



South
Derbyshire
District Council
Community and
Planning Services

Local Development Framework

SA

South Derbyshire Sustainability Appraisal

LOCAL PLAN PART 2

Scoping Report
Update



November 2015

South Derbyshire Changing for the Better

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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 This 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 Environmental policies including heritage and conservation policies, non-strategic housing policies and as well as policies concerning the countryside an education provision and new schools locations.

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 effect 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 the Plan.

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~~ the Scoping Report consultation the Council ~~will~~ has assessed ~~any~~ the responses received back from consultees and used ~~d~~ 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 The 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 its final form. This database 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, GEODIVERSITY, 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
19	Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-15
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
20	South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-2029
21	South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan (Submitted) September 2014
22	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Adopted Version) May 1998
23	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
24	South Derbyshire Housing Strategy 2009-14
25	Amber Valley Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2011-28

POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
26	Derby City Local Plan Part 1; Core Strategy 2008-28
27	Erewash Core Strategy 2011-2028
28	East Staffordshire Local Plan 2012-2031
29	Lichfield Local Plan Strategy 2012.
30	South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy
MATERIAL ASSETS	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
31	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)
32	National Policy Statement for Transport
33	National Infrastructure Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
34	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
35	Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
36	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan.
37	Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment 2014
38	Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement
39	D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action Plan
40	East Midlands Airport Masterplan
41	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
42	South Derbyshire Economic Statement 2013
43	Swadlincote Town Centre Vision and Strategy
44	South Derbyshire Cycling Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)
45	Swadlincote Walking Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)
SOIL, WATER AND AIR	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
46	Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011
47	Safeguarding Our Soils; A Strategy for England, DEFRA 2009
48	Future Water 2008
49	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011
50	National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water and Waste
51	Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards (2015)
52	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
53	Towards a Regional Waste Strategy 2006
54	Water Resource Strategy for the East Midlands
55	River Trent Catchment Food Management Plan
56	Humber River Basin Management Plan
57	Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resource Plan 2015-40
58	Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40
59	The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
60	Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
61	Dove Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
62	Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2013)
63	River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan 2011
64	River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan
65	River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan
66	Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015
67	Minerals Local Plan (incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13 Coal November 2002)
68	6Cs Green Infrastructure Study and Strategy
CLIMATIC FACTORS	
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
69	Planning Our Electric Futures: A White Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity
70	The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future
71	National Policy Statement for Energy
72	Energy Efficiency Strategy
73	Energy Security Strategy
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
74	The Derbyshire Climate Change Charter (2014-19)
CULTURAL STRATEGY	

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
75	National Heritage Protection Plan
76	Government Tourism Strategy
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
77	A Vision and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the National Forest
78	South Derbyshire Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans
LANDSCAPE	
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
79	Landscape Character of Derbyshire

*Note the NPPF sets out the governments overarching strategy for sustainable development and includes guidance and policy on a wide range of themes. These include issues such as transport housing and employment land need, climate change and flood risk, landscape, townscape, cultural; heritage protection and enhancement and retail development. As such this is a cross cutting document. Where cross cutting documents are identified the policies they contain will inform all relevant topic areas to which they relate.

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.




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	Completed
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	South Derbyshire Environmental Audit Completed 2007
Open Space Audit (PPG17 Assessment) update	Expected Spring 2016
Strategic Assessment of Need for Swimming Pools, Sports Halls and Artificial Grass Pitch Provision in South Derbyshire	Completed December 2013
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study	Completed July 2010

Consultation findings on community aspirations	Ongoing: Consultation findings to be reported as appropriate through the Plan Preparation process in line with the Statement of Community Involvement. .
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	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 (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Completed 2004 (updated in 2014)
Landscape Assessment of Key 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	1 st Draft 2014 (updates ongoing)
Population and Household projections	Completed December 2014 (updated by ward area to inform updated open space study)
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 which includes data sources and commentary related to this data. Together this data provides a statistical snapshot of the District, which will be updated iteratively as new evidence is collected. 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

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

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 but based on growth outlined in the Part 1 Local Plan could be closer to 127,000 people reflecting the fact that the District will need to accommodate some of Derby City's unmet housing need. 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 growth². This reflects the fact that the area offers a high quality of life and is a place people want to live.
- 3.5.2 By 2028 ONS sub national population projections indicate the 22.4% of south Derbyshire residents will be 65 or older by 2028. In comparison 25.8% of the County's residents will be aged 65 and over. However this will still represent an increase on the present (2015) where currently 17.4% of people resident in south Derbyshire are aged 65 and over.
- 3.5.3 In terms of social profile the District is considered to be fairly affluent being ranked 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.
- 3.5.4 Access to natural green space is known to influence the health of people and effect health inequalities. Within South Derbyshire access to natural greenspace has been mapped within an updated open space assessment. This indicates that access to open space is best around the National Forest area including Swadlincote and along the Trent Valley (where a number of larger villages are located close to historic minerals working which have been restored with public access. However a number of locations do not meet natural England' Natural Green Space Standards and could therefore lead to health inequalities resulting from a lack of access to such areas.
- 3.5.5 Crime rates within the District are lower than the national average and have fallen 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.
- 3.5.6 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.
- 3.5.7 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

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

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.

- 3.5.8 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. Superfast broadband coverage remains patchy in the District although significant improvements to local connectivity are proposed by 2016 through out most of the District under the digital derbyshire scheme. More information on this can be found at: <http://www.digitalderbyshire.org.uk/>
- 3.5.9 Within the District, 78.5% of the working age population is economically active, which compares favourably to the national average of 77.4%. 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 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.

3.6 MATERIAL ASSETS

- 3.6.1 In order to meet the District's housing need the Part 1 Local Plan has made provision for around 11,000 new homes up to 2028. Presently there are around 41,000 homes in the District of which around 40% are detached, 35% semi-detached and 20% terraced. In respect of housing affordability homes in south Derbyshire were typically 5.8x average salary. This represented a slight improvement in affordability which in 2010 was 6.65x average salary. House prices are comparatively expensive compared to surrounding districts such as Derby City, Amber Valley and East Staffordshire.
- 3.6.2 In respect of affordable housing there is a significant stock of affordable housing in the District. However the number of new affordable homes delivered each year has been low over recent years typically being between 25 and 35 homes per annum. This is less than a tenth of the overall number of housing completions and well below the actual requirement to meet affordable housing need. The Local Plan seeks to ensure that around 30% of new homes up to 2028 will be affordable.
- 3.6.3 The 2001 Census (there is no more recent information) shows that, of South Derbyshire's 41,500 working residents, just 16,500 (40%) work in the District and 25,000 (60%) commute out to jobs elsewhere. Only 12,500 residents of other areas commute into the District. On balance, South Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour; its resident workers exceed the jobs located in the District by 12,500.
- 3.6.4 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.

- 3.6.5 The number of A1 uses (shops) within Swadlincote town centre has decreased in recent years falling from 61% of all primary frontage in 2012 to 53.7% in 2014. Over the same period vacancy rates have increased from 11 to 13.5% with a particular cluster of vacant shops being located in the Delph. In particular Swadlincote is particularly poorly served by comparison shopping outlets and there is significant leakage out of the town to surrounding shopping venues such as East Staffordshire and Ashby de la Zouch.
- 3.6.6 Away from Swadlincote there has been some loss of local retail facilities including public houses. In contrast recent years have seen an increase in the number of small retail outlets serving smaller communities such as Hilton and some parts of the Swadlincote urban areas. Small retail facilities provide important facilities which meet top up needs locally.
- 3.7 SOIL WATER AND AIR**
- 3.7.1 Soil quality varies across the District. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in South Derbyshire, although significant areas of grade 2 agricultural land lie within the Trent Valley (mainly to the south of the river between Melbourne and Burton) and around Drakelow, Walton on Trent and Cauldwell), as well around the southern villages of Overseal, Netherseal and Lullington). Around swadlincote land is generally classified as being unsuitable for agriculture or is mainly Grade 4 of the Agricultural land classification. Away from these areas most land is of average quality being grade 3a or 3b (Grade 3a falling within the Government's definition of Best and Most Versatile land). During the Plan period greenfield land losses associated with new development will be in the region of 470ha. A further 30-40ha is likely to be lost to accommodate further development proposed in the Part 2 Local Plan, these will mainly be on agricultural land on the edge of existing settlements.
- 3.7.2 The amount of household waste generated per person in South Derbyshire has increased slightly since 2000/01 rising from 440kg per head to 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.
- 3.7.3 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be needed within the plan period This is likely to lead to further greenfield land losses to accommodate these facilities, some of which may be in locations which have not historically seen such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's [website](#).
- 3.7.4 The District has a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land equating to around 373 hectares or just under 1% of the land area of the District, although this is likely to fall significantly in future years 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.
- 3.7.5 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.

3.7.6 The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major built up areas across the country. This does not mean, however, there are no areas concern within the District. Emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the district and monitoring is respect of Nitrogen Dioxide in ongoing in a number of locations throughout the District. Generally air quality remains within national target levels, although further monitoring is being undertaken along High Street Repton. This road is a main road through the village and due to the volume of traffic using this road (around 6,200 movements per day) and the enclosed nature of the street which prevents dispersion of gases. Further information on localized quality monitoring in south Derbyshire is available to view [here](#).

3.8 CLIMATIC FACTORS

- 3.8.1 There are 3,792 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium flood risk(in Flood Zone 2), and 2,732 buildings located within areas identified as being at high floodrisk (Flood Zone 3a) from fluvial sources (rivers and brooks), although it should be noted that areas located in high flood risk will also be included in figures for areas at medium flood risk and may be defended by flood measures to a standard of protection equivalent to medium flood risk). Whilst these figure can change as modelled flood outlines on key watercourses are changed or updated what is clear is that recently completed works around the River Dove have improved flood protection to 1619 homes in the District according to Environment Agency data. Further proposed works along the Derwent could also improve flood protection and deliver local biodiversity and green infrastructure benefits around the communities of Shardlow and Ambaston. Increasingly however flood risk is also arising from other sources such as surface water flooding including around Scropton, Ticknall and Woodville, ground water flooding or sewer flooding which is possible around much of the District.
- 3.8.2 Water usage in Severn Trent Water resource area (which serves the majority of South Derbyshire is notably lower than the England Average being 130 litres per person per day (England 147 litres). However, Severn Trent's most recent Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) indicates that in order to ensure adequate water resources are available by the end of the period covered by the WRMP some demand management measures will be required.
- 3.8.3 Gas and electricity consumption are similar to national averages, although carbon dioxide emissions per person remain significantly higher than the England. Annual rainfall within the District is slightly lower than the regional and national averages being 870mm in 2012.
- 3.8.4 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. Although there are a number of planning applications for solar PV farms within the District which could if consented increase the capacity of renewable energy infrastructure in the District.
- 3.8.5 New development planned over the Plan period, together with landscape scale green infrastructure provision planned along the Trent Valley (following a sensitivity study undertaken by Derbyshire County Council and a commitment to deliver landscape

scale change in this area by the Local Nature Partnership) and the National Forest could provide opportunities to manage the effects of climate change, through ensuring that flood risk is managed effectively (for example through the provision of sustainable drainage systems, reconnecting rivers to the floodplains and improved land management), by helping to offset carbon emissions (tree planting in new development and within the National Forest) and through the provision of green spaces to influence local (micro) climates (urban cooling).

3.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

3.9.1 There are 712 listed building within South Derbyshire, of which 48 are grade 1 listed, 48 are grade 2* and 616 are grade 2. The number of Heritage at Risk entries in the district totals 18, of which 8 are to buildings or structure, 6 are to places of worship, 2 to archaeological sites, 1 to a registered park and garden (Elvaston) and 1 conservation area (Swarkestone) which is in poor condition and deteriorating. Further detail of these is set out at appendix 2. In total there are 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 5 historic parks and gardens and 22 conservation areas within the District. The location of cultural assets can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.9.2 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District. More information on Derbyshire County Council's Landscape Character of Derbyshire and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view [here](#). In respect of Heritage Environment Records there are concentrations of records located in along the River Valleys (Trent, Dove and Derwent) and around Swadlincote and to the South of the District, although sites are spread through South Derbyshire. The Council has not presently assembled a local list of heritage assets, although the Council has committed within its Part 1 Plan (Policy BNE2) to preparing such a list covering the same categories as designated assets in the national list in accordance with best practice.

3.10 LANDSCAPE

3.10.1 There are 5 National Character Areas (NCAs) which fall within South Derbyshire; Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sense Lowlands; the South Derbyshire Coalfield; the Trent Valley Washlands and the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands. The broad locations of these are set out at Appendix 21.3. The various landscape types within South Derbyshire were subject to a systemic assessment of how they are changed. The last assessment was undertaken in 2003, but whilst dated, this information provides some context regarding the quality of landscapes within the District. The broad effects of this study are as follows:

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

3.10.2 With the exceptions of the Trent Valley Washlands this assessment work identified that landscape character areas in South Derbyshire were stable (maintained) or showed changes that were generally consistent with existing character area descriptions or improving the overall quality of landscape (enhancing). The Trent

Valley Washlands, has and continues to be affected by ongoing pressure from development and agricultural change, although the Part 1 Local Plan is seeking to support proposals from the Local Nature Partnership and other bodies to develop a clear landscape vision and strategy to guide landscape change within this area. Further information on the assessments undertaken by Countryside Quality Counts can be found at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20101219012433/http://countryside-quality-counts.org.uk/index.html>

3.10.4 The National Character Areas are further subdivided by the County landscape character assessment into more twelve detailed landscape character types, all of which are diverse landscapes with distinct characteristics. A list of the landscape character types is available to view below, whilst a map illustrating the area covered by these distinct landscape s set out in appendix 2 (23.1).

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

3.10.4 The main land use within the District is agriculture this occupies 24,095ha or 71% of the District and reflects the 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.

3.11.0 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE ABOVE ISSUES

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

3.11.2 Whilst for the purposes of describing the baseline characteristics of the District information is presented under the defined sub heading it is proposed that within the Sustainability Appraisal any interactions between individual topic heading will be considered

3.11.3 The information included in the above description of the evidence base is considered in further detail at appendix 1.

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, Geodiversity, 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 especially at peak times.
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 and could be put under greater pressure due to growth and climate change
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 and this could be exacerbated by climate change
26	New development could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquillity
27	There is 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 and local homes and business emit high than average levels of Carbon dioxide compared to surrounding districts.
Cultural Heritage	
29	The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District (including the setting of heritage assets) is threatened by new development which can erode the quality of heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources
30	The District benefits from a wealth of designated and undesignated heritage features, but a significant proportion of heritage assets are identified as being at risk.
Landscape	
31	Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character
32	New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area

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 are set out in the Part 1 Local Plan itself, although there may be significant overlap between the two sets of objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within 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 used to appraise the Part 1 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 Service³) – 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.

³ Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

5.1 LIST OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Biodiversity, Geodiversity, 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 **conserve** and enhance the **historic environment, heritage assets and their settings**
- 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, Geodiversity, 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> 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 provide sufficient housing to meet existing and future housing need?	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 reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Net Additional Pitches <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator (H4)</i>	Housing Targets to be established through revised GTAA
		Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people?		

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) <i>(NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile-updated annually)</i>	--
		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 <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
		Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i> Physically Active Adults <i>APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>	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 <i>Police Crime Map</i>	--
		Will it reduce the number people involved in accidents?	Road Safety Road injuries and deaths in South Derbyshire <i>APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>	--
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 <i>APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>	--
		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 <i>Nomis updated annually</i>	--
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) <i>(DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals) Next update 2015?</i>	--
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 <i>South Derbyshire District Council Area Profile</i>	--
		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 <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Contextual Indicator.</i>	--

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> Superfast 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?	Business Births <i>ONS updated annually.</i>	--
		Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District?	Unemployment by ward <i>Derbyshire County Council Monthly unemployment bulletin</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 Part 1 Local Plan.	--
		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 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.
		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 conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	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 and number of assets removed from Register (based on EH HAR register) <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> Proportion of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and management plan <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?	Visits to Sharpes Pottery <i>Visit England website</i> Number and Proportion of major planning proposals which improve access to heritage features as part of the scheme. <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 an appropriate and effective landscape character and visual assessment with appropriate landscape proposals. <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~~ Historic England

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~~ Highways England
- 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 were informed of where they can view this-the 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 Part 2 Local Plan 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 Part 2 Plan 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 Part 2 Plan 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 any options for growth (which have not already been considered through the Part 1 Local Plan) 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 It is expected that an initial consultation on the Part 2 Local Plan will take place in December 2015. This consultation will help the Authority identify alternative ways that our policy objectives could be delivered and set out draft development control policies to help support the Authority's vision and objectives expressed through the Part 1 Local Plan.
- 7.0.4 As part of the Part 2 Local Plan Consultation we will also look to publish some initial appraisals of sites which have been put forward through the Council's SHLAA capable of delivering non- strategic growth. However, it is worth noting that the preferred development sites have not have been decided upon at this stage and we will look to set out preferred development sites in the Draft Local Plan. The draft site appraisals will be against the Council's SA framework and eventually will be included in the technical appendices of any Environmental Report published by the Council in Support of the Part 2 Local Plan. A copy of the criteria used to undertake site appraisals is available to view at appendix 4.
- 7.0.5 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.
- 7.0.6 **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.
- 7.0.7 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**).
- 7.0.8 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. Where significant changes are proposed to the Plan the Council will need to update its sustainability appraisal also.
- 7.0.9 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 prepared to 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>	<p>Ensure that all aspects of the Local Plan reflect targets to protect biodiversity and prevent fragmentation of natural habitats</p>
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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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 	<p>None Identified</p>	<p>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.</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
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: Forest cover increases to over 21%, adding around 700ha. 2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods, reflecting national target for mature woods. Damage from diseases and pests minimised. Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.</p>	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 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)	Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities. Priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production, ▪ Climate change, ▪ Natural resource protection ▪ Sustainable communities 	Promoting sustainable, high quality design and construction, & promoting more sustainable buildings. Reiterates a range of targets. These include <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)	Seeks to increase in the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds by: <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)	Includes a range of key themes including: <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. 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. To ensure growth in South Derbyshire is co-ordinated with development in adjoining areas both within and outside the Derby HMA. 	(as above)	(as above)
<p>South Derbyshire Local Plan (Adopted Version) May 1998</p>	<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
Amber Valley Part 1 Local Plan (Submission) 2011-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve sustainable design and construction ▪ To foster economic development by improving the quality and accessibility of employment land and infrastructure within the Borough, ▪ To promote the growth and viability of the market towns of Alfreton, Belper, Heanor and Ripley ▪ To enable the provision of a sufficient number of decent, affordable and well-designed dwellings to meet the housing needs of all local communities ▪ To promote the principles of community safety ▪ To improve the health and wellbeing of local people and promote equality and cohesion ▪ To protect and enhance the environmental quality and local distinctiveness of spaces and places in the Borough ▪ To protect, maintain, restore, enhance and create areas of nature conservation and woodland ▪ To ensure that a network of easily accessible and high quality open spaces, parks, recreational areas, leisure facilities, community facilities, sports facilities, green infrastructure and cultural facilities is maintained and enhanced ▪ To provide and support improvements to the transport network, including a new A610 link road between Ripley and Woodlinkin ▪ To provide infrastructure that creates opportunities for non-motorised transport, increases public transport accessibility and mitigates against the creation of traffic congestion ▪ To aim to ensure that local services, facilities and employment opportunities in the Borough are accessible ▪ To ensure that new development is directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding, 	No specific confirmed targets identified although plan includes guidance on possible indicators and how policy performance will be measured (update once information is available)	The Part 2 Plan should seek to reflect the aims and objectives of the plan as far as possible in order that development in South Derbyshire, close to Amber Valley does not undermine the objectives set out in this Plan.
Derby City Local Plan 2011-2028 (presubmission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enhance Derby as an attractive, vibrant and compact liveable City ▪ To develop stronger, safer and more cohesive communities 	Plan sets out a requirement for 11,000 homes between 2011-28 and 199 hectares (gross) of new employment land over the same period.	The Part 2 Plan should seek to reflect the aims and objectives of the plan as far as possible in order that development in South Derbyshire, close to Amber Valley

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce Derby's impact on climate change by promoting more sustainable forms of development, ▪ To strengthen Derby's economy by making it an attractive location for major employers and inward investment ▪ To give priority to making the best use of previously developed land and vacant or under used buildings ▪ To support the development of balanced communities by ensuring that new, well designed, sustainable residential development helps to meet the city's housing needs, providing at least 12,500 new homes with a mix of types, sizes and tenures, ▪ To protect and improve Derby's natural environment by developing a network of green infrastructure ▪ To enhance the role of Derby's Green Wedges ▪ Increase the opportunity for people to socialise, play, be physically active and lead healthy lifestyles ▪ To protect and enhance Derby's character and built heritage ▪ To promote equality and community cohesion, healthy and active lifestyles and support improvements in community safety ▪ To make the best use of existing infrastructure and to fully integrate and coordinate new development with investment in and provision of new infrastructure ▪ To improve accessibility to and between jobs, homes and services ▪ To enhance the River Derwent corridor as the city's key environmental, cultural and historic asset ▪ Ensuring a vibrant, accessible and attractive City Centre of regional importance ▪ To strengthen the range and quality of Derby's cultural and learning opportunities and facilities 		does not undermine the objectives set out in this Plan.
North west Leicestershire Local Plan	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Staffordshire Borough Council Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop green infrastructure led strategic housing growth providing well designed communities ▪ To provide a mix of well designed, sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To deliver 11,648 homes in the Borough between 2012-2031 (613 per annum). ▪ To deliver 30 additional hectares of employment land 	The Part 2 Plan should seek to reflect the aims and objectives of the plan as far as possible in order that development in South Derbyshire, close to Amber Valley

	<p>market, specialist and affordable housing that meets the needs of existing and future residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that new development will be supported by effective infrastructure ▪ To ensure local communities have opportunities help plan their own neighbourhoods to positively shape where development is located ▪ To plan for and deliver new education infrastructure to meet the growing need of Borough Residents ▪ To maintain and enhance Burton on Trent and Uttoxeter Town centres as other local centres as thriving, attractive and accessible places to live and visit. ▪ To foster and diversify the employment base of Burton to support higher growth and higher quality jobs and the employment base of Uttoxeter to reduce the reliance on a limited number of employers by allocating high quality sustainable employment sites. ▪ To sustain and enhance employment opportunities in the rural part of the borough ▪ To deliver high quality places that conserve and enhance the historic environment ▪ To plan for, and reduce the impacts of climate change including that new development in settlements along our river corridors are not exposed, unnecessarily to the risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. ▪ To promote the prudent use of finite resources and the positive use of renewable. ▪ To protect, conserve and enhance the local countryside, character, distinctive and quality of the landscape and the diversity of wildlife habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total amount of employment floorspace built. ▪ % of new development directed to Burton upon Trent, Uttoxeter, Tier 1 and 2 villages and rural industrial estates ▪ Maintain a five year supply of deliverable sites. 	<p>does not undermine the objectives set out in this Plan.</p>
<p>Lichfield District Council Local Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To consolidate the sustainability of the existing urban settlements of Lichfield and Burntwood as the District's principal service centres, together with key rural settlements and to ensure that the development of new homes contribute to the creation of balanced and sustainable communities ▪ To develop and maintain more sustainable rural communities ▪ To create a District where development meets the needs of our communities whilst minimising its impact on the environment and helps the District to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To deliver 10.030 new homes between 2008-2029 (1000 to meet Tamworth and Rugeleys needs). ▪ Deliver dwellings on previously developed land in line with CP6 targets ▪ Maintain a five year supply of deliverable sites. 	

	<p>climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide the necessary infrastructure to support new and existing communities ▪ To reduce the need for people to travel by directing most growth towards existing sustainable urban and rural settlements and by increasing the opportunities for travel using sustainable forms of transport ▪ To provide an appropriate mix of market, specialist and affordable homes that are well designed and meet the needs of the residents of Lichfield District ▪ To promote economic prosperity by supporting measures that enable the local economy to adapt to changing economic circumstances and to make the most of newly arising economic opportunities ▪ To ensure that employment opportunities within the District are created through the development of new enterprise and the support and diversification of existing businesses ▪ To create a prestigious strategic city centre serving Lichfield City and beyond, an enlarged town centre at Burntwood and a vibrant network of district and local centres ▪ To increase the attraction of Lichfield District as a tourist destination ▪ To improve outdoor and indoor leisure and cultural facilities available to those that live and work in and visit the District ▪ To protect and enhance the quality and character of the countryside, its landscapes and villages ▪ To protect and enhance and expand the quality and diversity of the natural environment ▪ To protect and enhance the District's built environment and heritage assets ▪ To deliver high quality development which focuses residential, community and commercial facilities within the most sustainable locations whilst protecting and enhancing the quality and character of the existing built and natural environments 		
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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	Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ by improving the quality of outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities across South Derbyshire for adult and junior players. ▪ ensuring that there are sufficient outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities to meet current and anticipated future demand of adult and junior players. ▪ facilitating greater access to outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities for all population groups and areas of the District. ▪ Securing resources, and identify priorities for on-going investment in playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities. ▪ Working 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 Policy Statement for Transport	Includes policy statements in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ports • Airports (to be published) • National networks 	sets out Government policy on different types of national infrastructure development,	Ensure the Development Plan reflects and is consistent with policy statements where these are published.
National Infrastructure Plan	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: Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows: <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	<p>Plan seeks to:</p> <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	<p>To have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ encourages responsible enjoyment by residents and visitors alike ▪ is a sustainable and safe network in keeping with the county's heritage, landscape and wildlife interests ▪ Promotes healthier lifestyles ▪ Helps support tourism and the local economy 	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network and actions needed to improve general provision of PROW including within South Derbyshire.	The plan should ensure that that existing and future PROW remain open and available for use, provide a more connected safe and accessible network suitable for all, improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment 2014	<p>six overarching themes as follows:</p> <p>Enterprise – providing the climate and support required to improve rates of business formation.</p> <p>Innovation – working closely with our further education and higher education institutions to increase opportunities in research and development and assisting business to open up new markets.</p> <p>Investment – making the most of the county's high quality environment, competitive land values and good infrastructure to improve levels of business investment and business growth.</p> <p>Skills – improving the routes to employment and</p>	Mainly provides a summary of evidence regarding the economy and related issues.	The plan should seek to ensure that it includes policies to support economic growth, the delivery of new infrastructure and broadening of the local economy by supporting the delivery of new jobs in sectors such as tourism.

	<p>employability by raising skill level.</p> <p>Infrastructure – improving the county’s grey infrastructure by access to broadband and mobile communications for businesses and residents across the county; and ensuring future local transport investment links with regeneration projects and economic development opportunities. Making the most of the county’s green and blue infrastructure.</p> <p>Wellbeing and Inequality – tackling disadvantage and deprivation across communities.</p>		
Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement	<p>Includes a number of themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fostering Enterprise and Business Growth ▪ Boosting Investment and Fostering Enterprise and Business Growth ▪ Creating the workforce to Support Growth 	Mainly provides a summary of evidence and forecasts of the shape of the economy by 2030.	The Plan should seek to support business growth, including through the provision of new employment sites and supportive policies to allow economic diversification.
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.
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.
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			
South Derbyshire Economic Development Statement	<p>promote greater economic wellbeing in South Derbyshire, in order that it becomes a healthier, more prosperous and safer place to live with better jobs and prospects for local people and businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enable people and business in South Derbyshire to become more competitive and innovative ▪ To provide the infrastructure for businesses and communities to thrive in South Derbyshire ▪ To help all people in South Derbyshire to realise their full potential 	The statement does not include any targets or indicators.	The plan should seek to reflect the objectives and ambitions within the strategy.

LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Swadlincote Town Centre 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 polices 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 recyclate 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			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate. ▪ Preventing soil pollution. ▪ Effective soil protection during development. ▪ Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 		
Future Water 2008	<p>By 2030 at the latest, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality; ▪ 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	<p>Objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively; ▪ set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk; ▪ manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment; ▪ ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice; ▪ help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents 	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
National Policy Statement for Water supply, Waste Water and Hazardous Waste	<p>Includes policy statements in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Waste • Waste Water Treatment • Water Supply (although the timetable for producing this NPS is unclear) 	Sets out Government policy on different types of national infrastructure development,	Ensure the Development Plan reflects and is consistent with policy statements where these are published.

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
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
Sustainable drainage systems: non-statutory technical standards	This document contains non-statutory technical standards for the design, maintenance and operation of sustainable drainage systems. Systems to drain surface water from housing, non-residential or mixed use developments for the lifetime of the developments	No specific targets identified	The development Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that new development does not exacerbate surface water flooding. The Authority will look to assess existing proposed policies included in the Part 1 and supplement flooding policy with further policies where these do not fully comply with suds provisions in this document.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contains a number of objectives as follows: ▪ Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently; 	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
Water Resource Strategy for the East Midlands 2009 (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change; ▪ Supplies to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods; ▪ Water to be shared more effectively between abstractors; ▪ Improved water efficiency in new and existing buildings; ▪ Water to be valued and used efficiently; ▪ Additional resources to be developed where and when they are needed in the context of a twin-track approach with demand management; ▪ Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted; ▪ 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.
Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further develop an understanding of the flood risk to Derbyshire and the impacts of climate change working collaboratively with all other Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire • To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable development in Derbyshire • To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire • To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire • To continue to help and support the local communities of Derbyshire to manage their own risk • To continue to help protect and enhance the natural and historic environment of Derbyshire 	No specific targets identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that Development does not increase flood risk and where possible supports the delivery and effective management of flood risk.

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
Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	The development Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that new development does not exacerbate all sources of flooding. The Authority will look to assess existing proposed policies included in the Part 1 and supplement flooding policy with further policies where these do not fully comply with suds provisions in this document.
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.

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
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study and Strategy	Sets out a framework to 2026 for Green Infrastructure (GI) planning, investment and delivery by stakeholders working across the environmental, economic and social sectors. It has been produced to assist with and guide actions on the delivery of multi-functional GI within the sub-region as part of its long term sustainable development. The Strategy takes a long term and holistic view of GI requirements	<p>Volume 4: Strategic GI Network for the Derby Principal Urban Area and Sub-Regional Centre sets out specific. Identifies opportunity for GI delivery in South Derbyshire around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North East Findern • Willington to Aston-on-Trent • South Repton • Melbourne Parklands • North West Swadlincote • South East Swadlincote <p>Actions include: Promoting a planned approach to the long-term funding and management of GI. Promoting partnership approaches to the innovative design, delivery and management of GI at the sub-regional, city and local scales to strengthen the connectivity of GI assets Promoting the planning of GI networks as an integral feature of the design and layout of all major new developments Promoting retrofitting of GI in urban environments</p>	The development Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that new development deliver opportunities to secure and provide for the long term management of key green infrastructure needed to support development.
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.

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			
Energy Efficiency Strategy	Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supporting the finance market ▪ energy efficiency innovation ▪ strengthen the evidence base ▪ controls and information 	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	Includes a range of goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resilience measures ▪ Energy efficiency ▪ Maximising economic production. ▪ Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets ▪ Reliable networks ▪ Decarbonising our supplies 	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
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
The Derbyshire Climate Change Charter (2014-19)	Considers six Priority Areas as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Climate Action • Sustainable Economy and Food for Derbyshire • Sustainable Travel and Transport Across Derbyshire • Energy Efficient Homes Across Derbyshire • A Secure, Local and Renewable Energy Supply • Preparing Derbyshire for a Changing Environment 	The Strategy will include a Climate Action Plan. Overall Plan performance will be monitored against this action Plan.	The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy, support community actions and policies to ensure that communities and businesses can adapt to a changing climate.
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	Includes goals to: <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

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			
A Vision and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the National Forest	Strategic objectives to <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.
South Derbyshire Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans	<p style="color: red;">There are 22 Conservation Areas in South Derbyshire These set out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of each individual conservation area worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement. The management plans are used by the Council when making professional judgements on the merits of development applications. Further information is available at here.</p>	No Specific Targets Identified	<p style="color: red;">Ensure that the Part 2 Local Plan has regard to the specific appraisals and any policies or site allocations reflect the detailed guidance and evidence presented in these documents.</p>
LANDSCAPE			
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Landscape Character of Derbyshire	Document includes a number of aims as follows: <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 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 ▪ 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.

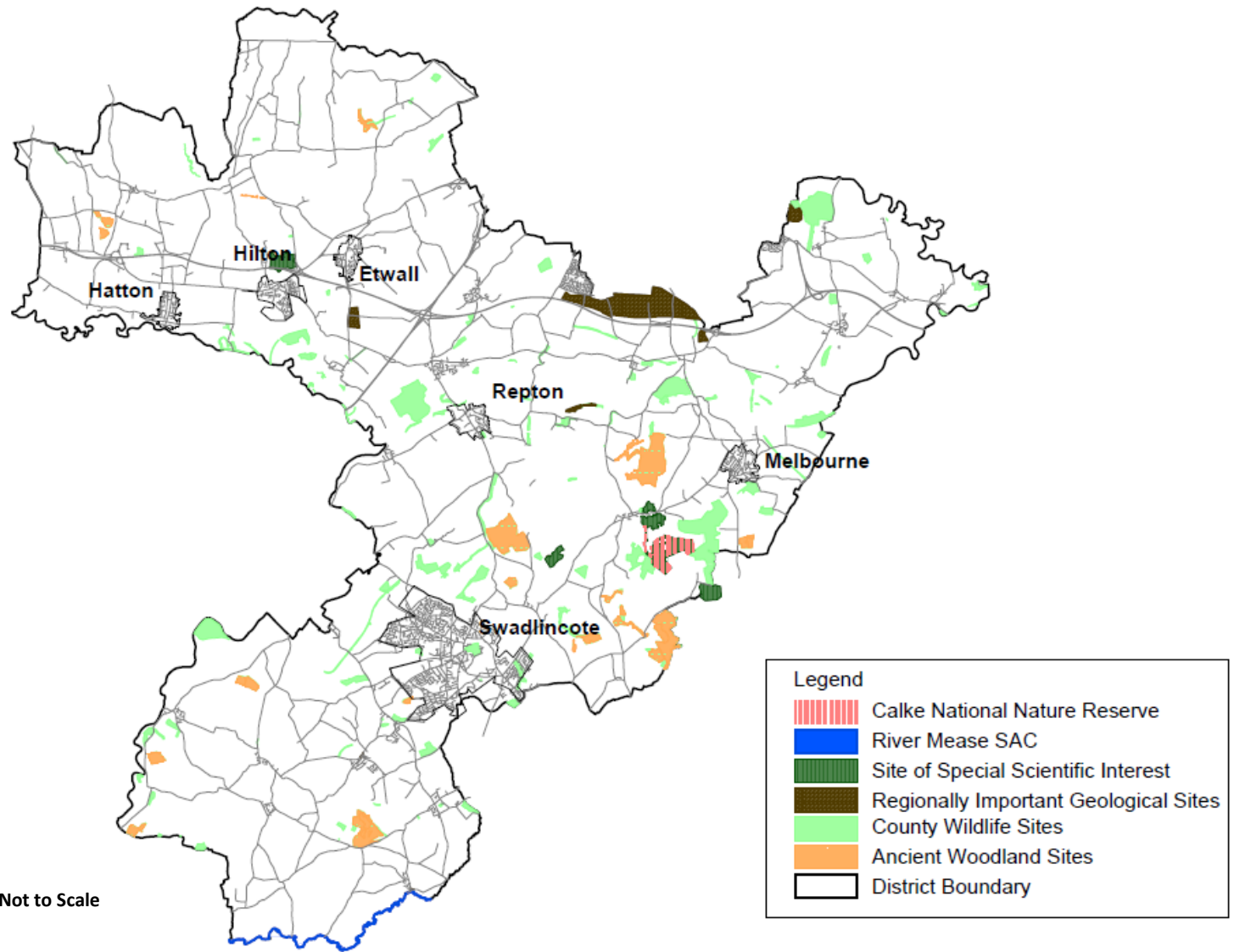
Appendix Two: Baseline Data (also part of the evidence base for the Part 2 Local Plan Development Plan Document)

	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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Change in Priority BAP Habitat</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)</th> <th>Change over period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lowland meadow (11Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calaminarian grassland (Not present)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (193 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reedbeds (18.82 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)</td> <td>212m removed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fens (11.29Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet woodland (Not known)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,567 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)</td> <td>No change</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2012</p>	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	None Identified	Trend: No trend identified	This Indicator is currently report through the Annual Monitoring Report. Data for the year 2013-14 expected December 2014.	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water																								
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1.3	Proportion of local where positive Conservation management has been or is being implemented	<p>2013 results</p> <p>The overall figure was calculated as follows:- 397 sites have received positive management in the last 5 years There are 1113 LWS (excluding Derby City) 397/1113 x 100 = 35.6% 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																																																								

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1.5	Area (in hectares) of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 people	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Area (ha) per 1000 people</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle Country Park</td> <td>9.67</td> <td rowspan="2">0.205 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coton Park Local Nature Reserve</td> <td>10.01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: Derbyshire County Council 2014.	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																																
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1.6	Area (in hectares) of National Nature Reserves within the District	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Calke Park</td> <td>79.7 Ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: Natural England 2014.	Name	Area (ha)	Calke Park	79.7 Ha	None identified	Trend: No Trend identified	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																								
Name	Area (ha)																																	
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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	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bretby Hall</td> <td>280.1 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calke Abbey</td> <td>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> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2012)	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	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bretby Hall</td> <td>280.1 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calke Abbey</td> <td>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> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2007)	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
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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	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ancient Woodland</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Locations of ancient woodland are set out in Figure 2 at the end of this appendix</p>	Ancient Woodland	Number	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	16	169.56	Ancient replanted	13	258.05	<p>East Midlands</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ancient Woodland</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ancient Semi natural</td> <td>12,066</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient replanted</td> <td>11,240</td> </tr> </tbody> </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)																									
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Ancient replanted	11,240																										
1.11	Total Area of National Forest Tree Planting, other habitat or open space provision secured per annum	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Planting Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>61.42ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data National Forest Company, 2014</p>	Year	Planting Area	2013/14	61.42ha	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Planting Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>107.09 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>30.21 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>24.97 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>42.18ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data National Forest Company, 2014</p>	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							
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2.0 TO PROVIDE DECENT AND AFFORDABLE HOMES THAT MEET LOCAL NEEDS																											
2.1	Affordable dwellings: as a percentage of all new housing.	<p>Affordable dwellings as a percentage of all new housing.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>(Total Completions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014</p>		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
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2.2	Affordable dwellings: total number of properties completed	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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							
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2.7	Housing Trajectory Against the East Midlands Regional Plan		<p>Trend: Negative there remains insufficient completed and committed sites to fully meet the EMRP requirement to 2026</p>	<p>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.</p>	Population																																																																																																																																																																																		
2.8	Recent Housing Completions	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008-09</th> <th>2009-10</th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Completions</td> <td>381</td> <td>328</td> <td>447</td> <td>397</td> <td>281</td> <td>399</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source South Derbyshire District Council AMR 2014</p>		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Completions	381	328	447	397	281	399	<p>Trend: Negative Housing Completions within the District remain below the annual requirement.</p>	None Identified	Population Human Health Material Assets																																																																																																																																																																				
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2.9	Average Property price by type (January 2006 – January 2014)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Detached</th> <th>Semi Detached</th> <th>Terraced</th> <th>Flat/ Maisonette</th> <th>Overall</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">2006</td> <td>Derbyshire</td> <td>213,889</td> <td>110,059</td> <td>85,456</td> <td>122,586</td> <td>130,830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Midlands</td> <td>211,550</td> <td>114,548</td> <td>88,778</td> <td>95,800</td> <td>134,994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England & Wales</td> <td>241,579</td> <td>151,618</td> <td>123,825</td> <td>150,129</td> <td>159,564</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">2007</td> <td>Derbyshire</td> <td>225,271</td> <td>115,916</td> <td>90,004</td> <td>129,110</td> <td>137,792</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Midlands</td> <td>222,325</td> <td>120,382</td> <td>93,229</td> <td>100,679</td> <td>141,869</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England & Wales</td> <td>260,810</td> <td>162,991</td> <td>134,219</td> 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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 & 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3.1	Life expectancy at birth for male and females residents	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Life Expectancy Male</th> <th>Life Expectancy Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Life Expectancy Male</th> <th>Life Expectancy Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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
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3.5	Population statistics by ethnic group	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Ethnic Group</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of people</th> <th colspan="3">% of total population</th> </tr> <tr> <th>This Area</th> <th>Derbyshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White British</td> <td>88,925</td> <td>94.0</td> <td>95.8</td> <td>79.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White Other</td> <td>1,602</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed/multiple ethnic groups</td> <td>1,062</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian/Asian British</td> <td>2,375</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British</td> <td>425</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other ethnic group</td> <td>222</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ethnic Group	Number of people	% of total population			This Area	Derbyshire	England	White British	88,925	94.0	95.8	79.8	White Other	1,602	1.7	1.7	5.7	Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	1,062	1.1	0.9	2.3	Asian/Asian British	2,375	2.5	1.1	7.8	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	425	0.4	0.4	3.5	Other ethnic group	222	0.2	0.1	1.0		No Trend Identified	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years.	Population
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3.6	Percentage of households with one or more limiting long-term illness.	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>24.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: ONS Census Data 2011</p>	Year	Percentage	2011	24.4%	<p>England</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>25.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: ONS Census Data 2011</p>	Year	Percentage	2011	25.6%	Trend: Positive. Almost 1 in 4 households in SDDC have one or more person suffering a long-term limiting illness. This is slightly lower than the national average	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years.	Population Human Health																														
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3.7	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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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														
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3.8	Unpaid Care	<p>Percentage of District's residents providing unpaid care</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No of Hours</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>88.8%</td> <td>88.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-19</td> <td>8.0%</td> <td>7.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-49</td> <td>1.2%</td> <td>1.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50+</td> <td>2.1%</td> <td>2.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: ONS Census Data 2011</p>	No of Hours	2001	2011	0	88.8%	88.9%	1-19	8.0%	7.3%	20-49	1.2%	1.4%	50+	2.1%	2.3%		Trend: Unchanged figures remain broadly unchanged between 2001 and 2011	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only	Population Human Health																							
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3.9	General Health	<p>How residents consider their own Health</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>Derbyshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 national and regional figures.	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														
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3.10	Adult Participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes) a week	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005-06</th> <th>2010-11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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																													
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	Indicator	Quantified Information				Comparator and Target		Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
3.4	Population Change Forecasts to 2028.									
	Area	2011- Census	2012- Mid-Year- Estimate	Allocations- Projected- 2014/15- 2027/28	Small-sites+ Windfalls, less- losses- 2014/15- 2027/28	Total Dwellings- 2012/13- 2027/28	Population- change- 2012-28	Estimated- Population- 2028	%- Change- 2012-28	
	Hatton-Ward	2563	2522	430		433	1052	3574	41.7%	
	Hilton-Ward	9528	9769	494		500	1215	10984	12.4%	
	Etwell-ward	5584	5574	404		417	1013	6587	18.2%	
	North West sub area	17675	17865	1328	207	1557	3784	21649	21.2%	
	Repton-Ward(excl-Smisby)	6233	5369	113		123	299	5668	5.6%	
	Stenson-Ward	4328	4403	2179		2256	5482	9885	124.5%	
	Willington-&Findern-Ward	4531	4529	1377		1423	3458	7987	76.3%	
	North sub area	15092	14301	3669	207	4009	9742	24043	68.1%	
	Aston-Ward	6666	6659	2667		2684	6522	13181	97.9%	
	Melbourne-Ward	5089	5224	22		100	243	5467	4.7%	
	North East sub area	11755	11883	2689	207	2991	7268	19151	61.2%	
	Church-Gresley-Ward	6881	7339	633		633	1538	8877	21.0%	
	Midway-Ward	8357	8373	66		66	160	8533	1.9%	
	Newhall-&Stanton-Ward	8245	8328			0	0	8328	0.0%	
	Swadlincote-Ward	7848	7896	891		1161	2821	10717	35.7%	
	Woodville-Ward	9133	9321	474		582	1414	10735	15.2%	
	Smisby-CP	270	270			3	7	277	2.7%	
	Central sub area	40734	41527	2064	207	2652	6444	47971	15.5%	
	Linton-Ward	4993	5026	1303		1315	3195	8221	63.6%	
Seales-Ward	5262	5357	12		28	68	5425	1.3%		
South sub area	10255	10383	1315	207	1550	3767	14150	36.3%		
SOUTH-DERBYSHIRE	95511	95959	11065	1035	12759	31004	126963	32.3%		
	Source Census 2011, Mid year population estimates ONS, 2012 and projected housing completions by ward at 2028, South Derbyshire District Council 2014.									
3.5										

No trend identified

This information is based on Mid-year population estimates with 2028 forecasts being based upon proposed housing numbers and allocations detailed in the Part 1 Local Plan. Average residential densities for the district have been assumed

Population

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic									
3.11	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all courses -Men	<p style="text-align: center;">MEN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</p>		<p>Trend: Positive early death rates from all courses have fallen since 2002 and are lower than the England Average</p>	None identified	Population Human Health									
3.12	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all courses - Women	<p style="text-align: center;">WOMEN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</p>		<p>Trend: Positive early death rates from all courses have generally fallen since 2002 and are lower than the England Average</p>	None identified	Population Human Health									
3.13	Obesity in Children and Adults	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">South Derbyshire</th> <th style="text-align: center;">England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Children (year 6)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">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													
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4.0 TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY SAFETY AND REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME																															
4.1	Community Safety: Crime Rates within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Domestic Burglaries</th> <th>Vehicle Crime</th> <th>Assault less serious</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>All figures per 1000 population. Source: South Derbyshire District Council</p>		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																												
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4.2	Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Local No Per Year</th> <th>Local value</th> <th>Eng value</th> <th>Eng worst</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violent crime (violence offences)</td> <td>740</td> <td>7.8</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>27.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2014</p>	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																											
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4.3	Killed and seriously injured on roads	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile 2008, and 2014</p>		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																
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4.4	Proportion of Derbyshire Residents worried by Crime	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very Worried</th> <th>Fairly Worried</th> <th>Not very worried</th> <th>Not at all worried</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>57.9%</td> <td>9.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>58.5%</td> <td>9.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>31.1%</td> <td>58.9%</td> <td>6.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>32.3%</td> <td>57.2</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014</p>		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																											
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4.5	The extent to which worrying about crime impact on the quality of life of residents.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>A lot</th> <th>A little</th> <th>Not at all</th> <th>Not worried about crime</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>44.0%</td> <td>40.5%</td> <td>10.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>47.7%</td> <td>38.3%</td> <td>9.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>51.9%</td> <td>37.7%</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013</p>		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
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5.3	Percentage of school leavers achieving five or more GCSEs (grade A*-C including English and Maths))	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>National Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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																																												
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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 ACROSS THE DISTRICT																																				
6.1	Index of multiple deprivation	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Average Score</th> <th>Rank</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>13.64%</td> <td>221</td> </tr> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Average Score</th> <th>Rank</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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	<p>Trend: Positive South Derbyshire has lower levels of deprivation compared to other local authority districts.</p>	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
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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>	<p>Trend: Mixed. Higher levels of deprivation are clustered around Swadlincote, the North West Parishes and the Seales (Southern Parishes). Overall around 85% of all residents are living in area in the 3 least deprived quintiles.</p>	None Identified	Population Material Assets Human Health																															

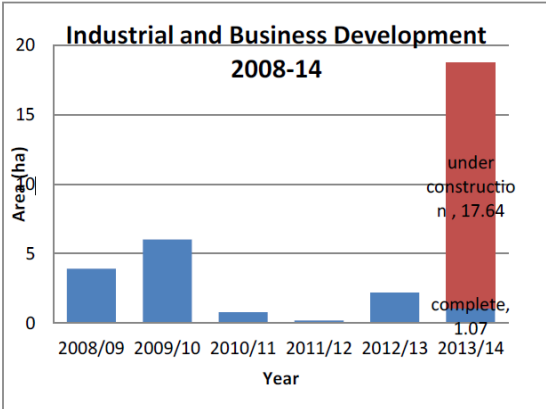
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6.3	Unemployment Rate (By Ward)	Unemployment by Ward (South Derbyshire) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Rate</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Long term (1 year+)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Aston</td><td>(1.2) 1.0</td><td>(1.0) 0.7</td><td>(1.0) 0.8</td><td>(14.3) 14.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td>(4.0) 2.9</td><td>(1.9) 1.9</td><td>(2.9) 2.4</td><td>(35.0) 20.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Etwall</td><td>(1.7) 0.9</td><td>(0.9) 0.5</td><td>(1.3) 0.7</td><td>(50.0) 25.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Hartshorne & Ticknall</td><td>(3.7) 2.2</td><td>(2.0) 2.1</td><td>(1.9) 2.3</td><td>(38.5) 23.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Hatton</td><td>(1.9) 1.0</td><td>(1.0) 0.5</td><td>(1.4) 0.8</td><td>(25.0) 0.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Hilton</td><td>(1.6) 1.1</td><td>(1.1) 0.8</td><td>(1.4) 1.0</td><td>(11.1) 11.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Linton</td><td>(3.0) 1.9</td><td>(1.4) 0.8</td><td>(2.2) 1.4</td><td>(33.3) 22.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Melbourne</td><td>(1.8) 1.5</td><td>(0.9) 0.4</td><td>(1.4) 1.0</td><td>(33.3) 33.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Midway</td><td>(3.3) 2.6</td><td>(2.1) 1.6</td><td>(2.7) 2.2</td><td>(28.6) 23.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Newhall & Stanton</td><td>(3.8) 2.8</td><td>(2.6) 1.9</td><td>(3.2) 2.4</td><td>(43.4) 21.7</td></tr> <tr><td>North West</td><td>(0.4) #</td><td>(0.5) 0.0</td><td>(0.5) 0.2</td><td>(0.0) 0.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Repton</td><td>(0.8) 0.4</td><td>(0.5) 0.3</td><td>(0.8) 0.4</td><td>(25.0) 0.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Seales</td><td>(1.9) 1.3</td><td>(1.3) 0.9</td><td>(1.5) 0.9</td><td>(33.3) 16.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Stenson</td><td>(0.9) 0.5</td><td>(1.9) 1.2</td><td>(2.2) 1.3</td><td>(25.0) 25.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td>(3.1) 2.1</td><td>(1.7) 1.2</td><td>(2.4) 1.8</td><td>(29.3) 17.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Willington & Findern</td><td>(1.9) 0.8</td><td>(0.9) 1.0</td><td>(1.4) 0.9</td><td>(40.0) 20.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Woodville</td><td>(2.2) 2.0</td><td>(1.6) 1.3</td><td>(2.0) 1.7</td><td>(38.9) 22.2</td></tr> <tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>(2.4) 1.7</td><td>(1.4) 1.1</td><td>(1.9) 1.4</td><td>(32.4) 19.7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>			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	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
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6.7	Earnings by workplace and residence	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Workplace Earnings</th><th>Resident Earnings</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>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</p>		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	<p>East Midlands</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Workplace Earnings</th><th>Resident Earnings</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>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</p>		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	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																																																					
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7.2	Private Car/Van Ownership	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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				
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7.3	Adult Participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes) a week	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005-06</th> <th>2010-11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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							
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8.1	Percentage of Residents without access to a car	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of Households</th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>Derbyshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>5,249</td> <td>13.5%</td> <td>20.1%</td> <td>25.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																														
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9.1	Percentage and number of working Age Population of South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <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> <p>Percentages based on total population Source: 2012 Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS)</p>	All	60,480	63.0%	Male	30,020	63.0%	Female	30,460	63.0%	East Midlands/Great Britain <table border="1"> <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> <p>Percentages based on total population Source: 2012 Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS)</p>	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												
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2012	23,969	24,621																																		
2013	24,257	24,949																																		


	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																				
9.6	Industrial and Business Development 2008-14	 <p>Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14</p>		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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Ha.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14</p>		Ha.	Completions since 1st 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								
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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	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Applications Approved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2014</p>	Year	Applications Approved	2013/14	2	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Applications Approved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2007-2014</p>	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 annual 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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of holdings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>354</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DEFRA (Agricultural Census) 2010</p>		Number of holdings	2010	354	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of holdings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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																																																											
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10.4	Businesses size by number of employees	<p>No of Employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 19 20 - 49 50 - 99 100 - 249 250 - 499 500 - 999 1,000 + <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 border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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																																																							
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10.6	Employment by Occupation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>East Midlands</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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
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10.7	Business Births	<p>Source: Office of National Statistics 2014</p>		No trend Identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets																																								

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 border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">2014</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Local Shops</th> <th>Shops in another locality</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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			
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11.3	How residents usually travel to shops	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">2014</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Local Shops</th> <th>Shops in another locality</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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
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	2012		2013		2014																																					
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Source: South Derbyshire District Council Retail Survey Data for Sept 2012, 2013 and 2014																																										
11.5	Vacant Town centre shops in Swadlincote (September 2014)			No trend Identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets																																				
Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014																																										
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 border="1"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>													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																													
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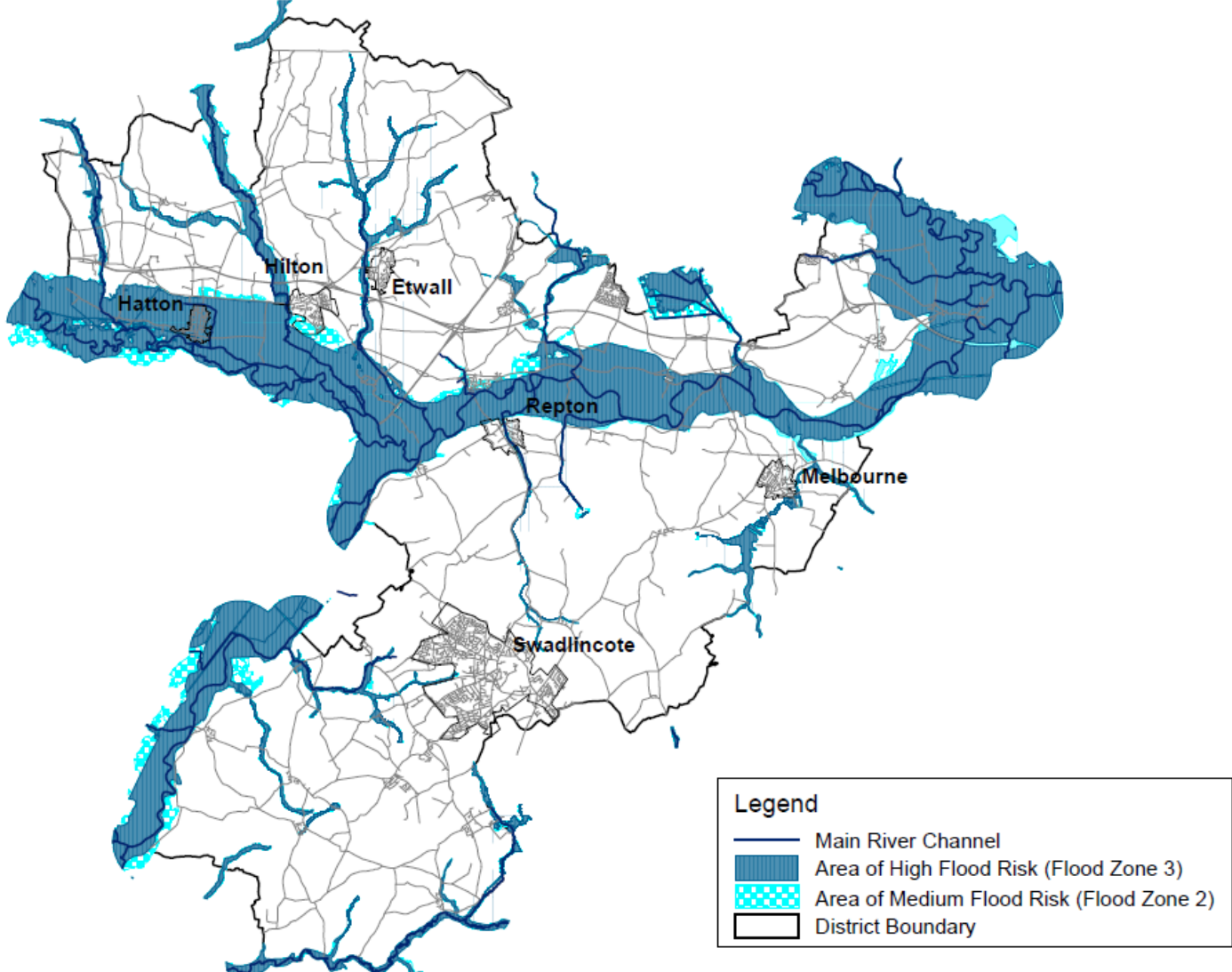
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/Constraints	SEA Topics																																								
13.0 TO MINIMISE WASTE AND INCREASE THE REUSE AND RECYCLING OF WASTE MATERIALS																																														
13.1	Kg of house-hold waste collected per head (Derbyshire)	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>(National Average)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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
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Year	Derbyshire																																													
2011/12	46.5%																																													
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13.3	Amount and percentage of household waste composted and landfilled (South Derbyshire).	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Residual household waste (per household) (kg)</th> <th>Percentage sent for recycling and composting</th> <th>Percentage of municipal waste land filled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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								
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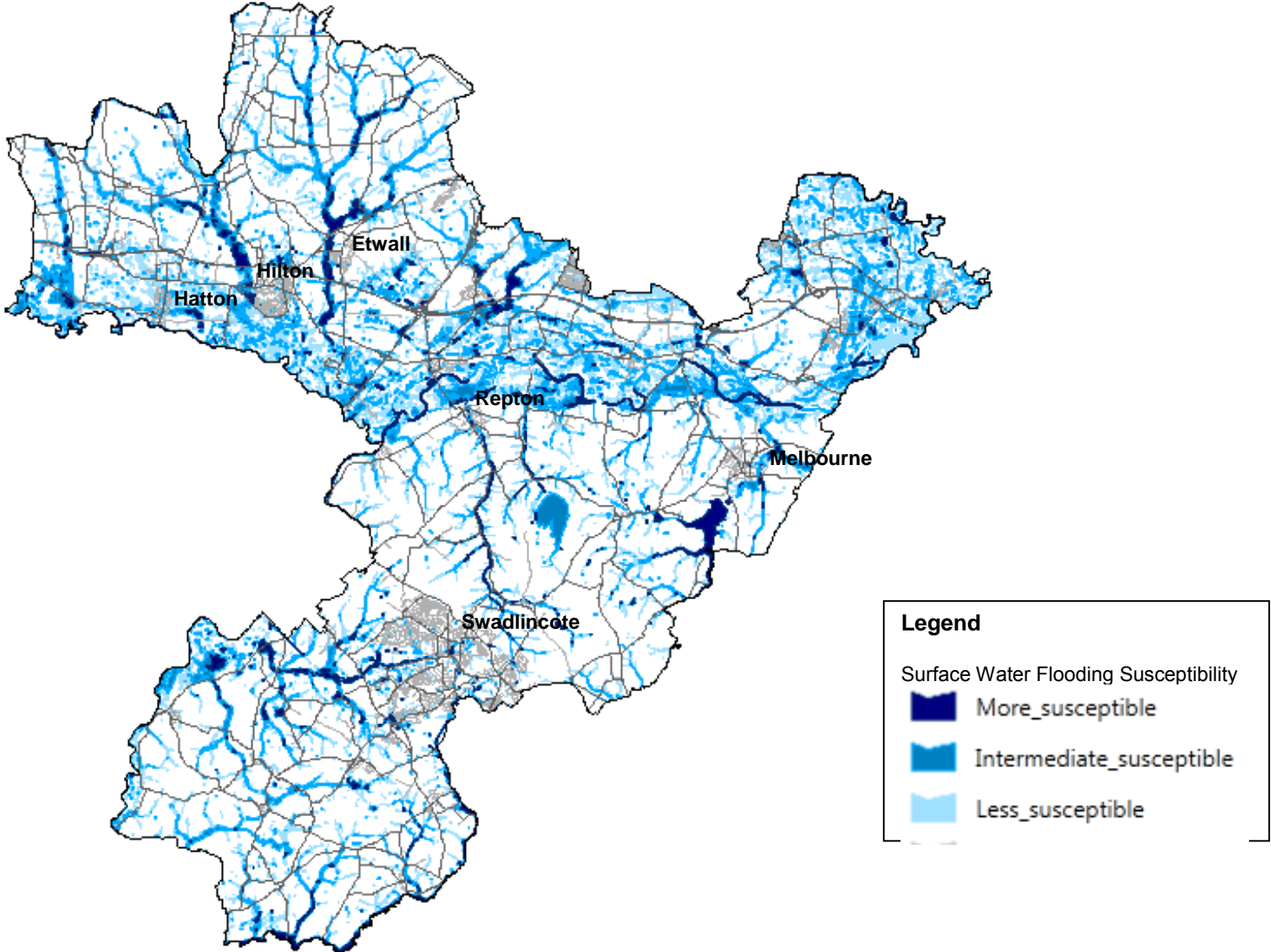
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																											
13.4	Number of recycling sites within the District	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009-10</th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012/13</th> <th>2013/14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of sites</td> <td>86</td> <td>82</td> <td>82</td> <td>82</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																	
14.1	Percentage of new dwellings completed incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (Sites over 10 units)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number</th> <th>% of all completions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>192</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>242</td> <td>64.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>224</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>97</td> <td>29.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>131</td> <td>26.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>244</td> <td>28.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006-07</td> <td>84</td> <td>17.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005-06</td> <td>117</td> <td>23.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2007-2014</p>	Year	Number	% of all completions	2012-13	192	100%	2011-12	242	64.2%	2010-11	224	50.0%	2009-10	97	29.6%	2008-09	131	26.2%	2007-08	244	28.5%	2006-07	84	17.8%	2005-06	117	23.0%		Trend: Positive: The number of large housing schemes developed with SUDS has increased in recent years.	Data is for sites of 10 dwellings or more and excludes soakaways.	Population Water Climatic Factors
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14.2	Water Usage Per Capita	<table border="1"> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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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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																								
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15.2	Tranquillity Data	<p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey 100023251.</p> <p>Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services. Reproduced under OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2014</p> <p>Tranquillity Data collected as part of the National Tranquillity Mapping Project (2007) developed for CPRE and Natural England by Northumbria University.</p>		No trend Identified. Information to inform baseline only.	None Identified	Light Noise																								

	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	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <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> Source SDDC 2014	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%	East Midlands <table border="1"> <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> Source East Midlands Annual Monitoring Reports 2001/02 to 2009/10.	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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Sinfin Moor (part of)</td><td>198.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Anchor Church</td><td>4.80</td></tr> <tr><td>Carvers Rocks (SSSI)</td><td>16.67</td></tr> <tr><td>Elvaston Castle (part of)</td><td>12.93</td></tr> <tr><td>Hilton Terrace</td><td>16.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Linton Roadside</td><td>0.11</td></tr> <tr><td>Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads</td><td>0.19</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>248.80</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: SDDC 2014.	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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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 border="1"> <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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Dwellings in Zone 2	3,792																																			
Dwellings in Zone 3	2,732																																			
17.2	Percentage of new dwellings completed incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems ¹ (Sites over 10 units)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number</th> <th>% of all completions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>192</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>242</td> <td>64.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>224</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>97</td> <td>29.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>131</td> <td>26.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>244</td> <td>28.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006-07</td> <td>84</td> <td>17.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005-06</td> <td>117</td> <td>23.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2007-2014</p>	Year	Number	% of all completions	2012-13	192	100%	2011-12	242	64.2%	2010-11	224	50.0%	2009-10	97	29.6%	2008-09	131	26.2%	2007-08	244	28.5%	2006-07	84	17.8%	2005-06	117	23.0%		Trend: Positive: The number of large housing schemes developed with SUDS has increased in recent years.	Data is for sites of 10 dwellings or more.	Population Water Climatic Factors			
Year	Number	% of all completions																																		
2012-13	192	100%																																		
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2005-06	117	23.0%																																		
17.3	Annual Rainfall	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rosliston</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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																																			
2012	870.1mm																																			
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2008	937.4mm	764.5mm																																		
17.4	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on defence or water quality grounds)	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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 objection from the EA on flood risk or water quality ground in recent years	None Identified	Population Water																
Year	South Derbyshire																																			
2013/14	11																																			
2012/13	17																																			
2011/12	0																																			
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2009/10	0																																			
2008/09	3																																			

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
17.5	<p>Areas of Fluvial Flood Risk in South Derbyshire (Note: recent completion of Dove Alleviation scheme protects 1619 properties in South Derbyshire from fluvial flooding from the River Dove in the villages of Hatton, Scropton and Egginton)</p>	 <p>Source: SDDC Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2015</p>				

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

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																								
18.0 TO REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE CAUSES																														
18.1	Average Annual consumption of Gas in kWh	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website	Year	South Derbyshire	2010	15,525 kWh	2009	15,479 kWh	2008	16,899 kWh	2007	17,605 kWh	2006	18,258 kWh	Great Britain <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>National Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website	Year	National Average	2010	15,156 kWh	2009	15,383 kWh	2008	16,907 kWh	2007	17,614 kWh	2006	18,241 kWh	Trend: Negative: 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	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website	Year	South Derbyshire	2010	4,345 kWh	2009	4,339 kWh	2008	4,369 kWh	2007	4,603 kWh	2006	4,704 kWh	Great Britain <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> Source Audit Commission (Data supplied by DTI Energy Trends)	Year	Great Britain	2010	4,148 kWh	2009	4,152 kWh	2008	4,198 kWh	2007	4,392 kWh	2006	4,457 kWh	Trend: Negative: Average annual consumption of electricity is higher within South Derbyshire than at the National level	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
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18.3	Per Capita CO2 emissions for South Derbyshire (by Sector)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="4">t CO₂</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Industry and Commercial</th> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Road Transport</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> Source: DECC 2014 Taken from SDDC AMR 214		Year	t CO ₂				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	Trend: Positive: Carbon Dioxide emissions have fallen slightly since 2008.	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
Year	t CO ₂																													
	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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>7.05MW</td> <td>7.05MW</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2013	2014	South Derbyshire	7.05MW	7.05MW	Trend: No Change : 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, HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE DISTRICT																																										
19.1	Number of Listed Buildings within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>616</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>712</td></tr> </table> Source: English Heritage 2014	Grade 1	48	Grade 2*	48	Grade 2	616	Total	712	East Midlands <table border="1"> <tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1,015</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>1,920</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>26,918</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>29,853</td></tr> </table> Source: East Heritage Website 2014.	Grade 1	1,015	Grade 2*	1,920	Grade 2	26,918	Total	29,853	Trend: Positive: The District has a higher proportion of grade 1 and 2* listed buildings and structures than the regional average (by district).	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																				
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19.2	Listed Buildings/structures and sites at Risk Grade 1 and 2*	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Heritage at risk</th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Buildings and Structures*</td><td>8 (-)</td></tr> <tr><td>Places of Worship²</td><td>6 (-)</td></tr> <tr><td>Archaeology³</td><td>2 (9%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens⁴</td><td>1 (20%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Battlefields</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Wreck Sites</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Conservation areas⁵</td><td>1 (4.5%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>18 (2.36%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2015	Heritage at risk	Number	Buildings and Structures*	8 (-)	Places of Worship ²	6 (-)	Archaeology ³	2 (9%)	Parks and Gardens ⁴	1 (20%)	Battlefields	0 (0%)	Wreck Sites	0 (0%)	Conservation areas ⁵	1 (4.5%)	Total	18 (2.36%)	East Midlands <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Heritage at risk</th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Buildings and Structures</td><td>129 (-)</td></tr> <tr><td>Places of Worship</td><td>104 (5.8%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Archaeology</td><td>102 (6.5%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens</td><td>6 (2.9%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Battlefields</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Wreck Sites</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>61 (6.0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>402 (1.18%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2015	Heritage at risk	Number	Buildings and Structures	129 (-)	Places of Worship	104 (5.8%)	Archaeology	102 (6.5%)	Parks and Gardens	6 (2.9%)	Battlefields	0 (0%)	Wreck Sites	0 (0%)	Conservation areas	61 (6.0%)	Total	402 (1.18%)	Trend: Negative: More Heritage Features are at risk in South Derbyshire than the wider regional average.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage
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19.3	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS)	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>22</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2012		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	22	Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>493</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage 2014		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	493	No Trend Identified	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																												
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19.4	Number of Conservation Areas	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Name</th><th>Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Total (22)</td><td>704.44</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2015*	Name	Area	Total (22)	704.44	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Name</th><th>Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Total (22)</td><td>655.57</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire DC (2007)	Name	Area	Total (22)	655.57	Trend: Positive Alterations to a number of Conservation area at Melbourne, Milton, Trusley, Stanton by Bridge and the Trent and Mersey Canal have led to an overall increase in area of conservation areas	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage																												
Name	Area																																									
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¹ Coalbrookdale footbridge, (on former Egginton Estate), Egginton, (Grade 2*); Elvaston Castle, Borrowash Road, Elvaston (Grade 2*); Shardlow Hall, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne (Grade 2*); Four bottle kilns at TG Greens Pottery, John Street, Church Gresley, Swadlincote (Grade 2*); Swarkestone Bridge, Stanton by Bridge / Swarkestone (Grade 1); Remains of Swarkestone Old Hall, Derby Road, Swarkestone (Grade 2*); Walton Hall, attached stables and garden wall, Main Street, Walton upon Trent (Grade 2*) Weston Hall, Main Street, Weston upon Trent (Grade 2*)

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

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

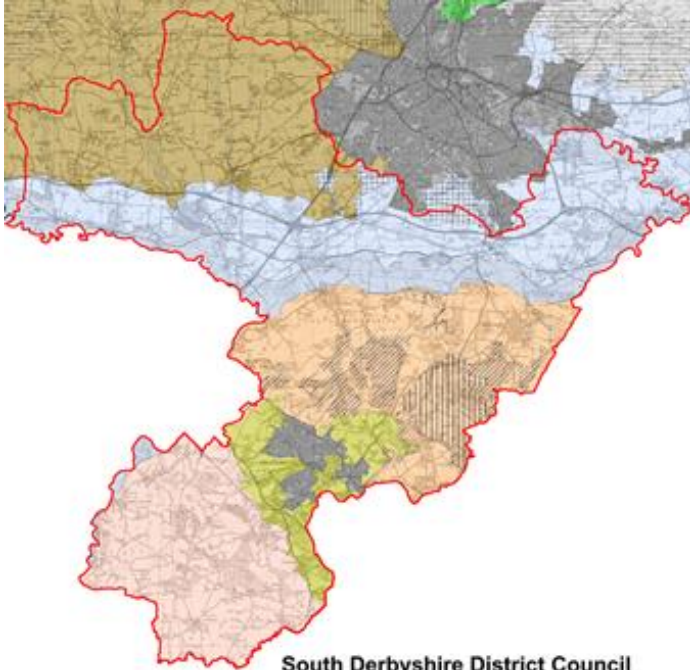
⁴ Elvaston Castle, Elvaston (Declining)

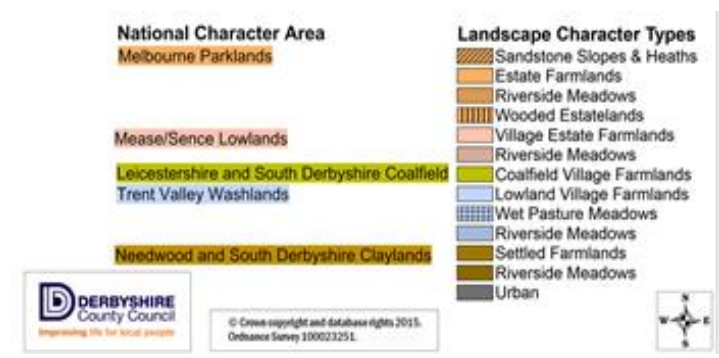
⁵ Swarkestone (Deteriorating)

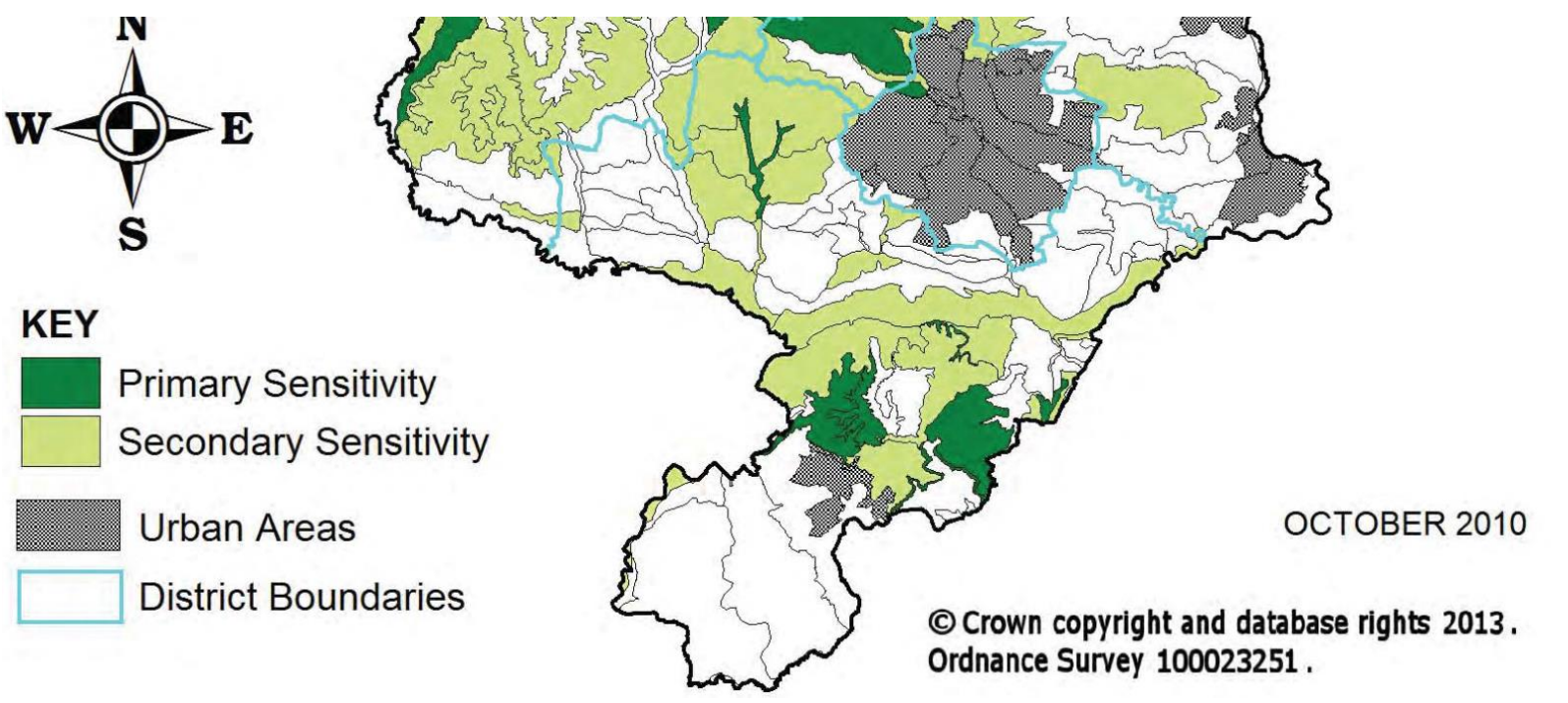
Further information on heritage at risk is available on English Heritage's website [here](#)

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																												
19.5	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bretby Hall</td> <td>280.1 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calke Abbey</td> <td>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> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2012)	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	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bretby Hall</td> <td>280.1 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calke Abbey</td> <td>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> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2007)	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																																	
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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	22 (of which 22 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	Visits to Sharpes Pottery (per calendar year)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sharpes Pottery</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>59,699</td> <td>70,000</td> <td>72,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: Visit England	Site	2010	2011	2012	2013	Sharpes Pottery	40,000	59,699	70,000	72,000		Trend: Positive	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage						
Site	2010	2011	2012	2013																		
Sharpes Pottery	40,000	59,699	70,000	72,000																		
20.3	Library Visits in Derbyshire	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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%																					
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Never used	21.8%																					
21.0 TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE DISTRICTS LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER																						
21.1	Amount of Brownfield Land	<table border="1"> <caption>Amount of Brownfield Land (ha)</caption> <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>365</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Area (ha)	2007/08	340	2008/09	350	2009/10	355	2010/11	385	2011/12	365		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	365																					

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics												
21.2	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <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> Source SDDC 2014	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	National Character Areas with Landscape Character Types	 <p>South Derbyshire District Council</p> <p>(Note: this date provides a baseline only and does not provide any detail on possible trends or comparators or targets).</p>		Trend: Negative. – the themes woodland and trees were generally stable across the majority of Character Areas. By contrast, boundaries and historic features generally showed signs of being neglected, whilst settlement patterns appeared to be diverging in most Character Areas	None Identified	Landscape												



	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
21.4	Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity	 <p> KEY Primary Sensitivity Secondary Sensitivity Urban Areas District Boundaries </p> <p style="text-align: right;">OCTOBER 2010</p> <p style="text-align: right;">© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 . Ordnance Survey 100023251 .</p> <p>(Note: this date provides a baseline only and does not provide any detail on possible trends or comparactors or targets).</p>				

ⁱ SUDS or Sustainable Drainage Systems include: Facilities are generally constructed arrangements. Such facilities include Permeable surfaces; Filter strips; Filter and infiltration trenches; Swales; Detention basins; Underground storage; Wetlands and Ponds.

Appendix 3: 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 Sceme (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
<p>New development will generate the need for additional water supply, but existing supplies in many parts of the region are fully committed.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy (2013)</p> <p>Derbyshire Derwent abstraction licensing strategy (2013)</p> <p>Lower Trent and Erewash abstraction licensing strategy (2013)</p> <p>Dove abstraction licensing strategy (2013)</p> <p>Derby HMA Water Cycle Study</p> <p>Water Company Water Resource Management Plans 2010-35</p> <p>Draft WRMPs 2015-40</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>There is a lack of capacity in both the sewerage system and receiving environment in some areas to receive additional wastewater flows.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Derby HMA Water Cycle Study</p> <p>River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 polices 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.

APPENDIX 4 SITE APPRAISAL CRITERIA

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

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally important wildlife sites?	Development site is more than 1km from nearest statutory Wildlife Site or National Nature Reserve and not within the catchment of the River Mease SAC catchment	Green
	Development site within 1km of statutory site, National Nature Reserve or within the River Mease Catchment.	Yellow
	Development site is immediately adjacent to or contains a statutorily protected wildlife site or would be served by waste water treatment works in the Mease Catchment	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it conserve and enhance locally important (non-statutory wildlife sites)?	Development site is more than 300m from nearest non statutory wildlife site or Local Nature Reserve	Green
	Development site is located within 300m of a County Wildlife Site or Local Nature Reserve	Yellow
	Development site is immediately adjacent to, contains a local wildlife site or Local Nature Reserve	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Could development affect protected species or BAP priority species?	Development site is more than 100m from nearest historic protected species recordings or BAP species recordings	Green
	Development site is located within 100m of nearest protected species recordings or BAP species recordings	Yellow
	Historic evidence of protected species or BAP priority species within the site	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it provide tree planting or other habitat creation on site including National Forest Planting (where relevant)?	Yes document evidence	Green
	Unknown – explain uncertainty	Yellow
	No document evidence	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it protect sites of geological importance?	Development site would not affect any designated Regionally Important Geological Sites	Green
	Development site could lead to the partial loss of a Regionally Important Geological Sites but would not affect the overall integrity of the site	Yellow
	Development site could lead to the loss of a Regionally Important Geological Sites or would affect the integrity of the site	Red

To provide decent and affordable homes that meet local needs

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation?*	Development would make a significant contribution towards delivering affordable housing to meet local and district wide needs.	Green
	Development will make an uncertain contribution towards delivering affordable housing to meet local and district wide needs.	Yellow
	Development would make no contribution towards delivering affordable housing to meet local and district wide needs.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?*	Development will deliver a mix of housing types and tenures to meet locally identified needs	Green
	Development has potential to deliver a mix of housing types and tenures to meet locally identified needs	Yellow
	Development is unlikely to deliver a mix of housing types and tenures to meet local needs (state reason for poor performance where viable – viability, developer preference etc.)	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and/disabled groups?*	Development will make a significant contribution towards meeting the needs of older or disabled groups (for example by including homes specifically to address the needs of these groups)	Green
	Development would make an uncertain contribution towards meeting the needs of older or disabled groups (No information held)	Yellow
	Development would make no contribution towards meeting the needs of older or disabled groups beyond minimum requirements in building regulations	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it provide sufficient housing to meet existing and future need?*	Development would make a significant contribution towards meeting housing need within the plan period	Green
	Development would make an uncertain contribution towards housing delivery within the plan period	Yellow
	Development would make no contribution towards meeting housing need, or hinder housing delivery within the plan period.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the number of unfit or empty homes?*	Development would make a significant contribution towards reducing the number of unfit or empty properties	Green
	Development would have an uncertain contribution towards reducing the number of unfit or empty properties	Yellow
	Development would make no contribution of towards reducing the number of unfit or empty properties, or could increase the number of unfit or empty homes.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it meet the needs of gypsies or travelling show people?*	Development will deliver additional pitches or sites which could help meet the needs of gypsies or travelling show people.	Green
	Development will make an uncertain contribution towards delivering additional pitches or sites for gypsies or travelling show people.	Yellow
	Development would make no contribution of towards delivering additional pitches or sites, or lead to the loss of sites for gypsies or travelling show people.	Red

To improve the health and wellbeing of the population

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
To improve the health and wellbeing of the population?	Development would improve access to or deliver new formal and informal open space and/or local sports provision (note any circumstances where quantitative losses could occur but are offset by qualitative improvements) [†]	Green
	Development has potential to deliver improvements to open space and/or local sports provision within 1200m of the site (note any potential for quantitative losses as a result of development) ^{††}	Yellow
	Development will make no contribution to sports or open space provision within 1200m of the site. (note any circumstances where losses could occur) ^{†††}	Red

Assumptions

[†]Over 0.6ha (Some open space delivery on site expected)

^{††}less than 0.6ha, but within 1200m of existing open space (potential for contributions to improve existing open space)

^{†††}less than 0.6ha, and not within 1200m of existing open space (site unlikely to deliver open space onsite or deliver improvements to nearby provision)

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve accessibility to healthcare for existing residents and provide additional facilities for new residents?	Development will contribute to the delivery of new healthcare facilities within 1.2km of the site, or will support the expansion of facilities within 1.2km of the site (Note distance)	Green
	Development will contribute to the delivery of new healthcare facilities within 3km of the development site, or will support the expansion of facilities within 3km of the site (Note distance)	Yellow
	Development will make no contribution towards the provision of, or expansion of existing facilities within 3km of the site.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Development will be within walking distance (800m) of key services including town/village/local centre, school* and sports pitch.	Green
	Development will be within 1200m of key services including town/village/local centre, school* and sports pitch.	Yellow
	Development will be in excess of 1200m of key services including town/village/local centre, school* and sports pitch.	Red

To improve community safety and reduce crime and fear of crime

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce crime or fear of crime?	Will development of the site deliver tangible benefits in respect of reducing crime and fear of crime (explain why this effect is assigned)	Green
	The development of the site would have an uncertain impact in respect of crime and fear of crime (and would be largely determined by the detailed design and layout of development schemes)	Yellow
	The development of the site is likely to have no impact (or could deliver negative effects) in respect of reducing crime and fear of crime (explain why this effect assigned)	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the number of people involved in accidents	The development of the site will deliver tangible benefits in respect of reducing accidents or improving safety within or around the site (explain why this effect is assigned)	Green
	The development of the site would have an uncertain impact in respect of reducing accidents or improving safety within or around the site (and would be largely determined by the detailed design and layout of development schemes)	Yellow
	The development of the site is likely to have no impact (or could deliver negative effects) in respect of reducing accidents or improving safety within or around the site (explain why this effect assigned)	Red

To improve educational achievement and improve the district's skills base

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve educational achievement amongst young people?*	Development contribute to the delivery of new primary and secondary education provision in a timely fashion to meet the likely needs of new development as it arises	Green
	Development will deliver new primary of secondary education facilities, but could lead to existing facilities operating beyond their capacity in the early phases of growth.	Yellow
	Development will not, or cannot adequately address development needs in respect of primary and secondary education provision.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the number of working age residents who have no or lower level qualifications?	Development could make a notable contribution towards reducing the number of people with no or lower level qualifications (Explain why this effect is assigned)	Green
	Development would have an uncertain effect (Explain why this effect is assigned)	Yellow
	Development would have no or negative effects against this objective. (Explain why this effect is assigned)	Red

To promote social inclusion and reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the district.

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it narrow the inequality gap between the richest and poorest in the district?	Development will make a significant contributions to reducing inequalities for example by increasing affordable housing locally or by delivering economic growth or new health or social infrastructure in areas identified as having high levels of deprivation). (Explain why this effect is assigned).	Green
	Development would have an uncertain effect (Explain why this effect is assigned)	Yellow
	Development will have no effect or will lead to increasing inequalities, for example by leading to the loss of affordable housing locally or existing businesses, or the loss or closure of health or social infrastructure in areas identified as having high levels of deprivation). (Explain why this effect is assigned)	Red

To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education and employment, food shopping facilities and recreation resources (including open space and sports facilities) and promote and sustainable travel or non travel choices.

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it make access easier for those households who do not have a car?	Development will be located within 400m of an hourly or better bus route, or within 800m by a metalled footpath of an established or proposed local/village/town centre. (Note all)	Green
	Development will be located within 800m of an hourly or better bus route or within 1.2km of an established or proposed local/village/town centre (by a metalled footpath). (Note all)	Yellow
	Development will be in excess of 800m from an hourly or better bus service, or more than 1.2km from an established local/village or town centre (by metalled footpath). (Note all)	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it help deliver new or protect existing local services and facilities and promote the provision of new public transport provision?	Development will deliver new local shops or community facilities accessible to new and future residents and/or will deliver improvements to public transport infrastructure (note any facilities/services)	Green
	Development will help sustain existing local shops, community facilities or could support existing or improved public transport provision locally. (note potential service/facilities and why uncertainty exists).	Yellow
	Development will have no or very limited effects on existing services and is not likely to deliver improvements to existing local services.	Red

To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non car travel public transport and cycling)

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it help minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network?	Development provides opportunity to minimise congestion on the existing strategic and/or local proposed road network.	Green
	Development would have an uncertain effect in respect of congestion on the strategic and/or local road network	Yellow
	Development could lead to a worsening of existing congestion level on the strategic and/or local road network	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than cars?	The site is located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus route with hourly or better service, and/or provides opportunity to connect to existing off road cycle routes.	Green
	The site is located within 800m of an existing or proposed bus route with hourly or better service, and/or provides opportunity to connect to existing off road cycle routes	Yellow
	The site is located in excess of 800m of an existing or proposed bus route with hourly or better service, and provides no opportunity to connect to existing or proposed off road cycle provision.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it make best use of other infrastructure	Development can be delivered without the need for further strategic infrastructure delivery in respect of water supply, drainage or electricity supply.	Green
	Development would have uncertain effects on existing infrastructure and could require some strategic infrastructure (depending on phasing or other development locally).	Yellow
	Development will need to be supported by strategic infrastructure (Note all)	Red

In all case note expected superfast broadband rollout date based on Digital Derbyshire website: <http://www.digitalderbyshire.org.uk/>

To achieve stable and sustainable levels of economic growth and maintain competitiveness

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it encourage the creation of new businesses to grow?	Development will support the delivery of new or improved business space or other economic development, both during construction and site operation.	Green
	Development will support construction industry during site build out ,but will have limited or benefits following construction	Yellow
	Development would lead to the loss of existing businesses space or employment land.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce unemployment rates and disparities across the district?	Development will support the permanent creation of new businesses (and jobs) in areas well related to existing pockets of unemployment.	Green
	Development may help support the creation of new businesses and jobs including on a temporary basis in areas well related to existing pockets of unemployment	Yellow
	Development is unlikely to lead to the temporary or permanent creation of new jobs	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve average incomes in the District?	Development is likely to create jobs and support the delivery of new businesses operating in higher value sectors	Green
	It is uncertain whether development will make any notable contribution in improving average incomes.	Yellow
	Development is unlikely to have any effects on average incomes or could negatively affect the delivery of new jobs or employment space in higher value sectors.	Red

To diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it encourage economic diversification?	Development will make a significant and permanent contribution towards diversifying the South Derbyshire Economy ¹	Green
	Development will make a significant, but temporary contribution towards diversifying the South Derbyshire Economy ¹	Yellow
	Development will have no effect, or a negative effect in respect of encouraging economic diversification.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	

¹ NOMIS indicates that key sectors in the South Derbyshire economy are manufacturing (7,700 jobs), public admin, education and health (6000 jobs) and distribution hotels and restaurants (5,600). Diversification of the economy in the context of this objective is identified as supporting jobs in construction (2,000 jobs), transport and communications (1,700), Finance, IT and other business services (3,700), and Tourism (2,400 jobs)

Will it ensure the provision of an adequate supply of employment land and protect existing viable employment sites	Development will contribute to the delivery of new employment land and will contribute to identified employment land needs within the plan period	Green
	Development will have an uncertain impact in respect of meeting employment needs within the plan period	Yellow
	Development will have no effect or potentially negative effect in respect of delivering adequate employment land within the plan period	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Development will help support and encourage the growth of the rural economy	Development will deliver new employment land provision or support businesses with the districts key and local service villages	Green
	Development could help increase local residents within key villages which will indirectly support existing rural businesses.	Yellow
	Development will have no or very limited effects on the districts rural economy	Red

To enhance the vitality and viability of existing town and village centres

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve existing shopping facilities?	Development will incorporate the delivery of further shops and retail services	Green
	It is uncertain whether development will deliver further shops or retail facilities	Yellow
	Development will not deliver further shopping facilities as part of any development scheme	Red

To improve the quality of new development and the existing built environment

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve the quality of new development?	Development will make a positive contribution towards improving the quality of the built environment in South Derbyshire (note how)	Green
	Development will have an uncertain effect on the quality of built development within the district (explain why uncertainty exists)	Yellow
	Development would make no, or have a negative impact on the quality of the built environment in South Derbyshire.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it provide potential to use locally available natural resources and materials?	Development could support the use of locally available materials including aggregate, stone, wood or manufactured materials such as bricks and tiles	Green
	It is unclear whether site could support the use of locally available materials including aggregate, stone, wood or manufactured materials such as bricks and tiles	Yellow
	There is little or no potential for development to support the use of locally available materials including aggregate, stone, wood or manufactured materials such as bricks and tiles	Red

To minimise waste and increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it lead to the reduced consumption of materials?	Development will deliver reduced consumption of primary materials during construction by allowing the reuse of demolition waste on site	Green
	Development has potential to deliver reduced consumption of primary materials during construction by allowing the reuse of demolition waste on site.	Yellow
	Development has little or no potential to reduce consumption of materials onsite during site construction	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it increase waste recovery and recycling	Development will contribute towards the delivery of new waste recovery or recycling facilities such as 'bring sites' within the development scheme.	Green
	Development could potentially contribute to the delivery of new waste recovery or recycling facilities on site but this is uncertain	Yellow
	Development unlikely to support the delivery of new waste recovery or recycling facilities such as 'bring sites' within the development scheme.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the proportion of waste sent to landfill?	Development includes proposals to minimise waste going to landfill (for example through proposals to incorporate on site waste management such as composting, or through the provision of adequate storage to accommodate recycling bins and other non- black bin waste receptors. (List measures)	Green
	It is unclear whether development includes proposals which could minimise waste going to landfill (for example by providing space to store multiple bins for each dwelling or incorporate onsite management of waste materials)	Yellow
	Development does not include any proposals to reduce waste sent to landfill (other than through meeting minimum space standards set out in H6 the building regulations)	Red

To promote the implementation of sustainable construction and sustainable use of natural resources.

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it promote the implementation of sustainable construction techniques?	Development will contribute to the delivery of sustainable construction techniques beyond minimum standards relevant to property type or use set out in building regulations and Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act	
	It is currently uncertain whether development will contribute to the delivery of sustainable construction techniques beyond minimum standards relevant to property type or use set out in building regulations and Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act	
	Development will meet the minimum standards applicable to specific property types or uses as set out in the building regulations and/or nationally described standards set (announced through the housing standards review).	

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it help reduce the need for primary won minerals such as sand gravel?	There is known potential to recycle and reuse secondary aggregates such as demolition waste on site	
	There are existing buildings or materials within the site which could be used as aggregate or engineering fill but it is unclear whether these could be reused in any proposed development scheme	
	There is no potential to reuse demolition waste or other waste materials on site	

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it help ensure water resources are used efficiently?	Development will incorporate water efficiency measures to suppress water usage to 110l/p/d or less for domestic dwellings	
	It is uncertain whether developments will include water efficiency measures to deliver the water efficiency beyond that set out in part G of the building regulations.	
	Development will meet minimum standards in respect of water efficiency as set out in part G of the building regulations (125l/p/d) for domestic dwellings.	

To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce water pollution?	Development will contribute to water quality improvements within and close to the site (for example through the removal of culverts and naturalisation of watercourses, the inclusion of suds which discharge to ground or which polish surface water prior to discharge to local water courses)	
	Development has potential to contribute towards water quality improvements (see measures above) although it is unclear whether any benefits will be delivered due to the lack of detail about the design of the scheme.	
	Development will have no or a negative effect on local water quality (for example by overloading local sewer networks which are prone to overflow during extreme weather events or by increasing diffuse pollution in catchment failing to meet WFD or other identified targets (ie. River Mease)).	

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce light pollution	Development will have no discernible impact in respect of light pollution.	
	Development could have some impact in respect of light pollution, but levels associated with development would be consistent with neighbouring land uses.	
	Development could have a notable or significant impact in respect of light pollution due to the lack of existing light pollution locally or the duration, nature of use (i.e. 24 hour operation of a commercial site).	

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve air quality?	Development will have a positive impact on air quality (for example by reducing traffic pressure on existing areas which are known to fail minimum air quality standards or other sites with known issues (for example AQMAs in Derby or Burton or Clock Island in Woodville. (note any uncertainty that exists)	
	Development is unlikely to have any notable effect on air quality or impacts are uncertain.	
	Development has the potential to have a negative effects on air quality locally	

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce noise pollution?	Development is likely contribute towards reducing noise pollution locally or could support a reduction in noise complaints (note how)	
	Development is unlikely to have any notable impact in respect of noise pollution locally and is unlikely to affect the level of noise complaints.	
	Development would lead to a general increase in noise pollution locally or would be likely to lead to an increase in the number of noise complaints	

To minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped greenfield land

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the loss of agricultural land to new development	Development site is brownfield, or poorly restored and would not lead to the loss of productive agricultural land	Green
	Development site is greenfield but is unlikely to comprise best and most versatile land (note ALC and indicative proportions)	Yellow
	Development site is greenfield and comprise best and most versatile land (note ALC and indicative proportions)	Red

To reduce and manage flood risk and surface water runoff

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the impacts of flood risk?	Development will help reduce flood risk either on or off site (note how)	Green
	Site will have no discernible positive or negative impact in respect of flood risk (note how)	Yellow
	Site will have a negative effect on flood risk either on or off site (note how)	Red

In all cases note flood zone and whether sequential test passed.

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the unmitigated release of surface water run off?	Site will include a sustainable drainage system that mimics natural drainage and seeks to attenuate and release water on site	Green
	Site includes an engineered drainage system that attenuates water on site and discharges it into watercourse or surface water drainage network at greenfield rates	Yellow
	Development discharges to the combined sewer network	Red

To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change and the districts contribution towards the causes

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the causes of climate change?	Site is located within 400m of access to an hourly or better bus or train service and within 800m of an existing or proposed village or local centre and within 2km of a major employment area (greater than 10ha).	Green
	Site is located within 800m of an hourly or better bus or train service and within 1.2km of an existing or proposed village or local centre and within 4km of a major employment area (greater than 10ha)	Yellow
	Site is located in excess of 800m of an hourly or better bus or train service and more than 1.2km of an existing or proposed village or local centre and more than 4km of a major employment area (greater than 10ha)	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it provide the opportunity for additional renewable energy generation in the district	Development will deliver renewable energy capacity or distributed energy network as part of the proposal	Green
	Development has the potential to deliver renewable energy capacity or distributed energy network as part of the proposal	Yellow
	Development is unlikely to make any contribution towards the delivery of additional renewable energy capacity on site or towards the delivery of a distributed heat network.	Red

To protect and enhance the setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of the district

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it protect and enhance the setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in the district?	Development will protect cultural heritage features and their setting or deliver improvements to existing cultural and heritage features (explain why)	Green
	It is unclear whether development could give rise to significant cultural or heritage impacts. (List any possible effects possible and why uncertainty arises)	Yellow
	Development is likely to negatively affect existing cultural or heritage assets including HERS sites and/or listed buildings/Conservation Areas (explain why)	Red

To improve access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it improve access to the public and understanding of the districts historic and cultural features?	Development could contribute to improved access and or improved interpretation of historic or cultural features. (Explain why)	Green
	Development will have an unknown or uncertain impact. (Explain why)	Yellow
	Development could erode local access to or negatively impact the interpretation of historic or cultural features. (Explain why)	Red

To conserve and enhance the districts landscape and townscape character

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it reduce the amount of derelict or degraded land within the district?	Site is wholly brownfield or degraded (including contaminated) land and/or listed on NLUD	Green
	Site is a mix of brownfield and greenfield land (list proportions)	Yellow
	Site is greenfield only.	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Does it respect and protect landscape character?	Area is located in an area of lower sensitivity according to the County Council's Areas of multiple environment sensitivity (list any other sensitivities and whether affected site 'score')	Green
	Area is located in an area of secondary importance according to the County Council's Areas of multiple environment sensitivity (list any other sensitivities and whether affected site 'score')	Yellow
	Area is located in an area of primary importance according to the County Council's Areas of multiple environment sensitivity (list any other sensitivities and whether affected site 'score')	Red

Criteria	Scoring criteria	
Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands hedges and ponds?	Development will make a positive contribution towards the protection of existing landscape features and will contribute towards the delivery of new features (list how)	Green
	Development will have an unknown or uncertain impact.	Yellow
	Development will have a negative impact on existing landscape features which is unlikely to be fully offset by the delivery of new open space and planting.	Red

*Denotes a criteria which is not assessed in appraisals of employment land

If you would like this document in another language, or if you require the services of an interpreter, please contact us. This information is also available in large print Braille or audio format upon request.



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South Derbyshire Sustainability Appraisal Local Plan Part 2

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