tr><tr><td>River Mease (also SAC)</td><td>9.49 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Ticknall Quarries</td><td>29.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Dimmingsdale*</td><td>6.5 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (6)</td><td>164.46 ha</td></tr></table> <div>* Site partially located in North west Leicestershire Data Natural England Website July 2014</div>		Area	Calke Park (also NNR)	71.12 ha	Carver's Rocks	16.67 ha	Hilton Gravel Pits	31.16 ha	River Mease (also SAC)	9.49 ha	Ticknall Quarries	29.52 ha	Dimmingsdale*	6.5 ha	Total (6)	164.46 ha	<div>Derbyshire County Council (outside Peak National Park)</div> <table><tr><th></th><th>Area</th></tr><tr><td>Total 58</td><td>1,368 ha</td></tr></table> <div>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) 2003</div>		Area	Total 58	1,368 ha	Trend: Negative: outside the national park 0.78% of the land area of Derbyshire is designated as a SSSI, within South Derbyshire District the equivalent figure is 0.47%.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water								
	Area																																	
Calke Park (also NNR)	71.12 ha																																	
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	Area																																	
Total 58	1,368 ha																																	
1.4	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Condition</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>% Area favourable</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable recovering</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable no change</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable declining</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>% Area destroyed part destroyed</td><td>4</td></tr></table> <div>Data Extracted from Natural England Website July 2014</div>	Condition	%	% Area favourable	35	% Area unfavourable recovering	55	% Area unfavourable no change	6	% Area unfavourable declining	0	% Area destroyed part destroyed	4	<div>East Midlands</div> <table><tr><th>Condition</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>% Area favourable</td><td>47.13</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable recovering</td><td>51.31</td></tr><tr><td>% area unfavourable no change</td><td>1.03</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable declining</td><td>0.51</td></tr><tr><td>% Area destroyed part destroyed</td><td>0.02</td></tr></table> <div>Data Extracted from Natural England Website July 2014</div>	Condition	%	% Area favourable	47.13	% Area unfavourable recovering	51.31	% area unfavourable no change	1.03	% Area unfavourable declining	0.51	% Area destroyed part destroyed	0.02	Trend: Negative. Despite only a small number of SSSIs being located in the district, 10% are in a 'unfavourable' condition or have been lost. This is notably worse than comparable data for the East Midlands	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water				
Condition	%																																	
% Area favourable	35																																	
% Area unfavourable recovering	55																																	
% Area unfavourable no change	6																																	
% Area unfavourable declining	0																																	
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Condition	%																																	
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% area unfavourable no change	1.03																																	
% Area unfavourable declining	0.51																																	
% Area destroyed part destroyed	0.02																																	
1.5	Area (in hectares) of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 people	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Area (ha)</th><th>Area (ha) per 1000 people</th></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle Country Park</td><td>9.67</td><td rowspan="2">0.205 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Coton Park Local Nature Reserve</td><td>10.01</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Derbyshire County Council 2014.</div>	Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) per 1000 people	Elvaston Castle Country Park	9.67	0.205 ha	Coton Park Local Nature Reserve	10.01	English Nature Target: Minimum 1 ha per thousand population. (Suggested Target = 96.0 ha)	Trend: Negative: The District performs poorly against the Natural England suggested standards for LNR provision per 1000 people.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																				
Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) per 1000 people																																
Elvaston Castle Country Park	9.67	0.205 ha																																
Coton Park Local Nature Reserve	10.01																																	
1.6	Area (in hectares) of National Nature Reserves within the District	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Calke Park</td><td>79.7 Ha</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Natural England 2014.</div>	Name	Area (ha)	Calke Park	79.7 Ha	None identified	Trend: No Trend identified	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																								
Name	Area (ha)																																	
Calke Park	79.7 Ha																																	
1.7	Total area of woodland within the District	9.6% of the District (estimate set out in South Derbyshire Environmental Audit 2007, updated using National Forest data)	Target for 30% woodland coverage (by area) for that part of the District in The National Forest (No similar target for northern part of the District Overall Target for woodland cover for the East Midlands = 5%	Trend: Positive: Woodland cover continues to increase and is now almost double the regional average.	Unclear at present the likely accuracy of data collected to inform indicator	Biodiversity Flora																												
1.8	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Area</th></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2012)</div>	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Area</th></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2007)</div>	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	Trend: No Change Historic Parks and Gardens cover 1.85% of the total land area of the District	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage
Name	Area																																	
Bretby Hall	280.1 ha																																	
Calke Abbey	218.3 ha																																	
Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha																																	
Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha																																	
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Total (5)	620.64 ha																																	

1.9

Location of Key wildlife and natural environment constraints in South Derbyshire



Source: SDDC: Crown Copyright Reserved: South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																					
1.10	Total area of ancient woodland within the District	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Ancient Woodland</td><td>Number</td><td>Area (ha)</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient Semi natural</td><td>16</td><td>169.56</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient replanted</td><td>13</td><td>258.05</td></tr></table>	Ancient Woodland	Number	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	16	169.56	Ancient replanted	13	258.05	East Midlands <table><tr><td>Ancient Woodland</td><td>Area (ha)</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient Semi natural</td><td>12,066</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient replanted</td><td>11,240</td></tr></table>	Ancient Woodland	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	12,066	Ancient replanted	11,240	Trend: Negative: Despite its location in the National Forest only a small proportion of the regions ancient woodland is located within the District	Data held by the authority was mapped in 1999. Data to be updated.	Biodiversity Flora						
Ancient Woodland	Number	Area (ha)																									
Ancient Semi natural	16	169.56																									
Ancient replanted	13	258.05																									
Ancient Woodland	Area (ha)																										
Ancient Semi natural	12,066																										
Ancient replanted	11,240																										
1.11	Total Area of National Forest Tree Planting, other habitat or open space provision secured per annum	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Planting Area</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>61.42ha</td></tr></table> Data National Forest Company, 2014	Year	Planting Area	2013/14	61.42ha	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Planting Area</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>107.09 ha</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>30.21 ha</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>24.97 ha</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>42.18ha</td></tr></table> Data National Forest Company, 2014	Year	Planting Area	2009/10	107.09 ha	2010/11	30.21 ha	2011/12	24.97 ha	2012/13	42.18ha	Trend: Positive After initial falls following the closing of the National Forest Tender Scheme recent planting rates have increased notably	Data does not take into account small scale on site tree planting related to smaller developments.	Biodiversity Flora							
Year	Planting Area																										
2013/14	61.42ha																										
Year	Planting Area																										
2009/10	107.09 ha																										
2010/11	30.21 ha																										
2011/12	24.97 ha																										
2012/13	42.18ha																										
2.0 TO PROVIDE DECENT AND AFFORDABLE HOMES THAT MEET LOCAL NEEDS																											
2.1	Affordable dwellings: as a percentage of all new housing.	Affordable dwellings as a percentage of all new housing. <table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>(Total Completions)</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>5.97%</td><td>385</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>8.6%</td><td>274</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>8.31%</td><td>397</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>20.13%</td><td>447</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>25.61%</td><td>328</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>11.55%</td><td>381</td></tr></table> Source SDDC 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014		South Derbyshire	(Total Completions)	2013/14	5.97%	385	2012/13	8.6%	274	2011/12	8.31%	397	2010/11	20.13%	447	2009/10	25.61%	328	2008/09	11.55%	381	Target 25% of all dwellings delivered between 2008-28 to be affordable	Trend: Negative: Affordable housing remains significantly lower than the long term need identified through the Council’ Strategic Housing Market Assessment.	The affordable housing completions are expected to significantly increase going forward (indeed there are 1709 affordable dwelling remaining to be built as of October 1 st 2014 with a further 250 likely to be added to this pipeline once planning permissions awaiting the signing of a section 106 agreement are finalised.	Population Human Health
	South Derbyshire	(Total Completions)																									
2013/14	5.97%	385																									
2012/13	8.6%	274																									
2011/12	8.31%	397																									
2010/11	20.13%	447																									
2009/10	25.61%	328																									
2008/09	11.55%	381																									
2.2	Affordable dwellings: total number of properties completed	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>44</td></tr></table>		South Derbyshire	2013/14	23	2012/13	33	2011/12	33	2010/11	90	2009/10	84	2008/09	44	Target 168 houses per annum (based on housing delivery requirement of 673 homes per annum)	Trend: Negative: To date affordable housing delivery has been substantially lower than the average annual requirement.	The affordable housing completions are expected to significantly increase going forward (indeed there are 1709 affordable dwelling remaining to be built as of October 1 st 2014 with a further 250 likely to be added to this pipeline once planning permissions awaiting the signing of a section 106 agreement are finalised.	Population Human Health							
	South Derbyshire																										
2013/14	23																										
2012/13	33																										
2011/12	33																										
2010/11	90																										
2009/10	84																										
2008/09	44																										

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																										
2.3	New Housing Types	South Derbyshire* <table><tr><td></td><td>2009-10</td><td>2010-11</td><td>2011-12</td><td>2012-13</td><td>2013-14</td></tr><tr><td>1 Bed House</td><td>2.4%</td><td>0.02%</td><td>4.3%</td><td>0.36%</td><td>0.25%</td></tr><tr><td>1 Bed Flat</td><td>8.2%</td><td>5.4%</td><td>3.8%</td><td>1.4%</td><td>0.75%</td></tr><tr><td>2 Bed House</td><td>17.4%</td><td>21.0%</td><td>15.4%</td><td>18.5%</td><td>21.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2 Bed Flat</td><td>18.0%</td><td>10.7%</td><td>5.0%</td><td>3.2%</td><td>2.76%</td></tr><tr><td>3 Bed House</td><td>31.1%</td><td>35.1%</td><td>39.3%</td><td>42.2%</td><td>38.1%</td></tr><tr><td>4 Bed House</td><td>22.9%</td><td>27.5%</td><td>32.2%</td><td>34.2%</td><td>25.6%</td></tr></table> *Figures for 1 April to March 31 st of respective years Source South Derbyshire District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	1 Bed House	2.4%	0.02%	4.3%	0.36%	0.25%	1 Bed Flat	8.2%	5.4%	3.8%	1.4%	0.75%	2 Bed House	17.4%	21.0%	15.4%	18.5%	21.3%	2 Bed Flat	18.0%	10.7%	5.0%	3.2%	2.76%	3 Bed House	31.1%	35.1%	39.3%	42.2%	38.1%	4 Bed House	22.9%	27.5%	32.2%	34.2%	25.6%	Trend: Unclear: The mix of homes has appeared to reduce as the housing market has recovered from the effects of the recession with fewer 1 and 2 bed homes being built in 2013-14 compared to preceding years	Data is for new build only and does not include conversions	Population Human Health
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14																																											
1 Bed House	2.4%	0.02%	4.3%	0.36%	0.25%																																											
1 Bed Flat	8.2%	5.4%	3.8%	1.4%	0.75%																																											
2 Bed House	17.4%	21.0%	15.4%	18.5%	21.3%																																											
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3 Bed House	31.1%	35.1%	39.3%	42.2%	38.1%																																											
4 Bed House	22.9%	27.5%	32.2%	34.2%	25.6%																																											
2.4	Housing Land Supply as at 31 March 2006	Housing Land Supply in South Derbyshire as at 31 March 2005. <table><tr><td></td><td>Dwellings</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>EMRP Requirement 2006-2026</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>Dwellings completed 2006-2012</td><td>3,394</td></tr><tr><td>Dwellings under construction</td><td>295</td></tr><tr><td>Other dwellings with planning permission expected to be built 2012-2026</td><td>6,239</td></tr><tr><td>Adopted Local Plan Allocations without planning permission (expected to be built by 2026)</td><td>98</td></tr><tr><td>Total Supply</td><td>6,632</td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014 (The planning permission data has been updated to reflect the position at 1 st August 2014).			Dwellings		South Derbyshire	EMRP Requirement 2006-2026	12,000	Dwellings completed 2006-2012	3,394	Dwellings under construction	295	Other dwellings with planning permission expected to be built 2012-2026	6,239	Adopted Local Plan Allocations without planning permission (expected to be built by 2026)	98	Total Supply	6,632		Trend: Negative there remains insufficient completed and committed sites to fully meet the EMRP requirement to 2026	Adoption of the Part 1 Local Plan will ensure that sufficient sites are bought forward to meet the vast majority of the District’s OAHN.	Population																									
	Dwellings																																															
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EMRP Requirement 2006-2026	12,000																																															
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Total Supply	6,632																																															
2.5	Housing Trajectory Against the East Midlands Regional Plan				Trend: Negative there remains insufficient completed and committed sites to fully meet the EMRP requirement to 2026	Adoption of the Part 1 Local Plan will ensure that sufficient sites are bought forward to meet the vast majority of the District’s OAHN.	Population																																									
2.6	Recent Housing Completions	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>2008-09</td><td>2009-10</td><td>2010-11</td><td>2011-12</td><td>2012-13</td><td>2013-14</td></tr><tr><td>Completions</td><td>381</td><td>328</td><td>447</td><td>397</td><td>281</td><td>399</td></tr></table> Source South Derbyshire District Council AMR 2014			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Completions	381	328	447	397	281	399		Trend: Negative Housing Completions within the District remain below the annual requirement.	None Identified	Population Human Health Material Assets																											
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14																																										
Completions	381	328	447	397	281	399																																										

	Indicator	Quantified Information			Comparator and Target			Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics			
2.7	Average Property price by type (January 2006 – January 2014)			Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flat/ Maisonette	Overall	Trend: Mixed: House prices are on average cheaper within Derbyshire than the national average, and also tend to be lower than the regional average. The exception is Flats which are higher than the East Midlands but cheaper than the national average.	None Identified	Population		
		2006	Derbyshire	213,889	110,059	85,456	122,586	130,830					
			East Midlands	211,550	114,548	88,778	95,800	134,994					
			England & Wales	241,579	151,618	123,825	150,129	159,564					
		2007	Derbyshire	225,271	115,916	90,004	129,110	137,792					
			East Midlands	222,325	120,382	93,229	100,679	141,869					
			England & Wales	260,810	162,991	134,219	161,443	172,000					
		2008	Derbyshire	230,137	118,420	91,948	131,899	140,769					
			East Midlands	225,770	122,247	94,745	102,239	144,067					
			England & Wales	274,535	169,888	141,551	172,309	181,128					
		2009	Derbyshire	202,303	104,098	80,827	115,946	123,744					
			East Midlands	192,978	104,492	80,984	87,390	123,143					
			England & Wales	238,807	145,232	119,056	145,571	154,411					
		2010	Derbyshire	202,752	104,329	81,007	116,204	124,018					
			East Midlands	198,472	107,466	83,289	89,878	126,648					
			England & Wales	254,979	154,131	122,952	152,357	159,592					
		2011	Derbyshire	198,181	101,977	79,180	113,584	121,222					
			East Midlands	196,703	106,508	82,547	89,076	125,519					
			England & Wales	255,480	152,304	122,878	150,962	160,809					
		2012	Derbyshire	196,207	100,961	78,392	112,452	120,015					
			East Midlands	190,952	103,394	80,134	86,472	121,850					
			England & Wales	253,251	152,158	120,461	150,054	159,811					
		2013	Derbyshire	195,862	100,783	78,254	112,255	119,804					
			East Midlands	190,370	103,079	79,889	86,209	121,478					
			England & Wales	255,628	153,237	121,255	153,343	161,395					
		2014	Derbyshire	201,796	103,837	80,625	115,656	123,434					
			East Midlands	199,563	108,057	83,747	90,372	127,345					
			England & Wales	266,283	159,362	127,202	160,833	168,658					
		Land Registry											
2.8	Housing affordability (Ratio of wage rates to housing costs)	Average House Price to salary Ratios							Trend: Positive Housing affordability has generally improved in South Derbyshire in recent years.	None Identified	Population		
			Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio							
		District	2010	2011	2012	2013							
		South Derbyshire	6.65	5.90	6.23	5.79							
		Erewash	5.67	5.21	5.66	5.29							
		North West Leicestershire	6.32	5.95	6.20	6.43							
		East Staffordshire	5.81	5.39	5.43	5.73							
		Derby City	4.05	3.87	4.14	4.39							
		Figures based on Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Table 576 Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings Source SDDC 2014											

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																														
2.9	Vacancy Rates	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Number</td></tr><tr><td>Housing Type</td><td>2009-10</td><td>2010-11</td><td>2011-12</td><td>2012-13</td><td>2013-14</td></tr><tr><td>Long term vacancy rates (all)</td><td>457</td><td>344</td><td>384</td><td>287</td><td>tbc</td></tr><tr><td>Local Authority owned vacancy rates</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>38</td><td>tbc</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>472</td><td>359</td><td>398</td><td>325</td><td>tbc</td></tr></table> <p>Source:https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/.../LT_615.xls</p>		Number					Housing Type	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Long term vacancy rates (all)	457	344	384	287	tbc	Local Authority owned vacancy rates	15	15	14	38	tbc	TOTAL	472	359	398	325	tbc		Trend: Positive: There has been a general long term trend in respect of vacancy rates	This information is only available in arrears. The information for the 2013-14 monitoring period will not be available until next year	Population Material Assets
	Number																																			
Housing Type	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14																															
Long term vacancy rates (all)	457	344	384	287	tbc																															
Local Authority owned vacancy rates	15	15	14	38	tbc																															
TOTAL	472	359	398	325	tbc																															
2.10	Number of legal Caravan pitches and Number of illegal encampments recorded annually	<table><tr><td></td><td>2009-10</td><td>2010-11</td><td>2011-12</td><td>2012-13</td><td>2013-14</td></tr><tr><td>Long term vacancy rates (all)</td><td>48</td><td>59</td><td>65</td><td>70</td><td>75</td></tr></table> <p>SDDC Annual Monitoring Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014</p>		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Long term vacancy rates (all)	48	59	65	70	75		Trend: Positive: there has been a notable increase in site provision in recent years.	None Identified	Population Human Health																		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14																															
Long term vacancy rates (all)	48	59	65	70	75																															
3.0 TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF THE POPULATION																																				
3.1	Life expectancy at birth for male and females residents	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Life Expectancy Male</td><td>Life Expectancy Female</td></tr><tr><td>2008-10</td><td>78.7</td><td>83.4</td></tr><tr><td>2009-11</td><td>79.2</td><td>83.0</td></tr><tr><td>2010-125</td><td>79.4</td><td>83.3</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, life expectancy at birth, data published 2014</p>	Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	2008-10	78.7	83.4	2009-11	79.2	83.0	2010-125	79.4	83.3	<p>England</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Life Expectancy Male</td><td>Life Expectancy Female</td></tr><tr><td>2008-10</td><td>78.50</td><td>82.51</td></tr><tr><td>2009-11</td><td>78.91</td><td>82.89</td></tr><tr><td>2010-125</td><td>79.21</td><td>83.01</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, life expectancy at birth, data published 2014</p>	Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	2008-10	78.50	82.51	2009-11	78.91	82.89	2010-125	79.21	83.01	Trend: Mixed The District’s male population is expected to live on average 0.2 years longer than the national average. The District’s female population is forecast to live 0.4 years longer than the national average.	None identified	Population Human Health						
Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female																																		
2008-10	78.7	83.4																																		
2009-11	79.2	83.0																																		
2010-125	79.4	83.3																																		
Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female																																		
2008-10	78.50	82.51																																		
2009-11	78.91	82.89																																		
2010-125	79.21	83.01																																		
3.2	Forecasted Population aged over 65 at 2026	<p>Forecast Number and proportion of population aged over 65 at 2026</p> <table><tr><td>Authority</td><td>Number</td><td>Percentage of population</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>23,000</td><td>20.91%</td></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>33,000</td><td>25.19%</td></tr><tr><td>Derby City</td><td>50,000</td><td>18.18%</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire</td><td>205,000</td><td>24.76%</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>12,074,000</td><td>20.54%</td></tr></table> <p>Source ONS 2012-based Sub national population projections ONS 2012</p>	Authority	Number	Percentage of population	South Derbyshire	23,000	20.91%	Amber Valley	33,000	25.19%	Derby City	50,000	18.18%	Derbyshire	205,000	24.76%	England	12,074,000	20.54%		Trend: Mixed the proportion of the population in South Derbyshire will grow significantly from around 14.5% in 2001 to almost 21% in 2026. Despite this growth the proportion of the districts population will remain notably less than the corresponding figure for Derbyshire.	None identified	Population Human Health												
Authority	Number	Percentage of population																																		
South Derbyshire	23,000	20.91%																																		
Amber Valley	33,000	25.19%																																		
Derby City	50,000	18.18%																																		
Derbyshire	205,000	24.76%																																		
England	12,074,000	20.54%																																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																								
3.3	Percentage of households with one or more limiting long-term illness.	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>24.4%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: ONS Census Data 2011</p>	Year	Percentage	2011	24.4%	<p>England</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>25.6%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: ONS Census Data 2011</p>	Year	Percentage	2011	25.6%	Trend: Positive. Almost one quarter of households have one or more person suffering a long-term limiting illness within the district. This is slightly lower than the national average	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years.	Population Human Health																
Year	Percentage																													
2011	24.4%																													
Year	Percentage																													
2011	25.6%																													
3.4	Residents with one or more limiting long-term illness.	<p>Number and percent of total population with limiting long-term illness (Selected Districts)</p> <table><tr><th>District</th><th>Number</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley Borough Council</td><td>24,809</td><td>20.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Derby (Unitary Authority)</td><td>46,456</td><td>18.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales District Council</td><td>13,186</td><td>18.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Erewash Borough Council</td><td>21,636</td><td>19.3%</td></tr><tr><td>East Staffordshire Borough Council</td><td>20,107</td><td>17.7%</td></tr><tr><td>North West Leicestershire District Council</td><td>16,930</td><td>18.1%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire District Council</td><td>16,536</td><td>17.5%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: ONS Census Data 2011</p>	District	Number	Percentage	Amber Valley Borough Council	24,809	20.2%	Derby (Unitary Authority)	46,456	18.6%	Derbyshire Dales District Council	13,186	18.5%	Erewash Borough Council	21,636	19.3%	East Staffordshire Borough Council	20,107	17.7%	North West Leicestershire District Council	16,930	18.1%	South Derbyshire District Council	16,536	17.5%		Trend: Positive. South Derbyshire has a lower than average percentage of residents with a limiting long-term illness compared to surrounding districts (as a percentage of population)	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population Human Health
District	Number	Percentage																												
Amber Valley Borough Council	24,809	20.2%																												
Derby (Unitary Authority)	46,456	18.6%																												
Derbyshire Dales District Council	13,186	18.5%																												
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East Staffordshire Borough Council	20,107	17.7%																												
North West Leicestershire District Council	16,930	18.1%																												
South Derbyshire District Council	16,536	17.5%																												
3.5	General Health	<p>How residents consider their own Health</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>South Derbyshire</th><th>Derbyshire</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>Very Good</td><td>47.6%</td><td>44.4%</td><td>45.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Good</td><td>34.4%</td><td>34.5%</td><td>35.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Fair</td><td>13.1%</td><td>14.9%</td><td>14.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Bad</td><td>3.9%</td><td>4.8%</td><td>4.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Very Bad</td><td>1.0%</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.2%</td></tr></table> <p>ONS Census 2011 KS301EW</p>		South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England	Very Good	47.6%	44.4%	45.3%	Good	34.4%	34.5%	35.1%	Fair	13.1%	14.9%	14.0%	Bad	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%	Very Bad	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%		Trend: Positive. The District has a higher proportion of its population considering themselves in Very Good/Good health compared to countywide and region-wide figure.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population Human Health
	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England																											
Very Good	47.6%	44.4%	45.3%																											
Good	34.4%	34.5%	35.1%																											
Fair	13.1%	14.9%	14.0%																											
Bad	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%																											
Very Bad	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%																											
3.6	Adult Participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes) a week	<table><tr><th></th><th>2005-06</th><th>2010-11</th></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire County Council</td><td>21.4</td><td>22.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Derby City</td><td>21.0</td><td>22.9%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Sport 2013</p>		2005-06	2010-11	Derbyshire County Council	21.4	22.8%	Derby City	21.0	22.9%		Trend: Positive: There was small improvement in the number of people undertaking 3x30 mins exercise between 2005/06 and 2010/2011	Unclear whether this data will continue to be monitored in the future.	Population Human Health															
	2005-06	2010-11																												
Derbyshire County Council	21.4	22.8%																												
Derby City	21.0	22.9%																												

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic									
3.7	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all causes -Men	<div><p>MEN</p><p>Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population</p><p>Years</p><p>Legend: England average, Local average, Local least deprived, Local most deprived, Local inequality</p><p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</p></div>		<p>Trend: Positive early death rates from all causes have fallen since 2002 and are lower than the England Average</p>	None identified	Population Human Health									
3.8	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all causes - Women	<div><p>WOMEN</p><p>Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population</p><p>Years</p><p>Legend: England average, Local average, Local least deprived, Local most deprived, Local inequality</p><p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</p></div>		<p>Trend: Positive early death rates from all causes have generally fallen since 2002 and are lower than the England Average</p>	None identified	Population Human Health									
3.9	Obesity in Children and Adults	<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>Children (year 6)</td><td>18.4</td><td>18.9</td></tr><tr><td>Adults</td><td>22.2</td><td>23.0</td></tr></table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</p>		South Derbyshire	England	Children (year 6)	18.4	18.9	Adults	22.2	23.0		<p>Trend: Positive Obesity in childhood and within Adults is lower in South Derbyshire than the England Average</p>	None identified	Population Human Health
	South Derbyshire	England													
Children (year 6)	18.4	18.9													
Adults	22.2	23.0													

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																									
4.0 TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY SAFETY AND REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME																															
4.1	Community Safety: Crime Rates within South Derbyshire	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>Domestic Burglaries</td><td>Vehicle Crime</td><td>Assault less serious</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>5.03</td><td>3.29</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>5.00</td><td>4.70</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>4.96</td><td>4.33</td><td>4.47</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>6.60</td><td>4.26</td><td>5.48</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>5.90</td><td>6.70</td><td>5.37</td></tr></table> <div>All figures per 1000 population. Source: South Derbyshire District Council</div>		Domestic Burglaries	Vehicle Crime	Assault less serious	2013/14	5.03	3.29		2012/13	5.00	4.70		2011/12	4.96	4.33	4.47	2010/11	6.60	4.26	5.48	2009/10	5.90	6.70	5.37		Trend: Positive rates have generally fallen over the past 5 years within South Derbyshire	Data for the District can be based on very small samples. Care should be taken when using this information.	Population Human Health Material Assets	
	Domestic Burglaries	Vehicle Crime	Assault less serious																												
2013/14	5.03	3.29																													
2012/13	5.00	4.70																													
2011/12	4.96	4.33	4.47																												
2010/11	6.60	4.26	5.48																												
2009/10	5.90	6.70	5.37																												
4.2	Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population	<table><tr><td>Indicator</td><td>Local No Per Year</td><td>Local value</td><td>Eng value</td><td>Eng worst</td></tr><tr><td>Violent crime (violence offences)</td><td>740</td><td>7.8</td><td>10.6</td><td>27.1</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</div>	Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Violent crime (violence offences)	740	7.8	10.6	27.1		Trend: Positive. The number of violent crimes recorded in South Derbyshire is lower than the England Average	None Identified	Population Human Health															
Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst																											
Violent crime (violence offences)	740	7.8	10.6	27.1																											
4.3	Killed and seriously injured on roads	<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>2004-2006</td><td>65.8</td><td>56.3</td></tr><tr><td>2010-12</td><td>48.5</td><td>40.5</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2008, and 2014</div>		South Derbyshire	England	2004-2006	65.8	56.3	2010-12	48.5	40.5		Trend: Mixed: The number of people killed and seriously injured has fallen over recent years but remain higher than the national average.	None Identified	Population Human Health																
	South Derbyshire	England																													
2004-2006	65.8	56.3																													
2010-12	48.5	40.5																													
4.4	Proportion of Derbyshire Residents worried by Crime	<table><tr><td></td><td>Very Worried</td><td>Fairly Worried</td><td>Not very worried</td><td>Not at all worried</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>3.5%</td><td>28.7%</td><td>57.9%</td><td>9.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>3.6%</td><td>28.7%</td><td>58.5%</td><td>9.2%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>3.6%</td><td>31.1%</td><td>58.9%</td><td>6.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>3.8%</td><td>32.3%</td><td>57.2</td><td>6.0%</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014</div>		Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	2014	3.5%	28.7%	57.9%	9.9%	2013	3.6%	28.7%	58.5%	9.2%	2012	3.6%	31.1%	58.9%	6.4%	2011	3.8%	32.3%	57.2	6.0%		Trend: Positive. The proportion of Derbyshire residents very worried or fairly worried about crime has generally fallen since 2011.	None Identified	Population Human Health
	Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried																											
2014	3.5%	28.7%	57.9%	9.9%																											
2013	3.6%	28.7%	58.5%	9.2%																											
2012	3.6%	31.1%	58.9%	6.4%																											
2011	3.8%	32.3%	57.2	6.0%																											
4.5	The extent to which worrying about crime impact on the quality of life of residents.	<table><tr><td></td><td>A lot</td><td>A little</td><td>Not at all</td><td>Not worried about crime</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>4.6%</td><td>44.0%</td><td>40.5%</td><td>10.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>4.6%</td><td>47.7%</td><td>38.3%</td><td>9.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>4.4%</td><td>51.9%</td><td>37.7%</td><td>6.0%</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013</div>		A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime	2014	--	--	--	--	2013	4.6%	44.0%	40.5%	10.9%	2012	4.6%	47.7%	38.3%	9.5%	2011	4.4%	51.9%	37.7%	6.0%		Trend: Positive. Generally the proportion of people worrying about crime fell over the monitored period.	None Identified	Population Human Health
	A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime																											
2014	--	--	--	--																											
2013	4.6%	44.0%	40.5%	10.9%																											
2012	4.6%	47.7%	38.3%	9.5%																											
2011	4.4%	51.9%	37.7%	6.0%																											

	Indicator	Quantified Information			Comparator and Target			Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																			
5.0 TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AND IMPROVE THE DISTRICTS SKILLS BASE																																																																													
5.1	Qualifications 1:	<table><tr><td></td><td>No Qualification Level unknown **</td><td>Lower level Qualification **</td><td>Higher level Qualification **</td></tr><tr><td>Aston</td><td>19.2%</td><td>44.7%</td><td>36.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td>27.3%</td><td>54.0%</td><td>18.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Etwall</td><td>18.9%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>39.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Hatton</td><td>28.6%</td><td>49.8%</td><td>21.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Hilton</td><td>14.3%</td><td>47.4%</td><td>38.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Linton</td><td>31.1%</td><td>48.0%</td><td>21.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne</td><td>24.9%</td><td>39.3%</td><td>35.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Midway</td><td>31.6%</td><td>51.9%</td><td>16.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Newhall & Stanton</td><td>34.7%</td><td>52.1%</td><td>13.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Repton</td><td>18.5%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>40.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Seales</td><td>31.9%</td><td>43.8%</td><td>24.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Stenson</td><td>22.5%</td><td>51.2%</td><td>26.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td>31.2%</td><td>51.5%</td><td>17.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Willington & Findern</td><td>21.5%</td><td>48.6%</td><td>29.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Woodville</td><td>27.7%</td><td>53.3%</td><td>19.0%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>25.7%</td><td>48.3%</td><td>26.0%</td></tr></table> <p>All figures are for all people aged 16-74. Definitions are given below** Source: 2011 Census Population (NOMIS)</p>					No Qualification Level unknown **	Lower level Qualification **	Higher level Qualification **	Aston	19.2%	44.7%	36.1%	Church Gresley	27.3%	54.0%	18.7%	Etwall	18.9%	41.4%	39.6%	Hatton	28.6%	49.8%	21.7%	Hilton	14.3%	47.4%	38.3%	Linton	31.1%	48.0%	21.0%	Melbourne	24.9%	39.3%	35.8%	Midway	31.6%	51.9%	16.5%	Newhall & Stanton	34.7%	52.1%	13.2%	Repton	18.5%	41.4%	40.0%	Seales	31.9%	43.8%	24.3%	Stenson	22.5%	51.2%	26.4%	Swadlincote	31.2%	51.5%	17.3%	Willington & Findern	21.5%	48.6%	29.9%	Woodville	27.7%	53.3%	19.0%	South Derbyshire	25.7%	48.3%	26.0%		Trend: Mixed. General dichotomy with the population in the Derbyshire sub-area tending to have higher levels of educational attainment than those in the Swadlincote sub-area	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance.	Population
	No Qualification Level unknown **	Lower level Qualification **	Higher level Qualification **																																																																										
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Woodville	27.7%	53.3%	19.0%																																																																										
South Derbyshire	25.7%	48.3%	26.0%																																																																										
5.2	Qualifications 2:	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td>NVQ 4 and above</td><td>16,400</td><td>27.8%</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 3 and above</td><td>30,500</td><td>51.8%</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 2 and above</td><td>43,800</td><td>74.3%</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 1 and above</td><td>49,000</td><td>83.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Qualification</td><td>#</td><td>#</td></tr><tr><td>No Qualification</td><td>5,900</td><td>10.0%</td></tr></table> <p>All figures are working age. Definitions are given below* Source: annual population survey 2013</p>		NVQ 4 and above	16,400	27.8%	NVQ 3 and above	30,500	51.8%	NVQ 2 and above	43,800	74.3%	NVQ 1 and above	49,000	83.1%	Other Qualification	#	#	No Qualification	5,900	10.0%	<p>East Midlands/Great Britain</p> <table><tr><td>NVQ 4 and above+</td><td>30.1%</td><td>35.2%</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 3 and above</td><td>52.4%</td><td>55.8%</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 2 and above</td><td>69.7%</td><td>72.5%</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 1 and above</td><td>83.1%</td><td>84.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Qualification</td><td>6.6%</td><td>6.3%</td></tr><tr><td>No Qualification</td><td>10.3%</td><td>9.3%</td></tr></table> <p>All figures are working age. Definitions are given below* Source: annual population survey 2013</p>		NVQ 4 and above+	30.1%	35.2%	NVQ 3 and above	52.4%	55.8%	NVQ 2 and above	69.7%	72.5%	NVQ 1 and above	83.1%	84.4%	Other Qualification	6.6%	6.3%	No Qualification	10.3%	9.3%	Trend: Negative: South Derbyshire has a smaller proportion of its working age population educated to NVQ4 or higher. Conversely a greater proportion of the population have no qualifications.	Whilst compared to national level statistics South Derbyshire performs relatively poorly it should be noted that compared to the wider region the district performance is generally good. However, it is noted that he District does have a slightly higher proportion of working age population than the Region.	Population																																	
NVQ 4 and above	16,400	27.8%																																																																											
NVQ 3 and above	30,500	51.8%																																																																											
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Other Qualification	6.6%	6.3%																																																																											
No Qualification	10.3%	9.3%																																																																											
5.3	Percentage of school leavers achieving five or more GCSEs (grade A*-C including English and Maths))	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>% Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>50.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>49.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>58.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>55.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>52.0%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Public Health England 2014</p>		Year	% Derbyshire	2012/13	50.6%	2011/12	49.5%	2010/11	58.4%	2009/10	55.0%	2008/09	52.0%	<p>England</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>National Average</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>60.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>59.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>58.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>55.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>52.9%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Public Health England 2014</p>		Year	National Average	2012/13	60.8%	2011/12	59.0%	2010/11	58.4%	2009/10	55.3%	2008/09	52.9%	Trend: Negative: The proportion of students gaining 5 or more GCSE has fallen in recent years and is now notably lower than the England Average.	None Identified	Population																																													
Year	% Derbyshire																																																																												
2012/13	50.6%																																																																												
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	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic	
5.4	16 and 17 year olds in full time Education	South Derbyshire Wards			Trend: Negative: School age children and young adults are less likely to be in full time education within the Swadlincote urban area, Stenson or Hatton than the District average.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population
		Area	Number	Percentage			
		Aston	141	89.2%			
		Church Gresley	108	78.3%			
		Etwall	128	97.7%			
		Hatton	54	84.4%			
		Hilton	234	93.6%			
		Linton	119	88.8%			
		Melbourne	112	91.1%			
		Midway	222	86.7%			
		Newhall & Stanton	200	85.4%			
		Repton	295	96.7%			
		Seales	90	90.9%			
		Stenson	82	83.7%			
		Swadlincote	192	89.3%			
		Willington & Findern	103	92.0%			
		Woodville	171	81.4%			
South Derbyshire	2251	89.1%					
Source: 2011 Census, table KS13N							

No qualifications: No formal qualifications held

Other qualifications: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications

NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

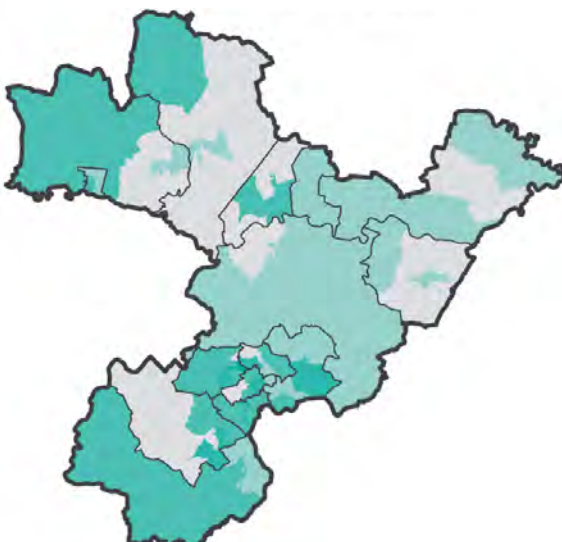
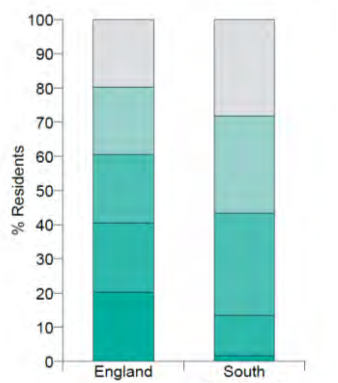
NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

** The term '**no qualifications**' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications.

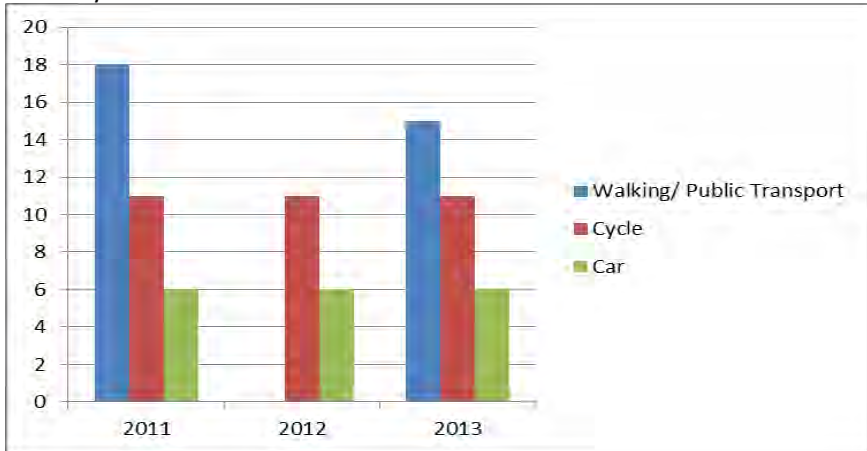
The term '**lower level**' qualifications is used to describe qualifications equivalent to levels 1 to 3 of the National Key Learning Targets (i.e. GCSE's O levels, A levels, NVQ levels 1-3).

The term '**Higher level**' refers to qualifications of levels 4 and above (i.e. first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications).

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																														
6.0 TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REDUCE INEQUALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRIVATION ACROSS THE DISTRICT																																				
6.1	Index of multiple deprivation	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Average Score</td><td>Rank</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>13.64%</td><td>221</td></tr></table> <p>A rank of 1 is the most deprived and a rank of 354 is the least deprived</p> <p>Source ONS 2011</p>		Average Score	Rank	South Derbyshire	13.64%	221	<p>Other District Rankings</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Average Score</td><td>Rank</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales</td><td>12.56</td><td>232</td></tr><tr><td>North West Leicestershire</td><td>15.22</td><td>194</td></tr><tr><td>East Staffordshire</td><td>19.14</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>17.89</td><td>159</td></tr><tr><td>Erewash</td><td>19.19</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Derby</td><td>24.58</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>Bolsover</td><td>27.24</td><td>43</td></tr></table> <p>Source: ONS, 2011</p>		Average Score	Rank	Derbyshire Dales	12.56	232	North West Leicestershire	15.22	194	East Staffordshire	19.14	160	Amber Valley	17.89	159	Erewash	19.19	150	Derby	24.58	108	Bolsover	27.24	43		Data is updated periodically at undefined intervals and as such does not provide a usable indicator. It inclusion in this matrix is predominantly to provide context against the relative levels of deprivation in neighbouring authorities	Population Material Assets Human Health
	Average Score	Rank																																		
South Derbyshire	13.64%	221																																		
	Average Score	Rank																																		
Derbyshire Dales	12.56	232																																		
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Erewash	19.19	150																																		
Derby	24.58	108																																		
Bolsover	27.24	43																																		
6.2	Index of multiple deprivation by ward and super output area	 <p>This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.</p>  <p>Source : Public Health England, 2014. Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014</p>				Population Material Assets Human Health																														

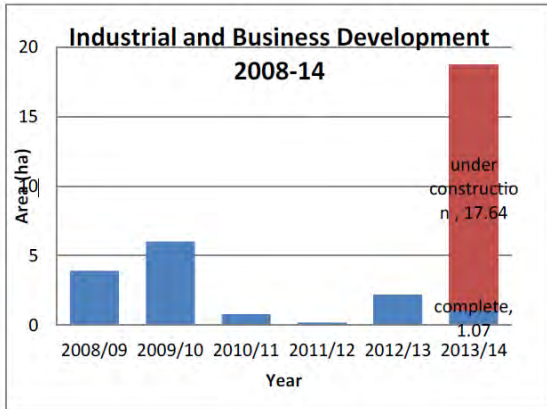
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic				
6.3	Unemployment Rate (By Ward)	Unemployment by Ward (South Derbyshire)		Trend: Positive Unemployment rates have fallen across the District between May 2013 and 2014, although there remains a dichotomy between the northern and southern part of the district with unemployment higher in and around Swadlincote than in the more rural parts of the District located in the north.	Figures are based on small sample sizes and should be treated with caution	Population Material Assets				
			Rate							
			Male				Female	Total	Long term (1 year+)	
		Aston	(1.2) 1.0				(1.0) 0.7	(1.0) 0.8	(14.3) 14.3	
		Church Gresley	(4.0) 2.9				(1.9) 1.9	(2.9) 2.4	(35.0) 20.0	
		Etwall	(1.7) 0.9				(0.9) 0.5	(1.3) 0.7	(50.0) 25.0	
		Hartshorne & Ticknall	(3.7) 2.2				(2.0) 2.1	(1.9) 2.3	(38.5) 23.1	
		Hatton	(1.9) 1.0				(1.0) 0.5	(1.4) 0.8	(25.0) 0.0	
		Hilton	(1.6) 1.1				(1.1) 0.8	(1.4) 1.0	(11.1) 11.1	
		Linton	(3.0) 1.9				(1.4) 0.8	(2.2) 1.4	(33.3) 22.2	
		Melbourne	(1.8) 1.5				(0.9) 0.4	(1.4) 1.0	(33.3) 33.3	
		Midway	(3.3) 2.6				(2.1) 1.6	(2.7) 2.2	(28.6) 23.8	
		Newhall & Stanton	(3.8) 2.8				(2.6) 1.9	(3.2) 2.4	(43.4) 21.7	
		North West	(0.4) #				(0.5) 0.0	(0.5) 0.2	(0.0) 0.0	
		Repton	(0.8) 0.4				(0.5) 0.3	(0.8) 0.4	(25.0) 0.0	
		Seales	(1.9) 1.3				(1.3) 0.9	(1.5) 0.9	(33.3) 16.7	
		Stenson	(0.9) 0.5				(1.9) 1.2	(2.2) 1.3	(25.0) 25.0	
		Swadlincote	(3.1) 2.1				(1.7) 1.2	(2.4) 1.8	(29.3) 17.6	
Willington & Findern	(1.9) 0.8	(0.9) 1.0	(1.4) 0.9	(40.0) 20.0						
Woodville	(2.2) 2.0	(1.6) 1.3	(2.0) 1.7	(38.9) 22.2						
South Derbyshire	(2.4) 1.7	(1.4) 1.1	(1.9) 1.4	(32.4) 19.7						
Adapted from Derbyshire County Councils Monthly Unemployment Statistics Bulletin. Figures are for May 2013 (in brackets) and May 2014 (in bold).										
Long-term figures show the percentage of all unemployed people out of work for over 1 year.										
Source ONS (NOMIS). Figures are not seasonally adjusted.										
6.4	Working Age Benefits Job seekers Allowance Claimants	South Derbyshire		East Midlands/Great Britain		Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a significantly lower than average proportion of residents on JSA compared to regional and national levels	None Identified	Population		
		All People	(1185) 867	(1.9) 1.4	All				(3.5%) 2.5%	(3.6%) 2.5%
		Males	(738) 513	(2.4) 1.7	Males				(4.6%) 3.2%	(4.7%) 3.4%
		Females	(447) 354	(1.4) 1.1	Females				(2.4%) 1.8%	(2.5%) 1.9%
		Percentages based on JSA claimants in a particular category as a proportion of all resident working age people.		Percentages based on JSA claimants in a particular category as a proportion of all resident working age people.						
Source Claimant count with rates and proportions May 2013 (in Brackets), and May 2014 (in bold) (NOMIS)		Source Claimant count with rates and proportions May 2013 (in Brackets), and May 2014 (in bold) (NOMIS)								

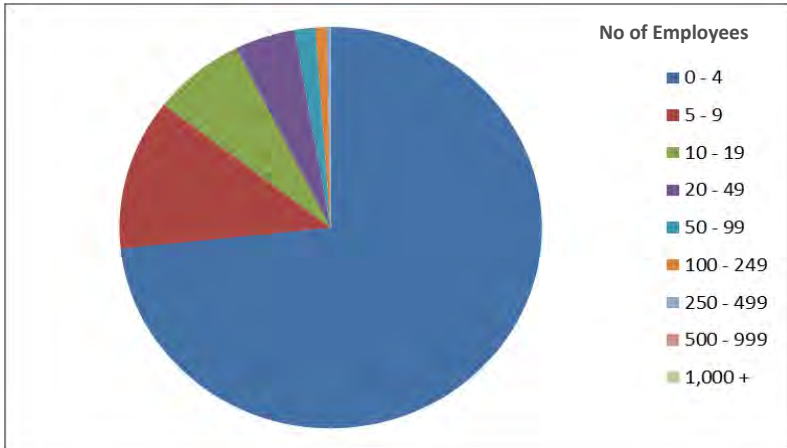
	Indicator	Quantified Information				Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																	
6.5	Working Age Benefits Job seekers Allowance Claimants (By Ward)						Trend: Positive. The number of JSA claimants has fallen between 2013 and 2014. However the number of claimants tends to be higher around the more urban part of the District around Swadlincote than the more rural parts of the District to the north	Figures are based on small sample sizes and should be treated with caution	Population																																																	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent																																																				
		Aston	(46)	(1.0%)	36	0.8%																																																				
		Church Gresley	(124)	(2.9%)	102	2.4%																																																				
		Etwall	(39)	(1.3%)	21	0.7%																																																				
		Hartshorne & Ticknall	(84)	(1.9%)	68	2.3%																																																				
		Hatton	(23)	(1.4%)	13	0.8%																																																				
		Hilton	(63)	(1.4%)	44	1.0%																																																				
		Linton	(71)	(2.2%)	45	1.4%																																																				
		Melbourne	(40)	(1.4%)	29	1.0%																																																				
		Midway	(129)	(2.7%)	104	2.2%																																																				
		Newhall & Stanton	(157)	(3.2%)	118	2.4%																																																				
		North West	(7)	(0.5%)	3	0.2%																																																				
		Repton	(23)	(0.8%)	12	0.4%																																																				
		Seales	(50)	(1.5%)	30	0.9%																																																				
		Stenson	(70)	(2.2%)	41	1.3%																																																				
		Swadlincote	(113)	(2.4%)	84	1.8%																																																				
Willington & Findern	(41)	(1.4%)	26	0.9%																																																						
Woodville	(105)	(2.0%)	91	1.7%																																																						
South Derbyshire	(1185)	(1.9%)	867	1.4%																																																						
Figures are for May 2013 (in brackets) and for May 2014 (in bold script)/ Source ONS (NOMIS), May 2013. May 2014. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.																																																										
6.6	Claimants of job seekers allowance (by age and duration)	South Derbyshire				East Midlands/Great Britain		Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has generally less JSA claimants aged 25-49 than Great Britain. Further, JSA claimants in the District are more likely to have been on JSA for less than six months and less likely to have been on JSA for MORE than 6 months, or more than 12 months than at the national level.	None identified	Population																																																
		<table><tr><th colspan="3">By Age of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>Aged 18-24</td><td>270</td><td>31.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 25-49</td><td>425</td><td>49.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 50+</td><td>165</td><td>19.2%</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">By Duration of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>< 6 months</td><td>590</td><td>68.6%</td></tr><tr><td>6-12 months</td><td>130</td><td>15.1%</td></tr><tr><td>> 12 months</td><td>140</td><td>16.3%</td></tr></table>				By Age of Claimant					Aged 18-24	270	31.4%	Aged 25-49	425	49.4%	Aged 50+	165	19.2%	By Duration of Claimant			< 6 months	590	68.6%	6-12 months	130	15.1%	> 12 months	140	16.3%	<table><tr><th colspan="3">By Age of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>Aged 18-24</td><td>25.6%</td><td>23.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 25-49</td><td>55.5%</td><td>57.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 50+</td><td>19.0%</td><td>19.2%</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">By Duration of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>< 6 months</td><td>54.4%</td><td>52.9%</td></tr><tr><td>6-12 months</td><td>15.7%</td><td>17.1%</td></tr><tr><td>> 12 months</td><td>29.9%</td><td>30.1%</td></tr></table>		By Age of Claimant			Aged 18-24	25.6%	23.8%	Aged 25-49	55.5%	57.0%	Aged 50+	19.0%	19.2%	By Duration of Claimant			< 6 months	54.4%	52.9%	6-12 months	15.7%	17.1%	> 12 months	29.9%	30.1%	
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6.7	Earnings by workplace and residence	South Derbyshire				East Midlands		Trend: Positive. Annual incomes are now higher than the regional average. Incomes for people who live in the District are notably higher than for those who work in the District.	Figures suggest a 7% change between 2008 and 2009 in work place earnings. This decline cannot be fully explained and as such data for 2008 should be treated with caution.	Population																																																
		<table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>26,286</td><td>24,744</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>24,575</td><td>24,702</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>24,676</td><td>28,092</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>25,488</td><td>26,613</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>23,703</td><td>26,643</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>24,278</td><td>27,111</td></tr></table>					Workplace Earnings				Resident Earnings	2008	26,286	24,744	2009	24,575	24,702	2010	24,676	28,092	2011	25,488	26,613	2012	23,703	26,643	2013	24,278	27,111	<table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>23,340</td><td>24,128</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>23,972</td><td>24,682</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>23,789</td><td>24,294</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>23,744</td><td>24,359</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>23,969</td><td>24,621</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>24,257</td><td>24,949</td></tr></table>			Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings	2008	23,340	24,128	2009	23,972	24,682	2010	23,789	24,294	2011	23,744	24,359	2012	23,969	24,621	2013	24,257	24,949						
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Analysis by place of residence by Local Authority and Analysis by place of work by Local Authority				Analysis by place of residence by Local Authority and Analysis by place of work by Local Authority																																																						
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2008-2013:Tables 7.7a and 8.7a: Annual pay: Gross				Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2008-2013:Tables 7.7a and 8.7a: Annual pay: Gross																																																						

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic												
7.0 TO IMPROVE ACCESSABILITY TO HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, FOOD SHOPPING FACILITIES AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (INCLUDING OPEN SAPCES AND SPORTS FACILITIES AND PROMOTE HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL AND NON TRAVEL CHOICES																		
7.1	Average minimum travel time to reach the nearest key services by mode of travel, local authority, England, 2011 to 2013	<p>South Derbyshire</p>  <p>Source: Table ACS0107: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013</p>		Trend No Trend Identified	Accessibility statistics provide a local-level measure of the availability of transport to key services (covering food stores, education (primary and secondary), health care (hopsital and GP), town centres and employment centres). Data exists for SDDC and all other Districts since 2007 although a change in the methodology as data collection means that prior to 2011 data may not be comparable.	Population Material Assets Human Health												
7.2	Private Car/Van Ownership	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td>Households without a Car or Van</td><td>5,249 (13.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with one car or van</td><td>15,960 (40.9%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with two or more cars or van</td><td>17,783 (45.6%)</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Census 2011 KS404EW Cars or Vans</p>	Households without a Car or Van	5,249 (13.5%)	Households with one car or van	15,960 (40.9%)	Households with two or more cars or van	17,783 (45.6%)	<p>England</p> <table><tr><td>Households without a Car or Van</td><td>5,691,251 (25.8%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with one car or van</td><td>9,301,776 (42.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with two or more cars or van</td><td>7,070,341 (32.1%)</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Census 2011 KS404EW</p>	Households without a Car or Van	5,691,251 (25.8%)	Households with one car or van	9,301,776 (42.2%)	Households with two or more cars or van	7,070,341 (32.1%)	Trend: Positive: A relatively small proportion of the districts households do not have access to a car or van compared to the England Average.	Data is only published on a decennial basis within the ONS Census	Population Material assets
Households without a Car or Van	5,249 (13.5%)																	
Households with one car or van	15,960 (40.9%)																	
Households with two or more cars or van	17,783 (45.6%)																	
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Households with one car or van	9,301,776 (42.2%)																	
Households with two or more cars or van	7,070,341 (32.1%)																	
7.3	Adult Participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes) a week	<table><tr><td></td><td>2005-06</td><td>2010-11</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire County Council</td><td>21.4</td><td>22.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Derby City</td><td>21.0</td><td>22.9%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Sport 2013</p>			2005-06	2010-11	Derbyshire County Council	21.4	22.8%	Derby City	21.0	22.9%	Trend: Positive: There was small improvement in the number of people undertaking 3x30 mins exercise between 2005/06 and 2010/2011	Unclear whether this data will continue to be monitored in the future.	Population Human Health			
	2005-06	2010-11																
Derbyshire County Council	21.4	22.8%																
Derby City	21.0	22.9%																
7.4	Bus Service Provision in the Villages	Reference to Settlement Hierarchy once finalised		TBC	None Identified	Population Human Health												

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																								
8.0	TO MAKE BEST USE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND REDUCE THE NEED TO TRAVEL AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR NON CAR TRAVEL (PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING)																																																													
8.1	Percentage of Residents without access to a car	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>No. of Households</td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>Derbyshire</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>5,249</td><td>13.5%</td><td>20.1%</td><td>25.8%</td></tr></table> Source: 2011 Census, Table UV63			No. of Households	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England	South Derbyshire	5,249	13.5%	20.1%	25.8%	Trend: Positive: the Proportion of people without access to a car is around half the level of the England Average.	Data is only published on a decennial basis within the ONS Census	Population Material assets																																														
	No. of Households	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England																																																										
South Derbyshire	5,249	13.5%	20.1%	25.8%																																																										
8.2	Frequency score reflecting the availability of bus services providing indicated travel time (in minutes indicated) for employment	<table><thead><tr><th>District</th><th>Frequency Score</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Bolsover</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Chesterfield</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Erewash</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>High Peak</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>North East Derbyshire</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		District	Frequency Score	Amber Valley	8	Bolsover	9	Chesterfield	8	Derbyshire Dales	10	Erewash	8	High Peak	9	North East Derbyshire	9	South Derbyshire	8	Trend: No trend identified	Data is presented as a proportion of variable travel times making direct comparison of some districts inconsistent.	Population Human Health																																						
District	Frequency Score																																																													
Amber Valley	8																																																													
Bolsover	9																																																													
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High Peak	9																																																													
North East Derbyshire	9																																																													
South Derbyshire	8																																																													
8.3	Mode of Travel to Work	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Transport Mode</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Car (inc van)</td><td>83.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Public Transport</td><td>3.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td>2.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td>9.2%</td></tr></table> Source 2011 Census Table WP	Transport Mode		Car (inc van)	83.8%	Public Transport	3.4%	Cycle	2.1%	Walk	9.2%	England and Wales <table><tr><td>Transport Mode</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Car (inc van)</td><td>66.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Public Transport</td><td>18.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td>3.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td>10.9%</td></tr></table> Source 2011 Census Table WP	Transport Mode		Car (inc van)	66.4%	Public Transport	18.2%	Cycle	3.1%	Walk	10.9%	Trend: Negative Public transport, walking and cycling are under-represented in the District.	The rural nature of much of the District and the lack of sufficient transport choice in some locations could create an overall reliance on private car and van use.	Population																																				
Transport Mode																																																														
Car (inc van)	83.8%																																																													
Public Transport	3.4%																																																													
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Public Transport	18.2%																																																													
Cycle	3.1%																																																													
Walk	10.9%																																																													
8.4	Traffic Counts on selected Local Roads	<table><tr><td></td><td>ID7148</td><td>ID47262</td><td>ID47266</td><td>ID38688</td><td>ID26391</td><td>ID99568</td><td>ID99756</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>A444</td><td>A514-Ticknall</td><td>A5132-Twyford</td><td>A511-Hatton</td><td>A38-nr-Egginton</td><td>A6-Aston</td><td>A50</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>16154</td><td>6098</td><td>17060</td><td>9166</td><td>56179</td><td>49985</td><td>54865</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>16102</td><td>6019</td><td>16779</td><td>9049</td><td>54072</td><td>49722</td><td>55257</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>16053</td><td>6089</td><td>16690</td><td>9151</td><td>51604</td><td>52322</td><td>54754</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>16034</td><td>5985</td><td>16642</td><td>8989</td><td>54088</td><td>57765</td><td>55201</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>16021</td><td>5959</td><td>17399</td><td>8943</td><td>56308</td><td>46128</td><td>50467</td></tr></table> Source: Department for Transport; http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/download.php			ID7148	ID47262	ID47266	ID38688	ID26391	ID99568	ID99756		A444	A514-Ticknall	A5132-Twyford	A511-Hatton	A38-nr-Egginton	A6-Aston	A50	2009	16154	6098	17060	9166	56179	49985	54865	2010	16102	6019	16779	9049	54072	49722	55257	2011	16053	6089	16690	9151	51604	52322	54754	2012	16034	5985	16642	8989	54088	57765	55201	2013	16021	5959	17399	8943	56308	46128	50467	Trend: Positive. Traffic counts generally fell slightly between 2009 and 2013.	None Identified	Population
	ID7148	ID47262	ID47266	ID38688	ID26391	ID99568	ID99756																																																							
	A444	A514-Ticknall	A5132-Twyford	A511-Hatton	A38-nr-Egginton	A6-Aston	A50																																																							
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2013	16021	5959	17399	8943	56308	46128	50467																																																							
8.5	Broadband Rollout	Information located at: http://www.digitalderbyshire.org.uk/		No Trend Identified	None Identified	Population																																																								

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																														
9.0 TO ACHIEVE STABLE AND SUSTAINABLE LEVELS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND MAINTAIN ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS																																				
9.1	Percentage and number of working Age Population of South Derbyshire	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>All</td><td>60,480</td><td>63.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>30,020</td><td>63.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>30,460</td><td>63.0%</td></tr></table> <div>Percentages based on total population Source: 2012 Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS)</div>	All	60,480	63.0%	Male	30,020	63.0%	Female	30,460	63.0%	<div>East Midlands/Great Britain</div> <table><tr><td>All</td><td>62.7%</td><td>63.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>63.3%</td><td>63.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>62.1%</td><td>62.4%</td></tr></table> <div>Percentages based on total population Source: 2012 Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS)</div>	All	62.7%	63.1%	Male	63.3%	63.8%	Female	62.1%	62.4%	Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a greater proportion of the population economically active than both the East Midlands region and Great Britain as a whole	Overall figures masks lower than average male working age population compared to the Great Britain average.	Population												
All	60,480	63.0%																																		
Male	30,020	63.0%																																		
Female	30,460	63.0%																																		
All	62.7%	63.1%																																		
Male	63.3%	63.8%																																		
Female	62.1%	62.4%																																		
9.2	Percentage and number of economically active people within South Derbyshire	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Active</td><td>47,300</td><td>78.5%</td></tr><tr><td>In Employment</td><td>46,800</td><td>77.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Employees</td><td>41,800</td><td>69.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Self employed</td><td>5,000</td><td>8.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> <div>Source Annual Population Survey (Apr 2013-Mar 2014) - Taken from NOMIS</div>	Active	47,300	78.5%	In Employment	46,800	77.6%	Employees	41,800	69.4%	Self employed	5,000	8.2%	Unemployed	-	-	<div>East Midlands/Great Britain</div> <table><tr><td>Active</td><td>77.7%</td><td>77.4%</td></tr><tr><td>In Employment</td><td>72.1%</td><td>71.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Employees</td><td>63.3%</td><td>61.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Self employed</td><td>8.3%</td><td>9.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed</td><td>7.3%</td><td>7.3%</td></tr></table> <div>Source Annual Population Survey (Apr 2013-Mar 2014) - Taken from NOMIS</div>	Active	77.7%	77.4%	In Employment	72.1%	71.7%	Employees	63.3%	61.4%	Self employed	8.3%	9.8%	Unemployed	7.3%	7.3%	Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a greater proportion of working age people who are economically active than the region and Great Britain as a whole.	None Identified	Population
Active	47,300	78.5%																																		
In Employment	46,800	77.6%																																		
Employees	41,800	69.4%																																		
Self employed	5,000	8.2%																																		
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Unemployed	7.3%	7.3%																																		
9.3	Percentage and number of economically inactive people within South Derbyshire	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>13,000</td><td>12.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Wanting a job</td><td>2,300</td><td>17.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Not wanting a job</td><td>10,700</td><td>82.2%</td></tr></table> <div>Percentages based on working age population Source Annual Population Survey (Apr 2013-Mar 2014) - Taken from NOMIS</div>	Inactive	13,000	12.7%	Wanting a job	2,300	17.8%	Not wanting a job	10,700	82.2%	<div>East Midlands/Great Britain</div> <table><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>22.3%</td><td>22.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Wanting a job</td><td>22.5%</td><td>24.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Not wanting a job</td><td>77.5%</td><td>75.4%</td></tr></table> <div>Percentages based on working age population Source Annual Population Survey (Apr 2013-Mar 2014) - Taken from NOMIS</div>	Inactive	22.3%	22.6%	Wanting a job	22.5%	24.6%	Not wanting a job	77.5%	75.4%	Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a lower proportion of working age people who are economically inactive than the region and Great Britain as a whole	None identified	Population												
Inactive	13,000	12.7%																																		
Wanting a job	2,300	17.8%																																		
Not wanting a job	10,700	82.2%																																		
Inactive	22.3%	22.6%																																		
Wanting a job	22.5%	24.6%																																		
Not wanting a job	77.5%	75.4%																																		
9.4	Self-employment rates	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Male self employment (% of total economic active)</td><td colspan="2">Female self employment (% of total economic active)</td></tr><tr><td>Area</td><td>Total % (M + F)</td><td>Number</td><td>Percentage</td><td>Number</td><td>Percentage</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>8.2%</td><td>3200</td><td>10.5%</td><td>1800</td><td>5.9%</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands</td><td>8.3%</td><td>-</td><td>11.5%</td><td>-</td><td>5.2%</td></tr></table> <div>Source Annual Population Survey (Apr 2013-Mar 2014) - Taken from NOMIS</div>				Male self employment (% of total economic active)		Female self employment (% of total economic active)		Area	Total % (M + F)	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	South Derbyshire	8.2%	3200	10.5%	1800	5.9%	East Midlands	8.3%	-	11.5%	-	5.2%	Trend: Mixed Self-employment rates are similar within the District to the wider region across both genders. However male self-employment is lower than average, whilst female employment is higher than average.	Up to date information for April 2013 to March 2014 has been published on the NOMIS website but due to the small sample size is not considered accurate.	Population.						
		Male self employment (% of total economic active)		Female self employment (% of total economic active)																																
Area	Total % (M + F)	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage																															
South Derbyshire	8.2%	3200	10.5%	1800	5.9%																															
East Midlands	8.3%	-	11.5%	-	5.2%																															
9.5	Earnings by workplace and residence	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>24,676</td><td>28,092</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>25,488</td><td>26,613</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>23,703</td><td>26,643</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>24,278</td><td>27,111</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2008-2013:Tables 7.7a and 8.7a: Annual pay: Gross</div>		Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings	2010	24,676	28,092	2011	25,488	26,613	2012	23,703	26,643	2013	24,278	27,111	<div>East Midlands</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>23,789</td><td>24,294</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>23,744</td><td>24,359</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>23,969</td><td>24,621</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>24,257</td><td>24,949</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2008-2013:Tables 7.7a and 8.7a: Annual pay: Gross</div>		Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings	2010	23,789	24,294	2011	23,744	24,359	2012	23,969	24,621	2013	24,257	24,949	Trend: Positive. Annual incomes are now higher than the regional average. Incomes for people who live in the District are notably higher than for those who work in the District.	Figures suggest a 7% change between 2008 and 2009 in work place earnings. This decline cannot be fully explained and as such data for 2008 should be treated with caution.	Population
	Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings																																		
2010	24,676	28,092																																		
2011	25,488	26,613																																		
2012	23,703	26,643																																		
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2013	24,257	24,949																																		


	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																				
9.6	Industrial and Business Development 2008-14	<div></div> <div>Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14</div>			No Trend Identified There has been a significant amount of land under construction recorded at the end of the last monitoring period. This was due to the expansion of a major coffee manufacturing plant in Hatton. Stripping out this development completions have been depressed since 2009 although there is no clear trend.	None identified	Population Material Assets																			
9.7	Summary of Industrial Land Availability in South Derbyshire	<table><tr><td></td><td>Ha.</td></tr><tr><td>Completions since 1st April 2008</td><td>14.16</td></tr><tr><td>Under construction</td><td>17.64</td></tr><tr><td>Sites with planning permission</td><td>51.77</td></tr><tr><td>New land allocated in the adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan (1998)</td><td>3.47</td></tr><tr><td>EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY</td><td>87.07</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14</div>			Ha.	Completions since 1 st April 2008	14.16	Under construction	17.64	Sites with planning permission	51.77	New land allocated in the adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan (1998)	3.47	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY	87.07		No Trend Identified	None identified	Population Material Assets							
	Ha.																									
Completions since 1 st April 2008	14.16																									
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Sites with planning permission	51.77																									
New land allocated in the adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan (1998)	3.47																									
EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY	87.07																									
10.0 TO DIVERSIFY AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMIES AND CREATE HIGH QUALITY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES																										
10.1	Number of planning applications (and percentage granted) for farm diversification schemes submitted annually	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Applications Approved</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>2</td></tr></table> <div>Source SDDC 2014</div>	Year	Applications Approved	2013/14	2	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Applications Approved</th></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>7</td></tr></table> <div>Source SDDC 2007-2014</div>	Year	Applications Approved	2012/13	2	2011/12	1	2010/11	1	2009/10	7	2008/09	12	2007/08	3	2006/07	7	No Trend Identified.	Monitored as a contextual indicator in the Council's I Monitoring Report	Population Material Assets
Year	Applications Approved																									
2013/14	2																									
Year	Applications Approved																									
2012/13	2																									
2011/12	1																									
2010/11	1																									
2009/10	7																									
2008/09	12																									
2007/08	3																									
2006/07	7																									
10.2	Industrial and Business Development 2008-14	See 9.6 above		No Trend Identified	None identified	Population Material Assets																				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																					
10.3	Number of agricultural holdings within the District	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Number of holdings</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>354</td></tr></table> <p>Source: DEFRA (Agricultural Census) 2010</p>		Number of holdings	2010	354	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Number of holdings</th></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>586</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>522</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>495</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>477</td></tr><tr><td>1990</td><td>476</td></tr></table> <p>Source: DEFRA (Agricultural Census) 2010</p>		Number of holdings	2006	586	2004	522	2000	495	1995	477	1990	476	<p>Trend Negative: there has been a general decline in the number of agricultural holdings in recent years. This was mirrored by a drop in the proportion of the district used for agricultural purposes which fell from 75.4% in 2007 to 67.8% in 2010</p>	None Identified	Population Material Assets																																					
	Number of holdings																																																										
2010	354																																																										
	Number of holdings																																																										
2006	586																																																										
2004	522																																																										
2000	495																																																										
1995	477																																																										
1990	476																																																										
10.4	Businesses size by number of employees	 <p>No of Employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 - 45 - 910 - 1920 - 4950 - 99100 - 249250 - 499500 - 9991,000 + <p>Source ONS: NUMBER OF LOCAL UNITS in VAT and/or PAYE BASED ENTERPRISES in 2012</p>	<p>Trend Positive: There are 3,450 businesses within the district and the vast majority of these are very small employing less than 10 employees indicating that the District has a strong enterprise culture.</p>	None identified	Population Material Assets																																																						
10.5	Employees by Major Industrial Sector	<table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Agriculture, Forestry and fishing</th><th>Energy and water</th><th>Manufacturing</th><th>Construction</th><th>Services</th></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire 1981</td><td>4.5%</td><td>14%</td><td>35.0%</td><td>5.0%</td><td>41.6%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire 1991</td><td>2.5%</td><td>10.6%</td><td>25.3%</td><td>6.8%</td><td>54.4%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire 2001</td><td>2.0%</td><td>1.4%</td><td>24.7%</td><td>6.7%</td><td>65.2%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire 2006</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>29.1%</td><td>7.2%</td><td>61.6%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire 2011</td><td>1.2%</td><td>1.6%</td><td>17.1%</td><td>7.8%</td><td>72.3%</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands 2001</td><td>1.9%</td><td>1.3%</td><td>19.9%</td><td>6.9%</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands 2006</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>15.7%</td><td>4.8%</td><td>75.8%</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands 2011</td><td>1.2%</td><td>1.6%</td><td>12.9%</td><td>7.7%</td><td>76.6%</td></tr></table> <p>Source Census 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 Census,</p>	Area	Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	South Derbyshire 1981	4.5%	14%	35.0%	5.0%	41.6%	South Derbyshire 1991	2.5%	10.6%	25.3%	6.8%	54.4%	South Derbyshire 2001	2.0%	1.4%	24.7%	6.7%	65.2%	South Derbyshire 2006	-	-	29.1%	7.2%	61.6%	South Derbyshire 2011	1.2%	1.6%	17.1%	7.8%	72.3%	East Midlands 2001	1.9%	1.3%	19.9%	6.9%	-	East Midlands 2006	-	-	15.7%	4.8%	75.8%	East Midlands 2011	1.2%	1.6%	12.9%	7.7%	76.6%	<p>Trend: Mixed; Several sectors mirror the regional picture, the exceptions being Manufacturing which is much higher than the region, and Services which is lower.</p>	<p>This information is largely taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance</p>	Population Material Assets
Area	Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Services																																																						
South Derbyshire 1981	4.5%	14%	35.0%	5.0%	41.6%																																																						
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South Derbyshire 2011	1.2%	1.6%	17.1%	7.8%	72.3%																																																						
East Midlands 2001	1.9%	1.3%	19.9%	6.9%	-																																																						
East Midlands 2006	-	-	15.7%	4.8%	75.8%																																																						
East Midlands 2011	1.2%	1.6%	12.9%	7.7%	76.6%																																																						

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																												
10.6	Employment by Occupation	<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>East Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>Managers, Directors and Senior Officials</td><td>12.4</td><td>9.4</td><td>10.2</td></tr><tr><td>Professional Occupations</td><td>12.5</td><td>17.9</td><td>19.8</td></tr><tr><td>Associate Professional Technical</td><td>16.4</td><td>13.0</td><td>14.0</td></tr><tr><td>Administrative/ Secretarial</td><td>14.7</td><td>10.3</td><td>10.8</td></tr><tr><td>Skilled Trade Occupational</td><td>12.1</td><td>11.0</td><td>10.6</td></tr><tr><td>Caring Leisure and other service occupations</td><td>#</td><td>8.6</td><td>9.1</td></tr><tr><td>Sales and Customer Services</td><td>#</td><td>8.0</td><td>7.9</td></tr><tr><td>Process and Machine Operatives</td><td>8.9</td><td>8.8</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>Elementary Occupation</td><td>12.1</td><td>12.5</td><td>10.7</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Employment by Occupation (Jan – Dec 2013) Nomis. # - no data</p>		South Derbyshire	East Midlands	Great Britain	Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	12.4	9.4	10.2	Professional Occupations	12.5	17.9	19.8	Associate Professional Technical	16.4	13.0	14.0	Administrative/ Secretarial	14.7	10.3	10.8	Skilled Trade Occupational	12.1	11.0	10.6	Caring Leisure and other service occupations	#	8.6	9.1	Sales and Customer Services	#	8.0	7.9	Process and Machine Operatives	8.9	8.8	6.3	Elementary Occupation	12.1	12.5	10.7	No trend identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets					
	South Derbyshire	East Midlands	Great Britain																																															
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	12.4	9.4	10.2																																															
Professional Occupations	12.5	17.9	19.8																																															
Associate Professional Technical	16.4	13.0	14.0																																															
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Skilled Trade Occupational	12.1	11.0	10.6																																															
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Process and Machine Operatives	8.9	8.8	6.3																																															
Elementary Occupation	12.1	12.5	10.7																																															
10.7	Business Births	<table><thead><tr><th>District</th><th>2009</th><th>2010</th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>380</td><td>350</td><td>380</td><td>420</td></tr><tr><td>Bolsover</td><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>180</td><td>230</td></tr><tr><td>Chesterfield</td><td>330</td><td>300</td><td>280</td><td>370</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales</td><td>340</td><td>300</td><td>300</td><td>330</td></tr><tr><td>Erewash</td><td>340</td><td>310</td><td>340</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>High Peak</td><td>280</td><td>340</td><td>360</td><td>380</td></tr><tr><td>N. E. Derbyshire</td><td>300</td><td>290</td><td>320</td><td>270</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbys</td><td>340</td><td>290</td><td>350</td><td>330</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Source:Office of National Statistics 2014</p>	District	2009	2010	2011	2012	Amber Valley	380	350	380	420	Bolsover	200	200	180	230	Chesterfield	330	300	280	370	Derbyshire Dales	340	300	300	330	Erewash	340	310	340	360	High Peak	280	340	360	380	N. E. Derbyshire	300	290	320	270	South Derbys	340	290	350	330	No trend Identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets
District	2009	2010	2011	2012																																														
Amber Valley	380	350	380	420																																														
Bolsover	200	200	180	230																																														
Chesterfield	330	300	280	370																																														
Derbyshire Dales	340	300	300	330																																														
Erewash	340	310	340	360																																														
High Peak	280	340	360	380																																														
N. E. Derbyshire	300	290	320	270																																														
South Derbys	340	290	350	330																																														

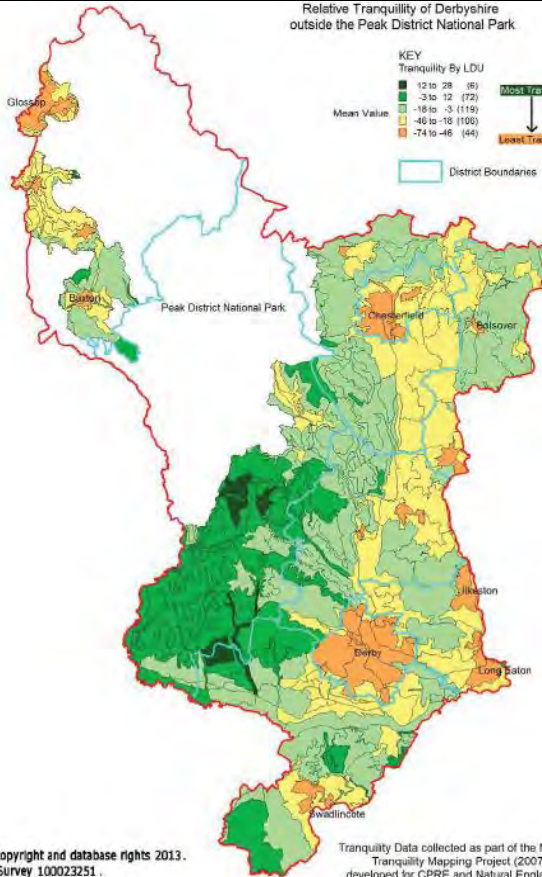
11.0 TO ENHANCE THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF EXISTING TOWN AND VILLAGE CENTRES

11.1	Retail: Proportion of primary shopping space identified as A1 use	<p>Number and proportion of A1 shops – Swadlincote Primary Frontage</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="2">2012</th><th colspan="2">2013</th><th colspan="2">2014</th></tr><tr><th>No. of Units</th><th>%</th><th>No. of Units</th><th>%</th><th>No. of Units</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote Primary Frontage</td><td>45</td><td>61.1</td><td>42</td><td>51.2</td><td>44</td><td>53.7%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire District Council Retail Survey Data for Sept 2012, 2013 and 2014</p>		2012		2013		2014		No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	Swadlincote Primary Frontage	45	61.1	42	51.2	44	53.7%	Trend: Mixed: There has been a fall in the number and proportion of A1 uses in Swadlincote primary frontage	None Identified	Population Material Assets										
	2012			2013		2014																													
	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%																													
Swadlincote Primary Frontage	45	61.1	42	51.2	44	53.7%																													
11.2	Visiting local shops	<table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">2014</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Local Shops</th><th>Shops in another locality</th></tr><tr><td>Almost every day</td><td>36.8%</td><td>5.8%</td></tr><tr><td>At least once a week</td><td>53.7%</td><td>63.7%</td></tr><tr><td>About once a month</td><td>5.9%</td><td>21.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Less frequently but visited within the last 6 months</td><td>1.6%</td><td>5.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Less frequently but visited 6-12 months ago</td><td>0.6%</td><td>1.1%</td></tr><tr><td>more than 12 months ago</td><td>0.4%</td><td>0.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Never</td><td>0.9%</td><td>0.9%</td></tr></table> <p>Source Derbyshire County Council, 2014</p>		2014			Local Shops	Shops in another locality	Almost every day	36.8%	5.8%	At least once a week	53.7%	63.7%	About once a month	5.9%	21.9%	Less frequently but visited within the last 6 months	1.6%	5.8%	Less frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	0.6%	1.1%	more than 12 months ago	0.4%	0.8%	Never	0.9%	0.9%	Trend: No Trend Identified	None Identified	Population			
	2014																																		
	Local Shops	Shops in another locality																																	
Almost every day	36.8%	5.8%																																	
At least once a week	53.7%	63.7%																																	
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more than 12 months ago	0.4%	0.8%																																	
Never	0.9%	0.9%																																	
11.3	How residents usually travel to shops	<table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">2014</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Local Shops</th><th>Shops in another locality</th></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td>45.3%</td><td>1.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td>0.9%</td><td>0.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Use own private transport</td><td>47.1%</td><td>80.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on relative/neighbours private transport</td><td>1.0%</td><td>2.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Public transport</td><td>4.3%</td><td>14.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Community transport</td><td>0.1%</td><td>0.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Taxi</td><td>0.5%</td><td>0.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on others going to the shop</td><td>0.7%</td><td>0.8%</td></tr></table> <p>Source Derbyshire County Council, Citizens Panel Survey 2014</p>		2014			Local Shops	Shops in another locality	Walk	45.3%	1.2%	Cycle	0.9%	0.6%	Use own private transport	47.1%	80.3%	Rely on relative/neighbours private transport	1.0%	2.2%	Public transport	4.3%	14.2%	Community transport	0.1%	0.5%	Taxi	0.5%	0.3%	Rely on others going to the shop	0.7%	0.8%	Trend: No Trend Identified	None Identified	Population
	2014																																		
	Local Shops	Shops in another locality																																	
Walk	45.3%	1.2%																																	
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Rely on others going to the shop	0.7%	0.8%																																	

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																					
11.4	Retail: Proportion of primary shopping space vacant.	Number and proportion of Vacant Shops – Swadlincote Primary Frontage <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">2012</td><td colspan="2">2013</td><td colspan="2">2014</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote Primary Frontage</td><td>9</td><td>11.1</td><td>11</td><td>13.4</td><td>11</td><td>13.4</td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council Retail Survey Data for Sept 2012, 2013 and 2014			2012		2013		2014			No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	Swadlincote Primary Frontage	9	11.1	11	13.4	11	13.4	Trend: Negative. The number and proportion of vacant shops has increased slightly since 2012.	None Identified	Population Material Assets																
	2012		2013		2014																																						
	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%																																					
Swadlincote Primary Frontage	9	11.1	11	13.4	11	13.4																																					
11.5	Vacant Town centre shops in Swadlincote (September 2014)	 Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014		No trend Identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets																																					
12 TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF BUILT DEVELOPMENT AND THE EXISTING BUILT ENVIRONMENT																																											
12.1	Building For Life Score	Building for Life (BFL12) Scores 2013 <table><tr><th>Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 16 or more</th><th>Number of Dwellings on those sites</th><th>% of Dwellings of 16 or more</th><th>Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 14-15</th><th>Number of Dwellings on those sites</th><th>% of Dwellings of 14 to 15</th><th>Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 10-13.5</th><th>Number of Dwellings on those sites</th><th>% of Dwellings of 10-13.5</th><th>Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of less than 10</th><th>Number of Dwellings on those sites</th><th>% of Dwellings of less than 10</th><th>Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)</th><th>Number of dwellings on those sites</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>130</td><td>42%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>176</td><td>58%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td><td>306</td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report 2013-14, 2014														Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 16 or more	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of 16 or more	Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 14-15	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of 14 to 15	Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 10-13.5	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of 10-13.5	Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of less than 10	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of less than 10	Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)	Number of dwellings on those sites	1	130	42%	-	-	-	1	176	58%	-	-	-	2	306
Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 16 or more	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of 16 or more	Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 14-15	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of 14 to 15	Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of 10-13.5	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of 10-13.5	Number of sites with a buildings for Life Assessment of less than 10	Number of Dwellings on those sites	% of Dwellings of less than 10	Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)	Number of dwellings on those sites																														
1	130	42%	-	-	-	1	176	58%	-	-	-	2	306																														

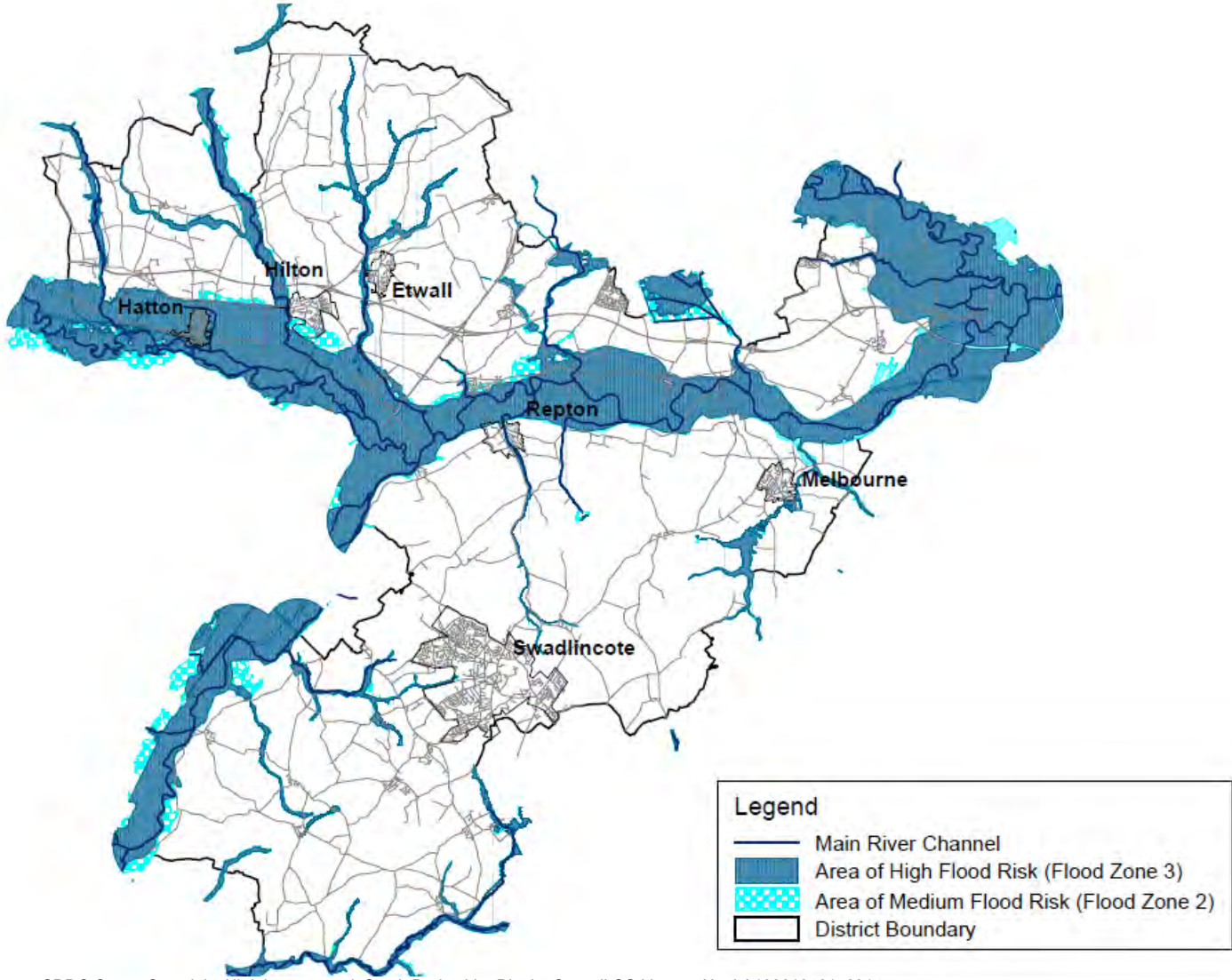
	Indicator	Quantified Information		Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																									
13.0 TO MIMIMISE WASTE AND INCREASE THE REUSE AND RECYCLING OF WASTE MATERIALS																																																
13.1	Kg of house-hold waste collected per head (Derbyshire)	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>404.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>419.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>432.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>436.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>443.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>466.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>461.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>474.9 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>450.0 kg</td></tr></table> Source: DEFRA Website		Year	South Derbyshire	2011/12	404.0 kg	2010/11	419.0 kg	2009/10	432.0 kg	2008/09	436.0 kg	2007/08	443.0 kg	2006/07	466.0 kg	2005/06	461.0 kg	2004/05	474.9 kg	2003/04	450.0 kg	England <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>(National Average)</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>431.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>449.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>457.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>473.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>495.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>508.0 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>438.63 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>444.79 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>438.84 kg</td></tr></table> Source: DEFRA Website		Year	(National Average)	2011/12	431.0 kg	2010/11	449.0 kg	2009/10	457.0 kg	2008/09	473.0 kg	2007/08	495.0 kg	2006/07	508.0 kg	2005/06	438.63 kg	2004/05	444.79 kg	2003/04	438.84 kg	Trend: Positive: Less waste is collected per head in Derbyshire than the national average.	None Identified	Population Material Assets Soil
Year	South Derbyshire																																															
2011/12	404.0 kg																																															
2010/11	419.0 kg																																															
2009/10	432.0 kg																																															
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2005/06	438.63 kg																																															
2004/05	444.79 kg																																															
2003/04	438.84 kg																																															
13.2	Percent of household waste recycled/composted (Derbyshire)	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>46.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>49.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>47.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>48.03%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>36.64%</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>27.58%</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>13.19%</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>11.39%</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>9.19%</td></tr></table> Source: Audit Commission Best Value PI 84a; DFRA Website		Year	Derbyshire	2011/12	46.5%	2010/11	49.0%	2009/10	47.4%	2008/09	48.03%	2007/08	36.64%	2006/07	27.58%	2005/06	13.19%	2004/05	11.39%	2003/04	9.19%	England <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>42.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>41.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>39.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>37.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>34.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>30.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>17.61%</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>15.19%</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>13.17%</td></tr></table> Source: Audit Commission Best Value PI 84a; DEFRA Website		Year	England	2011/12	42.9%	2010/11	41.4%	2009/10	39.6%	2008/09	37.6%	2007/08	34.5%	2006/07	30.9%	2005/06	17.61%	2004/05	15.19%	2003/04	13.17%	Trend: Positive Recycling rates are improving year on year within Derbyshire and more waste continues to be recycled than nationally.	None Identified	Population Material Assets Soil
Year	Derbyshire																																															
2011/12	46.5%																																															
2010/11	49.0%																																															
2009/10	47.4%																																															
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2005/06	17.61%																																															
2004/05	15.19%																																															
2003/04	13.17%																																															
13.3	Amount and percentage of household waste composted and landfilled (South Derbyshire).	<table><tr><td></td><td>Residual household waste (per household) (kg)</td><td>Percentage sent for recycling and composting</td><td>Percentage of municipal waste land filled</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>496</td><td>48.20%</td><td>51.82%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>522</td><td>45.20%</td><td>55.40%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>-</td><td>45.0%</td><td>55.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>503 kg</td><td>49.3%</td><td>52.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>531kg</td><td>53.9%</td><td>49.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>527kg</td><td>48%</td><td>54.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>-</td><td>36.46%</td><td>-</td></tr></table> Source: SDDC 2014			Residual household waste (per household) (kg)	Percentage sent for recycling and composting	Percentage of municipal waste land filled	2013/14	496	48.20%	51.82%	2012/13	522	45.20%	55.40%	2011/12	-	45.0%	55.0%	2010/11	503 kg	49.3%	52.9%	2009/10	531kg	53.9%	49.5%	2008/09	527kg	48%	54.3%	2007/08	-	36.46%	-	Trend Positive: South Derbyshire landfills a greater proportion of waste than the England Average.	None Identified	Population Material Assets Soil										
	Residual household waste (per household) (kg)	Percentage sent for recycling and composting	Percentage of municipal waste land filled																																													
2013/14	496	48.20%	51.82%																																													
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2007/08	-	36.46%	-																																													

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																											
13.4	Number of recycling sites within the District	<table><tr><td></td><td>2009-10</td><td>2010-11</td><td>2011-12</td><td>2012/13</td><td>2013/14</td></tr><tr><td>Number of sites</td><td>86</td><td>82</td><td>82</td><td>82</td><td>10</td></tr></table> <p>Source: SDDC 2014</p>			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012/13	2013/14	Number of sites	86	82	82	82	10	Trend: the number of bring sites has decreased by 72 compared to last year’s monitoring period. This decrease is a result of the District Council introducing multi material kerbside recycling scheme to all households in October 2013.	None Identified	Population Material Assets															
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012/13	2013/14																												
Number of sites	86	82	82	82	10																												
14.0 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE FORMS OF CONSTRUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES																																	
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14.2	Water Usage Per Capita	<table><tr><td>Severn Trent Region</td><td>130 litres per person per day</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>147 litres per head per day</td></tr></table> <p>Severn Trent Water 2013</p>		Severn Trent Region	130 litres per person per day	England	147 litres per head per day	Trend: Positive: Water Usage is lower within the Severn Trent Water Resource Zone compared to the National Average	Based on data available on STWs website	Population Water Climatic Factors																							
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England	147 litres per head per day																																
14.3	Water Quality	<table><tr><td></td><td>Overall Status</td><td>Ecological Status</td><td>To Achieve good status by</td></tr><tr><td>Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (River Derwent to Soar)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr></table> <p>Source Environment Agency, 2012</p>			Overall Status	Ecological Status	To Achieve good status by	Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (River Derwent to Soar)	Poor	Poor	2027	Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Trend: Negative: Water Quality is generally poor in the main rivers in the District	None Identified	Water Biodiversity			
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Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027																														
14.4	Annual Aggregates Extraction			Trend Positive: Sand and Gravel Extraction (Mainly from South Derbyshire) has fallen in recent years	None Identified	Soil Material Assets																											

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target		Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																							
15.0 TO REDUCE WATER, LIGHT, AIR AND NOISE POLLUTION																														
15.1	Water Quality	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Overall Status</th><th>Ecological Status</th><th>To Achieve good status by</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (River Derwent to Soar)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Source Environment Agency, 2012</p>		Overall Status	Ecological Status	To Achieve good status by	Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (River Derwent to Soar)	Poor	Poor	2027	Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027		Trend: Negative: Water Quality is generally poor in the main rivers in the District	None Identified	Water Biodiversity
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15.2	Tranquillity Data	 <p>Relative Tranquillity of Derbyshire outside the Peak District National Park</p> <p>KEY Tranquillity By LDU</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Mean Value</th><th>Tranquillity Range</th><th>Count</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>12 to 28</td><td>(5)</td><td>Most tranquil</td></tr><tr><td>-3 to 12</td><td>(72)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-18 to -3</td><td>(119)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-46 to -18</td><td>(100)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-74 to -46</td><td>(44)</td><td>Least tranquil</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>District Boundaries</p> <p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey 100023251.</p> <p>Tranquillity Data collected as part of the National Tranquillity Mapping Project (2007) developed for CPRE and Natural England by Northumbria University.</p> <p>Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services. Reproduced under OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014</p>	Mean Value	Tranquillity Range	Count	12 to 28	(5)	Most tranquil	-3 to 12	(72)		-18 to -3	(119)		-46 to -18	(100)		-74 to -46	(44)	Least tranquil		No trend Identified. Information to inform baseline only.	None Identified	Light Noise						
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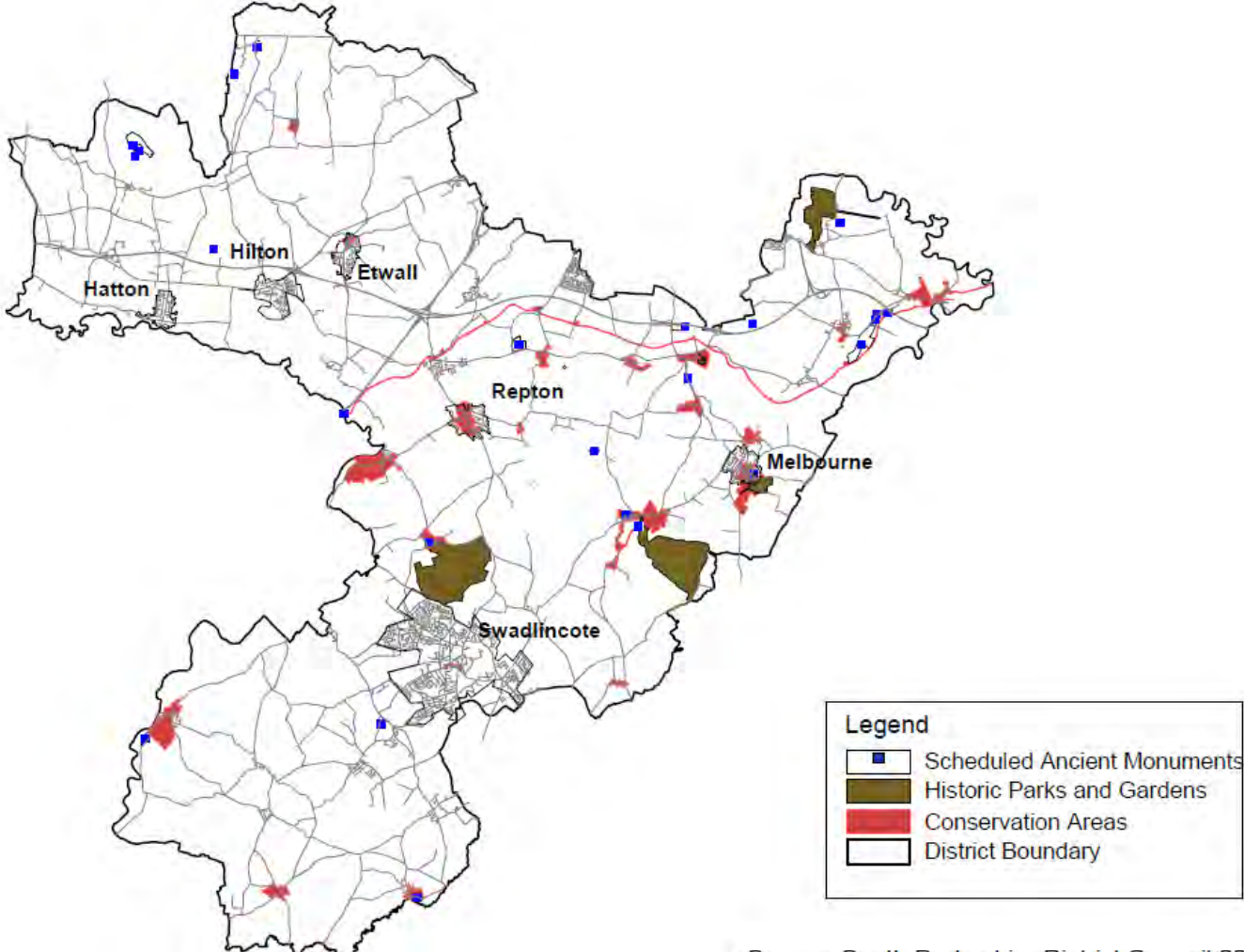
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																																
15.3	Number of Air Quality Management Areas within the District.	0 (2014) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2014	0 (2013) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2013	Trend: Positive No Change	None Identified	Human Health																																																
16.0 TO MINIMISE THE IRREVERSIBLE LOSS OF UNDEVELOPED (GREENFIELD) LAND																																																						
16.1	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2001/02</td><td>58%</td></tr><tr><td>2002/03</td><td>63%</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>68%</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>79%</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>82%</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>86%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>76%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>52%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>38%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>32%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>26%</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Source SDDC 2014</div>	Year	Percentage	2001/02	58%	2002/03	63%	2003/04	68%	2004/05	79%	2005/06	82%	2006/07	86%	2007/08	76%	2008/09	69%	2009/10	69%	2010/11	52%	2011/12	38%	2012/13	32%	2013/14	26%	<div>East Midlands</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2001/02</td><td>49.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2002/03</td><td>55.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>58.1%</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>61.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>67.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>70.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>68.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>68.1%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>61.0%</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Source East Midlands Annual Monitoring Reports 2001/02 to 2009/10.</div>	Year	Percentage	2001/02	49.3%	2002/03	55.3%	2003/04	58.1%	2004/05	61.9%	2005/06	67.6%	2006/07	70.9%	2007/08	68.3%	2008/09	68.1%	2009/10	61.0%	Trend: Negative. South Derbyshire has seen a rapid decrease in development on previously developed land, largely as a result of the former Hilton depot and several other large brownfield sites nearing completion. Rates are likely to fall further as large consented greenfield sites begin to deliver new homes	None Identified	Population Soil
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16.2	No and area of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within the District	<table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Sinfin Moor (part of)</td><td>198.1</td></tr><tr><td>Anchor Church</td><td>4.80</td></tr><tr><td>Carvers Rocks (SSSI)</td><td>16.67</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle (part of)</td><td>12.93</td></tr><tr><td>Hilton Terrace</td><td>16.00</td></tr><tr><td>Linton Roadside</td><td>0.11</td></tr><tr><td>Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads</td><td>0.19</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>248.80</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Source: SDDC 2014.</div>	Name	Area (ha)	Sinfin Moor (part of)	198.1	Anchor Church	4.80	Carvers Rocks (SSSI)	16.67	Elvaston Castle (part of)	12.93	Hilton Terrace	16.00	Linton Roadside	0.11	Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads	0.19	TOTAL	248.80		Trend: No Change	Data is very old with initial sites being selected on the basis of surveys carried out in 1991. Sites likely to need reassessing.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil																														
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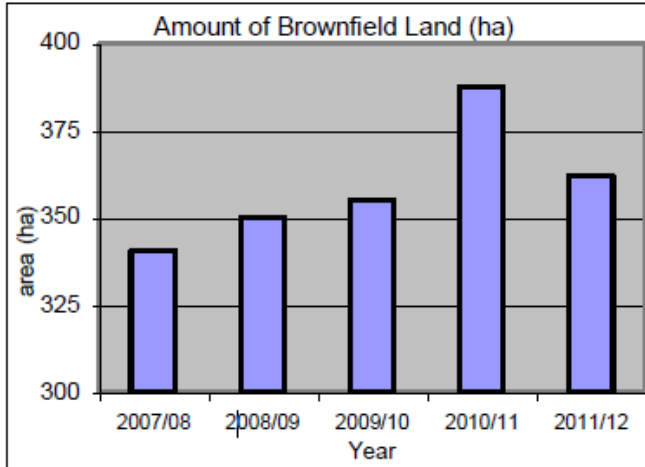
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																														
17.0 TO REDUCE AND MANAGE FLOOD RISK AND SURFACE WATER RUNOFF																																				
17.1	Number of buildings falling within the Environment Agencies Flood Risk Medium and High Risk Flood areas	<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>Dwellings in Zone 2</td><td>3,792</td></tr><tr><td>Dwellings in Zone 3</td><td>2,732</td></tr></table> <p>Source SDDC 2011</p>		South Derbyshire	Dwellings in Zone 2	3,792	Dwellings in Zone 3	2,732	No Data	Trend: No trend identified.	Figures are for all buildings but will mainly consist of those in housing and employment use.	Population Human Health Climatic Factors																								
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17.3	Annual Rainfall	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Rosliston</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>870.1mm</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>455.7mm</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>573.6mm</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>675.0mm</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>764.5mm</td></tr></table> <p>Source: http://roslistonweather.weebly.com/</p>	Year	Rosliston	2012	870.1mm	2011	455.7mm	2010	573.6mm	2009	675.0mm	2008	764.5mm	<p>Midlands/England</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Midlands</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>1085.1mm</td><td>870.1mm</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>594.0mm</td><td>455.7mm</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>647.0mm</td><td>573.6mm</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>780.6mm</td><td>675.0mm</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>937.4mm</td><td>764.5mm</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Royal Meteorological Society website</p>	Year	Midlands	England	2012	1085.1mm	870.1mm	2011	594.0mm	455.7mm	2010	647.0mm	573.6mm	2009	780.6mm	675.0mm	2008	937.4mm	764.5mm	Trend: Negative The Midlands was the 5 th Driest region in England in 2012. Recordings in South Derbyshire suggest even lower annual rainfall than the wider region.	None Identified	Population Water
Year	Rosliston																																			
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17.4	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on defence or water quality grounds)	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>3</td></tr></table> <p>Source: SDDC Annual Monitoring Reports 2009-14</p>	Year	South Derbyshire	2013/14	11	2012/13	17	2011/12	0	2010/11	14	2009/10	0	2008/09	3	Target 0	Trend: Negative: The Authority has recorded a notable number of objections from the EA on flood risk or water quality ground in recent years	None Identified	Population Water																
Year	South Derbyshire																																			
2013/14	11																																			
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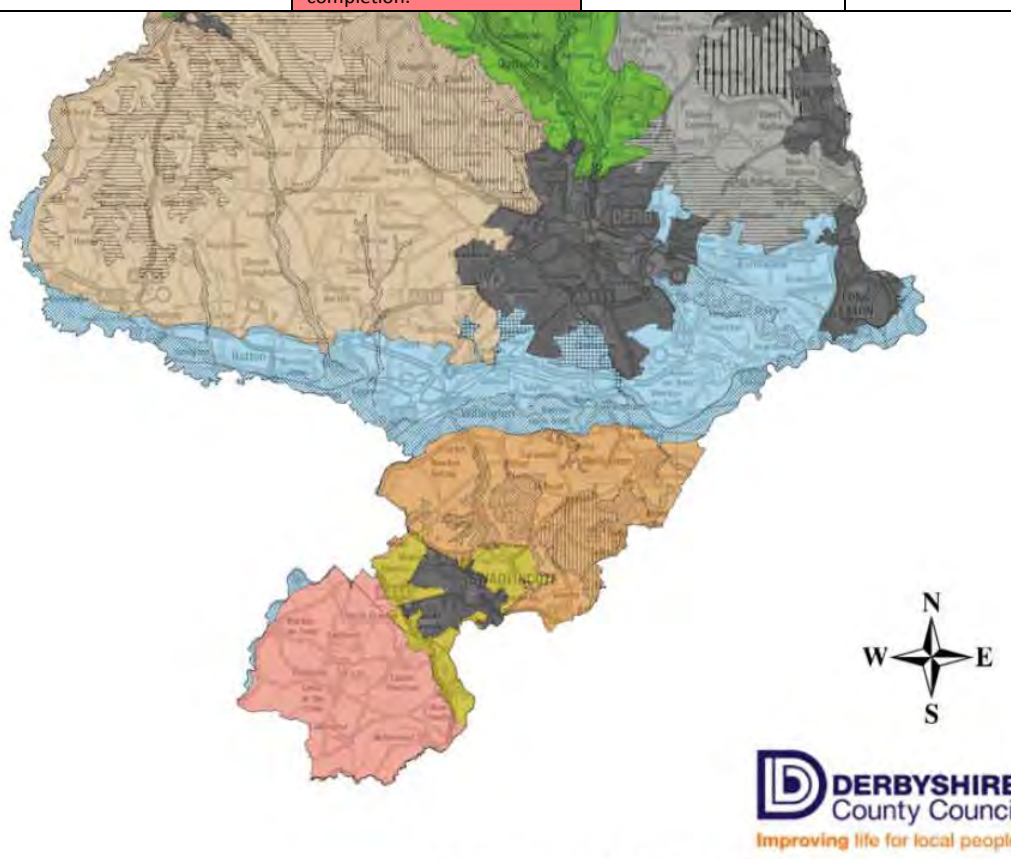
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
17.5	<p>Areas of Flood Risk in South Derbyshire</p> <p>(Note: recent completion of Dove Alleviation scheme protects 1619 properties in South Derbyshire from fluvial flooding from the River Dove in the villages of Hatton, Scropton and Egginton)</p>	 <p>Source: SDDC Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014</p>				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																								
18.0 TO REDUCE AND MANAGE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE CAUSES																														
18.1	Average Annual consumption of Gas in kWh	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>South Derbyshire</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>15,525 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>15,479 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>16,899 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>17,605 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>18,258 kWh</td></tr></table> <div>Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website</div>	Year	South Derbyshire	2010	15,525 kWh	2009	15,479 kWh	2008	16,899 kWh	2007	17,605 kWh	2006	18,258 kWh	<div>Great Britain</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>National Average</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>15,156 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>15,383 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>16,907 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>17,614 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>18,241 kWh</td></tr></table> <div>Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website</div>	Year	National Average	2010	15,156 kWh	2009	15,383 kWh	2008	16,907 kWh	2007	17,614 kWh	2006	18,241 kWh	<div>Trend: Negative:</div> Average annual consumption of gas is higher within South Derbyshire than at the National level.	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
Year	South Derbyshire																													
2010	15,525 kWh																													
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18.2	Average Annual consumption of electricity in kWh	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>South Derbyshire</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>4,345 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>4,339 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>4,369 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>4,603 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>4,704 kWh</td></tr></table> <div>Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website</div>	Year	South Derbyshire	2010	4,345 kWh	2009	4,339 kWh	2008	4,369 kWh	2007	4,603 kWh	2006	4,704 kWh	<div>Great Britain</div> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>4,148 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>4,152 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>4,198 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>4,392 kWh</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>4,457 kWh</td></tr></table> <div>Source Audit Commission (Data supplied by DTI Energy Trends)</div>	Year	Great Britain	2010	4,148 kWh	2009	4,152 kWh	2008	4,198 kWh	2007	4,392 kWh	2006	4,457 kWh	<div>Trend: Negative:</div> Average annual consumption of electricity is higher within South Derbyshire than at the National level	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
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2007	4,392 kWh																													
2006	4,457 kWh																													
18.3	Per Capita CO2 emissions for South Derbyshire (by Sector)	<table><tr><th></th><th colspan="4">t CO₂</th></tr><tr><th>Year</th><th>Industry and Commercial</th><th>Domestic</th><th>Road Transport</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>3.9</td><td>2.2</td><td>3.1</td><td>9.2</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>3.5</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.9</td><td>8.4</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>3.7</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.9</td><td>8.8</td></tr></table> <div>Source: DECC 2014 Taken from SDDC AMR 214</div>		t CO ₂				Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total	2008	3.9	2.2	3.1	9.2	2009	3.5	2.0	2.9	8.4	2010	3.7	2.2	2.9	8.8	<div>Trend: Positive:</div> Carbon Dioxide emissions have fallen slightly since 2008.	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
	t CO ₂																													
Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total																										
2008	3.9	2.2	3.1	9.2																										
2009	3.5	2.0	2.9	8.4																										
2010	3.7	2.2	2.9	8.8																										
18.4	Installed Renewable or low carbon energy generation in the district (above 1MW)	<table><tr><th></th><th>2013</th><th>2014</th></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>7.05MW</td><td>7.05MW</td></tr></table>		2013	2014	South Derbyshire	7.05MW	7.05MW	<div>Trend: No Change :</div> There amount of renewable energy capacity remained unchanged in the previous 12 month monitoring period	None Identified	Population Climate Change																			
	2013	2014																												
South Derbyshire	7.05MW	7.05MW																												

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																												
19.0 TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE CULTURAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE DISTRICT																																		
19.1	Number of Listed Buildings within South Derbyshire	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>614</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>711</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2012</div>	Grade 1	52	Grade 2*	47	Grade 2	614	Total	711	<div>East Midlands</div> <table><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1,015</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>1,920</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>26,918</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>29,853</td></tr></table> <div>Source: East Heritage Website July 2012.</div>	Grade 1	1,015	Grade 2*	1,920	Grade 2	26,918	Total	29,853	<div>Trend: Positive: The District has a higher proportion of grade 1 and 2* listed buildings and structures than the regional average (by district)</div>	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage												
Grade 1	52																																	
Grade 2*	47																																	
Grade 2	614																																	
Total	711																																	
Grade 1	1,015																																	
Grade 2*	1,920																																	
Grade 2	26,918																																	
Total	29,853																																	
19.2	Listed Buildings at Risk Grade 1 and 2*	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>listed buildings at risk</td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>42</td></tr></table> <div>Source: SDDC 2012</div>	listed buildings at risk	Number	Grade 1	1	Grade 2*	7	Grade 2	34	Total	42	<div>East Midlands</div> <table><tr><td>Number of listed buildings at risk</td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td rowspan="2">} 132</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>(No Data)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>132</td></tr></table> <div>Source: English Heritage Website July 2014</div>	Number of listed buildings at risk	Number	Grade 1	} 132	Grade 2*	Grade 2	(No Data)	Total	132	<div>Trend: Negative: 6% of all at risk grade 1 and 2* buildings and structures in the East Midlands are located within South Derbyshire.</div>	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage									
listed buildings at risk	Number																																	
Grade 1	1																																	
Grade 2*	7																																	
Grade 2	34																																	
Total	42																																	
Number of listed buildings at risk	Number																																	
Grade 1	} 132																																	
Grade 2*																																		
Grade 2	(No Data)																																	
Total	132																																	
19.3	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS)	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>20</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2012</div>		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	20	<div>Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>493</td></tr></table> <div>Source: English Heritage 2014</div>		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	493	<div>No Trend Identified</div>	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																				
	Number																																	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	20																																	
	Number																																	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	493																																	
19.4	Number of Conservation Areas	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Total (21)</td><td>655.57</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2012*</div>	Name	Area	Total (21)	655.57	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Total (21)</td><td>655.57</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire DC (2007)</div>	Name	Area	Total (21)	655.57	<div>Trend: No Change up to 31stMarch 2014. An increase will be recorded in 2014-15 monitoring report due to an extension of conservations areas in Melbourne, Trent and Mersey canal, Stanton by Bridge and Trusley.</div>	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage																				
Name	Area																																	
Total (21)	655.57																																	
Name	Area																																	
Total (21)	655.57																																	
19.5	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2012)</div>	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table> <div>Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2007)</div>	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	<div>Trend: No Change Historic Parks and Gardens cover 1.85% of the total land area of the District</div>	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage
Name	Area																																	
Bretby Hall	280.1 ha																																	
Calke Abbey	218.3 ha																																	
Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha																																	
Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha																																	
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Total (5)	620.64 ha																																	

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
19.6	Location of Heritage Assets in South Derbyshire	 <p>Source: SDDC Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014</p>				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																
20.0 TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE DISTRICT FOR ENJOYMENT AND																						
20.1	Total number of conservation areas with up to date character appraisal	21 (of which all have an up to date character appraisal) Data: SDDC 2014.	None Identified	Trend: Positive	All Conservation areas now have up to data Appraisals	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage																
20.2	Library Visits in Derbyshire	<table><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>Percentage</td></tr><tr><td>Almost every day</td><td>0.6%</td></tr><tr><td>At least once a week</td><td>8.3%</td></tr><tr><td>About once a month</td><td>17.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Less frequently but visited in last six month</td><td>14.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Less Frequently but visited 6-12 months ago</td><td>8.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Last visited more than 12 months ago</td><td>28.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Never used</td><td>21.8%</td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel 2014	Frequency	Percentage	Almost every day	0.6%	At least once a week	8.3%	About once a month	17.2%	Less frequently but visited in last six month	14.9%	Less Frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	8.9%	Last visited more than 12 months ago	28.2%	Never used	21.8%	No Data presently available	No Trend Identified	Data is unlikely to be collected on an annual basis and is included as baseline evidence only.	Population Cultural Heritage
Frequency	Percentage																					
Almost every day	0.6%																					
At least once a week	8.3%																					
About once a month	17.2%																					
Less frequently but visited in last six month	14.9%																					
Less Frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	8.9%																					
Last visited more than 12 months ago	28.2%																					
Never used	21.8%																					
21.0 TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE DISTRICTS LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER																						
21.1	Amount of Brownfield Land	<div><p>Amount of Brownfield Land (ha)</p><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>340</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>355</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>385</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>360</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Year	Area (ha)	2007/08	340	2008/09	350	2009/10	355	2010/11	385	2011/12	360		Trend: Positive The amount of brownfield land has fallen in recent years, and is likely to fall further as large sites at Drakelow and Willington Power station (which benefit from planning consent get built out)	Data is unlikely to be collected on an annual basis going forward.	Soil Material Assets				
Year	Area (ha)																					
2007/08	340																					
2008/09	350																					
2009/10	355																					
2010/11	385																					
2011/12	360																					

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics												
21.2	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	<div>South Derbyshire</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>52%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>38%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>32%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>26%</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Source SDDC 2014</div>	Year	Percentage	2009/10	69%	2010/11	52%	2011/12	38%	2012/13	32%	2013/14	26%		Trend: Negative. South Derbyshire has seen a rapid decrease in development on previously developed land, largely as a result of the former Hilton depot and several other large brownfield sites nearing completion.	None Identified	Population Soil
Year	Percentage																	
2009/10	69%																	
2010/11	52%																	
2011/12	38%																	
2012/13	32%																	
2013/14	26%																	
21.3	Landscape Character Areas	<div><div><div><div>Key National Character Area</div><div>Dark Peak</div><div>White Peak</div><div>Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent</div><div>Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield</div><div>Southern Magnesian Limestone</div><div>Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands</div><div>Trent Valley Washlands</div><div>Melbourne Parklands</div><div>Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield</div><div>Mease/Sence Lowlands</div></div><div><div>Landscape Character Types</div><div><div>Open Moors</div><div>Moorland Fringe</div><div>Enclosed Moorland</div><div>Settled Valley Pastures</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Plateau Pastures</div><div>Upland Limestone Pastures</div><div>Limestone Slopes</div><div>Limestone Dales</div><div>Enclosed Moors and Heaths</div><div>Wooded Slopes and Valleys</div><div>Wooded Farmlands</div><div>Gritstone Heaths and Commons</div><div>Settled Farmlands</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Wooded Hills and Valleys</div><div>Estate Farmlands</div><div>Wooded Farmlands</div><div>Coalfield Village Farmlands</div><div>Coalfield Estatelands</div><div>Plateau Estate Farmlands</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Limestone Farmlands</div><div>Limestone Gorges</div><div>Settled Plateau Farmlands</div><div>Settled Farmlands</div><div>Sandstone Slopes and Heaths</div><div>Estate Farmlands</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Lowland Village Farmlands</div><div>Wet Pasture Meadows</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Estate Farmlands</div><div>Wooded Estatelands</div><div>Sandstone Slopes and Heaths</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Coalfield Village Farmlands</div><div>Village Estate Farmlands</div><div>Riverside Meadows</div><div>Urban</div></div></div></div><div></div><div><div><div>© Crown copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey 100023251.</div><div>You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.</div></div></div></div>																

APPENDIX THREE: KEY ISSUES

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of Local Plan
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna				
New development may affect specific internationally, nationally, or locally designated wildlife sites	There are 6 SSSIs, which are located wholly or partly within South Derbyshire, one of which is a special Area of Conservation (SAC), and hence of European Importance. Presently only 17% of SSSIs by land area in Derbyshire are in a favourable condition, with almost all the remaining area being in an 'unfavourable recovering' condition. The River Mease SAC is in an unfavourable condition due to elevated levels of phosphates in the River. Pollution from nutrients is the result of a combination of discharges from local waste water treatment works, diffuse urban pollution and agricultural sources. There are 156 non-statutory wildlife sites covering 4.9% of the District, which are of ecological value at the County Scale. Only a third of these are recorded as being positively managed for wildlife.	Natural England Website Local Plan Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Annual Report	Continued degradation and possible loss of sites. Without the Local Plan setting out a positive strategy for growth to meet future housing and commercial development needs, the location and scale of new development will be controlled through the development control process rather than through development being targeted to locations with greater environmental capacity. In particular, greater levels of growth could take place in the River Mease catchment, which could lead to an increase in phosphates into the River (up to existing treatment work consents), or as a result of diffuse pollution from surface water or non mains foul water treatment. The Local Plan could also help improve the management of locally important wildlife sites where these are integrated into development, and could control losses of wildlife sites through the inclusion of appropriate site protection policies in the Plan.	Moderate- The Part 2 Local Plan could significantly reduce the impact of new development on sites designated for their environmental importance. New development could be steered away from areas sensitive to growth such as the River Mease, which could be affected by growth in South Derbyshire in combination with that proposed in North West Leicestershire. The Local Plan could also steer new development away from local and national wildlife sites, and seek to improve the management and links between sites where these are related to new development projects.
New development could lead to the loss or deterioration of UK and local BAP Priority habitats and species.	Many Local Wildlife sites or identified BAP Habitats are located within or adjoining existing settlements. A recent review of the management and condition of County level (Local Wildlife Sites), indicated that many sites have been degraded or lost as a result of poor management and/or development pressure. A recent survey, to establish the proportion of Local Sites where active conservation management is being achieved, highlighted that only one third of sites achieved this.	South Derbyshire Environmental Audit Review of Non statutory County Wildlife Sites undertaken by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Continued degradation and possible loss of sites: To date, losses of wildlife sites to development have been modest, as sites have been protected through existing Local Plan policy from physical loss due to development. However, the Local Plan is out of date, and has been superseded by policies of the NPPF, which is less detailed. It is anticipated that losses of sites due to development will remain relatively modest, as wildlife sites have limited protection through national policy.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan would continue to protect wildlife sites by steering new development away from sites of local importance or other sites which are inhabited by protected species, in order to ensure losses or the deterioration of wildlife sites resulting from physical development are minimised. It would also support the delivery of green infrastructure including priority habitats and species included in local biodiversity action plans.
Population and Human Health				
South Derbyshire has the fastest growing population in Derbyshire, and this is placing demand on local infrastructure and services.	The district is growing by more than 1% per annum. However, this growth is exerting pressure on existing infrastructure such as schools and doctors' surgeries, and will require significant new infrastructure provision to be sustained over the plan period.	Community Strategy for South Derbyshire 2009-2029 ONS 2012 sub-national projections	Continued population growth at a rate higher than any other Derbyshire Authority: the district's population is forecast to increase by 31% between 2010 and 2035. Over the same period, England is forecast to grow by 19%. This rapid growth will place a significant strain on local transport, education and health care infrastructure/services, and the expansion or upgrade of existing infrastructure to meet uncoordinated growth demands may not be possible in some areas, triggering the need for new strategic infrastructure provision.	Moderate/Major The Local Plan and associated Infrastructure Delivery Plan could help ensure that new facilities and infrastructure required to meet development needs and natural changes in population can be secured as part of new development. Further the Plan could ensure that local infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to the benefit of existing and new communities

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Population and Human Health				
The District has an ageing population	The number of residents aged over 65 is forecast to increase from 14.5% in 2001, to 21.5% in 2028	Review of baseline data ONS 2012 sub-national projections	The district population will continue to age. The proportion of residents aged 65 and over will continue to increase, as residents live longer and birth rates fall. This increase could lead to changes to the types of accommodation required, and how healthcare and leisure facilities are used within the district.	Moderate: Growth delivered through the Part 2 will deliver a limited number of homes to meet specific local needs. The smaller villages where homes allocated through this Plan will mostly be located tend to have older age profiles and new affordable and market housing could increase housing choice locally.
The cost of housing within the District is unaffordable for many within the local community.	Between July 2002 and June 2007 house prices increased by an average of 68.5% within the District. However, increases for terraced dwellings increased by around 92.4%, whilst the average cost of a detached home increased by 53.2%. Since 2007 average house prices have remained broadly static, and currently the average cost of a home in the district is £166,000. However, homes in some areas such as Aston, Repton and Melbourne tend to be significantly more expensive than those in Swadlincote and Hilton.	South Derbyshire Local Housing Strategy Land Registry Data Annual Monitoring Reports Derby HMA Housing Requirement Study 2013 Derby HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013	Short term: Deterioration in affordability. Medium to long term: Uncertain. Housing Affordability is largely determined by house prices (themselves largely based on economic cycles and housing supply), and the ability of households to buy property (household income, availability of credit). Given the difficulty in forecasting economic trends, it is difficult to predict whether housing affordability will change, and which direction such change will take, although it is now widely anticipated that house prices will increase slightly in the short to medium term as a result of government initiatives such as Help to Buy; of low interest rates; and a lack of new and existing homes coming to market.	Moderate: The part 1 Local Plan provides for 12,400 homes between 2008-28. An additional 450 homes will come forward as windfalls. The Part 2 Local Plan will make provision for a minimum of 600 new homes. However this additional housing is likely to be targeted largely at key and local service villages and will assist in the delivery of affordable homes in these areas.
The District has a significant population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ compared to the wider population.	South Derbyshire has provided 22 Gypsy and Traveller pitches since 2007. Post 2012, based on assumed growth of the gypsy population of 3% per annum, an additional 15 pitches will be required every 5 years to meet the needs of newly forming households.	Draft Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring report 2013-14 South Derbyshire Local Development Scheme (Nov 2014)	Continued increase in demand for pitches over the Plan period: The GTAA indicates that new public gypsy and traveller sites would be best located outside of South Derbyshire, possibly within Amber Valley or Derbyshire Dales within the southern part of the County. In the absence of a Plan, needs will be met having regard to identified need and national policy. A Local Plan could give the Authority greater control over the location of sites, although it is unlikely that overall supply of sites would be impeded significantly in the absence of policy, as demonstrated by delivery rates since 2007 (which have occurred in the absence of local policy guidance).	No Impact. The Part 2 Local Plan will not include policies to address this issue. A separate Gypsy and Travellers Planning Document is proposed to allocate new sites to meet locally identified need.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Levels of deprivation vary through the District, with particular pockets of Deprivation within the Swadlincote urban area.	South Derbyshire is ranked at 221 out of 354 local authorities on the Government's indices of deprivation (where a rank of 1 indicates the most deprived). Between 2007 and 2010 the Authority recorded a slight improvement in its relative performance compared to other administrative areas. However, whilst on average levels of deprivation are lower than surrounding Districts there remain pockets of deprivation, with a small number of wards in the District being located in the poorest 20% of wards nationwide. These include Hartshorne and Ticknall, and Newhall and Stanton.	Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010	Possible general improvement in deprivation levels, but with large variations between different parts of the District. IMD is derived from seven topic areas including income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing services; crime; and living environment deprivation. Multiple agencies are responsible for tackling different forms of deprivation, which is measured against the population as a whole. This makes prediction difficult.	Minor/Moderate: The Part 2 Local Plan can seek to target locally scaled growth to communities which require the provision of affordable homes. Growth could also support local service provision or new infrastructure provision.
Skill levels vary significantly across the District.	There is a general dichotomy in educational attainment, with resident in the northern part of the District more likely to have higher-level qualifications than those around Swadlincote. For example, around a third of residents in Etwall, Repton, Aston, North West and Hilton have higher qualifications; whilst in the Swadlincote area (Church Gresley, Newhall and Stanton, Woodville, Midway, Swadlincote and Linton) the proportion of people with higher level qualifications falls to around 10%.	Review of baseline data ONS Census Data 2001/2011 NOMIS Data	Continued improvement Likely: A range of organisations are responsible for delivering education and training provision. Significant evidence exists that skills levels throughout the population are improving at the District Level, and this is borne out in recently updated census data for the district as a whole.	No Impact: The local Plan Part 2 will not include any policies that will materially affect this issue
Crime rates within the District are low, but fear of crime remains a significant issue	Crime rates within the District are low, and South Derbyshire is one of the safest places to live in Derbyshire. Levels of crime have generally fallen per 1000 people since 2006/07. Despite this, there is evidence suggesting that fear of crime remains a key issue locally.	South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-29 Safer South Derbyshire Plan (2011-14) Derbyshire Citizens Panel Results 2011-2014	Continuation of falling crime rates (in the short term). There have been significant reductions in crime levels over the past decade, and reductions are expected to continue at least in the short term, consistent with national trends. However, fear of crime remains a significant issue within the local community.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan can ensure that new developments are required to incorporate crime reduction design techniques. It can also seek to regenerate derelict or underused parts of the District, which can be a focus of antisocial behaviour or vandalism.
Many rural communities are increasingly becoming dormitory in nature, as a result of losses of existing local shops and services	Recent years have seen losses of a number of village shops, post offices and public houses. Coupled with this trend, there is also increasing pressure on many employment sites within some larger villages for re-use for housing. The loss of such facilities is making many rural residents more reliant on car journeys to access facilities and employment.	Annual Monitoring Reports South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-29	Continued loss of some village shops and other services. Economic and social change will continue to exert pressures on some local services and shops. The Part 1 Local Plan does not include policies, which seek to retain local services such as shops or post offices. As such, without a policy to prevent losses, it is likely that some losses would continue into the future.	Minor/Moderate: The Local Plan Part 2 will include retail policies and could include policies to prevent retail losses in rural areas. However the effectiveness of any policy is questionable given that viability is a key issue leading to the closure of facilities.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Less than a quarter of District's residents frequently participate in physical activity	Sport England has set a target to increase participation in sport and physical activity by 1% a year to 2020, (physical activity being defined as the percentage of the population over 16 participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and recreation or sport on 3 or more days per week). Presently around 13% of adults in South Derbyshire take part in this level of sport, up from around 11.5% in 2007. This is in line with the national average.	SDDC PPG17 Assessment South Derbyshire Health Profile 2007 South Derbyshire Health Profile 2012	Continued limited improvement in participation rates. It is likely that the number of adult taking part in sport and other physical activity will continue to improve in the short to medium term (a number of local strategies include objectives and targets to increase participation in sport). It is expected that these strategies will help improve participation in sport locally.	Minor: the Part 1 Local Plan could provide new areas of open space or contribute towards improvements to existing open spaces. This will help ensure that communities continue to have opportunity to benefit from recreational or formal and informal leisure space close to where they live.
Material Assets				
The District's has a relatively small workplace workforce and is reliant on manufacturing for many of its jobs	The number of people employed within the manufacturing industry continues to decline, due to structural changes to the economy at the national level. Within South Derbyshire, 17% of all people employed work within the manufacturing sector, which is significantly higher than the England average (9%). Similar rates recorded in the 2001 Census indicated that 25% of people worked in manufacturing in South Derbyshire compared to 15% in England.	D2N2 Economy Report Census 2001, 2011 NOMIS Data Derby Housing Market Area Employment Land Review (2008)	Reduction in number of people employed in manufacturing locally. Continuing structural changes in the economy are likely to continue reducing the number of people employed in this sector, both locally and nationally in the short term. Longer term trends are uncertain and could be influenced by government objectives to 'rebalance' the economy.	Minor: The Local Plan Part 1 allocates land to meet future economic needs and includes policies to prevent employment losses. The inclusion of further housing sites in this part of the Development Plan will further reduce the need to allow employment land losses to meet the District's housing need.
There remains pressure on existing employment sites to be developed for housing.	A number of employment land sites have already been lost within the District, most notably within the Swadlincote area, but also in a number of key service villages. In addition, there is continuing pressure on many employment sites because of government targets to deliver new housing developments on previously developed land, coupled with the uplift in land value landowners and developers can gain through successfully securing approval for the residential use of existing commercial sites.	Economic Development Team Baseline Data Annual Monitoring Reports Employment Land Review (2008)	Continued loss of employment sites: increasing losses of employment land as isolated urban or village industries continue to come under pressure for redevelopment for residential use.	Major: The allocation of housing land to fully meet the District Council's objectively assessed housing need could help reduce the amount of employment land lost to housing over the Plan period.
Three quarters of the District is in agricultural use, but farmers and those in related businesses are facing increasing pressure to diversify.	Around 70% of the District is in Agricultural use, and there is increasingly a need for farmers, or those companies traditionally associated with the farming industry, to supplement incomes through the creation of new economic opportunities through rural diversification.	DEFRA Agricultural and Horticultural Survey – England South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Reports	Continued interest in farm and rural diversification likely. The trend towards the diversification of the rural economy has been triggered by volatile farm incomes and changes to agricultural practice, together with increasing leisure and recreation opportunities associated with The National Forest and other tourism resources. It is likely that continued demand for farm and rural diversification will persist in the short to medium term.	Moderate: The Local Plan Part 2 can include appropriate policies which seek to facilitate the diversification of the rural economy (including farm diversification), subject to wider sustainability considerations.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Unemployment rates are on average low, but vary significantly across the District.	Unemployment within the District stood at 1.4% in May 2014. This is significantly lower than both the Derbyshire and England averages (2.0% and 2.5% respectively). However, it is worth noting that unemployment rates are generally higher around Swadlincote, and within the male population.	Monthly unemployment statistics for Derby and Derbyshire (May 2014)	Slight improvement likely. It is expected that the average unemployment rate will continue to fall across the district as the Economy continues to improve, following constrained growth in recent years. However, unemployment rates within some parts of the District consistently remain higher than the District Average, pointing to underlying issues which may need addressing at the local level.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan could contribute towards the delivery of new homes in smaller settlements and could support local construction jobs. It could also indirectly support the protection of employment land in smaller settlements by ensuring that adequate housing provision is made to meet the District's objectively assessed need.
The District is well served by the strategic road network, although many routes suffer frequent congestion.	The District has relatively good access to strategic north-south transport routes (M1, M42/A42 and A38), as well as good access to east-west routes in the Northern part of the District (A52, A50).	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby HMA transport modelling	Uncertain: Works to the A453, M1 and A38 could increase capacity on the existing strategic road network close to South Derbyshire. However, large scale growth around the Southern edge of Derby could, in particular, affect capacity on the A50 and junctions at Chellaston and Willington and the A6.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan is unlikely to significantly exacerbate pressure on the strategic road network. As growth is likely to be small scale and dispersed across a wide area over the whole of the Plan period. However growth could lead to increased levels of local congestion in some villages.
Local Transport routes are relatively poor and suffer congestion particularly during peak travel times.	Local routes within the District are underdeveloped placing significant pressure on a number of key local routes including the A511, A514 and A444, all of which are subject to congestion at peak times.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby HMA transport modelling	Increasing congestion on local roads: It is expected that without measures to reduce car usage locally, and in the absence of new road provision, congestion on the A511, A514 and A444 will continue to increase with congestion becoming more frequent and more severe than at present, as a result of additional development and continuing trends towards higher car usage.	Minor: the Part 2 Local Plan can seek to promote the development of new infrastructure, ie improvements to junction or installation of traffic lights or other measures where traffic congestion is an identified issue. It can also seek to manage and reduce travel demand, through the development of sustainable and mixed communities which have access to a choice of transport means, and support the delivery of new walking, cycling routes and public transport delivery.
Public transport provision across the District is variable.	Public transport provision varies significantly across the District. Public transport provision is more comprehensive around Swadlincote and on the fringes Derby City, whilst more rural parts of the District tend to have comparatively poor level of provision.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby HMA transport modelling	Continuation of Current Trend: Public transport services will continue to be focused in locations where the demand is greatest. As such, the provision of public transport services in the most rural parts of the District may remain limited, reflecting market demand for the provision of such services.	Minor: the Provision of new homes including within the Districts Villages could help sustain existing public transport provision.
There are high levels of car usage and ownership within the District.	The rural nature of the District, coupled with the relatively low number of workplace jobs located in the District, makes residents dependent on the private car for accessing jobs. In 2011 13.5% of households had no access to a car, whilst 40.9% and 35.2% respectively had access to either one car, or two cars. As such, car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level.	Census 2001 Census 2011	Unclear: Most new development, even in the districts villages will be targeted to those areas that have an hourly or better bus service. However some growth is likely to take place in rural villages or rural areas outside settlement boundaries. .	Minor: the Part 2 Local Plan can seek to direct new housing sites to those villages best served by existing public transport services. However the Plan is likely to make provision for some infill and development in rural villages away from decent public transport services in accordance with Policy H1 of the Part 1 Local plan.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
The quality and range of retail and leisure services offered in Swadlincote and the villages needs conserving and enhancing, to prevent the loss of customers to nearby regional or local centres.	Recent retail schemes have substantially improved the retail offer within the town. Major schemes include an extension to Sainsbury's, and the development of Morrisons and the Wragg's site in 2011. However, many residents choose to access retail services outside of the District, in Burton, Derby City or beyond.	Swadlincote Retail and Leisure Study 2004 Swadlincote Vision and Strategy Annual Monitoring Reports	Unclear: There has been significant investment into Swadlincote Town centre in recent years, and the Council continues to support the regeneration and enhancement of the centre, within the Swadlincote Town Centre Vision and Strategy. However it is unclear whether there is likely to be significant enhancement to retail and leisure in the future, as this has tended to be market led. Within the villages however, the loss of existing retail services is likely to continue, with the decline of facilities in many of the District's smaller settlements.	Moderate: The Local Plan Part 2 will clearly define the town centre in Swadlincote and will direct retail development and improvements to this area. In respect of the villages the Plan will support retail development in larger villages and will include policies to control the loss of shops, post offices, pubs and other key local services.
Soil, Water and Air				
Around half of all household waste is still disposed of to landfill.	The District Council currently recycles or composts just under half of all household waste collected by the authority. As such 52% of waste is still landfilled	Annual Monitoring Reports	Slight improvement in recycling rates likely. In 2002/03 South Derbyshire recycled 12% of municipal waste collected. This had increased to 28.1% by 2006/07 and 45% by 2011/12. Recycling rates have remained broadly similar for the past 3 years. However, proposed changes to waste collection in South Derbyshire is likely to continue supporting modest improvements to recycling rates in the short to medium term	Minor: The Local Plan can include policies which seek the provision of bring sites alongside major development schemes. It can also seek to ensure that new homes are well designed to facilitate recycling or composting (i.e. through the provision of adequate storage space in new homes to store waste).
There will be a continued need for sand and gravel workings within the Trent, Lower Derwent and Lower Dove Valleys.	The geology of Derbyshire exhibits a rich variety of minerals, especially limestone, and sand and gravel, which are important construction materials. Over the past ten years an average of 1.23m tonnes of gravel have been extracted from four sites within the Trent Valley and a further site in Derbyshire Dales. Three of the Trent Valley sites (Swarkestone, Elvaston and Shardlow) are located in South Derbyshire and going forward will fully meet local sand and gravel requirements. There is a landbank of 6 years across permitted reserves of Sand and Gravel in Derbyshire.	Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan Derbyshire Local Aggregates Assessment	Increased demand in the short term, but reductions in extraction in the longer term. Between 2002 and 2009 gravel extraction in Derbyshire fell from 1.53mt/pa to 0.91 mt/pa, even whilst the economy was buoyant and local housing and employment growth delivery rates were significantly above historic levels. Since 2009 gravel extraction has bounced back slightly to 1.1mt/pa (most likely representing a slight improvement in the economy since the credit crunch, and the commencement of significant infrastructure projects). However, it is likely that extraction rates will move back towards longer term average rates in the short term, although in the longer term they could reflect the historic trend towards falling production – most likely associated with improved resource efficiency, and increased use of secondary aggregates.	No significant Impact: the Part 1 Local Plan already includes policies to minimize resource use. (BNE1 Design Excellence) and safeguard minerals (SD% Minerals Safeguarding). The delivery of new homes through the Part 2 Local Plan is unlikely to materially affect sand and gravel extraction or the reduction in primary won materials.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
New development will generate the need for additional water supply, but existing supplies in many parts of the region are fully committed.	An increase in housing development will result in an increase in water consumption. Without increases in planned supply and/or measures to reduce water use, many parts of the region will be in deficit by the end of the Plan period. More locally, much of the plan area in the falling within the Trent catchment has water available to meet future need. However in some areas, including the Mease SAC, water is either not available or only available in the winter.	Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy (2013) Derbyshire Derwent abstraction licensing strategy (2013) Lower Trent and Erewash abstraction licensing strategy (2013) Dove abstraction licensing strategy (2013) Derby HMA Water Cycle Study Water Company Water Resource Management Plans 2010-35 Draft WRMPs 2015-40	Continued and increasing pressure on water resources: water resources will be squeezed in the short to long term as a result of increased development, coupled with climate change impacts, and reductions in water resource available (to protect environmentally sensitive areas). Current Water Resource Management Plans indicate that resources will be placed under greater pressure in the future, and demand management will be important to reduce demand and ensure sufficient water supplies can be made available towards the end, and after the close of the Plan period.	Minor: The Local Plan Part 1 already includes policy to suppress water usage in new homes. New development on the scale proposed is unlikely to have a notable effect on water supplies nonetheless increased development would put some additional strain on existing supplies.
There is a lack of capacity in both the sewerage system and receiving environment in some areas to receive additional wastewater flows.	Within South Derbyshire there are known capacity issues at a number of waste water treatment works including Milton, Coton Park, Findern and Ticknall. In addition, the sewerage network around Derby City and some other areas are unlikely to be able to accommodate proposed growth without further investment in infrastructure. More significantly, the receiving water capacity for treatment works in the Mease Catchment is such that it is unlikely that additional waste water flows beyond existing consents would be granted. This is because additional discharge of waste water could affect the integrity of the River Mease SAC.	Derby HMA Water Cycle Study River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan	Potential for significant impacts on waste water infrastructure and the receiving environment. In the absence of a Local Plan Part 2 the majority of new housing for South Derbyshire would still be delivered via the Part 1 allocations and as a result of windfalls or ad hoc housing proposals.	Minor – Moderate: the Local Plan Part 2 could reduce pressure on infrastructure close to capacity by allocating sites in those locations with headroom to accommodate growth. Moreover it could phase growth in a way which allows Severn Trent to improve its treatment works to accommodate growth.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk.	There are presently 1067 buildings located in areas of medium flood risk, and 2705 buildings located within areas categorised as being of high flood risk. As such, based on the current number of homes in the District, it is likely that approaching 10% of all dwellings are at high or medium risk from flooding. In addition, around 21% of the district by land area is at medium or high flood risk from main river flooding.	GIS Data South Derbyshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Derby HMA Water Cycle Study Managing Flood Risk: River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan River Derwent Flood Risk Management Strategy	Uncertain: climate change could increase the number of properties at flood risk. However set against this, major flood works around the villages of Hatton, Scropton and Egginton and around the Derwent south of Derby City will reduce flood risk for a substantial number of properties. National Policy is likely to restrict significant large scale growth from coming forward in areas subject to flood risk.	Minor to moderate: The bulk of the Districts Housing sites to accommodate growth up to 2028 have been identified. For the most part these sites are located outside of areas at high or medium levels of flood risk. The Part 2 Local Plan is unlikely to allocate sites in areas at flood risk unless those sites comply with Policy SD2 (Flood Risk) of the Part 1 Local Plan. This policy restricts development in areas of flood risk unless development is essential for regeneration of a site or would provide sustainability benefits that outweigh flood risk.
New development could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution, or could reduce local tranquillity.	Significant new development could lead to the urbanisation of many currently undeveloped sites. This could reduce tranquillity, or lead to increases in water, air or light pollution.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby and East Staffordshire Air Quality Management Area strategies Derby HMA water Cycle Study Derbyshire County Council Tranquillity Mapping	Positive : It is likely that water quality will continue to improve in order to meet targets and objectives associated with the water framework directive (irrespective of new housing development). AQMA in East Staffs and Derby City are also unlikely be affected by developed delivered through the Part 2 Plan. In respect of and noise and light pollution, new development could give rise to additional complaints to the Council's environmental health team, although it is unlikely that development would lead to a significant deterioration in the environmental quality given the inclusion of policies in the Part 1 Local Plan.	Minor: The Local Plan (Part 2) can seek to locate new homes in locations where they will have the least impact on the environment, and mitigate effects where they occur. In particular policies SD3 (Sustainable Water Supply Drainage and Sewerage) SD1 (Amenity and Environmental Quality) and BNE1 (Design Excellence) included in the Part 1 should ensure that small scale growth delivered reflects and is sympathetic to nearby development and doesn't unduly impact on the natural environment.
There is a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District.	At 20011-12 there were 360ha of derelict or underused land recorded in South Derbyshire. This equates to just over 1% of the total land area of the District, and is considered to be significant given the largely rural nature of the District. Much of the land recorded as being derelict is the result of the closure of two large power station sites at Willington and Drakelow. Consent for new power stations has been granted although to date neither site is under construction	South Derbyshire National Land Use Database Return Annual Monitoring Reports	Major reduction in brownfield land (in area terms) likely. Almost half of the brownfield land in the district is accounted for on two large former power station sites. Consent has been granted on the Drakelow site for a new power station and 2,239 homes, whilst consent for a new power station on the Willington site was granted in 2011. Moreover allocations in the Part 1 Local Plan will facilitate the removal of other large brownfield sites including Aston Hall Hospital, Hilton Depot and land at TG Green Woodville.	Minor to: The Local Plan Part 2 can seek to facilitate the reuse of smaller previously developed sites within Swadlincote and the villages where these are considered sustainable.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Climatic Factors				
There is virtually no existing renewable energy generation capacity within the District.	Increasingly, the government is encouraging the take up of onsite, or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy generation, but at present this trend is not reflected within the District. Presently there is less than 7.05MW of installed renewal energy capacity, despite significant resources being available.	Annual Monitoring Report Cleaner, Greener Energy Study	Increase in renewable energy capacity Likely: External energy policies and renewable energy grants, coupled with the increasingly expensive cost of carbon-based energy supplies, is likely to lead to increases in locally based micro and small scale renewable energy capacity. However, wind energy capacity could be constrained due to the proximity of East Midlands Airport and landscape constraints.	No Significant Effect. Renewable energy policy is set out in the Part 1 Local Plan at Policy SD6 (Sustainable Energy and Power generation). The Part 2 Local Plan will not include additional policies to promote renewable energy delivery.
Cultural Heritage				
The cultural heritage, including archeology of the district, could be affected through the loss of historic assets or by unacceptable changes to their setting. However, sensitive development could result in opportunities to enhance historic places and improve public access to historic sites.	Pressure for new development has historically had a negative impact on much of the Districts' archeological or cultural heritage. This is borne out in a number of conservation area appraisals commissioned by the Council. The protection of the Districts' cultural heritage remains a significant issue for many local residents, businesses and community groups.	Conservation Area Appraisals Annual Monitoring Report	Uncertain: A number of historically significant buildings continue to be at risk from new development or, in some cases, as a result of a lack of development. Data collected to inform the annual monitoring report suggests the proportion of listed building at risk remains around 6% of the District's total stock.	Moderate -Major: The Part 2 Local Plan can direct new development to locations unlikely to affect designated and undesignated assets. It will include heritage management policies to supplement BNE2 (Heritage Assets) concerning the the protection of listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation Areas and assets on the local list.
Landscape				
Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character.	The landscape character assessment produced by Derbyshire County Council suggests that large-scale developments have had a detrimental impact on a number of landscape character areas in the District. In particular, landscape types located in the Trent Valley have been eroded by new development for example around Derby, Hilton and Hatton, whilst the landscape around Swadlincote (in the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield) has also faced significant change (albeit more positive change) as The National Forest seeks to deliver wider landscape and nature conservation improvements in an area historically impacted by coal mining, (including open casting) and clay extraction.	The Landscape Character of Derbyshire Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Trent Valley Landscape sensitivity Study Key Villages landscape Sensitivity Study (draft) Strategic Sites landscape Assessment Study (draft)	Continued erosion of local landscape character: Further growth on the edge of smaller settlements could lead to divergence in local countryside character, especially in northern parts of the District. Across the southern part, landscape improvements driven by The National Forest are helping to enhance an historically despoiled landscape. This work is likely to continue in the absence of the District Council adopting its Part 2 Local Plan given the policy support expressed in the Core Strategy,	Minor: New development on the edge of many rural settlements could further erode local landscape and townscape character and distinctiveness. However growth could also provide opportunity to improve settlement edges or deliver more locally appropriate design especially given the requirements in policies BNE1 (Design Excellence), BNE2 (Heritage Assets) and BNE4 Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness) included in the Part 1 Local Plan.
New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.	Housing development pressure, and government policies supporting re-using brownfield land and making the most efficient use of land, is leading to increased pressure on both formal and informal open space located within and around existing settlements.	National Forest Strategy PPG17 Assessment	Potential for continued losses of open space and other permissive open land: the continued emphasis on securing the efficient use of land is placing increasing pressure on the redevelopment of land with and adjacent to existing settlements, much of which helps contribute to the character of the area in which it is located.	Minor- Moderate: the Local Plan Part 2 could seek to include policies which protect identified open space within existing settlements. Further, the Plan can also seek to protect previously developed sites which are considered to have landscape or biodiversity interest.

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South Derbyshire Sustainability Appraisal Local Plan Part 2

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