



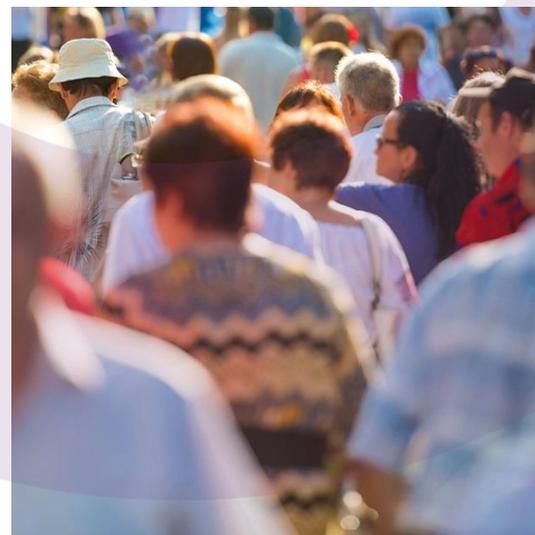
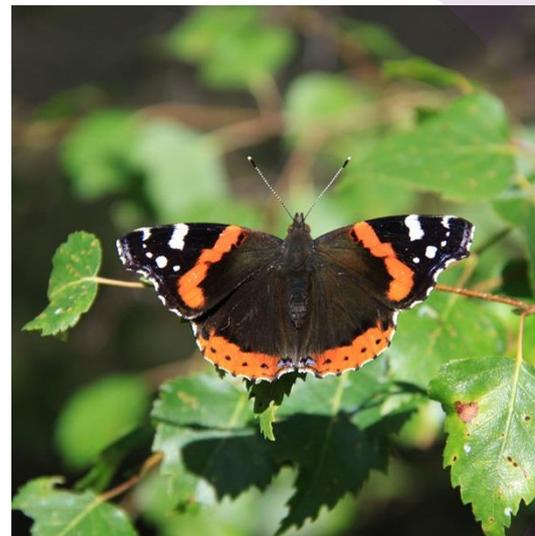
CHESTERFIELD
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Chesterfield Borough Council

Local Plan for Chesterfield Borough Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

Sustainability Appraisal of Pre-
Submission Draft Local Plan



Report for

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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft	Dec 2018



Contents

Appendix A	Responses to the Scoping Report
Appendix B	Quality Assurance Checklist
Appendix C	Review of Plans and Programmes
Appendix D	Baseline
Appendix E	SA Framework and Approach to Establishing the Significance of Effects
Appendix F	Appraisal of Options: Housing Provision
Appendix G	Appraisal of Options: Employment Land
Appendix H	Appraisal of Spatial Options
Appendix I	Appraisal of Strategic Site Options
Appendix J	Appraisal of Housing Site Options
Appendix K	Appraisal of Employment Site Options
Appendix L	Appraisal of Gypsy and Traveller Sites
Appendix M	Appraisal of Policies
Appendix N	Appraisal of Strategic Housing Allocations
Appendix O	Appraisal of Housing Allocations
Appendix P	Appraisal of Employment Allocations
Appendix Q	Review against the NPPF 2018



Appendix A

Responses to the Scoping Report and SA

Accompanying the Regulation 18 Local Plan



Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
Environment Agency	
<p>EA highlight the following additional plans, policies and programmes, with additional information, that may be pertinent to the Sustainability Appraisal process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, 2013. • Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015. • Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3). • Flood and Water Management Act 2010. • National Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England. • Climate Change Allowances (2016). • Humber Flood Risk Management Plan (2016). • Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015). • Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. 	<p>The plans and programmes review has been updated to include these additional plans and policies and has been incorporated in the Draft SA Report. Note the Humber River Basin District Management Plan 2015 was included in the draft Scoping Report.</p>
<p>EA also comment that Local Plan Policy should ensure that development is situated away from any flood zones. As preparation of the Local Plan progresses, there may be the need for some bespoke work to be commissioned by Chesterfield Borough Council to test the deliverability of sites if, following application of the Sequential Test, allocations are proposed in areas at high flood risk. The Environment Agency welcomes the opportunity to discuss this with you at the appropriate stage in the plan-making process.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p>
Natural England	
<p>Generally welcome the scoping report and consider that methodology meets requirements of scoping report.</p> <p>Natural England generally supports the objectives contained within the draft sustainability appraisal framework but suggests consideration of using the following indicators which relate to the effects of the plan itself, not wider changes:</p> <p>Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance. • Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. • Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations. <p>Green infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the Borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home. • Length of greenways constructed. • Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. 	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Additional indicators have been incorporated into the suggested indicators for monitoring the effects of the plan.</p>
Historic England	
<p>Historic England welcomes the inclusion of Cultural Heritage as an SA Objective (SA Objective 4) and its apparent synergy with SA Objective 6: Landscape, as well as other elements such as tourism, which we hope will be explored further during the overall plan process. However, we do feel that the Key Sustainability Issues, Guide Questions and Indicators in respect</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p>

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
of SA Objective 4: Cultural Heritage could be revised to consider the historic environment more appropriately and these aspects are set out in our response to CBC Question 3 of the consultation.	
<p>CBC Question 3 - Proposed approach</p> <p>It is recommended that references to 'protect and enhance', in respect of Cultural Heritage, within the Non-Technical Summary and main document be revised throughout to read 'conserve and enhance' in line with NPPF terminology for the avoidance of doubt.</p>	SA objective 4 does use 'enhance and conserve.' The guide questions have also been amended.
Page 21 - Table 2.1 Regional Plans and Programmes section - this should include reference to Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) work.	Derbyshire County Council have recently recast the Historic Landscape Character information in line with the methodology promoted by Historic England and adopted by neighbouring counties and are in the process of analysing this and linking it to the Landscape Character Assessment work. A draft report is expected by the end of 2016/17 financial year.
Page 31 - Para 3.1.4 - References to 'Historic England' (sic English Heritage) should be replaced with 'Historic England' throughout.	Report amended.
Page 32 - Para 3.2.8 last sentence - Is there any synergy with HLC information regarding this point which could be included within this paragraph?	To be confirmed once report available.
Page 34 - Para 3.2.15 - Chesterfield Canal is an important Cultural Heritage feature as well as being a relevant green infrastructure asset and this should be recognised in the appraisal. In addition, the SA would need to consider the potential for industrial archaeology in relation to former industrial land and this should be taken into account at scoping stage.	Paragraph 3.12.1 of the Scoping Report identified the Canal as part of the Borough's rich heritage. The need to consider the potential for industrial archaeology is noted.
Page 65 - The reference to wind turbines north of Barrow Hill is noted but it is not clear how this has been considered in relation to the historic environment. The SA would need to consider impact on the Barrow Hill Conservation Area, and Grade II listed buildings at Barrow Hill in addition to Grade II* listed The Hagge and its associated Grade II listed garden walls and barn as well as non-designated heritage assets including potential archaeology.	Comments reflected in the SA, see appraisal of draft Policy CS5.
Page 67 - Section 3.11 Material Assets - The Minerals section sets out issues relating to minerals in Derbyshire but it is not clear what effects for Chesterfield Borough are likely and this should be clarified within the document. This needs to be clear to ensure that any synergistic effects in relation to Cultural Heritage can be considered adequately.	The Borough Council has asked the County Council to confirm whether or not there are any planned workings in the area
Page 68 - Para 3.12.2 - It is recommended that the first sentence be rearranged as follows: '1 Grade I, 17 Grade II*', and 226 Grade II' so that the grades are in the correct order.	Text in draft SA Report amended accordingly.
Page 70 - Para 3.12.5 - It is recommended that the Heritage at Risk information is taken from Historic England's most recent Heritage at Risk report available online rather than the quoted source. It highlights Pleasley Colliery elements as being at risk and these would need to be considered in the SA.	Text in draft SA Report amended accordingly. Note that Pleasley Colliery is not in the Borough.

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
Para 3.12.7 - The third sentence refers to non-designated elements. It is recommended that this sentence be added to, to ensure that the scope of the SA considers potential unknown archaeological elements of interest (NPPF Para 139). The scope should also be extended to consider the commitment to a Local List previously indicated.	Text in draft SA Report amended accordingly
Cultural Heritage and Landscape Sections - The scope for considerations should include and existing general, or any planned detailed, Historic Landscape Characterisation information to inform these objectives further.	Derbyshire County Council have recently recast the Historic Landscape Character information in line with the methodology promoted by Historic England and adopted by neighbouring counties and are in the process of analysing this and linking it to the Landscape Character Assessment work. A draft report is expected by the end of 2016/17 financial year.
Cultural Heritage - Key Sustainability Issues - It is considered that the issue identified for Cultural Heritage is very basic and could be added to, to better inform the SA considerations. For example, built heritage plays a key role in defining the character of an area and can act as a catalyst to the local economy. Another key issue relating to Cultural Heritage could be the need to improve the quality of the built environment. It is noted that the Landscape SA Objective key sustainability issues suggests links with Cultural Heritage elements. As per our response to consultation Question 1, Historic England advice note on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal may be of use to you at this stage of the process.	The role of cultural heritage as a catalyst for the local economy, including tourism is acknowledged in the draft SA Report.
<p>Page 74 - The two guide questions set out in Table 4.1 do not address all aspects of the historic environment and do not provide for heritage assets and their setting to be sufficiently considered within the process. If key sustainability issues are expanded as suggested above, then other guide questions could be included e.g.:</p> <p>Will it conserve and enhance heritage assets (designated and non-designated) and their setting? and, Will it promote high quality urban and rural design?</p> <p>Other suggestions are included in the Historic England advice note on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal as above.</p> <p>Q4a seems to be introducing something to the Cultural Heritage SA Objective that is addressed in Q6c for the Landscape SA Objective and this may need to be reviewed at this stage.</p>	Guide question 4a) moved to landscape objective and two additional guide questions added to objective 4 as suggested. This is considered to be sufficient and proportionate.
Pages 76 and 78 - Tables 4.3 and 4.5 - The traffic light approach for each and assessment criteria seem appropriate. If outcomes are identified as being 'uncertain' in relation to the historic environment, this usually indicates that further information is required to inform the assessment. Suggested assessment criteria for the historic environment is included in the Historic England advice note on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal.	Disagree that uncertainty means additional information is needed at this stage, Uncertainties reflect the fact that outcomes will often depend on the nature of development that is permitted through planning permission(s). Where uncertainties could be reduced by modifying the draft Local Plan the SA will put forward suggestions accordingly.
Appendix A - The pages for both Appendix A and B are referenced with B as a prefix which is confusing.	Addressed in the Draft SA Report.
Appendix A Page B16 - The information relating to the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1990 Act is not clear since the commentary section refers to the 'impacts of network improvements on towns/cities' only. This should be amended to include a much wider scope to ensure all potential development impacts on the historic environment are considered e.g.	Review of Plans and Programmes updated.

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
'The Local Plan should aim to: Consider the impact of new development on the significance of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting'.	
Appendix A Page B24 - The NPPF Cultural Environment section does not refer to the NPPF requirement to consider heritage assets and their setting and should be amended to include this aspect. The suggested commentary is rather woolly and it is recommended that this be amended, e.g. 'The SA framework should include objectives which seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting in a manner consistent with the NPPF'.	Review of Plans and Programmes updated.
Appendix B - The title on the front plate and subsequent page headers has a typographical error - it is not clear whether it should be 'significance of effects' or 'significant effects'.	Should be 'Significance of Effects' – amended in the Draft SA Report.
Appendix B - SA Objective 4 - We would reiterate earlier comments about the guide questions not being sufficient to adequately address the historic environment within the Local Plan and SA, and would suggest that any amendments made to those be carried forward for amendment in this Appendix.	Appendix amended to be consistent with changes to the framework.
Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist	
Cultural Heritage is included as a topic within the Sustainability Appraisal, and a baseline is given at 3.13 (p68). This is restricted to designated heritage assets and does not discuss either the Chesterfield Town Centre Historic Core (see Core Strategy at 5.82) or the large number of undesignated heritage assets within the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The Town Centre Historic Core is an area of archaeological interest which encompasses the areas of Roman and medieval activity within the historic town of Chesterfield. I recommend that the baseline for Cultural Heritage is amended to include reference to the Town Centre Historic Core and to undesignated heritage assets within the Borough in general (consultation with Derbyshire HER would allow these to be quantified).	Amended text in the Draft SA Report references the Town Centre Historic Core and the Historic Environment Record.
A Draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework is featured at Appendix B of the document, and this includes appraisal guidance against SA Objective 4: "To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the Borough". I advise that the guide questions, indicators, and basis for appraisal are robust, and the relevant descriptors include consideration of both designated and undesignated heritage assets. The use of 'local', 'regional' and 'national' importance within the proposed descriptor wording is particularly useful, as it allows the importance of heritage assets to be assessed and understood on a sliding scale.	Comments noted.
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	
<p>Table 2.2 identifies the need to protect and enhance Biodiversity including ecological networks and refers to the need to identify opportunities for Green Infrastructure. The implications for the SA are as stated to have an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity including Green Infrastructure provision. This also needs to address the need to ensuring the Ecological Network is enhanced as this can be perceived as different to Green Infrastructure (although clearly there is considerable overlap between the two concepts spatially and in terms of what they are trying to achieve).</p> <p>Table 2.2 also identifies the re-use and development of brownfield sites as a key objective. The Biodiversity value of brownfield sites can be very high and they have become a refuge for many species of plant and animal including many that are of conservation concern. The Dingy skipper and small heath butterflies, for example, are often associated with and to a large degree dependent on brownfield land where suitable habitats have established.</p>	The information provided has been incorporated in the Draft SA Report. The SA is a strategic exercise and as such it may not be possible to comment in detail on the potential for effects on open mosaic habitats, however that should not prevent the SA from seeking to ensure that the Draft Local Plan has the appropriate policies in place to ensure that the potential for impacts on such habitats is considered and appropriate avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures secured.

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
<p>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust estimates that there is potentially 163 ha of 'Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land' (a UK BAP priority habitat type) present within Chesterfield¹. This is 21% of the total extent of this habitat type found in Derbyshire based on recent analysis of our data. We also estimate that in Chesterfield around 100 ha of this land is likely to be developed in the future (probably more).</p> <p>Given the likely impacts and conflict between brownfield re-development and Biodiversity the importance of the LPA being in a position to seek mitigation and compensation for impacts on Biodiversity resulting from development is very high. These impacts are likely to be particularly acute where brownfield sites are being developed, restored and/or ameliorated. Ensuring there is a strong policy framework and workable mechanisms for achieving meaningful compensation that results in no net loss or ideally a gain in Biodiversity is essential within the Local Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal will need to be able to weigh up the likely impacts and be confident that these can be fully addressed through the mitigation hierarchy. A key concern will be trying to create or restore habitats of similar value and that can support the same range of species as currently supported by brownfield sites. A network of connected sites will need to be established with adequate provision for management and enhancement. This can contribute to the Green Infrastructure and the Ecological Network. At the moment it is unclear exactly where and how this network of habitats/sites will be achieved.</p> <p>Section 3.3 within the Scoping Report sets out what is known about the Biodiversity within Chesterfield. However, the presence of the 'Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land' as a UK BAP priority habitat type is not included in this assessment. This omission may well be due to lack of good data on the habitat, but we contend that it should be included certainly within Table 3.4 and the accompanying text under paragraph 3.3.9. In the Rother and Doe Lea Valley Action Area 'Open Mosaic habitats' are one of the most extensive habitats supporting high levels of Biodiversity and this needs to be recognised within the Report. Ignoring this habitat risks the loss of opportunities to address the development pressures that the habitat faces and a consequent loss of Biodiversity.</p> <p>Derbyshire Wildlife Trust is not necessarily arguing for the retention of all of this habitat, but we do consider that it needs to be fully recognised as an important habitat that has accumulated significant Biodiversity value and the framework for ensuring adverse impacts on the habitat and species found on brownfield sites needs to be in place and needs to be a key consideration of the Sustainability Appraisal with respect to Biodiversity.</p>	
Highways England	
<p>Highways England notes that the Scoping Report refers to an Operational Capacity Assessment of M1 J29A which was carried out by URS and which identified that, at 2026, there may be capacity issues arising from development in the area, which may be exacerbated by new development in Chesterfield. It is noted that this assessment was undertaken in 2012 and therefore Highways England considers that it may need to be refreshed. Highways England would also expect the impacts on M1 junctions of significant development coming forward in Chesterfield to be subject to assessment through the development management process.</p> <p>Highways England notes six "Key Sustainability Issues" which have been set out in the Scoping Report in relation to transport and accessibility, which include the need to encourage walking and cycling, the need to encourage the use of</p>	Comments from Highways England are noted.

¹ DWT. (2016). Derbyshire's Brownfield Sites: Why our wildlife can't do without them. Report in preparation. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
<p>alternative modes of transport to the private car, the need to enhance connectivity and the need to address congestion, particularly on key routes within the Borough. Highways England welcomes this overarching focus on sustainability.</p> <p>Highways England also welcomes the potential strategies to mitigate transport impacts which have been put forward, including identifying schemes to prioritise public transport and the implementation of soft measures such as Smarter Choices.</p> <p>Highways England notes that Chesterfield Borough Council is working on the preparation of its new Local Plan to cover the period to 2033 and will wish to engage with the City and its partners in this process regarding the implications for the SRN. We also note that the Chesterfield SATURN model is to be used to test impacts of development and the need for new highway infrastructure which may need to be included in an infrastructure package to support new development. This approach is welcomed by Highways England and we would particularly be keen to have an early sight of any information that this work may provide regarding impacts on M1 junctions in the area.</p>	
Sport England	
Standard response submitted with no specific comments made.	N/A
Marine Management Organisation	
Standard response submitted with no specific comments made.	N/A
Derbyshire County Council	
<p>Tables NTS.2 and NTS.3 In accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), it should be a fundamental sustainability issue and objective identified in the SADS that the objectively assessed housing needs (OAHN) for market and affordable housing should be met in full in the Borough over the Plan Period. This needs to be reflected in Tables NTS.2 and NTS.3.</p>	The need to address housing growth is already identified in the key issues table and demonstrating that the Plan meets OAHN is a key test of soundness – no change to key issues.
<p>Officers are fully supportive of the Health and Wellbeing Key Sustainability Issues identified in Table NTS.2 and Sustainability Objective 2 in Table NTS.3 'To improve health and reduce health inequalities', both of which accord with the priorities and principles of the 'Strategic Statement: Planning and Health across Derbyshire and Derby City', January 2016. In order to assist in this work, members of the Derbyshire Planning and Health Steering Group have produced a draft template 'Planning and Health Local Plan Checklist' containing Assessment Criteria to examine how well health needs have been identified in local plans. A copy of the template will be forwarded to you following its consideration by the Steering Group on 30 November 2016.</p>	If the Planning and Health Local Plan checklist is provided it will be considered by the Borough at Reg. 19 stage.
<p>Table NTS.2 Key Sustainability Issues Relevant to the Local Plan Population and Community Bullet 4 – Add at the end 'and D2N2 LEP's Strategy for Growth (2013 – 2023)' to 'The need to support the delivery of the Sheffield City Region and D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans'.</p>	Text is already in the key issues.

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
<p>Bullet 9 - A key sustainability issue identified in Table NTS.2, namely 'The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs from new development' is fully supported. However, this key issue does not appear to have been reflected in the Sustainability Objectives and Guide Questions set out in Table NTS.3. Ideally the need for the timely delivery of new facilities (infrastructure) to meet the needs of new development should be reflected in 'SA Objective 3: To Create Sustainable Communities'.</p>	<p>This is an important but detailed consideration that can be reflected in the SA as it is undertaken – no change.</p>
<p>Much of the northern part of the Borough is covered by the North East Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Green Belt. In accordance with the key priorities of the NPPF, it should be a key issue and objective for the SA that the principle of the North East Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Green Belt will be maintained in the Local Plan and that the Green Belt will be protected from inappropriate development.</p>	<p>Agreed this is a fundamental principle that will need to be reflected in the Local Plan (it would not be sound if it did not address this issue). This issue will be acknowledged through a high level review of the plan against the NPPF.</p>
<p>Table NTS.3 Proposed SA Framework SA Objective 6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire. Officers would suggest that objective Q6c 'Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the Borough (such as stone walls)?' should be clarified as described below.</p> <p>It has to be recognised that protecting and improving distinctive local character is not only about 'stone walls', but could also include other characteristics such as tree cover, woodland types, scale, species mixes, and the built environment, including settlement patterns. It is suggested, therefore, that the bracketed example should be extended to read 'stone walls, hedges, tree cover and settlement patterns' and similar references should be made throughout the SADSR to illustrate the breadth of landscape types and key characteristics.</p>	<p>SA Framework amended as suggested.</p>
<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>Scope and Content of the Local Plan 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 One of the key issues in the Borough that will need to be reviewed in the Local Plan is the strategic housing requirement for the Borough. The existing Core Strategy sets out a housing requirement for the Borough of 380 dwellings per annum (pa) up to 2031 whereas more recent evidence in the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates that the Borough's future housing requirement will be significantly less at between 240 to 300 dwellings pa. Appropriate referencing of this in paragraphs 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 of the SADSR is welcomed.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>2. Review of Plans and Programmes</p> <p>2.2 Review of Plans and Programmes</p> <p><u>Table 2.1: National Plans and Programmes: UK Strategies, Plans & Papers</u></p> <p>A reference to 'Transport Evidence Bases in Plan Making and Decision Taking' should be added, and in relevant places throughout the SADSR. Further information is available via the following link: http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/transport-evidence-bases-in-plan-making/transport-evidence-bases-in-plan-making-guidance/</p>	<p>Added to review of plans and programmes.</p>
<p>Sub-Regional (County) Plans and Programmes Bullet 3 - Under D2N2 LEP reference should also be made to the LEP's Strategy for Growth 2013 – 2023.</p>	<p>Added to review of plans and programmes.</p>

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
Bullet 10 – A reference to the ‘Strategic Statement: Planning and Health across Derbyshire and Derby City’, January 2016, should be made here.	Added to review of plans and programmes.
Bullet 16 - It is welcomed that appropriate reference is made to the Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment.	Noted.
The list of references should include DCC’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), to be read in conjunction with the Environment Agency’s National Flood Risk Management Strategy, and encompassing Chesterfield Borough.	LFRMS added to review of plans and programmes.
<p>2.3 Key Messages</p> <p><u>Table 2.2</u></p> <p><u>Population and Community</u></p> <p>Comments above on Tables NTS.2 and NTS.3 are also relevant here.</p>	See comments in relation to Tables NTS.2 and NTS.3
<p><u>Health and Wellbeing</u></p> <p>The ‘Strategic Statement: Planning and Health across Derbyshire and Derby City’, January 2016, should be added to the list of Key Sources.</p>	Added to review of plans and programmes
<p><u>Transport and Accessibility</u></p> <p>‘The Derbyshire Cycling Plan 2016-2030’ should be added to the list of Key Sources.</p>	Added to review of plans and programmes
<p><u>Water</u></p> <p>DCC’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy should be added to the list of Key Sources.</p>	Added to review of plans and programmes
<p><u>Landscape</u></p> <p>The ‘Key Objective and Policy Message’ that the ‘The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the protection and enhancement of landscape and townscapes’ is fully supported.</p>	Noted
<p>3. Baseline Analysis</p> <p>3.3 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>A Key Sustainability Issue should include: The need to maintain the principle of the North East Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Green Belt and protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development.</p>	See previous comments in relation to Green Belt.

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
<p>3.4 Population and Community</p> <p><u>Demographics</u></p> <p>This section should also include an analysis of the existing and projected number of households in the Borough up to 2039, as set out in the 2014-based Sub-National Household Projections. This would give more background context to the following Section on Housing on page 42.</p>	<p>This is included in other parts of the evidence base which will be referenced.</p>
<p><u>Housing</u></p> <p>3.4.8 and 3.4.9</p> <p>It is welcomed that appropriate reference is made in Section 3.4.8 to the fact that Chesterfield Borough forms part of a housing market area with Bolsover, North East Derbyshire and Bassetlaw District Council areas; and that details of the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw SHMA are set out in 3.4.9, which indicates a new OAHN for the Borough of about 244 new homes per year.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>It is also welcomed that Section 3.4.9 appropriately recognises that housing completions in the Borough since 2011/12 have fallen well below the Core Strategy housing requirement of 380 dwellings pa and new OAHN of 244 dwellings pa and that completion rates will need to be significantly improved in the future.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Table 3.6 should be updated with more recent housing completion data from 2015 (and if possible 2016).</p>	<p>Data will be added in future iterations of the SA.</p>
<p>3.5 Health and Wellbeing</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>3.5.3 The text should be amended to 'no' smoking in pregnancy.</p>	<p>Text amended.</p>
<p><u>Open Space</u></p> <p>Officers fully support the provision of open space, which accords with Principle 5, bullet 4 'Create healthy living environments through the provision of community open space, recreation and sport facilities' in the 'Strategic Statement: Planning and Health across Derbyshire and Derby City'.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>3.6 Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>3.6.9 The SADS R discusses future highways improvements, making reference (page 52) to DCC's Local Transport Plan (LTP) and the A619 Staveley-Brimington Bypass (now the Staveley Regeneration Route). Although an alignment for a future road scheme is currently protected, the scheme itself is 'on hold pending a review of impacts of the Markham Vale</p>	<p>The SA can identify the issues associated with provision of the Staveley Regeneration Route but the identification of alternative routes falls outside the scope of the SA.</p>

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
<p>development and subject to consideration as part of the Staveley and Rother Valley Area Action Plan' (SRVAA). It is understood, however, that although CBC is no longer minded to pursue the SRVAA, it will be seeking to achieve similar objectives by other means. It should be noted, however, that the currently protected alignment of the proposed highway scheme would follow the alignment of the Chesterfield Canal. At the time that the currently protected route was adopted, the Canal was not the significant environmental feature that it has now become. It is suggested, therefore, that consideration should be given in the SADSR to finding an alternative route to ensure the Canal's protection as a community asset.</p>	
<p>3.6.11 This paragraph states that 'Derbyshire County Council published a cumulative assessment²³ of the traffic impacts of proposed development in Chesterfield, Bolsover and NE Derbyshire'. The corresponding footnote to citation 23 is blank; it should refer to DCC's North Derbyshire Traffic Model's Forecast Report.</p>	<p>Report amended.</p>
<p>3.8 Water The document refers only to fluvial flood risk and does not refer to other sources of flooding including pluvial, groundwater and ordinary watercourses (which may not have modelled flood zones).</p>	<p>Noted but the text reflects the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Borough. The SA will ensure that the Local Plan encourages sustainable urban drainage.</p>
<p>3.10 Climate Change It is recommended that the document refers to the latest Climate Change guidance supplied by the Environment Agency which may affect the forecasted flood risk from the current baseline. It should also refer to the Derbyshire Climate Change Charter 2014 - 2019.</p>	<p>Derbyshire Climate Change Charter added to plans and programmes.</p>
<p>3.13 Landscape Officers would suggest that the baseline evidence and analysis should include more detailed reference to the DCC Landscape Character Types (LCT) to assist in the understanding of, and information on, landscape issues (see detailed comments below). Furthermore, the addition of a map showing the National Character Areas (NCAs) and their subdivision into more detailed LCTs at a local level would be helpful (see Appendix).</p>	<p>Reference to Landscape Character Types added to the baseline.</p>
<p>3.13.1 The statement that '<i>The Borough is located wholly within the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield National Landscape Character Area (NCA)</i>' is not correct. A small section on the west side of Chesterfield Borough is located in the Lower Derwent and Peak Fringe NCA.</p> <p>In addition, the text is not truly reflective of the landscape character of the Borough.</p> <p>Key Sustainability Issues identified in the text are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The need to conserve and enhance the Borough's landscape character.</i> <i>The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.</i> <p>However, in order to deal with these issues it is necessary to know and understand the Borough's more detailed landscape features. These are identified in DCC's Landscape Character of Derbyshire document, produced in partnership with District</p>	<p>Text amended.</p> <p>The SA is a strategic document and the approach to the assessment of potential impacts on landscape must also be strategic. Cross referencing the available information in relation to LCTs is considered sufficient for the purposes of the SA and the text has been amended.</p>

Chesterfield Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal – Consultation on Draft Scoping Report - Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
<p>and Borough Councils in Derbyshire (excluding the Peak District National Park Authority). The DCC landscape character assessment sub-divides the wider NCAs into more detailed LCTs. These can be viewed at:</p> <p>http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/default.asp</p> <p>The consultation on the Scoping Report for the previous Local Plan included information on DCC's LCTs. It is requested that they are incorporated into this Scoping Report to inform the Key Sustainability Issues as well as SA Objectives 4 and 6 (page 6) using the following text:</p> <p>'The Landscape Character of Derbyshire sub-divides the Natural England NCAs into more detailed LCTs. The landscape character of Chesterfield is dominated by three main types, including <i>Coalfield Village Farmlands</i>, <i>Estate Farmlands</i> and <i>Riverside Meadows</i>. The west of Chesterfield Borough is part of the Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA, landscape type <i>Wooded Farmlands</i>'.</p>	
<p>3.13.5 The inclusion of Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES) in the text is welcomed, but it is suggested the following bracketed words are added for contextual and clarification purposes '<i>(landscape, ecological and the historic environment)</i>'. It is also suggested that there should be a direct link to AMES in the footnote:</p> <p>http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Technical%20Support%20Document%201_AMES_tcm44-245630.pdf</p>	Text amended.
<p>3.14 Key Sustainability Issues and SA Objectives</p> <p>Table 3.16 (page 71) and Table 4.1 (page 73)</p> <p>See comments above relating to Tables NTS.2 and NTS.3.</p>	See comments above relating to Tables NTS.2 and NTS.3
<p>Table 4.5 Proposed Scoring System</p> <p>The proposed scoring system is supported and provides for a good range of potential outcomes and impacts that will be assessed by the SADSR.</p>	Noted

Chesterfield Local Plan Regulation 18 Sustainability Appraisal (January 2017) – Consultation Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
Environment Agency	
The importance of water management is also recognised by Chesterfield Borough Council in the 2016 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) scoping report. The section detailing key sustainability issues highlights 'the need to promote the efficient use of water resources'.	Comments noted.
In addition to inclusion as a key sustainability issue in the SA, the 2015 Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) also recognises the significant challenges associated with water resources.	Comments noted.
Natural England	
Natural England welcomes the Sustainability Appraisal report and we are generally satisfied that the methodology and baseline information used to inform the report appears to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and associated guidance. We have no further comments to add at this stage.	Comments noted.
Historic England	
The non-technical summary tables Table NTS4 (Housing options) , NTS5 (Employment options) and NTS8 (Cumulative effects) , and respective detailed tables in the Appendices, all indicate uncertainties for Cultural Heritage. This demonstrates that further work on the historic environment is required and we would reiterate our earlier comments about the use of the HE Advice Note on Site Allocations in Local Plans to ensure that an appropriate assessment methodology for the historic environment is incorporated within the Phase 2b assessments.	The Council has agreed a framework for Heritage Impact Assessment with Historic England (HE) - a heritage assessment proforma with HE and are using that for all sites that have passed stage 2b of the LAA
Historic England does not agree with the Cultural Heritage outcomes of +/- shown in Table NTS6 (Spatial Options). Due to the uncertainties, since further work is required on this aspect, there is no way of knowing what negative effects may arise as a result of the spatial options. As such, all outcomes should be uncertain and not indicating a positive effect.	This is a strategic appraisal – the scoring is considered appropriate at this scale.
Similarly with Table NTS7 where Cultural Heritage is identified as having a neutral or unrelated effect, when it should have a negative or uncertain effect on the basis that the Phase 2b assessment work has not yet informed the process.	The potential for some negative effects is identified, consistent with the SA Framework.

Chesterfield Local Plan Regulation 18 Sustainability Appraisal (January 2017) – Consultation Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
Table 4.1 - SA Guide Questions - Historic England made comments on these at the Scoping stage. Whilst the current appendix setting out the previous responses and actions to these suggests that the questions have been revised, this is not reflected in this table. We would maintain our earlier comments on this aspect.	The SA objective was amended – amend guide questions to be consistent.
Strategic Objectives Para 5.2.9 - S8: it is suggested that 'preserves' is replaced with 'conserves' in line with NPPF terminology; S12: this point is welcomed in respect of Chesterfield Canal.	CBC note comment – relates to plan rather than the SA.
Appendix J - SA of Policies Spatial Strategy -CS4 Infrastructure Delivery - there are uncertainties in relation to the historic environment so Historic England does not agree with the positive effects indications.	An uncertain effect is identified in relation to CS4 but the scoring for other policies is considered to be appropriate and reflective of their content.
Appendix J - SA of Policies Homes and Housing - With regard to Cultural Heritage these are all uncertain suggesting that a robust methodology for assessing heritage impact at the Phase 2b assessment stage is required as set out previously in this response.	The appraisal at this level is not site specific and simply recognises uncertainties. Site specific issues are considered elsewhere in the SA.
Appendix J - SA of Policies Jobs etc - Historic England does not agree with the elements that have been shown as unrelated to Cultural Heritage. All will impact on Cultural Heritage in one way or another due to direct or indirect synergistic links so should be shown as neutral rather than unrelated.	Amend scoring to neutral as requested.
Rhodia Ltd	
3.2.15 – erroneous statement in relation to Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor - All activities on the former chemical site (including the pharmaceuticals) have now gone. Virtually all facilities have been demolished (an office and a small water treatment plant remain). All hazardous substances have been removed. There is no requirement for a Hazard Referral Zone. Appropriate steps should be taken to rescind this.	Amend 3.215 as indicated
5.6.113 – queries reference to land instability at Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor.	Agreed - reference to land instability is not appropriate.
D.7.15 – response refers to correspondence from Yorkshire Water confirming capacity issues for waste water treatment.	Amend SA but CBC also to note in terms of implications for infrastructure delivery.
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	

Chesterfield Local Plan Regulation 18 Sustainability Appraisal (January 2017) – Consultation Stakeholder Comments	Borough Council Response
The information in the appraisal has been revised since the last consultation and we welcome and support the changes. In particular the inclusion of reference to the value of brownfield sites for wildlife is an important addition to the baseline assessment	Comments noted.
We strongly agree with the four key sustainability issues identified in the report. In our view these key issues can only be successfully addressed through partnership working between the Council, conservation and countryside organisations, local communities, landowners (including developers) and land managers. There is a need for a clearer understanding of what mechanisms exist or need to be put in place for ensuring that opportunities to secure funding for management and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure are captured. This might be through the planning system in the form of 'biodiversity offsets' or compensation for impacts elsewhere.	CBC to note comment on issues around funding for management and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure and role of offsetting or compensation.
East Midlands Butterfly Conservation	
The response identifies the need for areas to be retained or loss compensated for and notes Section D in the Sustainability Appraisal and in particular would reference sub-sections D.2.11 and D.2.12 as they relate to brownfield sites and 'Open Mosaic Habitat'.	Comments noted.



Appendix B

Quality Assurance Checklist

Appendix B

Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist	
Objectives and Context	
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Section 1.3 of this report discusses the purposes and objectives of the Local Plan.
Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Key sustainability issues identified through a review of relevant plans and programmes (see Section 2 of this Draft SA Report) and analysis of baseline conditions (see Section 3) have informed the development of the SA Framework presented in Section 4.2 of this SA Report.
SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Section 4.2 presents the SA objectives and guide questions.
Links to other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	A review of related plans and programmes is contained at Appendix C and summarised in Section 2 of this Scoping Report.
Scoping	
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Scoping Report.	Consultation on the Scoping Report was undertaken in January / February 2016 and the results are reported in this Draft SA Report at Appendix A.
The SEA focuses on significant issues.	Sustainability issues have been identified in the baseline analysis summarised in Section 3 of this Draft SA Report. Section 3.3 summarises the key sustainability issues identified.
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	As set out in Section 4.4 of this SA Report, no unusual difficulties have been encountered during the preparation of this Draft Report.
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	No issues have been knowingly eliminated from the Draft SA Report.
Baseline Information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Section 3 of this Draft SA Report presents the baseline analysis of the Borough's social, economic and environmental characteristics. More detailed information is provided at Appendix D including their likely evolution without the Local Plan.
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan (where practical to do so).	Section 4 and Appendices I and J consider the areas that might be significantly affected.
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	As set out in Section 4.4, no unusual difficulties have been encountered during the preparation of this Draft SA Report.
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant. 	Section 5 sets out the appraisal of the draft Local Plan and options. More detailed information is provided in matrices at Appendix F to Appendix K to that have been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. 	Positive and negative effects are considered within the assessments at Appendix F to Appendix K. Effects are mainly considered to be permanent and long term but where any short-term effects are anticipated, e.g. associated with construction, these are also discussed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate. This is summarised in Section 5.8 and within the cumulative effects matrix (Table 5.6).

Quality Assurance Checklist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. 	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate (including in the cumulative effects (Table 5.6))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. 	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	These are described in Section 4 and in Appendix E.
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. 	These are identified in the commentary in Section 5 of the Main Report and accompanying Appendices (I to O).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	These are identified in the commentary in Section 5 of the Main Report and accompanying Appendices (I to O).
The SA Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. 	The SA Report is clear and concise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	The terminology used reflects the nature of the document being assessed. Maps and other illustrations are used in the main report and Appendix D which presents information on the baseline environment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	Section 4 presents the methodology used for the assessment. Section 1.5 summarises consultation undertaken to date and Appendix A provides more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	Information is referenced throughout the report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a non-technical summary 	Included.
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	This SA Report will be subject to consultation alongside the Draft Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report. 	This SA Report will be subject to consultation alongside the Draft Local Plan.
Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan. 	Appendix A provides details of comments received to date and how they have been taken into account.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. 	Appendix A provides details of how comments received to date have been taken into account.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered. 	The reasons for selecting preferred options are set out in this report in Section 5 of the main report.



Appendix C

Review of Plans and Programmes



Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes		
European Commission (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and <p>Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.</p>	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. • The SA assessment framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to resource use.
EC (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change		
<p>The EU strategy aims to make Europe more climate-resilient by adapting to the changing climate. It aims to provide a coherent approach to enhance preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The three key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting action by Member States – encouraging Member States to adopt adaptation strategies and provide funding to boost capacity; • 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level – promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and fisheries; and • Better informed decision-making – addressing gaps in knowledge and improving the European information sharing platform, Climate-ADAPT. 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should seek to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. • The SA assessment framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to climate change.
EC (2015) 'Closing the loop – An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy' policy package		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This document sets out actions to implement the European Commission's long term vision of significantly reducing waste landfilling and increasing recycling.	This Action Plan identifies a need to increase the deployment Energy from Waste facilities in order to recover value from non-recyclable materials and avoid landfilling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the landscape and make it more accessible to the public. The SA Framework should include an objective /guide questions related to enhancing landscapes and making them more accessible.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution. 	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls within these sensitive areas. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which would protect water resources and reduce pollution.
EU Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment		
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds Secondary treatment standards A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should consider objectives to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; • ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to the protection of features of importance to wildlife and fauna.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan has a limited role in relation to this Directive, e.g. ensuring adequate space in dwellings for recycling facilities. • The SA Framework should including objectives/guide questions related to reuse, recycling and recovery of waste.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. • SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to water quality
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan has a limited role in helping to avoid waste being landfilled, e.g. by ensuring adequate space in dwellings for recycling facilities. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to reuse, recycling and recovery of waste.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through more efficient use of water, reducing pollution and abstraction. The SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and water as a resource. Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. 	Directive contains no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should reflect the scope of the topics identified in the Directive, in order for it to be compliant with the Directive. The SA is undertaken in a manner that fulfils the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. 		
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to encourage energy efficiency and reduce the production of greenhouse gas emissions. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)		
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; 	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to protection against excessive noise.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.		
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to employment provision and the role of the Local Plan in securing this.
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		
Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which would protect water resources and reduce pollution.
EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy; Sustainable transport; Sustainable consumption and production; Conservation and management of natural resources; Public health; Social inclusion, demography and migration; and 	The overall objectives in the Strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development. The SA Framework should include relevant objectives/guide questions, e.g. climate change, sustainable transport etc..

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union and Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
<p>Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.</p>	<p>The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<p>New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<p>Includes thresholds for pollutants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to air quality
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds		
<p>The European Union meets its obligations for bird species under the Bern Convention and Bonn Convention and more generally by means of Directive 2009/147/EC (Birds Directive) on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended). The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes). The Directive applies to the UK</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. The SA Framework should consider an objective to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. • Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. • Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions to minimise waste, increase recycling, recovery and re-use of waste.
EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply.</p>	<p>Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate • The SA Framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources
EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		
<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; • Combating invasive alien species; 	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal.</p> <p>The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question about improving biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	4. Better management of fish stocks 5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss	
EU (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'		
The Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to final consumption.	Specific measures relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy distributors achieving 1.5% energy savings per year through energy efficiency measures; Improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs; Purchasing energy efficient buildings, products and services, and performing energy efficient renovations; Access to data on consumption; Large companies to audit energy consumption (implemented in the UK through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014); National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits; and Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards targets for energy efficiency. The SEA assessment framework should include consideration of energy consumption and efficiency.
EU (2015) Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014/EU)		
This Regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner in order to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA assessment framework should include guide questions relating to invasive species.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		
The Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe is a legally binding instrument which set the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe. The following objectives are identified:	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include an objective guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the idea of solidarity and cooperation among European Parties, in relation to heritage conservation. It includes principles of "conservation policies" within the framework of European cooperation. Strengthen and promote policies for the conservation and development of cultural heritage in Europe. 		
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
This Convention aims to protect the European archaeological heritage as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include an objective guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) (2011) The Cancun Agreement		
Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.	No targets or indicators	<p>The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
UNESCO (1972) World Heritage Convention 1972		
The World Heritage Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include an objective guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.	Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to encourage sustainable development and the transition to a low carbon economy. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
UNFCC (2016) The Paris Agreement 2015		
<p>Legally binding global climate deal with the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels; to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change; • on the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries; • to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science. 	<p>Legally binding need to keep the global average temperature to below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should aim to reduce the amount of harmful emissions the areas residents, businesses and developments produce. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was an call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development; • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and • to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to encourage sustainable development, taking into account the Brundtland Reports definition. • The SA Framework should recognise the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development.
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The SA Framework should include an objective / guide questions that relate to the commitments arising from the Summit.
National Plans and Programmes		
Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment		
<p>This report reaffirms the UK Governments need to continue to consider climate change a threat to the UK and forms a basis for the regions of the UK to create a climate change risk assessment. The report identifies the following likely effects of climate change on the UK: increased flooding, rise in milder winters and hotter summers which could have wider health impacts, water supply issues, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems especially in coastal regions and a loss in business productivity.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should identify ways to increase Chesterfield's resilience to the effects of climate change and seek to reduce the regions contribution to causing climate change. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to climate change and reducing its causes and potential effects.
Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017) Clean Growth Strategy.		
<p>In the context of the UK's legal requirements under the Climate Change Act, our approach to reducing emissions has two guiding objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses. 2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition. 	<p>Undergoing consultation so does not include fixed targets, however it discusses options for a number of sectors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving business and industry efficiency; • Improving our homes; • Shifting to low carbon transport; • Delivering clean, smart, flexible power; • Enhancing the benefits of natural resources; and • Leading in the public sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local plan policies should seek to promote low carbon growth.
DCMS (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future		

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<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations. The SA Framework should include an objective related to the preservation of the historic environment, recognising its role as an economic asset.
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper		
<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take into account the need to protect the historic environment alongside making it inclusive and accessible. The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The aims of the Strategy are::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 	<p>Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that enable the protection/replacement of existing play facilities and provision of new ones. . • The SA Framework should include and objective/guide questions relating to the provision of play space..
DCMS (December 2015) Sporting Future - A New Strategy for an Active Nation		
<p>The strategy is based around 5 outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical well being • Mental well being • Individual development • Social and community development • Economic development <p>The strategy aims to increase participation in sport and physical activity for key target groups, including young children.</p>	<p>(a) Increase in the percentage of the population in England meeting the CMO guidelines for physical activity</p> <p>(b) decrease in the percentage of the population in England that are physically inactive</p> <p>A series of Key Performance Indicators are identified including:</p> <p>Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month</p> <p>KPI 2 – Decrease in percentage of people physically inactive</p> <p>KPI 3 – Increase in the percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/ health reasons (MENE survey)</p> <p>KPI 4 – Increase in the percentage of children achieving physical literacy standards</p> <p>KPI 5 – Increase in the percentage of children achieving swimming proficiency and Bikeability Levels 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies/proposals that enable sport and physical activity. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question in relation to sport/physical activity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	KPI 6 – Increase in the percentage of young people (11-18) with a positive attitude towards sport and being active	
DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper		
<p>The White Paper is structured around four core themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life; the riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country; the power of culture can increase our international standing; and cultural investment, resilience and reform. 	<p>The White Paper includes a broad variety of indicators against the four core themes. Those of most relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase culture at the heart of local plans; increase in heritage-led regeneration; and reduction in number of 'at risk' heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2017) Heritage Statement		
<p>Showcases the importance heritage assets play in the day to day life of UK residents and the need to protect these heritage assets. Also showcases how heritage assets can be open to the public and used without compromising the assets.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect local heritage assets alongside encouraging their use. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that relate to the protection of the heritage assets and encouraging their sustainable use.
Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Plan sets out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; • Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; • Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; • Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy; • Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; • Support for anaerobic digestion; • Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and • Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; • 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; • Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; • We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and • The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that help reduce carbon emissions in line with national targets. • The Strategy covers a number of topics that should be reflected in the SA Framework objectives/guide questions including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.
Defra (2004) Rural Strategy		
<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas. • Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable. • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities. • Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the promotion of access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.
Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to air quality.
Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs)		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should contain policies which protect and enhance the areas trees, woods and forests. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that recognise the contribution that trees, woodlands and forests make to a range of objectives, including climate change adaption and mitigation, biodiversity and recreation.
Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate		
<p>The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing biodiversity Conserve protected areas and other high quality areas Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance existing habitats and species. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to protecting existing habitats and species.
Defra (2010) Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The report proposes the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures</p>	<p>No formal targets or indicators but a number of recommendations are identified under the followings themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management and condition of wildlife sites • Improve the protection and management of remaining wildlife habitats • Become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways society interacts with the environment • Need for society to accept change in nature conservation is necessary, desirable and achievable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should ensure that SSSI's within the Chesterfield administrative area are maintained and are in good condition. • The Local Plan should also conserve and enhance biodiversity and encourage sustainability. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to sustainability, biodiversity and improving Chesterfield's SSSI's. • The Local Plan should seek to preserve the ecological network • The SA Framework should consider the ecological network in its objectives/guidance questions
Defra (2011) Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England		
<p>The strategy is underpinned by the following vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to soils.
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. • The SA Framework should consider an objective / guide questions related to improving biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice - Securing the Value of Nature		
The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.	The White Paper sets out four key aims: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and improving our natural environment; growing a green economy; reconnecting people and nature; and international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity 	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity conservation and enhancement are taken into consideration.
Defra (2013) A Simple Guide to Biodiversity 2020 and Progress Update		
An update to the above 'Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2013).	This update reaffirms the need to achieve the above priorities and states that progress is being made through people working to prevent the loss of biodiversity at all levels of government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions related to improving biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate		
<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks. To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to adapt to the effects of climate change. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.
Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste Promote high quality recycling Encourage separate collection of bio-waste Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities 	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies that help to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to waste management (consistent with the fact that the County Council is responsible for planning for waste management).
Defra (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in UK		
<p>This plan sets out how the Government will improve air quality in the UK by reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions in towns and cities. The air quality plans set out targeted local, regional and national measures across 37 zone plans (areas which have identified air quality issues with nitrogen dioxide), a UK overview document and a national list of measures. Measures relate to freight, rail, sustainable travel, low emission vehicles and cleaner transport fuels, among others.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should have regard to the air quality plans and specific local measures. The SEA should consider the effects of the WRMP on air quality.

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Department for Education (DFE) (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance		
<p>This guidance relates to home to school travel and transport, and sustainable travel. The guidance seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of sustainable travel and transport. Make transport arrangements for all eligible children. 	<p>No specific targets identified although minimum travel distances are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote sustainable travel and transport. The SA Framework should include SA objectives and/or guide questions relating to the promotion of sustainable travel and transport.
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care		
<p>This strategy is base around the following twelve strategic principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit, develop, support and retain teachers Strengthen school and system leadership Drive sustainable school improvement Embed clear and intelligent accountability 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.
Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales		
<p>Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; better protect vital water supply infrastructure; reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan and associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question on conserving and protecting the water resources of the area.
Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England		
<p>The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure there are policies which would reduce the risk of flooding. The SA Framework should consider objectives related to reducing the risk of flooding.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Extraction		
Sets out the Environment Agency's policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources where abstraction is unsuitable.	The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments. The SA Framework should consider objectives/guide questions relating to the protection of surface water and groundwater.
Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service		
An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that. Increase access to woodland. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to outside recreation/physical activity.
Forestry Commission (2016) Corporate Plan 2016-17		
<p>The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature - Our aim for delivering Nature benefits from the PFE2 is to increase the environmental contribution made by the forests and woodlands to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and heritage value, at both the landscape and local level and People - Our aim for delivering People benefits from the PFE is to improve access to the PFE and provide opportunities for communities to become involved with the PFE and take part in activities that improve quality of life, health and learning. 	<p>Key indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register; and Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last ten years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that. increases access to woodland whilst also ensuring woodlands are important area of biodiversity. The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1		
The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should have regard to the Advice note in preparing the Local Plan. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
HM Government (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should develop policies to continue protecting SSSIs. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the protection of SSSI's.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AoNB) with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policy relating to SSSIs and AoNBs. The SA Framework should in clude objectives/guide questions relating to the AoNB and SSSIs.
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. The Local should seek to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2004) Housing Act (and revised 2006)		
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should encourage new developments to be energy efficient, through measures such as passive solar gain. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2005) Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly • and 4 strategic priorities: • sustainable consumption and production • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. • The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest (SSSI), National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that conserve and improve SSSIs. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to SSSIs .
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and • to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. • Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that will help mitigate climate change, emphasising energy efficiency and reducing the creation of greenhouse gases. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to encouraging energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2008) The Planning Act		
Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to material assets.
HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy		
<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; Drive delivery and clear away barriers; Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and 10% of transport energy from renewables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should contain policies related to supporting renewable energy. The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.
HM Government (2010) Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential		
<p>Sets out a goal to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth.</p> <p>Focuses on the approach to local growth proposing measures to shift power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers.</p> <p>LEPs introduced to provide a vision and leadership for local economic growth.</p>	<p>LEPs will be expected to fund their own day to day running costs or submit bids to the Regional Growth Fund, to try and stimulate enterprise by supporting projects with potential to create economic growth and employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should have due regard to the need for strong, sustainable and balanced growth. The SA Framework should consider the nature of growth to ensure that the economy remains balanced and growth is sustainable.
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>Those related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. • To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. • To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. • To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies relating to flood risk. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to flood risk.
HM Government (2011) Plan for Growth		
<p>Programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race.</p>	<p>No formal targets, sets out the government's four ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20; • Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; • Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; and • Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should have regard to the need for strong and competitive growing economy. • The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide question related to encouraging a strong and competitive economy.
HM Government (2011) The Localism Act		
<p>The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rights; • Neighbourhood planning; • Housing; • General power of competence; • Empowering cities and other local areas. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should set the strategic framework for Neighbourhood Plans. • No specific implications for the SA Framework identified.
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should encourage/enable low carbon sources of energy and assist with the transition to a low carbon economy. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions relating to low carbon sources of energy and resource use.
HM Government (2011) Water White Paper, Water for Life		
<p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to conserving and protecting water resources.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013		
<p>The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should make some reference to relevant Charging Schedules. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to infrastructure provision..
HM Government (2014) Water Act 2014		
<p>The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to makes steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure that there are policies which enable more sustainable use of water. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question related to conserving and protecting water resources.
HM Government (2015) Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth		
<p>Sets out how the government is removing barriers to growth allowing the UK to compete in a rapidly changing global economy.</p>	No formal targets but the policy contains a number of actions to attract investment within the UK, supporting local growth, investing in infrastructure and creating a more educated and flexible workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies which create strong, sustainable and balanced growth. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to the creation of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
HM Government (2015) Building Regulations &c. (Amendment) Regulations (S.I. 2015/767)		

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<p>Amendment regulation 2(11)(c) introduces a new Part Q (Security) into Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010. Part Q will apply to all new dwellings.</p> <p>Amendment regulations 2(8) and (9) and 2(11)(b) introduce optional requirements dealing with water efficiency and access into the 2010 Regulations by amending regulations 36 and 37 of and Part M of Schedule 1 to the 2010 Regulations.</p>	<p>All new homes have to meet the mandatory national standard set out in the Building Regulations (of 125 litres/person/day). Where there is a clear local need, local planning authorities can set out Local Plan policies requiring new dwellings to meet the tighter Building Regulations optional requirement of 110 litres/person/day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan can require higher levels of water efficiency in new dwellings where the evidence base supports this The Local Plan can require new dwellings to meet optional requirements in the Building Regulations relating to accessibility, adaptability and wheelchair housing standards and new dwellings where this is supported by the evidence base Designing for security of site layout remains a valid planning consideration The SA Framework needs to reflect this policy and statutory context.
HM Government (2015) Deregulation Act		
<p>The Act follows on from a Ministerial Statement (26th March 2010) that confirmed that the Government was withdrawing the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>The Act amends the Planning and Energy Act 2008 to prevent local authorities from requiring higher levels of energy efficiency than Building Regulations.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes the Local Plan could advocate the use of the Home Quality Mark on a voluntary basis. The SA Framework needs to reflect this policy and statutory context.
HM Government (2015) Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard		
<p>This standard deals with internal space within new dwellings and is suitable for application across all tenures. It sets out requirements for the Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height.</p> <p>The requirements of this standard for bedrooms, storage and internal areas are relevant only in determining compliance with this standard in new dwellings and have no other statutory meaning or use.</p> <p>The Gross Internal Areas in this standard will not be adequate for wheelchair housing (Category 3 homes in Part M of the Building Regulations) where additional internal area is required to accommodate increased circulation and functionality to meet the needs of wheelchair households.</p>	<p>Table 1 of the Guidance sets out minimum gross internal floor areas and storage for a range of dwelling sizes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Technical Standards can be used if they address a clearly evidenced need and where their impact on viability has been considered. In those instances where a need for additional internal area is required to accommodate increased circulation and functionality to meet the needs of wheelchair households higher standards can be required. The SA Framework needs to reflect this policy and statutory context.
HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016		

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<p>The Regulations provide a consolidated system of environmental permitting in England and Wales, and transpose the provisions of 15 EU Directives. It provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge activities, groundwater activities, flood risk activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.</p> <p>Certain flood risk activities are now regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, with environmental permits required for some activities. There are slight variations between England and Wales.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and SA Framework should accord/support these Regulations.
HM Government (2016) Housing and Planning Act 2016		
<p>This Act puts in place measures to support the delivery of the Government's commitments as published in the Conservative Party manifesto (2015) and the productivity plan <i>Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation</i>. Through this Act, the Government aims to take forward proposals to build more homes that people can afford, give more people the chance to own their own home, and to improve the way housing is managed.</p> <p>The Act requires all planning authorities in England to promote the supply of starter homes when carrying out relevant planning functions, including the preparation of local plans. The Act also enables permission in principle to be granted for housing-led development on sites chosen and allocated by local authorities, parish and neighbourhood groups in a qualifying document, which includes Local Plans.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and SA framework should reflect the act by including consideration of starter homes and the granting of planning permission in principle for housing led development on allocated sites.
HM Government (2016) National Infrastructure Delivery Plan		
<p>The NIDP sets out key projects and programmes, and major policy milestones, in each infrastructure sector and includes details of the government's ongoing work to improve the prioritisation, performance and delivery of infrastructure, including building a skilled workforce, reducing costs and encouraging private sector investment.</p>	Sets out details of infrastructure investment by government and the private sector across all sectors and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure that policies consider the goal of the Infrastructure Plan. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating infrastructure.

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HM Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that help to conserve the habitats and species of Chesterfield. • The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment		
<p>This report outlines the following aims that the UK Government hopes to achieve in the next 25 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. 7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10. Enhancing biosecurity. 	Ensure the UK's environmental state improves over the next 25 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should encourage sustainable development in it's all its forms and protect the important natural resources and assets of the area. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, air quality, mineral resources and protecting natural assets.
MHCLG (2004) Review of Heritage Protection: The Way Forward		
<p>The objective of the review were to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a positive approach to managing the historic environment which would be transparent, inclusive, effective and sustainable and central to social, environmental and economic agendas at a local and community as well as national level; and • an historic environment legislative framework that provided for the management and enabling of change rather than its prevention. 	There are currently a number of short term packages which have been immediately implemented and a number of longer term packages which require legislative support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that help to manage the historic environment. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question on conservation and enhancement of heritage features.
MHCLG (2008) Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.</p>	<p>No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas. • The SA framework should include an objective/guide question relating to affordable housing in rural areas.
MHCLG (2011) Planning for Schools Development		
<p>This policy statement sets out the Government's commitment to support the development of state-funded schools and their delivery through the planning system. It identifies the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a presumption in favour of the development of state-funded schools, as expressed in the National Planning Policy Framework. • Local authorities should give full and thorough consideration to the importance of enabling the development of state-funded schools in their planning decisions. • Local authorities should make full use of their planning powers to support state-funded schools applications. • Local authorities should only impose conditions that clearly and demonstrably meet the tests set out in Circular 11/95. • Local authorities should ensure that the process for submitting and determining state-funded schools' applications is as streamlined as possible. • A refusal of any application for a state-funded school, or the imposition of conditions, will have to be clearly justified by the local planning authority. • Appeals against any refusals of planning permission for state-funded schools should be treated as a priority. • Where a local planning authority refuses planning permission for a statefunded school, the Secretary of State will consider carefully whether to recover for his own determination appeals against the refusal of planning permission. 	<p>No specific targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate. • The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.
MHCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance (updated in 2018)		
<p>Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.</p> <p>In 2018 the MHCLG published new and updated guidance on assessing housing need and plan-making, following</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should reflect relevant elements of the Planning Practice Guidance. • The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>publication of the revised NPPF. New guidance has been published on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan-making Build to rent <p>Updated guidance has been published on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local plans Housing need assessment Neighbourhood planning Housing and economic land availability assessment 		
MHCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identifies needs of their area for the management of waste streams Identifying suitable sites and areas <p>The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings. SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions which relate to the waste management hierarchy.
MHCLG (2014) Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems		
<p>This statement sets out that it is the Government's expectation that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should reflect the Government's commitment to sustainable drainage systems. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to sustainable drainage systems.
MHCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites		
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for Traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning 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 that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to make appropriate provision for Traveller sites/Travelling Showpeople, in accordance with national planning policy based on an assessment of local need. SA Framework should include a specific objective/guide question relating to provision for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply to reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in planmaking and planning decisions 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. 		
MHCLG (2015) Written Ministerial Statement 18 June 2015		
<p>The Government announced that when determining planning applications for wind energy development local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a local or neighbourhood plan; and following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan/NDPs should identify areas considered suitable for wind energy development. The SA Framework should include criteria relating to renewable energy.
MHCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market		
<p>The White Paper makes the following proposals as 'step 1':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go; Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them; Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with their neighbours, so that difficult decisions are not ducked; 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should encourage housebuilding and encourage innovative ways to improve local housing markets. The SA framework should consider setting objectives to facilitate new housing.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it; <p>Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from PDL and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements;</p>		
MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework 2018		
Achieving sustainable development	<p>The NPPF was first published in 2012 and previous iterations of the SA had regard to that version. The NPPF was replaced in 2018.</p> <p>Section 2 of the NPPF states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan must be consistent with the NPPF The SA Framework includes a range of economic, social and environmental objectives/guide questions, no additional changes to the SA Framework are required in light of the changes to the NPPF.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.</p>	
Delivering a sufficient supply of homes	<p>To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals.</p> <p>The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies.</p> <p>Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and b) The agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. <p>For major developments involving the provision of housing, planning policies should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area.</p> <p>Strategic policy making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to reflect national policy in relation to the delivery of a sufficient supply of homes. • No additional changes to the SA Framework are required in light of the changes to the NPPF. • The SA should include appraisal of the minimum number of homes needed using the standard method.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period.</p> <p>Planning policies should identify a supply of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Specific, deliverable sites for years 1-5 of plan period; and Specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan. <p>Strategic policy making authorities should identify suitable locations for large scale housing development.</p> <p>Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement.</p> <p>In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs.</p> <p>Planning policies should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside except in special circumstances.</p>	
Building a strong, competitive economy	<p>Planning policies should (paragraph 81);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing or a poor environment; and Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to identify and meet needs The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.</p> <p>Paragraph 82 notes that Planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p> <p>Planning policies should support a prosperous rural economy and should enable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The sustainable growth of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural business; Sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities. 	
Ensuring the vitality of town centres	<p>Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. Planning policies should (paragraph 85):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability – by allowing them to grow and diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries, allows a suitable mix of uses (including housing) and reflects their distinctive characters; define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre; retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones; allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development likely to be needed, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to include an appropriate range of policies in relation to town centres. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>looking at least ten years ahead. Meeting anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses over this period should not be compromised by limited site availability, so town centre boundaries should be kept under review where necessary;</p> <p>e) where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre. If sufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre; and</p> <p>f) recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites.</p>	
Promoting healthy and safe communities	<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which (paragraph 91):</p> <p>a) Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other;</p> <p>b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion;</p> <p>c) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.</p> <p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies should (paragraph 92):</p> <p>a) Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;</p> <p>b) Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;</p> <p>c) Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to include a range of policies and proposals to promote healthy and safe communities. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>d) Ensure established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize, and are retained for benefit of the community; and</p> <p>e) Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.</p> <p>Paragraph 98 - Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.</p> <p>Paragraph 99 - The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.</p>	
Promoting sustainable transport	<p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that (paragraph 102):</p> <p>a) The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;</p> <p>b) Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport and usage are realized;</p> <p>c) Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;</p> <p>d) The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account; and</p> <p>e) Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to reflect policy in relation to sustainable transport. The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Paragraph 103 states: The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these objectives. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.</p> <p>Planning policies should (paragraph 104):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities; e) Be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned; f) Identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be crucial in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development; g) Provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking; h) Provide for any large scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area, and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy; and i) Recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time. <p>Paragraph 107 - Planning policies and decisions should recognise the importance of providing adequate overnight lorry parking facilities, taking into account any local shortages, to reduce the risk of parking in locations that lack proper facilities or could cause a nuisance. Proposals for new or</p>	

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	expanded distribution centres should make provision for sufficient lorry parking to cater for their anticipated use.	
Making effective use of land	<p>Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land (paragraph 117).</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should (paragraph 118):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside; g) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production; h) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land; i) promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings, especially if this would help to meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained and available sites could be used more effectively (for example converting space above shops, and building on or above service yards, car parks, lock-ups and railway infrastructure)⁴⁵; and j) support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes. In particular, they should allow upward extensions where the development would be consistent with the prevailing height and form of neighbouring properties and the overall street scene, is well-designed (including complying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to include policies to secure the effective use of land and appropriate densities. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>with any local design policies and standards) and can maintain safe access and egress for occupiers.</p> <p>Paragraph 119 states Local planning authorities, and other plan-making bodies, should take a proactive role in identifying and helping to bring forward land that may be suitable for meeting development needs, including suitable sites on brownfield registers or held in public ownership, using the full range of powers available to them. This should include identifying opportunities to facilitate land assembly, supported where necessary by compulsory purchase powers, where this can help to bring more land forward for meeting development needs and/or secure better development outcomes.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account (paragraph 122):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it; k) local market conditions and viability; l) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services – both existing and proposed – as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use; m) the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and n) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places. 	
Achieving well designed places	<p>Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments (paragraph 127):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to include policies and proposals that promote well designed places. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);</p> <p>d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;</p> <p>e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and</p> <p>f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users⁴⁶; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.</p>	
Protecting Green Belt land	<p>The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence (paragraph 133).</p> <p>Green Belt serves five purposes (paragraph 134):</p> <p>a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;</p> <p>b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;</p> <p>c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;</p> <p>d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and</p> <p>e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.</p> <p>Paragraph 136 states: Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans.</p> <p>Paragraph 137 states: Before concluding that exceptional circumstances exist to justify changes to Green Belt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to demonstrate that national policy in relation to Green Belt has been appropriately applied. The SA Framework does not assess options based on whether or not sites are in the Green Belt and it is proposed to maintain this approach. The framework provides the basis for identifying whether or not the Local Plan is consistent with the NPPF, e.g. through promotion of higher densities in centres.

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	<p>boundaries, the strategic policy-making authority should be able to demonstrate that it has examined fully all other reasonable options for meeting its identified need for development. This will be assessed through the examination of its strategic policies, which will take into account the preceding paragraph, and whether the strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land; b) optimises the density of development in line with the policies in chapter 11 of this Framework, including whether policies promote a significant uplift in minimum density standards in town and city centres and other locations well served by public transport; and c) has been informed by discussions with neighbouring authorities about whether they could accommodate some of the identified need for development, as demonstrated through the statement of common ground. 	
<p>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p>	<p>Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure (paragraph 149).</p> <p>New development should be planned for in ways that (paragraph 150):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to encourage climate change adaption and mitigation, within the confines set by Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards.</p> <p>To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should (paragraph 151):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts); b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and c) identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. <p>Paragraph 157 states that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. They should do this, and manage any residual risk, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) applying the sequential test and then, if necessary, the exception test as set out below; b) safeguarding land from development that is required, or likely to be required, for current or future flood management; c) using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques); and d) where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to relocate development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. <p>Paragraph 158 notes that the aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of</p>	

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	<p>flooding. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower risk of flooding. The strategic flood risk assessment will provide the basis for applying this test. The sequential approach should be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 notes that if it is not possible for development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding (taking into account wider sustainable development objectives), the exception test may have to be applied. The need for the exception test will depend on the potential vulnerability of the site and of the development proposed, in line with the Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification set out in national planning guidance.</p> <p>The application of the exception test should be informed by a strategic or site-specific flood risk assessment, depending on whether it is being applied during plan production or at the application stage. For the exception test to be passed it should be demonstrated that (paragraph 160):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and b) the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall. <p>Paragraph 161 states that both elements of the exception test should be satisfied for development to be allocated or permitted.</p> <p>In coastal areas, planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be pursued across local authority and land/sea boundaries, to ensure effective alignment of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, and (paragraph 167):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances; and b) make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Areas. 	
Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	<p>The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan). Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (paragraph 170):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; c) Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures including Nature Recovery Networks (paragraph 174); d) Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to reflect planning policy in respect of conserving and enhancing the natural environment. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and</p> <p>e) Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p> <p>Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p> <p>Paragraph 172 states that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads⁵⁴. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development⁵⁵ other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:</p> <p>c) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;</p> <p>d) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and</p> <p>e) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.</p> <p>To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should (paragraph 174):</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity⁵⁶; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and</p> <p>b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.</p> <p>In relation to ground conditions and pollution planning policies and decision should ensure that:</p> <p>a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);</p> <p>b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and</p> <p>c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.</p> <p>Paragraph 179 states that where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.</p> <p>Paragraph 180 states that planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>f) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;</p> <p>g) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and</p> <p>h) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.</p> <p>Paragraph 181 states that planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p> <p>Paragraph 182 states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.</p> <p>Paragraph 183 states that the focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes).	
Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	<p>Paragraph 184 states that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.</p> <p>Paragraph 185 states: plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. <p>Paragraph 188 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.</p> <p>Paragraph 194 of the NPPF identifies that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to reflect national policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required..

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and waste.	<p>Paragraph 204 states that planning policies should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; b) so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked); d) set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material; f) set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; g) when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan to include appropriate policies in relation to minerals and waste (having regard to Chesterfield District Council's role in relation to minerals and waste planning). • The SA Framework already has a suitable range of objectives and no changes to the SA Framework are required.
NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The NHS Five Year Forward View sets out a vision for the future of the NHS.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.
NHS (2017) Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View set out why improvements were needed on our triple aim of better health, better care, and better value. This Plan concentrates on what will be achieved over the next two years, and how the Forward View's goals will be implemented.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
Defra (2015) Humber River Basin Borough Management Plan		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	The plan sets out the current state of surface and groundwater bodies in the river basin district and actions to improve the water environment by 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.
Environment Agency (2009) Water Resource Strategy for the Midlands		
<p>Sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently; The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change Suppliers to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should ensure that water resources are used efficiently and the Plan contributes towards the objectives.
Environment Agency (2013) Don and Rother Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Don and Rother area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. In doing so it would need to have regard to the limitations placed by Government policy following the Housing Standards Review. SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
<p>Environment Agency (2016) Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This strategy outlines flood risk management plan for the Humber Estuary for the next 25 years and beyond. It looks at different ways of managing flood risk; raising defences where appropriate, but also introducing sites for managed realignment and flood storage which will help maintain valuable habitats. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to include policies in relation to flood risk and ensuring that future development does not worsen flood risk.
<p>Natural England (2009) East Midlands Landscape Character Assessment</p>		
<p>The Landscape Character Assessment presents a comprehensive analysis of the character of the East Midlands landscape and draws together information about the natural, historic and built environment to facilitate the protection, management and planning of the East Midlands Region.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
<p>Network Rail (2010) Network Rail East Midlands Route Utilisation Strategy</p>		
<p>The strategy seeks to address the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> network capacity and railway service performance train and station capacity including crowding issues the trade-offs between different uses of the network rolling stock issues how maintenance and renewals work can be carried out while minimizing disruption to the network opportunities from using new technology opportunities to improve safety 	<p>The plan sets out actions to cope with the implications and levels of growth over 30 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan and SA Framework should consider the objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Severn Trent (2014) Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2014.</p> <p>The Severn Trent WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. The long term strategy is to increase the robustness of the water resources network to climate change and reduce unsustainable abstractions.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Severn Trent (2018) Draft Water Resource Management Plan		
<p>This document when completed will replace the 2015 Management Plan. This document will provide up to date data on the regions water environment and what needs to happen in the future and how this would be achieved, alongside protecting important habitats.</p>	<p>Similar objectives to the 2015 plan, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring sufficient water supplies for residents and businesses whilst ensuring the region is resilient to the effects of climate change; • Continue to protect and manage important ecological areas in the region; • Encourage the efficient use of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Yorkshire Water Services Ltd (2014) Yorkshire Water Resources Management Plan		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2014.</p> <p>The Yorkshire Water WRMP plan provides a response to development and growth within Yorkshire that is balanced and sustainable, whilst maintaining a minimum level of service of no more than one temporary use ban per 25 years. The plan forecasts a deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/19. This deficit is caused primarily by the loss of yield</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. In doing so it would need to have regard to the limitations placed by Government policy following the Housing Standards Review. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
due to climate change. Yorkshire Water's preferred solution to meet the forecast supply demand deficit is a balance of demand reduction options and the development of existing or new assets.		
Yorkshire Water Services Ltd (emerging) Draft Water Resources and Drought Management Plan (likely completion 2018)		
This document build upon the Yorkshire Water Resources Management Plan 2014. It seeks to ensure that Yorkshire and its surroundings have sufficient water to meet growing needs and challenges (primarily the effects of climate change). This is further enhanced by the document being linked to a Drought Management Plan that would be implemented to reduce the likelihood of drought and how to manage drought should it occur. Though a draft, the document is nearing completion and is expected to be finished in Q4 2018 or Q1 2019.	The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use. It also seeks to manage drought in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. In doing so it would need to have regard to the limitations placed by Government policy following the Housing Standards Review. SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.
Sub-Regional (County) Plans and Programmes		
Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire District and Borough Councils (2015) North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Land Availability Assessment: 2015 Methodology		
This document sets out a shared methodology for individual Land Availability Assessments (LAAs) of the four authorities within the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area (HMA), including Chesterfield Borough Council. LAAs will identify available land to implement the conclusions detailed in the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area Housing Strategy – Final Report (2013) and will form a key part of the evidence base for Local Plan preparation.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to include policies and site allocations to deliver new housing in order to meet identified housing needs, as well as to deliver land for other key uses, over the plan period. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria related to meeting housing needs and employment land provision.
Derbyshire County Council (1996) Landscape Character of Derbyshire		
This document and GIS database identifies specific landscape character areas (LCAs) across Derbyshire in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the individual identity of each particular use Support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure new development respects and where practicable contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in landscape 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should support the protection of all landscapes and where possible contribute towards enhancing landscape character. <p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective and site appraisal criteria relating to landscape character.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire Utilise landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change Promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping encourage community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape 		
Derbyshire County Council (1998) East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy		
Seeks to encourage accessibility and promote healthy living. Objectives include the need to promote accessibility and reduce community isolation.	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of PROW / Greenways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to create a connected safe and accessible network for all to use
Derbyshire County Council (2007) Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan		
<p>This Plan aims to have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network. The County Council published a Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017 which sets out the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the public rights of way network is open and available for use provide an up to date and widely available map of public rights of way in the county provide a more connected, safe and accessible network of paths suitable for all users improve the promotion, understanding and use of the network encourage greater community involvement in managing rights of way 	The Plan sets out information on the existing and proposed future network and actions needed to improve the general provision of PROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to ensure existing and future PROW remain open and available for use and look for opportunities to enhance the network.
Derbyshire County Council (2009) Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014		
Produced by the Derbyshire Partnership Forum. This strategy sets out the following ambitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing anti-social behaviour Engaging young people in positive activities Tackling obesity Ensuring a clean and attractive environment 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policies in the Local Plan should help achieve the spatial objectives set out in the Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy. The SA Framework should reflect the ambitions of the Strategy.
Derbyshire County Council (2011) Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The strategy approach for LTP3 has been to develop five Themes, based on the previous Government's five National Transport Goals as set out in the LTP3 Guidance, but made relevant to Derbyshire.</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 <p>Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan needs respond to the objectives of the LTP. The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to sustainable transport.
Derbyshire County Council (2011) Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan		
<p>The Plan covers the parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak Borough LBAP. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress habitat losses through conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species.</p>	<p>The Plan sets out specific targets attached to identified action areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets included in action areas related to Bolsover. The SA Framework should include objectives/questions relating to the protection/enhancement of priority species and habitats.
Derbyshire County Council (2012) Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 – 2015		
<p>The strategy sets out the vision to reduce health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing across all stages of life by working in partnership with communities in Derbyshire. The priorities of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and wellbeing in early years Healthy lifestyles Mental health and wellbeing People with long term conditions and their carers Older people's health and wellbeing. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should contribute towards delivering healthy lifestyles. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to health and wellbeing.
Derbyshire County Council (2013) Derbyshire County and Derbyshire City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy		
<p>The strategy aims to deliver a sustainable waste management service and sets out ten key objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced waste; Increase reuse and recycling / composting of waste; Reduced waste to landfill and recovering value from what that is over for disposal; 	<p>The Strategy sets a target of 55% recycling / composting of household waste by 2020 and to exceed this where possible. The Waste Action Plan for Chesterfield sets out operational priorities; however no strategic or planning related actions or targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Plan. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to waste and recycling.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased public understanding and engagement in waste and recycling leading to high levels of customer satisfaction; An accessible, efficient, effective and value for money service; Improved resource efficiency; Reduced carbon / climate change impacts; Protection of natural resources; The management of non-household waste. 		
Derbyshire County Council (2013) Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity 2013		
<p>Derbyshire County Council's Conservation and Design Section has developed a methodology for reviewing known environmental data within a landscape spatial framework. This work has helped to inform the targeting of Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme (HLS) funding, the identification of key strategic Green Infrastructure assets, and the potential for housing growth across the county but particularly within the Derby and Nottingham Housing Market Areas (HMA).</p>	<p>Identifies areas of multiple environmental sensitivity (Historic, Ecological and Landscape).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the Borough - the area to the north west at Dunston exhibits multiple sensitivity.
Derbyshire County Council (2014) Derbyshire Climate Change Charter		
<p>Charter sets out the ambition for cutting carbon emissions and preparing the County for the effects of climate change but will be followed up by more detailed strategies. Identifies 6 action areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy and food Community action Preparing for a changing climate Renewable energy Travel Energy efficient homes 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to include policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation SA Framework to include an objective and guide question in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Derbyshire County Council (2015) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2015		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out actions to help coordinate the management of flood risk in Derbyshire. It also clarifies the role of partners (such as District / Borough Councils, water companies, Parish/Town councils). The Strategy aims to deliver strong community engagement and partnership working. Promoting and supporting personal resilience is a core element within the delivery plan of the Strategy. This enables communities to understand and manage flood risk at a local level.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to consider flood risk and include appropriate policies. SA Framework to include objective/guide question relating to flood risk.
Derbyshire County Council (2016) Cycling Plan		
<p>By 2030, Derbyshire will be the most connected and integrated county for cycling in England, recognised as a world class cycling destination for all. More people of all ages and abilities will be cycling regularly for leisure, active travel, commuting and sport.</p>	<p>Targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the number of people cycling regularly by 2030. 50,000 women cycling regularly by 2030. Double the percentage of commuters travelling by bicycle as their main transport mode. Double the number of children age 5 – 16 regularly cycling to school. Increase the contribution of cycling to the local economy. <p>£10 per head per year investment to get more people cycling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan to consider how it could encourage cycling SA Framework to include objective and guide question relating to encouraging cycling.
Derbyshire County Council (2016) Strategic Statement: Planning and Health Across Derbyshire and Derby City		
<p>The purpose of the document is to agree a vision, shared priorities and principles for delivering the Combined Authority's member organisations duty to cooperate in respect of health and planning.</p> <p>Responsibility for public health transferred to local authorities in April 2013 and the document states that this new opportunities to improve joint working between public health and planning as well as related disciplines such as housing, transport planning and regeneration, in order to improve health and reduce health inequalities locally.</p>	<p>Key indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased healthy life expectancy in Derby and Derbyshire; Reduced gap in healthy life expectancy between communities across Derby and Derbyshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should contribute to improving public health in the areas identified in the Statement. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to public health, consistent with the ability of the Local Plan to influence this.
Derbyshire County Council (emerging) Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The new Minerals Local Plan will guide mineral-related development within Derby and Derbyshire (outside the Peak Borough National Park) until 2030 by setting out where quarrying and minerals development are expected to take place and principles to decide minerals related planning applications over this period.</p> <p>A rolling consultation began in March 2015 to consider multiple Overarching, General Issues, Area Based Issues and Mineral Specific Issues papers, all of which will contribute to the new Minerals Local Plan. Each paper sets out the evidence and policy base, spatial and/or topic based objectives and associated strategies and policies for the Minerals Local Plan.</p>	<p>The suite of papers published as part of the rolling consultation consider the need for new minerals site allocations/extensions to meet nationally determined aggregates supply requirements, as well as to maintain the supply of other mineral resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emerging Local Plan will need to accord with the emerging Minerals Local Plan, including in respect of safeguarding areas for minerals development, site allocations and ensuring consistency between relevant policies in both emerging documents. New development can potentially impact on existing mineral resources. The SA framework should include an objective related to adequate protection of minerals and aggregates.
Derbyshire County Council (emerging) Derbyshire and Derby Waste Local Plan		
<p>The new Waste Local Plan will guide waste-related development within Derby and Derbyshire (outside the Peak Borough National Park) until 2030 by setting out where quarrying and minerals development are expected to take place and principles to decide minerals related planning applications over this period.</p> <p>The <i>Towards a Statistical Basis for the Derby & Derbyshire Waste Plan</i> technical evidence paper (March 2013):</p> <p>is a tool to inform the Waste Plan preparation process. In order to develop this work the following key tasks have been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish baseline waste arisings Establish waste growth assumptions Establish waste targets and develop scenarios Identify how those scenarios effect existing waste capacity Review landfill void data Draw conclusions with regards to any capacity gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the amount of waste treatment capacity available (Tonnes) by type of treatment at baseline year (2011) Concludes additional non-landfill capacity to process construction and demolition waste will be required over the Waste Local Plan period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emerging Local Plan will need to accord with the emerging Waste Local Plan, including in respect of safeguarding any areas for waste development, site allocations and ensuring consistency between relevant policies in both emerging documents. The SA framework should include an objective and site appraisal criteria related to provision of waste treatment capacity in line with the waste hierarchy

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This statistical basis paper will be used to provide a meaningful evidence base for developing the Waste Plan strategies and policies.		
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (2014) Strategic Plan 2015-2020		
<p>Sets out the following key objectives and outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create five active locally owned Living Landscapes in Derbyshire • Achieve more Local Wildlife Sites in favourable condition • Inspire people about Wildlife in Derbyshire • Increase activities and resources. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance wildlife. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
D2N2 (2014) Local Economic Partnership Strategic Economic Plan		
<p>This plan sets out the vision of D2N2 LEP to create a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy. Four key areas are identified to implement the vision, with specific actions identified under these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation-Led Economic Growth: Leveraging our key OEMs and their Supply Chains • Accelerating Commercial and Residential Development • A D2N2 Skills Deal • HS2 and East Midlands Connectivity <p>The Growth plan provides the strategic framework for developing actions, taking spending decisions, answers to its partners on progress and developing other strategies and action plans within the remit (and potential future remit) of the LEP such as the EU investment strategy and Skills Strategy.</p>	<p>The plan identified the following targets for D2N2 LEP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver 55,000 new jobs in the private sector • Accelerate delivery of 77,000 new homes • Deliver a step change in skills outcomes • Increase our business base • Share the benefits of growth across our communities. <p>Under the 'Accelerating Commercial and Residential Development' key area the plan sets out a proposal for residential development of Chesterfield Waterside (1990 dwellings), commercial development around the canal basin and road improvements.</p> <p>Under the 'A D2N2 Skills Deal' key area a new University Centre for Higher Level Skills is proposed to be located within Chesterfield.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan will need to contribute towards enabling business development within the Borough. • The Local Plan should address the implications and opportunities presented by HS2 and should take forward identified development projects through policies, site allocations and masterplan commitments as appropriate. • The SA Framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to economic growth, economic diversification, employment, brownfield land redevelopment, accessibility and sustainable modal shift.
Environment Agency (2013) The Don and Rother Abstraction Licensing Strategy		
Sets out how water resources are managed in the Don and Rother catchment, which includes the settlement of Chesterfield and the surrounding area, and identified when a water abstraction licence is required. The strategy contributes to the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.	Sets a requirement to obtain an abstraction licence if more than 20m ³ /day (4400 gallons of water) is proposed for abstraction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should take account of this Strategy as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Faber Maunsell and AECOM (2009) Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment		
<p>This SFRA includes flood risk policies and recommendations for sustainable drainage for sites. The SFRA also provides evidence for an initial Sequential Test for existing potential future development sites and information which should allow the LPA to perform the Sequential Test on any future potential development sites. Locations where the Exception Test is required are also identified. Advice on the necessary scope of a FRA is included in the SFRA as well as other flood risk issues to be considered.</p>	<p>With the exception of identifying flood risk areas, the SFRA does not set out relevant targets or indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria which seek to reduce flood risk and manage flooding sustainably.
GL Hearn (2014) North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment: Chesterfield Report, Final Report		
<p>The Strategic Housing Market Assessment considers future housing need in the HMA over the period to 2031. It considers how many homes are needed; what type of homes are needed – both market and affordable; as well as what housing is needed to meet the needs of specific groups within the population including older people and those with disabilities. The assessment is intended to help the development of the local plans and housing strategies across the four local authorities. This report was prepared specifically for the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SHMA concludes that an objective assessment of full need for housing would equate to between 1,180- 1,350 homes per annum across the HMA with a recognition that higher housing provision might be considered in order to support economic growth. The SHMA identifies a theoretical need for 212 affordable homes per annum within Chesterfield Borough, although the total theoretical need of 1760 affordable homes per annum across the Study Area is unlikely to be delivered and may be offset by higher private rented sector development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to include policies and site allocations to deliver new housing in order to meet identified housing needs over the plan period. The SA framework should include an objective related to meeting housing needs.
North Star Consulting & Research (2016) North Derbyshire Homeless Strategy and Homelessness Review 2016-2020		
<p>This document seeks to tackle the issue of homelessness in North Derbyshire and establishes a plan to achieve this over the next 5 years. It is governed by the following vision:</p> <p><i>'By working with our partners to prevent homelessness, we will ensure that everyone has access to a place they can call home.'</i></p>	<p>Reduce homelessness within the North Derbyshire region over the next five years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to include policies and site allocations to deliver new housing that is also affordable, whilst also ensuring it contains policies to tackle homelessness. The SA framework should include an objective related to meeting housing needs.
Nottinghamshire County Council and Partners (2008) East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review (Final Report)		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Study examines the opportunities and trends for future employment growth across the Sub-Region. It provides a justifiable recommendation for the amount of employment land each Local Authority (LA) should seek to allocate. As part of assessing how much employment land each LA will need, the study includes a critical review of the current employment land provision for each Borough making recommendations for the protection or loss of current employment land.</p>	<p>Recommends that Chesterfield allocates at least 29.1 to 44.4 hectares of employment land over the period 2006 to 2026.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should allocate an adequate supply of deliverable employment land. • The SA framework should include consideration of employment land needs.
RRR Consultancy Ltd (2015) Derby, Derbyshire, Peak Borough National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2014		
<p>In accordance with the NPPF and the Duty to Cooperate set out in the Localism Act 2011, a GTAA covering Derbyshire and East Staffordshire was jointly commissioned in August 2013 to update the previous ones published in 2008 for Derbyshire and 2013 for East Staffordshire. The aim of the GTAA is to quantify the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople in the study area for the period 2014/15-2034/35.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies a need for 134 new permanent pitches over the 20 year period 2014-34. These could be met throughout the study area rather than needing to be located in specific areas. • Also identifies a need for four transit sites or emergency stopping places in close proximity to areas with existing management issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In demonstrating compliance with the duty to co-operate the Local Plan will need to consider provision for gypsy and traveller accommodation through site allocations and policies. • The SA framework should include objectives relating to meeting housing needs, including of gypsies and travellers.
Scott Wilson (2010) North Eastern Derbyshire Transport Study with 2012 Cumulative Update		
<p>This Study was produced in partnership with Derbyshire County Council and the Highways Agency. It is a strategic study intended to identify the cumulative transport implications of proposed residential and employment growth within the Borough in order to advise on strategic transport infrastructure requirements. The study considers all modes of transport and has examined the transport implications of future growth up to 2026.</p> <p>This document represents the first stage of the Transport Assessment process to support Local Plan preparation, with more detailed analysis required. An update report was prepared in 2012 to take account of predicted transport effects from planning policy documents under preparation at that time, however this does not correspond to the current preparation of the new Chesterfield Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study does not identify relevant targets or indicators, however it does predict the effects of growth and emerging local plans as at 2012 on the transport network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of this study in terms of maximising accessibility and allowing the transport network to support economic growth should be reflected in Local Plan policies and site allocations. • The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to effects on the transport network and the accessibility of key services and places

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sheffield City Region (2011) Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026		
<p>The strategy sets out the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support economic growth • enhance social inclusion and health • reduce the emissions from vehicles • make transport increasingly safe and secure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan sets out a number of actions including creating new links to major regeneration areas and active traffic management to help achieve the policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets set out in the Strategy.
Sheffield City Region (2014) Strategic Economic Plan		
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan sets out a 10 year plan for growth in the Sheffield City Region (SCR). The Strategy identifies the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure SCR businesses have the support they need to realise their full growth potential • Become more outward looking • Provide the conditions that businesses need to prosper and become more resilient NPPF – Quality of Life ent 	<p>The Strategy includes a range of actions across the following six key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new businesses receive the support they need to flourish • Facilitate and proactively support growth amongst existing firms • Attract investment from other parts of the UK and overseas and improve our brand • Increase sales of SCR's goods and services to other parts of the UK and abroad • Develop the SCR skills base, labour mobility and education performance • Secure investment in infrastructure where it will do most to support growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should support the economic growth in the context of the SCR. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth, educational attainment and skills.
Local Plans and Programmes (including neighbouring local authorities)		
Ashfield District Council (2002) Ashfield Local Plan		
<p>The Ashfield Local Plan sets out the policies that govern developments within Ashfield. In 2007 some of the policies contained within this Local Plan expired, though many of the policies within this Local Plan became 'saved' policies whilst the Council works on its new Local Plan.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan and SA Framework should consider the 'saved' policies of the Ashfield Local Plan.
Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD		
<p>The Bassetlaw Core Strategy was adopted in December 2011 and covers the plan period up to 2028. The Core Strategy sets out the overall vision and 10 strategic objectives for Bassetlaw.</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on economic and housing growth, with Workshop identified as a location for major growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Bassetlaw District Council (emerging) Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan: Setting the Direction for Bassetlaw's Future		
<p>The Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan when completed will replace Bassetlaw's current 2011 Local Plan. Whilst this document is not complete, the emerging Local Plan has gone to consultation several times and is suitably advanced and detailed to offer important insight into the future of the Bassetlaw District. The emerging Local Plan provides the following visions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A District where development is managed to ensure its scale and location reflects the diversity of, and relationships between, settlements; 2. A District where integrated residential development is built in the right places, helping to support communities' growth and improvement; 3. A rural Bassetlaw that flourishes as a living, working landscape, where new development takes place in an organic way reflecting the character of its surroundings; 4. A place that supports a growing economy on different scales; 5. A District that conserves its distinctive historic and natural environments; 6. A built environment improved through good urban design and quality architecture; 7. A District that recognises the diversity of its communities' housing needs; 8. A place made more resilient to a changing climate; 9. Underpinned by delivery of new and enhanced infrastructure that will improve the quality of life in Bassetlaw. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan and SA Framework should consider the contents of the emerging plan.
Bolsover District Council (2000) Bolsover District Local Plan		
<p>The Bolsover District Local Plan contains the current planning policies governing development within the Bolsover District. In 2007 many of its policies became 'saved' to ensure development could continue to be developed within Bolsover whilst the Council created a new and up to date Local Plan.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan and SA Framework should consider the contents of the Bolsover Local Plan to ensure any cumulative effects (positive and negative) are identified and acted upon accordingly.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Bolsover District Council (emerging) Draft Bolsover Local Plan		
Once prepared and adopted, Bolsover's new Local Plan will replace the Bolsover Borough Local Plan 2000 and set out the Council's vision and objectives for development in the Borough, including both strategic policies and detailed allocations. The draft Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in August 2018.	The strategy focuses on economic and housing growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan once published and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2009) Chesterfield Green Infrastructure Study		
<p>The objectives of this Study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define green infrastructure and provide background information on its benefits and principles. Research relevant green infrastructure policies at the national, regional and local level. Provide a framework for mapping and identifying key green infrastructure protection and enhancement within Chesterfield Borough. Identify areas of opportunities where the Borough's green infrastructure network might be enhanced or extended. Provide an evidence base for development planning purposes 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria regarding the accessibility, quantity and quality of greenspace provision.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2009) Community Infrastructure Study		
Community Infrastructure includes facilities such as schools, hospitals, medical centres and community/social halls. The study draws on existing information to identify current provision, including areas of poor accessibility or provision.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to ensure that adequate and accessible community infrastructure is provided to meet identified needs. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to community infrastructure provision, accessibility to key services and facilities, community participation/exclusion, healthcare and educational attainment.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2010) Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study		
This study makes recommendations for planning policy to reduce the impact of development in Chesterfield on climate change. It also considers other mechanisms which the Council	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA framework should include an objective of increasing energy provided from renewable and low carbon sources.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
can use to promote energy efficiency and a decentralised renewable and low carbon energy supply in the Borough.		
Chesterfield Borough Council (2010) Retail Needs Assessment		
The study assesses the main shopping centres, considering their vitality and viability, and need for additional floorspace.	Updated targets for comparison and convenience shopping floorspace are set, taking account of economic and policy changes since the publication of the original retail needs assessment in 2007.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should respond to relevant recommendations from this document and through site allocations and policies ensure adequate availability of retail floorspace. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to service provision and accessibility.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2010) Water Cycle Study Scoping Report		
<p>This study provides an overview of issues relating to clean water and wastewater infrastructure capacity, water resource availability, water quality and potential ecological impacts of development.</p> <p>The Study outlines that at the time of writing there were no expected treatment capacity issues in terms of treating wastewater generated from proposed developments within Chesterfield, although management of surface water has the potential to act as a development constraint due to space requirements and the need to reduce runoff rates and volumes to limit discharges. The Study also notes that water quality impacts in main rivers and small watercourses, drains and ditches in Chesterfield also require management.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of water-related issues in the allocation of sites. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to water resource management and the sustainable drainage.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2011) Infrastructure Study & Delivery Plan		
This study outlines areas where infrastructure in Chesterfield needs to be improved in the future and proposes ways in which this could be achieved.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seeks to improve infrastructure within Chesterfield. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to infrastructure.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2012) Chesterfield Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 3		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Most recently completed in 2012, the SHLAA identifies and assesses potential sites for new housing development, to inform Local Plan preparation as required by NPPF. The process will form an important evidence source to inform plan making, but it will not in itself determine if a site should be allocated for housing development. The study should identify the Borough's five year supply of deliverable housing land, along with other suitable sites for, preferably, a fifteen year period.</p> <p>A new SHLAA supporting the emerging Local Plan will need to align with the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area Housing Strategy – Final Report (2013).</p>	<p>Does not identify relevant targets or indicators, however does identify potential housing sites which were considered under the Council's previous Local Development Framework preparation workstream. These sites may still be relevant to the Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to include policies and site allocations to deliver new housing in order to meet identified housing needs over the plan period. The SA framework should include an objective related to meeting housing needs.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2012) Town Centre Health Check		
<p>This document provides background information on the vitality of Chesterfield Town Centre which can be used as background information for potential investors and for Chesterfield Borough Council's Economic and planning decisions.</p>	<p>Does not identify targets, however does assess Chesterfield Town Centre against multiple indicators including uses and occupancy levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spatial issues identified within this report should be addressed appropriately within the Local Plan through policies and site allocations, specifically in terms of town centre uses and retail/service provision. The SA Framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating town centre vitality, retail and service provision.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2013) Local Tenancy Strategy		
<p>The Chesterfield Local Tenancy Strategy seeks to ensure that affordable housing is used as efficiently as possible within the borough and can be best summarised by its objective: <i>'To ensure that Registered Providers of affordable housing in Chesterfield can use their properties as effectively as possible to provide homes for Chesterfield residents in housing need.'</i></p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to encourage new affordable housing to increase the amount of affordable housing within the borough. The SA framework should include objectives relating to housing provision that is affordable and varied in terms of size and type.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2014) Chesterfield Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy		
<p>This Strategy seeks to ensure there is adequate playing pitches/outdoor sporting facilities available to the public within Chesterfield and ensure they are of sufficient quality.</p>	<p>Ensure there is enough playing pitches and outdoor sporting facilities to accommodate Chesterfield's growing population. Improve such facilities that are currently underutilized or seen as unusable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should seek to encourage an active lifestyle providing and improving existing open spaces and sporting facilities. The SA framework should include objectives relating to open spaces.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Chesterfield Borough Council (2015) Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2015–2024		
<p>The first Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for Chesterfield was launched in 2003. It had the key aim of maximising the social, environmental and economic benefits of green space provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This updated strategy responds to the pressing need in light of policy changes and development pressures to refresh the strategy in order to provide the context, vision and strategic direction for the provision, management and improvement of green spaces across the Borough. In doing to the strategy provides a greenspace audit (considering quality and quantity), identifies specific greenspace issues/deficiencies, defines local open space standards and sets out how greenspace improvements will be funded through mechanisms including CIL. 	<p>The strategy includes an action plan which sets of the following relevant actions/priorities/targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt and deliver a prioritised rolling programme of site improvements Identify over-provision of play facilities and remove surplus facilities Develop quality, accessible play facilities at hub sites Apply Safe by Design principles to new or refurbishment projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include policies and site specific proposals to implement the priorities and actions identified in this strategy. The SA framework should include objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to the adequacy and quality of greenspace provision.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2015) Updated Air Quality Screening and Assessment Report 2018		
<p>This report was prepared in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management. The 2018 report makes note of a borough wide reduction in pollution though air quality still needs to improve.</p>	<p>This report confirmed that road traffic pollution “hot-spots” are a cause for concern in Chesterfield, due to the possible breach of the Air Quality Objective for Nitrogen Dioxide. An Air Quality Management Area was declared on part of Church St. Brimington and a second Air Quality Management Area is now being considered along Sheffield Road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should include a policy on air quality and new development and on encouraging more sustainable modes of transportation to reduce emissions from traffic. The SA framework should include consideration of air quality and encouraging more sustainable modes of transportation.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2016) State of the Borough Report 2016		
<p>This report draws upon census and other statistical data to present an overview of the baseline socio-economic and environmental characteristics of Chesterfield Borough. This highlights spatial issues including concentrations of deprivation, demographic changes and air quality exceedances, all of which should be considered within the Local Plan and SA framework.</p>	<p>Does not identify relevant targets, however does provide statistical evidence relating to socio-economic and environmental factors using various metrics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spatial issues identified within this report should be addressed appropriately within the Local Plan through policies and site allocations. The SA Framework should including objectives and site appraisal criteria relating to the spatial issues which this report raises.
Chesterfield Borough Council (various dates) Chesterfield Borough Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals		
<p>These maps and appraisals define the spatial extent of Conservation Areas and examine the key elements that contribute to their architectural and historic character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abercrombie Street Appraisal & Map 	<p>These documents provide information on the architectural and historic character of the specific areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should take account of these documents as sources of information to ensure a consistent approach.

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrow Hill Appraisal & Map Brimington Appraisal & Map Chatsworth Road Appraisal & Map Newbold Eyre Chapel Appraisal & Map Old Whittington Appraisal & Map Queens Park Appraisal & Map Somersall Appraisal & Map Spencer Street Appraisal & Map Staveley Appraisal & Map Chesterfield Town Centre Appraisal & Map Church Close Conservation Area Map 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Borough's cultural heritage assets
Element Energy (2010) A Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study		
<p>This study outlines the feasibility of different types of renewable energy within Chesterfield and seeks to capitalise on them. It also seeks to reduce overall energy consumption within the District.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan should encourage the use of renewable energy and the development of new renewable energy developments. The SA Framework should include objectives and / or guide questions relating to climate change and renewable energy.
Mansfield District Council (1998) Mansfield District Local Plan 1998		
<p>The Mansfield District Local Plan acts as a guide for development within the District. In 2007 a number of the policies within the Local Plan became 'saved' until Mansfield Council produced a new and up to date Local Plan.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the Local Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.
Mansfield District Council (emerging) Mansfield District Local Plan 2013 to 2033		
<p>The Local Plan covers the plan period up to 2033 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2006. The Local Plan will set out the vision, strategic objectives, and overarching strategy and core policies for Mansfield.</p> <p>The Council has recently published the Mansfield District Local Plan – Publication Draft 2018 for consultation and expect to submit the Local Plan to the Secretary of State in the coming months.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the emerging Local Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.
North East Derbyshire District Council (2005) North East Derbyshire Local Plan		

Key objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the Local Plan and SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The North East Derbyshire Local Plan governs the built environment within North East Derbyshire and seeks to achieve the following vision:</p> <p><i>'To maintain and improve the quality of life and well-being of all our communities so that North East Derbyshire is a place that people choose to live, work and visit'.</i></p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between the Local Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.
North East Derbyshire District Council (emerging) Draft North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2011-2031		
<p>The Local Plan covers the period 2011-2031 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2005. The Council are currently consulting on the initial draft of the Local Plan which seeks to deliver a minimum of 6,000 dwellings and 50 ha of employment land over the plan period.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between this strategy and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (2014) Rotherham Local Plan Core Strategy 2013 – 2028		
<p>The Local Plan was adopted in September 2014. The Local Plan sets out the overall vision and objectives for growth in Rotherham to promote economic growth, achieve sustainable development and create sustainable communities for the plan period up to 2028. A Sites and policies plan is anticipated to be adopted in December 2016.</p>	The strategy focuses on economic and housing growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.
Sheffield City Council (emerging) Draft Sheffield Local Plan		
<p>The Sheffield Plan is currently under preparation and will apply to the whole city except for areas in the Peak District National Park. Adoption is anticipated in September 2018. The Plan will cover the period to 2034 and options for Growth were consulted on between November 2015 and January 2016. The document suggests that Sheffield should plan for 25,500 new jobs, 160 ha of employment land and a provisional housing target of 40,000 to 46,000 homes over the period 2014-2034.</p>	There is a focus on housing and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a potential for interaction between this strategy and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects. The SA should allow consideration of potential cumulative effects from plans, policies and sites.



Appendix D

Baseline

D. Introduction

- D.1.1 The baseline has been updated in light of comments on the information presented in the Scoping Report, any updated evidence base work and updated statistics on for example population and economic activity and is provided below.

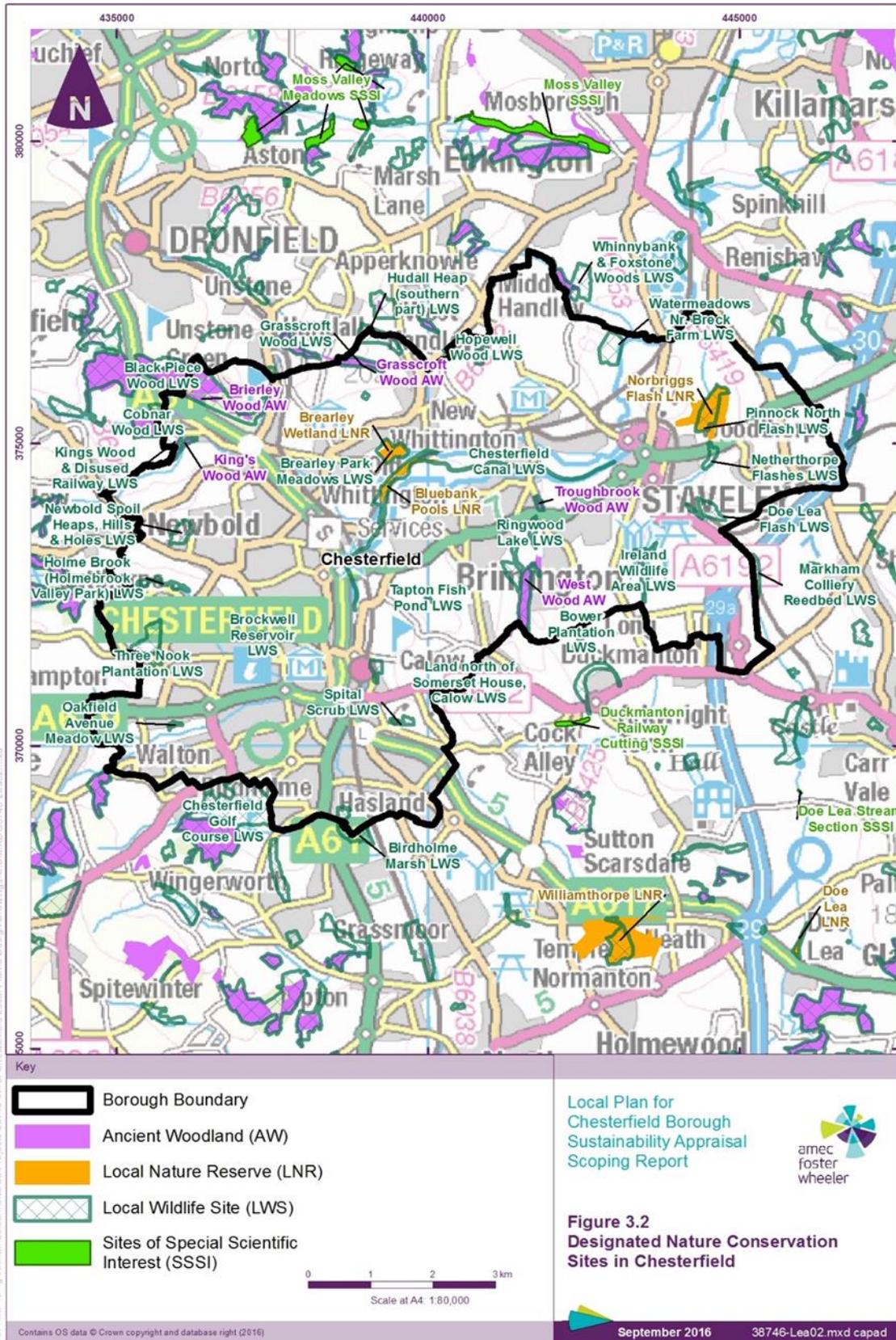
D.1 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Biodiversity

- D.1.1 Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. The importance of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity is important in its own right and has value in terms of quality of life and amenity.
- D.1.2 Chesterfield Borough has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value. Figure 1.1 shows designated nature conservation sites within and in close proximity to the Borough.
- D.1.3 Sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) are designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. In the UK, these form part of the 'Natura 2000' network of sites protected under the EC Habitats Directive (1992). There are no European designated sites in Chesterfield Borough itself although the European designated Peak District National Moors SPA, the South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Dales SAC, Gang Mine SAC and Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC are all within 15km of the administrative boundary.
- D.1.4 There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located within the administrative area of Chesterfield.
- D.1.5 Since 2006, although some losses have inevitably occurred, the total amount of land protected under the designation of 'Local Wildlife Sites' (formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)) has increased by over 20 hectares, to approximately 273 hectares in 2011. Similarly, designation of one additional Local Nature Reserve, under the objectives of the Council's Greenprint Strategy¹, has made a further 20 hectares (63 hectares in total) of environmental sites accessible to the public.
- D.1.6 There are three Local Nature Reserves in Chesterfield.
- Bluebank Polls;
 - Brearly Wetland; and
 - Norbriggs Flash.

¹ A Green Print for Chesterfield, Chesterfield Borough Council 2010 [Accessed 25 08 16]. Available at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/evidence-base/greenprint-for-chesterfield.aspx>

Figure 1.1 Designated Nature Conservation Sites in Chesterfield



- D.1.7 These are shown on **Figure 1.1** above.
- D.1.8 The Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)² identifies the most important species and habitats in the area of Derbyshire that falls outside the Peak Park. The Lowland Derbyshire area is divided into eight Actions Areas. Chesterfield Borough lies within the Rother and Doe Lea Valleys Area³ within which there are 83 UK BAP Priority Species Recorded including Great Crested Newts, various birds, Dingy Skipper, White Clawed Crayfish and various Moths.
- D.1.9 The BAP illustrates that UK BAP Priority Habitats Types contained within the Rother and Doe Lea Valleys covers 6.8% of the Action Area. These priority habitats are illustrated in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 UK BAP Priority Habitats within the Rother and Doe Lea Valleys Action Area

UK BAP Priority Habitat	Site Area (within the Action Plan Area)
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	1109 ha
Wet Woodland	11 ha
Wood Pasture and Parkland	316 ha
Traditional Orchard	11 ha
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	5 ha
Lowland Meadow	19 ha
Heathland	0.75 ha
Wetland	64 ha

Source: Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

- D.1.10 The primary habitat objective for the Rother and Doe Lea Valleys Action Area, as set out in the BAP, is the maintenance, restoration and expansion of lowland meadow, woodland and wetlands.
- D.1.11 The Biodiversity value of brownfield sites can be very high and they have become a refuge for many species of plant and animal including many that are of conservation concern. The Dingy skipper and small heath butterflies, for example, are often associated with and to a large degree dependent on brownfield land where suitable habitats have established.
- D.1.12 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust estimates that there is potentially 163 ha of ‘Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land’ (a UK BAP priority habitat type) present within Chesterfield⁴. This is 21% of the total extent of this habitat type found in Derbyshire based on recent analysis of our data.
- D.1.13 A BAP⁵ for Chesterfield was published in 2010 in partnership with Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and the County Council. This highlights a number of species found in the Borough which are BAP priorities in the UK and the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP. These species include Great Crested Newts, common toad, a variety of birds and mammals, reptiles, white clawed crayfish and 3 species of Butterfly.

² Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020.

³ The Borough also includes Action Area 2, which relates to the Rother and Doe Lea valleys, and Action Area 4, the Erewash Valley

⁴ DWT. (2016). Derbyshire’s Brownfield Sites: Why our wildlife can’t do without them. Report in preparation. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

⁵ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/149256/chesterfield-greenprint-2010.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]



Green Infrastructure

- D.1.14 Green infrastructure encompasses all “green” assets in an authority area, including parks, river corridors, street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces. Whilst Chesterfield Borough is thought of as an urban area it is also characterised by a rich and varied collection of green infrastructure assets including parks and open spaces, river and canal corridors, Local Wildlife Sites, areas of landscape and open countryside, multi-user trails, and woodland.
- D.1.15 A Green Infrastructure Study⁶ for the Borough was completed in 2009 and this identifies the key green infrastructure assets. These assets include:
- River corridors of the Rother (and its tributaries), the Hipper, the Whitting and the Doe Lea;
 - Holmebrook Valley Park, Pools Brook Country Park, and Queen’s Park;
 - The Trans Pennine Trail and the Cuckoo Way;
 - The 29 Local Wildlife Sites in the Borough;
 - Amenity Open Space and Sports Pitches; and
 - The Wider Open Countryside.
- D.1.16 The strategy identifies areas of change and opportunity for extending green infrastructure and has identified the following drivers for change:
- Housing Growth;
 - Quality and Quantity of Parks and Open Spaces;
 - Biodiversity and the Natural Environment;
 - ▶ Designated Sites and priority BAP habitats; and
 - ▶ River & Canal Corridors.
 - Landscape Improvements;
 - Regeneration & Areas of Major Change; and
 - Connectivity and External Linkages.
- D.1.17 Green infrastructure in Chesterfield is shown on **Figure 1.2**.
- D.1.18 In addition to the Green Infrastructure identified above, a high proportion (64%) of the North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt covers the Borough (see **Figure 1.3**).

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.1.19 Information in respect of the condition of the Local Wildlife Sites in the Borough suggests that, whilst biodiversity is improving in some areas, this is not uniform. Common threats to biodiversity identified in the Lowland Derbyshire BAP include:
- Gradual decline in farmland birds;
 - Loss/over management of hedgerows;

⁶ Chesterfield Borough Council (2009) Green Infrastructure Study May 2009.

- Presence of non-native invasive species; and
- Loss from fragmentation of habitat due to new development.

D.1.20 There are a number of ongoing initiatives and projects in the Borough that together will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and which would be expected to continue without the Local Plan. These include, for example, ongoing mining site restoration schemes and in the adopted Core Strategy measures to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.

D.1.21 It is reasonable to assume that without the Local Plan, existing trends would continue. However, national planning policy contained in the NPPF would help to ensure that new development protects and enhances biodiversity, and there would also be protection afforded to biodiversity from the adopted Core Strategy until such time as it is replaced by the Local Plan, although there is now an opportunity through the preparation of the new local plan to plan at the strategic level for new green infrastructure provision which could provide biodiversity enhancements through, for example, habitat creation schemes. Up to date planning policies in the new plan could also help to secure biodiversity enhancements through for example developer contributions.

Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value.
- The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough's priority habitats.
- The need to safeguard existing green infrastructure assets.
- The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps, improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate.

Figure 1.2 Green Infrastructure in Chesterfield

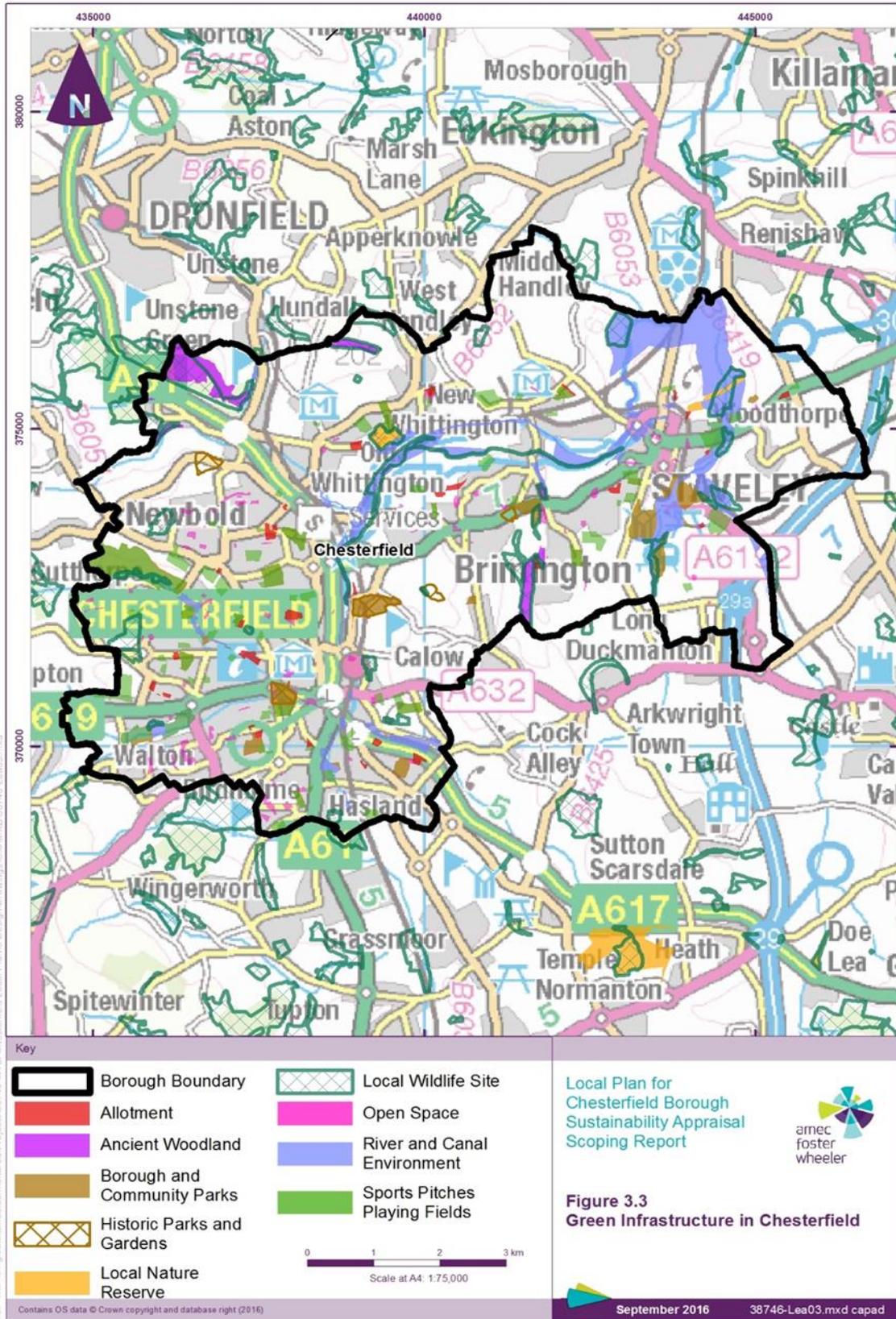
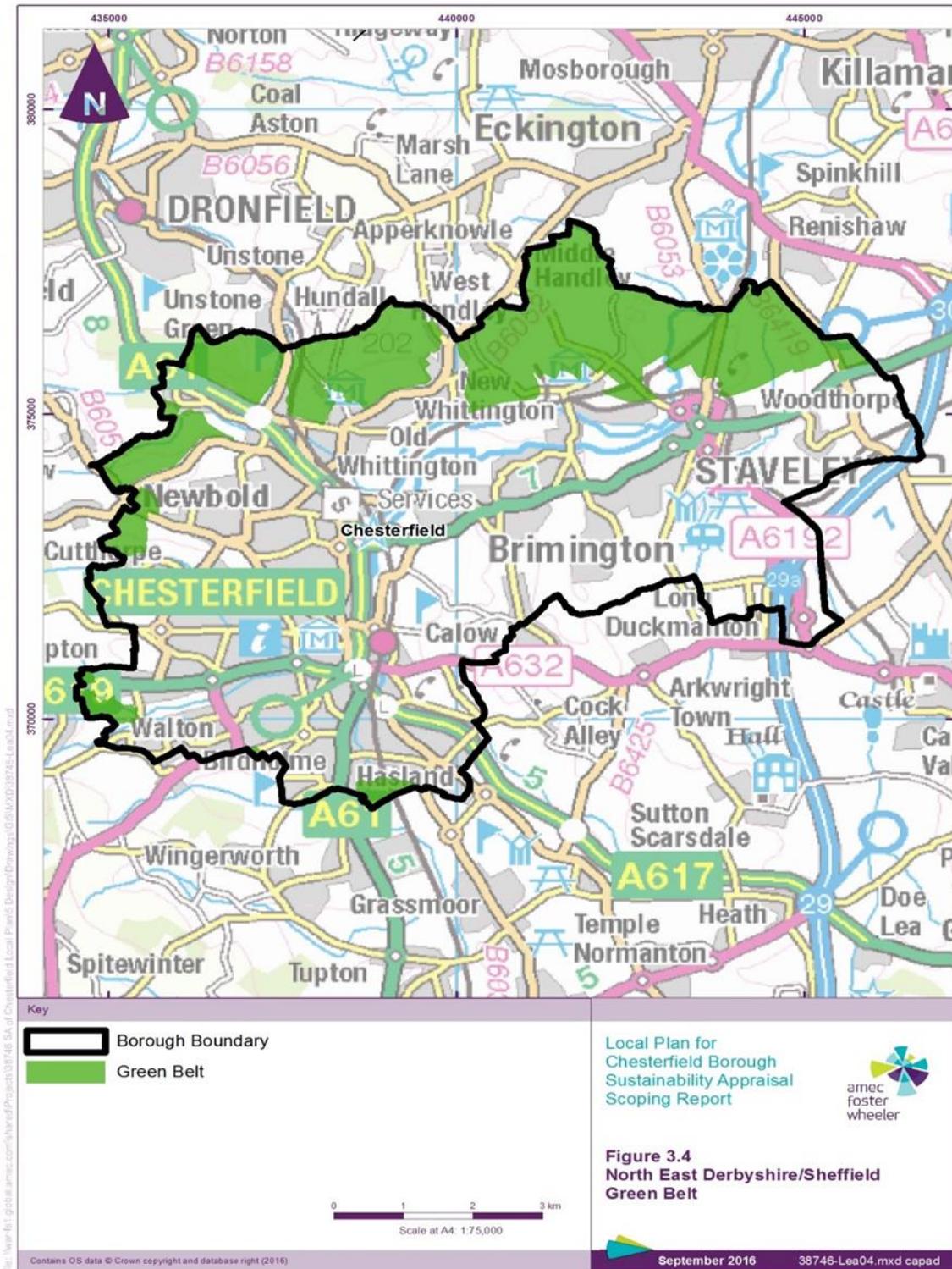


Figure 1.3 North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt



D.2 Population and Community

Demographics

- D.2.1 As at the 2011 Census, Chesterfield had a population of 103,800, an increase of 5% since the 2001 Census when the population stood at 98,845. Nomis labour market profile⁷ for Chesterfield indicated that the population had risen to 104,600. The population of Chesterfield is predicted to rise to 107,500 by 2029 which would be a 3% from the 2014 mid-year population estimate.
- D.2.2 65,300 people are aged between 16-64, which equates to 62.4% of the population which is the same as East Midlands but slightly higher than Great Britain (62.9%). 32,500 (63.5%) are males and 32,800 (61.4%) are females.
- D.2.3 Of the total resident population, 48.9% are male and 51.1% female. The age structure of the population is relatively similar to that of Derbyshire and England as a whole (see **Table 2.1**) with the percentage of people aged 0 to 15 slightly lower than that for the County and the country as a whole and the percentage of the population aged 65 and over higher than when compared to either Derbyshire or England.

Table 2.1 Population by Age Group

Age Group	Chesterfield (%)	Derbyshire (%)	England (%)
0-15 years	17.8	18.5	19.0
16-24 years	10.6	12.0	11.6
25-49 years	32.8	32.5	34.3
50-64 years	16.5	15.9	15.5
65 and over	22.3	21.2	20.1

Source: ONS (2013) Resident Population Estimates – All Persons by Broad Age Band – June 2013

- D.2.4 Using the ONS category descriptions, the largest ethnic group in Chesterfield Borough is White British which accounts for 96.2% of the population, with the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population accounting for 3.8%. There has been a 2% increase in BME communities in the Borough between 2001 and 2011.

Deprivation

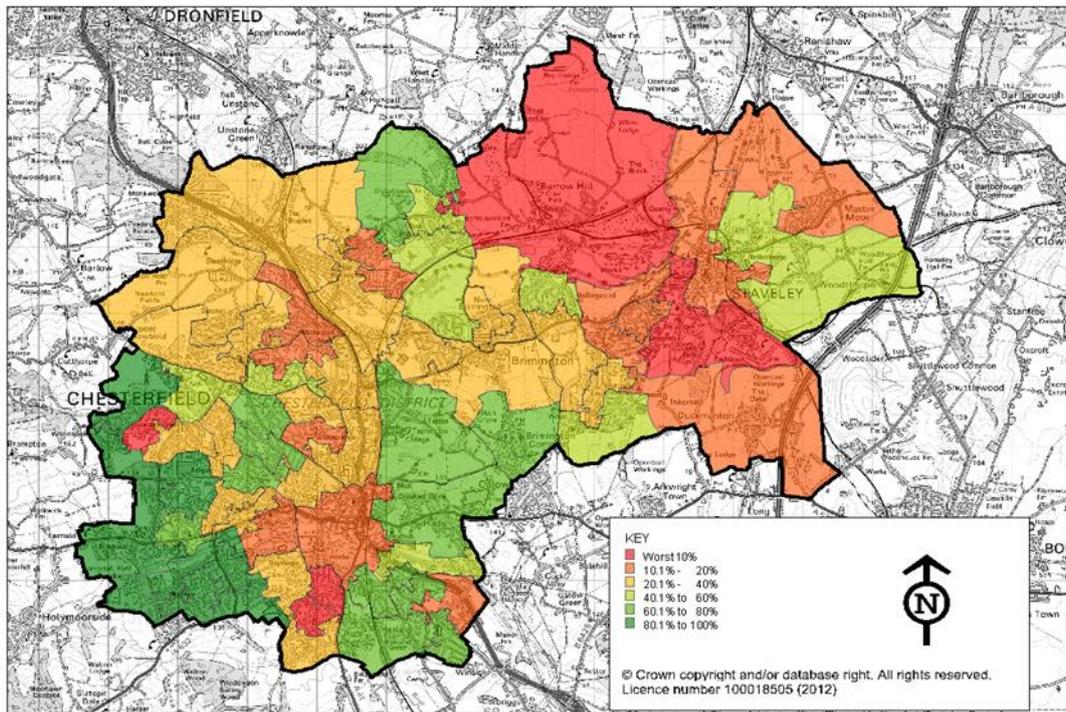
- D.2.5 The English Index of Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). Deprivation refers to an unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources including for areas such as income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services, and living environment.
- D.2.6 Chesterfield is the second most deprived Borough in Derbyshire with a ranking of 85 out of 326 local authority (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 326 is the least deprived), placing the Borough in the top 30% of all local authorities.
- D.2.7 60 (LSOAs) in Derbyshire fall within the 20% most deprived in England. Each Derbyshire Borough contains at least one such area, and a third of all these now lie in Chesterfield (20). As a county

⁷ Available online at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157135/report.aspx> [Accessed October 2018]

Derbyshire ranks 100th out of 152 upper-tier local authorities, with 4% of the county's LSOAs falling within the most deprived 10% across England.

- D.2.8 Chesterfield has seen an increase in the number of its LSOAs falling within the most deprived 20% of areas across England, from 17 in IMD 2010 to 20 in IMD 2015. Particular issues affecting the Borough as identified through the IMD include crime, education, skills, and training and employment. **Figure 2.1** below shows the IMD for Chesterfield Borough.

Figure 2.1 Chesterfield Indices of Multiple Deprivation



Source: English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

- D.2.9 The Council's State of the Borough report⁸ from 2018 shows that Chesterfield's IMD rank had improved from 66 in 2004 to 91 in 2010 but then decreased to 85. For the 2015 IMD rank, health was one of the big issues causing the IMD rank, followed by education skills and training.
- D.2.10 The report highlights significant concerns about entrenched and worsening deprivation in several Chesterfield neighbourhoods for example Grangewood fell from 1041 in 2010 ranking to 291 in 2015 and this means that Grangewood is now in the 1% most deprived neighbourhoods in England.
- D.2.11 Overall deprivation inequality has risen in the Borough, with the areas within the 10% least deprived in England improving their position across a range of domains and the 10% most deprived deteriorating.

Housing

- D.2.12 Chesterfield Borough falls within a housing market area which extends to include the neighbouring districts of Bolsover, North East Derbyshire, and Bassetlaw. The geography of the Borough means

⁸ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/living-here/neighbourhoods/state-of-the-borough.aspx> [Accessed October 2018]

that its housing market, particularly in the southern part of the Borough, is also influenced by nearby towns including Mansfield and Alfreton.

- D.2.13 The number of dwellings in the Borough has risen from 31,695 in 2001 to 34,285 in 2011, an increase of 8.2%. According to the 2011 Census, Chesterfield contained a total of 46,796 households in 2011. Over the three-year period up to 2014, a net total of 349 dwellings were completed equating to an average of 116 dwellings per annum (Authority Monitoring Report 2013/2014) (see **Table 2.2**). In 2013/2014, there were 148 net completions which represents a slight decrease over the previous year but substantially higher than the 2011/12 figures and remains low when compared to the existing annual housing requirement of 380 homes per year, as well as the level of likely future housing need set out in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (244 new homes per year)⁹. In consequence, it is recognised that completion rates need to be significantly increased whilst achieving an appropriate mix and tenure of new housing.
- D.2.14 The Councils five-year housing land supply statement¹⁰ notes that the revised NPPF requires housing supply to be calculated against local housing need, calculated using the new methodology and so this statement sets out that over five years this gives a local housing need of 1240 net new dwelling. The statement highlights that during 2017/18 the housing completions totalled 110 net additional dwellings. This was a decline from the previous year of 123 and remains below the annual housing need target of 248 (calculated using the new methodology in the Revised NPPF) leaving a shortfall of 138 for the monitoring year. The under delivery of dwellings, combined with persistent under delivery in previous years, will place an increased pressure on the 5-year supply of housing land to provide capacity for any shortfall.
- D.2.15 Against the local housing need of 248 per annum **Table 2.2** below shows a shortfall of 369 has occurred by 2017/18. Historic patterns of housing delivery indicate a slow recovery with build levels of 248 per annum not likely to be achieved until 2020/21 at current trends.

Table 2.2 Net Additional Dwellings in Chesterfield

Net Housing Delivery		Shortfall (when compared to Core Strategy requirement of 380 new homes per annum)	Shortfall Against Local Housing Need (248 dwellings per annum)
2011/12	51	329	N/A
2012/13	150	230	N/A
2013/14	148	232	N/A
2014/15	184		64
2015/16	206		42
2016/17	123		125
2017/18	110		138
Total	349	791	369

Sources: Chesterfield Borough Council (2014) Tenth Authority Monitoring Report 2013/2014 and Chesterfield Borough Council (April 2018) 5 Year Supply Position

- D.2.16 As can be seen from the **Figure 2.2** below net additional dwelling completions in the period 1991 to March 2011 varies significantly and dropped from a high of 561 in 2003 to just 24 in 2010 and

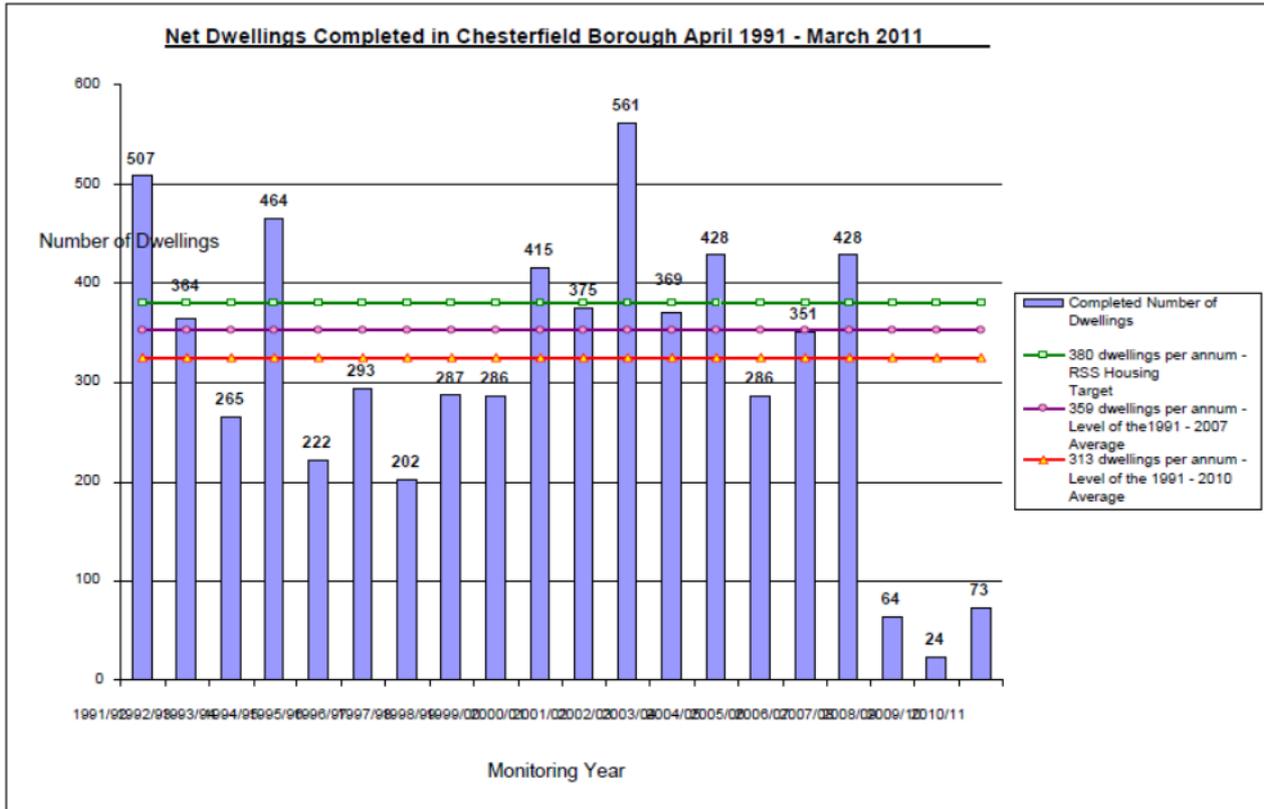
⁹Chesterfield Borough Council (2011) Strategic Housing Requirement Report.

¹⁰ Available online at <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/758064/five-year-supply-position-april-2018.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]



only 73 in 2011, although the more recent figures in **Table 2.2** above show an improvement in completion rates for 2013 and 14.

Figure 2.2 Net Additional Dwellings Completed 1991-2011

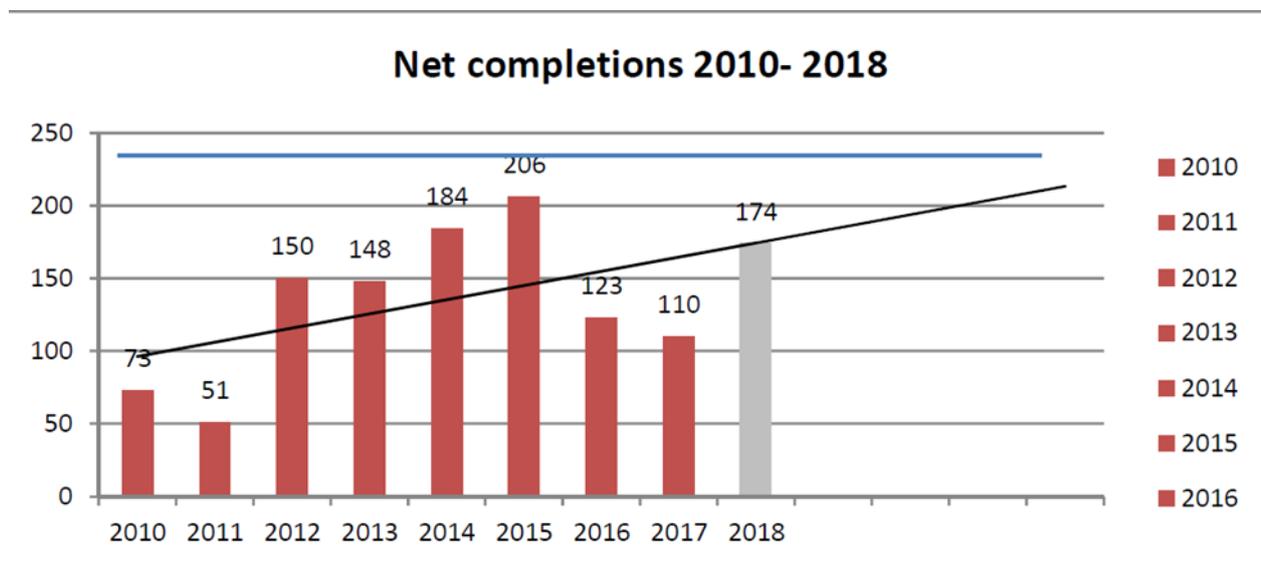


Source: Chesterfield Borough Council (2013) Ninth Authority Monitoring Report 2012/2013

D.2.17 Net additional dwellings completed in the period 2010-18 have fluctuated as shown in **Figure 2.3** below with a high of 206 in 2015 and then decreasing in 2016 and 17, before a projected increase to 174 in 2018.



Figure 2.3 Net Additional Dwellings Completed 2010-2018



Source: Chesterfield Borough Council (2018) 5 Year Supply Position April 2018

D.2.18 There has been an overall steady decline in net completions each year over the period 1991-2017, with a significant drop in the number of completions from 2007 onwards where in 2009 the completions recorded was the lowest over this period, although the numbers of completions did increase up above 200 in 2015, before falling again in 2016 and 17.

D.2.19 The average household size decreased slightly from 2.25 persons per household in 2001 to 2.2 in 2011. In terms of tenure, **Table 2.3** highlights that the percentage of owner-occupied households in the Borough is slightly above the national average but below that for the County as a whole. The Borough does have a higher proportion of Council renting and lower levels of housing association properties. There is a significant proportion of privately rented property in the Borough, which was formerly National Coal Board housing and is characterised as being in relatively poor condition, which requires improvement.

Table 2.3 Housing Tenure

Tenure	Chesterfield (%)	Derbyshire (%)	England (%)
Owner- occupied	67.2	71.4	64.1
Rented from council / housing association	18.2	15.3	17.7
Private / other rented	13.0	12.0	16.8
Living rent free	1.5	1.3	1.3

Source: ONS (2011) 2011 Census – Tenure

D.2.20 An updated objectively assessed need¹¹ for housing for Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire was published in October 2017. This update highlights the Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2014 based household projections which show that for Chesterfield the households in 2014 totalled 47,528 and this is projected to increase to 51,816 in 2035 which is an

¹¹ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/546908/north-derbyshire-and-bassetlaw-oan-update.pdf> [Accessed November 2018]



additional 4,288 households and a 9% increase. This is lower than the equivalent figures for Bassetlaw and Bolsover but higher than North East Derbyshire.

- D.2.21 This updated need assessment has calculated an estimate of current affordable housing need for these four authorities. For Chesterfield the revised gross need is calculated as 567 and the newly formed household's affordable housing need is 357. Chesterfield is assessed as the only authority where there will be a small surplus of affordable housing which looks to be driven by a high estimated future level of re-let supply.
- D.2.22 With regards to dwellings size need the updated assessment indicates that between 2014 CLG household projections and the economic led growth scenario for the Borough, 3-bedroom houses are going to be the greatest size of dwellings needed for the period up to 2035, followed by 2 bedrooms and 4-bedroom houses. Continued demand for family housing can be expected from newly forming households.
- D.2.23 With regards to Older people, the assessment highlights a potential need for residential care per annum over the period 2014-35 of 21 for the Borough, for self and custom build development there were 9 people registered (as at August 2017) as interested.
- D.2.24 Overall the study highlights a 65% increase in the number of older people with mobility problems (representing 38% of all population growth); a 21% increase in the number of people with a long-term health problem or disability and a need for around 6% of dwellings to be wheelchair adapted. This suggests a clear need to increase the supply of accessible and adaptable dwellings and wheelchair user dwellings.
- D.2.25 A disabled housing needs study¹² was completed in 2012 for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Strategic Housing Local Authorities. The local report for Chesterfield highlighted an estimated need of 586 to 905 homes to meet the needs of people with physical disabilities as at 2015 and increasing to 1,165 by 2030. The report highlights that private sector provision can be expected to address part of the unmet need, with the rest met through the affordable housing sector.
- D.2.26 A Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople, a study¹³ of needs was undertaken for the Derbyshire Local Authorities, the Peak District National Park and East Staffordshire. For Chesterfield the Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs over the period 2014-2034 was highlighted as 2 pitches by 2019 and a further 2 pitches by 2034, so 4 pitches overall. The report highlights that Gypsies and Travellers would mainly prefer small family sized sites.
- D.2.27 With regards to house prices, the majority of sales in Chesterfield during the last year were semi-detached properties, selling for an average price of £136,105. Detached properties sold for an average of £234,393, with terraced properties fetching £108,292¹⁴. The previous scoping report from November 2012 noted that as at February 2011 the average market house price was £142,674 and that the affordability of market housing in Chesterfield was favourable compared to the regional and national averages, although affordable housing remains a key issue. The affordability ratio of lower quartile household incomes ranges from 4.7 in Middlecroft to 7.2 in Walton.
- D.2.28 Updated figures for 2018 show that the majority of sales in Chesterfield during the last year were semi-detached properties, selling for an average price of £147,780. Detached properties sold for an average of £270,871, with terraced properties fetching £118,524.

¹² Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/149987/disabled-peoples-housing-needs-study.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

¹³ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/363027/the-derbyshire-peak-national-peak-and-east-staffordshire-gtaa-final-rep.pdf>

¹⁴ Figures from 2016 and obtained from <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/house-prices/Chesterfield.html>

- D.2.29 Chesterfield, with an overall average price of £174,492, was similar in terms of sold prices to nearby Hasland (£176,621) but was cheaper than Walton (£253,409) and Wingerworth (£237,986).
- D.2.30 Overall sold prices in Chesterfield over the last year were similar to the previous year and 13% up on the 2015 level of £154,011¹⁵. Commensurate with the increase in house prices there has been a decrease in the percentage of owner occupiers as shown by the fact that 66.1% of people were homeowners in the Borough in 2001, compared to only 63.1% in 2011. The regional and national figures also decreased over this time. As a consequence of this, the percentage of people renting has increased.

Economy

- D.2.31 Chesterfield Borough has seen a number of structural changes to its economy in recent years, reflecting the decline of coal mining and traditional manufacturing activities. Bolsover, Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Councils produced an Economic Development Strategy for the period 2009-2014¹⁶. This strategy illustrates that GVA per head for north eastern Derbyshire is some way below both the regional and national averages, reflecting the disproportionate impact that industrial restructuring has had on the local economy over many years. The strategy notes that over the last ten years local economic output has grown at a faster rate than both the regional and national averages. In 1996, north eastern Derbyshire's GVA per head was only 71% of the regional average, whereas now it is 83%. This comparative improvement in performance points to an increasing level of economic activity and/or increasingly productive businesses operating in the area covering these three authorities.
- D.2.32 Whilst it is a little outdated now, the economic development strategy for Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire¹⁷ (20015-15) provides a snapshot of the economy of this area. It highlighted that overall economic performance (as measured by Gross Value Added per head of population) was only 73% of the regional average and 67% of the national average and that the area retains a high level of manufacturing employment, in-spite of significant restructuring and job losses in traditional manufacturing sectors. It also highlights that Chesterfield has a high level of 'business enterprise' reflecting above average performance in business formation and survival rates. The strategy also highlighted that unemployment in Chesterfield had fallen significantly in recent years but remains above the national average.
- D.2.33 The latest Nomis labour market statistics show that for the period June 2017 – June 2018 (the most recent statistics available) 73.9% of the population was economically active, which is slightly lower than regional (77.6%) and national (78.4%) figures.
- D.2.34 26.1% of the population was classed as economically inactive which is higher than the regional figure of 22.4% and the national figure of 21.6%.
- D.2.35 Chesterfield has a significantly lower than average number of people employed in occupations in the socio-economic classification (SOC) 2010 major groups 1-3, with a higher than average number of people employed in SOC 2010 major groups 4-5, 6-7 and 8-9, as shown in **Table 2.4** below.

¹⁵ Figures from 2018 and obtained from <https://www.rightmove.co.uk/house-prices/Chesterfield.html>

¹⁶ Economic Development Strategy for Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire (2009-2014)

¹⁷ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/149642/economic-development-strategy-chesterfield-ne-derbyshire-2005-2015.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

Table 2.4 Employment by Occupation

Occupation	Chesterfield (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3 1. Managers and Senior Officials 2. Professional Occupations 3. Associate Professionals & Technical	41.7	41.7	45.9
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5 4. Administrative & Secretarial 5. Skilled Trades Occupations	31.3	21.3	20.4
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	16.3	16.4	16.7
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9 8. Process Plant & Machine Operatives 9. Elementary Occupations	10.7	20.5	17

Source: NOMIS (2018) Labour Market Profile – Chesterfield July 2017 - June 2018.

- D.2.36 The majority (24%) of employee jobs in the Borough are within the human health and social work activities, which is slightly different to the regional and national trends (where wholesale and retail is first, followed by human health and social work activities), followed by wholesale and retail (20%). Manufacturing jobs are higher (10%) compared to the national average (8.2%), although this is similar to the regional trend (13.8%¹⁸). Tourism, meanwhile, is a small but growing industry with attractions including the Crooked Spire at Chesterfield Parish Church, Chesterfield Market and Chesterfield Canal.
- D.2.37 Average gross weekly pay for full-time workers residing in the Borough in 2018 was £462.410. This was lower than the average for the East Midlands region (£499.40) and Great Britain (£552.30). Earnings for males were higher (£494) than for females (£430.30) which is reflective of regional and national trends.
- D.2.38 While employment deprivation has improved generally in Chesterfield Borough, a third of neighbourhoods within the Borough remain the 20% most deprived in England. Two neighbourhoods Grangewood and Holmehall have slipped down the rankings into the 1% most employment deprived areas in England. However, the number of people unemployed and claiming job seekers allowance reached a peak in 2010 (4.5%) and has since continued to gradually decline. In 2015, 1.7% of people are claiming job seekers allowance which is lower than the national average of 2%.
- D.2.39 Statistics¹⁹ show that 85% of enterprises in Chesterfield are micro (0-9), which is slightly lower than the equivalent figure for the East Midlands (88.9%). The number of large enterprises (250+) only amounts to 0.6% of all enterprises, which is again slightly higher than the equivalent figure for the East Midlands (0.4%).
- D.2.40 In the monitoring year 2012/13 11,449m² of new employment floorspace was created in the Borough, which was an increase of approximately 3,000m² from the previous year, which was encouraging as this level of development suggested a recovery from pre-recession levels.

¹⁸ All statistics from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157135/report.aspx> [Accessed October 2018]

¹⁹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157135/report.aspx> [Accessed October 2018]



Information from the Councils monitoring report²⁰ for the period 2013-14 shows that there was 6,146sqm of net B land use.

D.2.41 There was however, a loss of 9,147 m² of town centre uses floorspace. The figures show that there was a loss of 1,151m² of floorspace within Chesterfield and Staveley Town Centres and the Chatsworth Road or Whittington Moor Borough Centres. The largest loss in that year resulted from the redevelopment of the former Chesterfield FC football ground on Saltergate which accounted for approximately 9,000m² of D2 leisure floorspace.

D.2.42 There are a number of current key employment locations in the Borough, including:

- Chesterfield Town Centre;
- Sheepbridge & Dunston Trading Estates which provides over 114ha of employment uses;
- Armytage Industrial Estate which provides over 43ha of employment uses;
- Markham Vale: In addition to the above established locations, the Markham Vale project is an 85 ha scheme based around the regeneration of the former Markham colliery and encompasses land in Bolsover District, Chesterfield Borough and North East Derbyshire Borough. Outline planning permission for the scheme was granted in 2005, and the regeneration project commenced in 2006 providing jobs at the initial phases of development now completed. Further development will be assisted by Enterprise Zone status which was granted on part of the site in 2013. In 2017 more than 780,000sq.ft of industrial space was completed throughout the year. In 2018 there has been further take up of land with over 100,000sqft of development from Sterigenics taking a 69,000sqft base and Henry Boot developments set to build a speculative 55,000²¹ sqft industrial unit; and
- In addition to these large employment sites, other key employment locations of note are various smaller industrial estates, including the Vanguard Trading Estate, Hartington Trading Estate and Commerce Park, Markham Lane, which provides modern light industrial units.

Employment Land

D.2.43 The Council published an employment land topic paper²² in 2016 which considers employment land requirements for the Borough. Taking account of future population growth, the topic paper has calculated that there will be a requirement to accommodate an additional 5,200 jobs in Chesterfield by 2036. The topic paper takes these additional jobs and translates into an estimated employment land requirement for the period 2011-2036:

- B1 – 8.5ha;
- B2 – 24.2ha; and
- B8 – 43.8ha.

D.2.44 A total of 77ha therefore is the estimated requirement for employment land.

²⁰ Available at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/148602/tenth-authority-monitoring-report-2013-2014.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

²¹ Figures from <https://markhamvale.co.uk/news/>

²² Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/367682/employment-land-requirement-december-2016.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

- D.2.45 The topic paper also considers some aspirational growth scenarios for the Borough (as part of the Borough being a member of the Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership) and what this would equate to in terms of employment land requirements.
- D.2.46 Growth Scenario 1 sees growth following a higher trajectory than the main projection and this assumed a job creation of 6,200 and an estimated employment land requirement of 83ha.
- D.2.47 Growth scenario 2 assumes achievement of the Sheffield City Region growth target (4,900 jobs by 2024) and then annual growth of 210 jobs until 2036, resulting in total of 7.400 jobs. This equates to an employment land requirement of 90ha.

Skills and Education

- D.2.48 The decline of traditional industries such as manufacturing and the lack of economic opportunities can discourage people from attaining higher educational qualifications and therefore hinder development of skills within the Borough. **Table 2.5** illustrates that compared with the East Midlands region and the national (Great Britain) average, levels of educational attainment in Chesterfield are generally lower than regional and national averages. For the period January to December 2017, the educational attainment of pupils within the Borough at the end of Key Stage 4 (GCSE or Equivalent) achieving 5+ A* - C (NVQ 2 and above) was 67.9%, lower than the regional average of 70.9% and the national average of 74.7%. For NVQ3 and NVQ4 average levels of attainment were also lower than the regional and national averages.

Table 2.5 Level of Qualification Obtained

Level	Chesterfield (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ 4 and above	26.1%	32.1	38.6
NVQ 3 and above	47	52	57.2
NVQ 2 and above	67.9	70.9	74.7
NVQ 1 and above	84.9	83.6	85.4
Other qualifications	8.1	8.2	6.9
No qualifications	7	8.2	7.7

Source: Nomis (2018) Qualifications January 2017 – December 2017.

Community Facilities and Services

- D.2.49 A survey²³ of local centres in Chesterfield was undertaken in 2011. The purpose of the survey was to identify and map facilities and services currently available within each local centre within the Borough. Information gathered was mapped on the Council’s GIS system and categories given to the range of services and facilities. The Hierarchy of Local Centres is shown in **Figure 2.4** below.

²³ Local Centres Survey Chesterfield Borough Council June 2011



Figure 2.4 Hierarchy of Local Centres

Hierarchy of Local Centres	
Local Service Centre	
Brimington	
Hasland	
Holme Hall	
Local Centres	
Abercrombie	
Littlemoor	
New Whittington	
Newbold	
Old Whittington	
Neighbourhood Centres	
Birdholme	
Brookside	
Donkins/Derby Road (Trevorrow Cr.)	
Grangewood	
Inkersall Green	
Loundsley Green	
Walton	

Source: Local Centres Survey Chesterfield Borough Council June 2011

- D.2.50 The 3 local service centres identified were all found to have a strong provision of services and facilities, strong sustainable transport links and the potential to support growth within these centres and to meet the needs of an increasing catchment population. They were also found to be viable service centres as all units were fully occupied at the time of the survey.
- D.2.51 For the 5 local centres, the survey found that they have a large catchment currently but that they may not be suitable for supporting further growth and also that the range of services and facilities was not as wide as those found within the Local Service Centres. Due to its size New Whittington had the potential to be identified as a Local Service Centre but due to its limited catchment and increasing number of vacant units, the status of a Local Service Centre was not considered appropriate at that current time.
- D.2.52 For the 7 neighbourhood centres the study found that the service provision in each of these centres varies, for example Brimington, Hasland and Holme Hall are well served by a range of facilities, including health and community facilities, whereby Grangewood and Walton are served by comparatively few facilities.
- D.2.53 An updated local centres survey²⁴ was undertaken and published in December 2016. This survey shows that there is a mixed picture of services available across local service centres and local centres (as defined in the Core Strategy). The local service centres are largely well catered for with services and facilities, though Hasland lacks a GP surgery or any community facilities. Some of the local centres have a good range of services and others such as Sheffield Road a more limited range of services.

²⁴ Available online at <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/368398/local-centres-study-december-2016.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]



- D.2.54 The study highlights that Brimington has a disproportionate number of vacant units at around 12% (5 units) of the centre total. Holme Hall whilst proportionally small at 11 units (5%) within the hierarchy of centres but has a strong representation of facilities and services, which means it operates effectively as a local centre.
- D.2.55 The study goes on to consider options for growth across the various centres and concludes that options for the physical growth of Local Service Centres are relatively limited apart from a natural expansion of the boundary at Hasland to include a wider range of services and facilities. The study suggests that in relation to the boundaries of centres consideration could be given a wider buffer around the centres and allow some facilities to be included in these centres which are currently missing. The study recommends that the local service hierarchy is monitored every 2 or 3 years to help identify any change or signs of decline but that there are no current indicators that any centre included in the study is in decline.
- D.2.56 With regards to retail, Chesterfield town centre is the main shopping and commercial centre in Chesterfield Borough and has a higher proportion of comparison retail uses compared with the national average, partly due to the low vacancy rate. The dominance of comparison retail uses reflects Chesterfield's role as a sub-regional centre. All comparison goods categories identified by GOAD (a retail property intelligence system) are represented within the town centre, and there is a reasonable choice of shops within most sectors. Chesterfield town centre has a relatively good selection of service uses.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.2.57 The latest projections anticipate the Boroughs population to increase to 110,700 by 2039. The Core Strategy strategic housing requirement identified an objectively assessed housing need of 380 dwellings per annum, although past build out rates have only delivered this 6 times between 1991 - 2011, which suggests that achieving this will be difficult. The latest SHMA indicated an objectively assessed need figure of 244 dwellings per annum, which has been achieved in 15 years between 1991 – 2011, suggesting this is more achievable.
- D.2.58 The adopted Core Strategy includes a number of policies to help ensure the delivery of new housing and it could therefore be reasonably assumed that this would help to deliver some new housing in absence of the new Local Plan. However, there would be a risk that sites were not provided in the most sustainable locations. The allocation of specific sites would also undoubtedly help to accelerate delivery by offering certainty and a choice of available, suitable and deliverable sites to developers.
- D.2.59 The Employment Land Topic Paper was approved to be incorporated in the Local Development Framework by the Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Planning in September 2011. The Employment Land Topic Paper concerns the projected distribution of jobs in the Borough up to 2031 and in particular the land needed for new development of business, general industry and storage and distribution (B1, B2 and B8 use classes). The Paper identified a need for 79ha of land between 2011 and 2031.
- D.2.60 The Borough also sits within the wider contexts of the Sheffield City Region and the Derby & Derbyshire and Nottingham & Nottinghamshire (D2N2) area. The City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan sets out a 10-year plan for growth in the City Region, which identifies that Chesterfield has the ability to accommodate significant economic growth in the Town Centre and A61 Growth corridor. The mixed-use regeneration of Chesterfield waterside is also identified as a key opportunity. The Sheffield City Region Growth Plan²⁵ notes that

²⁵ Sheffield City Local Enterprise Partnership: Strategic Economic Plan A Focused 10 Year Plan for Private Sector Growth (2015-2025)

Chesterfield is one of the regions key market towns and the sub-regional economic centre for Northern Derbyshire, with a high quality urban core and opportunities for further growth in the Staveley and A61 corridors.

- D.2.61 Education levels and qualification attainment has been lower than the regional and national averages. Whilst there are wider socio-economic factors which influence education and qualifications, an up to date local plan could help to raise quality of education provision and provide skills and training opportunities.
- D.2.62 The absence of a Local Plan for the Borough would not halt the delivery of housing, employment and community facilities and services as policies in the adopted Core Strategy would help to deliver new development and the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the NPPF would apply. However, without up to date local policy relating to (in particular) the quantum, type and location of new development and requirements with respect to community facilities and services provision, the extent to which new development meets the needs of Chesterfield's communities and businesses would be more uncertain as (to a large extent) the key decisions over where development is located would be left solely to the market. This could (inter alia) undermine the potential for new development to help address shortfalls in affordable housing, tackle deprivation, deliver community facilities and services and boost local economic and skills development. Further, the lack of local planning policy could result in the objectives of other plans and programmes, including the Council's 2009-2014 Economic Development Strategy and the Sheffield City Region and D2N2 Strategic Economic Plans, being unfulfilled.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to enable housing growth and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types;
- The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock;
- The need to address rising house prices and increase opportunities for homeownership;
- The need to address the housing needs of those with physical disabilities;
- The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people;
- The need to support the delivery of the Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans;
- The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Boroughs' settlements and the availability of local jobs;
- There are significant concerns about entrenched and worsening deprivation in several Chesterfield neighbourhoods. All six of the Chesterfield LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in 2015 have deteriorated since 2010;
- The need to maintain and improve educational attainment and skills in the local labour force;
- The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the Borough's town centre and larger villages;
- The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development; and
- The need to support and grow tourism.

D.3 Health and Wellbeing

Health

- D.3.1 The 2015 Health Profile for Chesterfield produced by Public Health England²⁶ highlights that the health of the Borough’s population is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and approximately 3,740 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is also lower than the England average (see **Table 3.1**).

Table 3.1 Level of Qualification Obtained

	Chesterfield	English Average	English Worst	English Best
Male	78.2	79.2	74.0	82.9
Female	82.2	83.0	79.5	86.6

Source: Public Health England (2015) Health Profile for Chesterfield.

- D.3.2 In 2012, 26.5% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 901, worse than the average for England. This represents 949 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 448.7, worse than the average for England. This represents 465 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 319, worse than the average for England. This represents 198 deaths per year. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of long term unemployment, drug misuse and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are worse than average.
- D.3.3 Priorities in Chesterfield include raising awareness about the issues associated with smoking in pregnancy, reducing inequality in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy within the area, and increasing breastfeeding.
- D.3.4 The 2018 Health Profile²⁷ for Chesterfield states that the health of people in Chesterfield is varied compared with the England average. 19% (3,400) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average – 9.8 years lower for men and 8.3 years lower for women. Alcohol related harm hospital stays is 947 which is worse than the average for England, as is the rate of self-harm hospital stays.
- D.3.5 The Council’s State of the Borough report²⁸ for 2018 highlights that in year 6, 20% of children are classified as obese and 26.5% of adults. Early deaths from cardiovascular disease are worse than average. This report also notes that in relation to health and disability that the Borough is ranked the 25th most deprived in England for this domain in terms of deprivation.
- D.3.6 Local priorities identified in 2018 for Chesterfield from the latest health profile include healthy lifestyles, mental health and wellbeing, and community resilience.

²⁶ Available from <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=50411> [Accessed August 2016]

²⁷ Available at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E10000007?place_name=Chesterfield&search_type=place-name [Accessed October 2018]

²⁸ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/living-here/neighbourhoods/state-of-the-borough.aspx> [Accessed October 2018]



Open Space

- D.3.7 The provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities can play a significant role in the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Council produced a Parks and Open Spaces Strategy in 2003 and have since brought through a new strategy in 2015. The 2015 strategy²⁹ identified the following key issues / requirements:
- Existing Borough Parks to be protected but no further Borough Parks to be sought;
 - Where possible all homes to be within 400 metres of a Community Park in the region of 6- 6.5 hectares in size;
 - All Community Parks to have a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP);
 - Where possible, all homes in the Borough to be within 300 metres of accessible natural space;
 - Where possible, deprived areas of the Borough and dense built-up areas to have a minimum of 0.8 hectares per thousand population of land fulfilling the requirements of the National Playing Fields Association standard for children's play;
 - Where possible and where appropriate, all homes within the Borough to be within 240 metres straight-line distance of a minimum 3,600 square metres open space containing a Locally Equipped Area for Play;
 - Generally, Local Area for Play (LAP) provision is not considered appropriate in most circumstances and appropriate alternative provision to be sought. Provision of an even distribution of outdoor youth facilities to be primarily, but not exclusively, located in community parks where there is sufficient space and where a local need is determined;
 - Specialist youth facility provision to meet a wider need be provided at key locations e.g. skateparks; and
 - Recognise the need to develop a greater linkage between individual sites, primarily through the development of Greenways, to form an integrated and accessible greenspace system.
- D.3.8 In addition to the above, there are also management plans in place for the following parks in Chesterfield:
- Eastwood Park;
 - Holmebrook Valley Park; and
 - Poolsbrook Country Park.

Sports Facilities

- D.3.9 Neil Allan Associates published a draft sports facilities strategy³⁰ for the Council in December 2014. Amongst other things, the study assessed the quantity of sports facilities in the Borough and any gaps in provision. The following was identified:
- A shortfall of swimming pool provision, both in 2013 and also in 2028. This equated to 145sqm of water space in 2013 and with planned population growth it increases to 270sqm by 2028;

²⁹ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/explore-chesterfield/parks-and-green-spaces/park-management-plans-and-strategy.aspx>

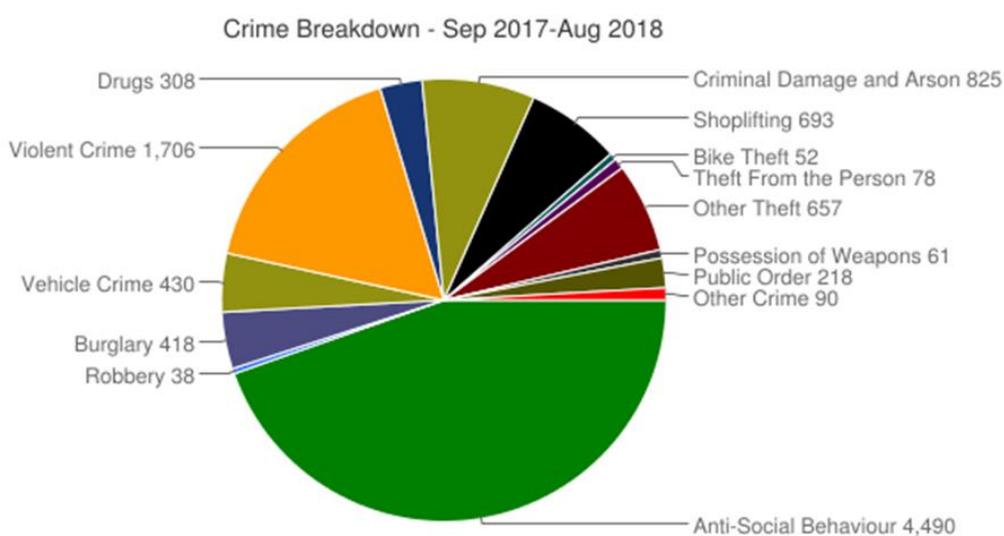
³⁰ Available online at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/150046/appendix-3-draft-cbc-sports-facilities-strategy-2014.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

- There is a surplus of supply of sports hall provision in relation to badminton courts which was due to be 11 courts in 2018. The supply surplus is due to increase by a further 2 badminton courts due to the new Queen’s Park Sports Centre sports hall having 2 more courts than the current venue;
- The existing stock of artificial grass pitches (AGP) is at capacity and there is a poor balance between the different types of grass surface. There is a need to consider supplementing the existing stock, either through a small AGP or an additional 3g AGP;
- There is an overall need to retain sports hall provision as 8 of the total 9 sports halls venues which have some community use are on education – school or college sites; and
- In terms of access the assessment of need identified that the location and catchment area of the sports halls correlates very well with the location of 90% of demand in the Borough for sports halls. 90% of the demand for a sports hall by the Borough’s residents is located within the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity to absorb the level of demand.

Crime

- D.3.10 The strategic priorities identified in the Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy³¹ includes tackling violent crime, reducing anti-social behaviour and criminal damage, reducing acquisitive crime, and reducing fear of crime. This strategy notes that Chesterfield has a high number of incidents of wounding and assault, with crimes defined as domestic violence contributing significantly to the total number of recorded woundings.
- D.3.11 Whilst anti-social behaviour rates are falling, the criminal damage rates in specific Chesterfield hot spots are amongst the highest in the county.
- D.3.12 Recent crime statistics³² from the period 2017-18 show that show that anti-social behaviour is the dominant type of Crime in Chesterfield, followed by violent crime and then criminal damage and arson, as shown in **Figure 3.1** below.

Figure 3.1 Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Breakdown



Source: <http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/DIS/2284/>

³¹ Sustainable Community Strategy for Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire 2009-2026

³² <http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/DIS/2284/> [Accessed October



Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.3.13 It is difficult to predict how health in the area will change over time though if current trends continue Chesterfield will continue to have lower levels of life expectancy than regional and national averages. Planning policy can facilitate the promotion of healthy lifestyles including through safeguarding existing open space and recreational facilities and addressing deficiencies. Local planning policy could also help to ensure the future provision of health facilities and services to meet local needs and that new development does not give rise to adverse impacts on human health. It can also seek to locate development within walking and cycling distance of services and facilities.
- D.3.14 Future rates of crime are dependent on a complex range of socio-economic factors. In this respect, the Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out a number of actions to tackle crime in the Borough. Notwithstanding those actions, local planning policy could support crime reduction through, for example, the promotion of high quality design that seeks to create safe and secure communities.
- D.3.15 With regards to open space, policy in the adopted Core Strategy stipulates that planning permission will not be granted for development which would have a negative impact on or result in the loss of open space, play provision and sports facilities unless the following criteria is met:
- Identified as surplus to demand, based on evidence and locally defined standards;
 - The development would result in alternative or improved provision that better meets locally defined standards; and
 - The site is not needed for other open space, play provision or sports facilities identified in locally defined standards.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population;
- The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and levels of physical activity;
- The need to address health and disability related deprivation; and
- The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the Borough in accordance with the 2015 Open Space Strategy.

D.4 Transport and Accessibility

Transport Infrastructure

- D.4.1 The Council prepared an Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan³³ in October 2011 in support of work for the Core Strategy and this has been drawn upon in this section.
- D.4.2 In addition to the M1 to the east of the Borough, the key strategic road network consists of the A61 and the A619. The former runs in a north-south direction parallel to the M1 and the latter runs in an east-west direction to the south of the town centre. The A619 is one of the major routes across northern Derbyshire, giving regional access to the Peak District and then, via the A623, to the Greater Manchester area.

³³ Infrastructure Study & Delivery Plan (October 2011) Chesterfield Borough Council

- D.4.3 Traffic generation in the Borough has continued to rise and this causes issues as town centre trips and longer journeys attempt to use the same parts of the road network. This means that the Borough's strategic routes are highly congested at peak times. Congestion is less of an issue in the less developed Eastern Villages, however, there are issues in respect of access to services, jobs and facilities as a result of the peripheral status for Mastin Moor and also Duckmanton. This is an area of the Borough which suffers from higher levels of deprivation which in turn impacts on levels of car ownership.
- D.4.4 The infrastructure study identified that there were three key highways issues for the Borough:
- How congestion is managed on key roads into Chesterfield town centre (including Chesterfield Waterside) and Staveley, including measures to improve walking and cycling;
 - The funding of road works at the site of the former Staveley Works via the Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor Area Action Plan; and
 - Ensuring new strategic development is adequately served by the existing road, network, particularly in the Eastern Villages.
- D.4.5 With regards to public transport, Chesterfield town centre and outlying local and district centres are well served by the existing bus network and there are regular bus services to neighbouring cities and others close by including Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, Bolsover, and Mansfield. There is a need for improved bus services given congestion on the strategic road network in the Borough.
- D.4.6 Rail services operate from Chesterfield station and trains operate to a variety of destinations including Nottingham, Derby and Birmingham and links to the wider rail network. Network Rail prepares Route Utilisation Strategies (RUS) and these provide more detail about the capacity of the existing rail network. The current East Midlands RUS³⁴ highlights the following issues for Chesterfield:
- Total passenger demand in the East Midlands – London St Pancras Corridor is expected to grow by 28 % over the next 10 years. The market for rail travel to and from Birmingham (including Chesterfield) has increased by 40 % over the same time frame, with the general local demand increasing by 30%, particularly commuting;
 - The route between Chesterfield and Birmingham via Derby is one of the major drivers of performance in the East Midlands, the mix of fast and stopping passenger trains and freight services presents a major performance challenge; and
 - Freight demand is anticipated to increase between 25 and 50% during this period. Operational flexibility at Chesterfield station was enhanced in 2010 by the provision of a new platform.
- D.4.7 Providing opportunities for walking and cycling within the Borough is a key element in promoting sustainable forms of transport and reducing levels of congestion (as well as providing opportunities for healthy living and green infrastructure).
- D.4.8 The Borough has a network of existing strategic greenways and walking/cycling routes.
- D.4.9 With regards to future highways improvements, Derbyshire County Council, has published its third Local Transport Plan³⁵ which indicates that there will be a streamlining of all major projects, including an appraisal of each scheme and in relation to chesterfield this applies to the following projects:

³⁴ East Midlands Route Utilisation Strategy (February 2010) Network Rail

³⁵ Derbyshire County Council Third Local Transport Plan (2011-2026) Derbyshire County Council

- A61-A617 'Avenue Link Road' - to provide access to the Avenue Coking Works and ease congestion on the A61 (identified via liaison with North-East Derbyshire Borough Council);
- A61 Chesterfield Inner Relief Road Junctions - one of 'priority' schemes identified in preparation of second LTP; and
- A619 Staveley-Brimington Bypass - protected scheme 'on hold' pending review of impacts of the Markham Vale development and subject to consideration as part of the Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor Area Action Plan.

D.4.10 A masterplan³⁶ has been published for Chesterfield Town Centre which updates a previous version from 2004 and sets out proposals for the redevelopment of the town centre. Implementation and deliver of this masterplan includes in relation to the road network, the following:

- *Hollis Lane Link Road* - a new link road is proposed linking Hollis Lane to the railway station and Brimington Road which would circuit the town centre providing improved access to the railway station and an increase in the quality of the public realm along Lordsmill Lane;
- *Northern Gateway* - the Town Centre Masterplan advocates extending the retail core of the Town Centre to encompass land currently used for car parking and adjacent commercial land that comprises the 'Northern Gateway'; and
- *West Bars Gateway* – improvements to the roundabout configuration at the West Bars area are put forward to improve the 'gateway status' of the area. There are also recommendations for improvement of the Park Road/Queens Park junction, including the strategic cycle route that follows the River Hipper.

D.4.11 Derbyshire County Council published a cumulative assessment³⁷ of the traffic impacts of proposed development in Chesterfield, Bolsover and NE Derbyshire. Across these three Local Authority areas, the key impacts have been shown to be along the A61, A619 (Chesterfield Road) and A619 (Chatsworth Road), A617, A6175, A616 and A38. Potential future strategies to mitigate the impacts of growth are detailed in **Table 4.1**

Table 4.1 Potential Strategies to Mitigate Transport Impacts

Strategy Element	Way Forward
Land-use planning strategies (i.e. Smart Growth)	Consider potential for linked trips and reduced trip making at Site Allocations stage via trip catchment analysis.
Walking and Cycling	Liaise with DCC Walking and Cycling teams to identify key network in relation to proposed developments and in urban cores, Seek schemes to ensure networks are continuous (with priority over private traffic, wherever possible), Identify areas for enhanced cycle parking at key destination points).
Public Transport	Liaise with DCC Public Transport team and Public Transport operators to identify the likely public transport network of the future (in light of the proposed LDF developments) Identify public transport bottlenecks Identify schemes to prioritise public transport traffic (i.e. buses) along the public transport network Identify opportunities to improve connectivity between bus and rail,
Car Parking	Review urban centre parking locations,

³⁶ Chesterfield Town Centre Masterplan Strategic Development Framework (May 2015) Chesterfield Borough Council in Partnership with Aspinall Verdi and WCEC Group

³⁷ Derbyshire County Council North Derbyshire Traffic Model's Forecast Report (February 2012) Derbyshire County Council



Strategy Element	Way Forward
	Identify potential sites for Park and Ride and associated corridor improvements, Increase parking at rail stations.
Smarter Choices	Identify which Smarter Choices techniques would be appropriate for particular development locations (i.e. real time information, workplace parking charges etc.), In particular, identify those areas where the potential for Personalised Travel Planning would have the most impact, Develop Personalised Travel Planning scheme and potential Area Travel Plans.
Traffic Management	Identify locations at which in-bound traffic could be held back from Chesterfield town centre, Review existing main routes into town centres to identify and improve bottle necks (including onstreet parking).
New Highway Infrastructure	Use Chesterfield SATURN model (in preparation) to test impacts of new highway infrastructure to identify an infrastructure package to support new development.

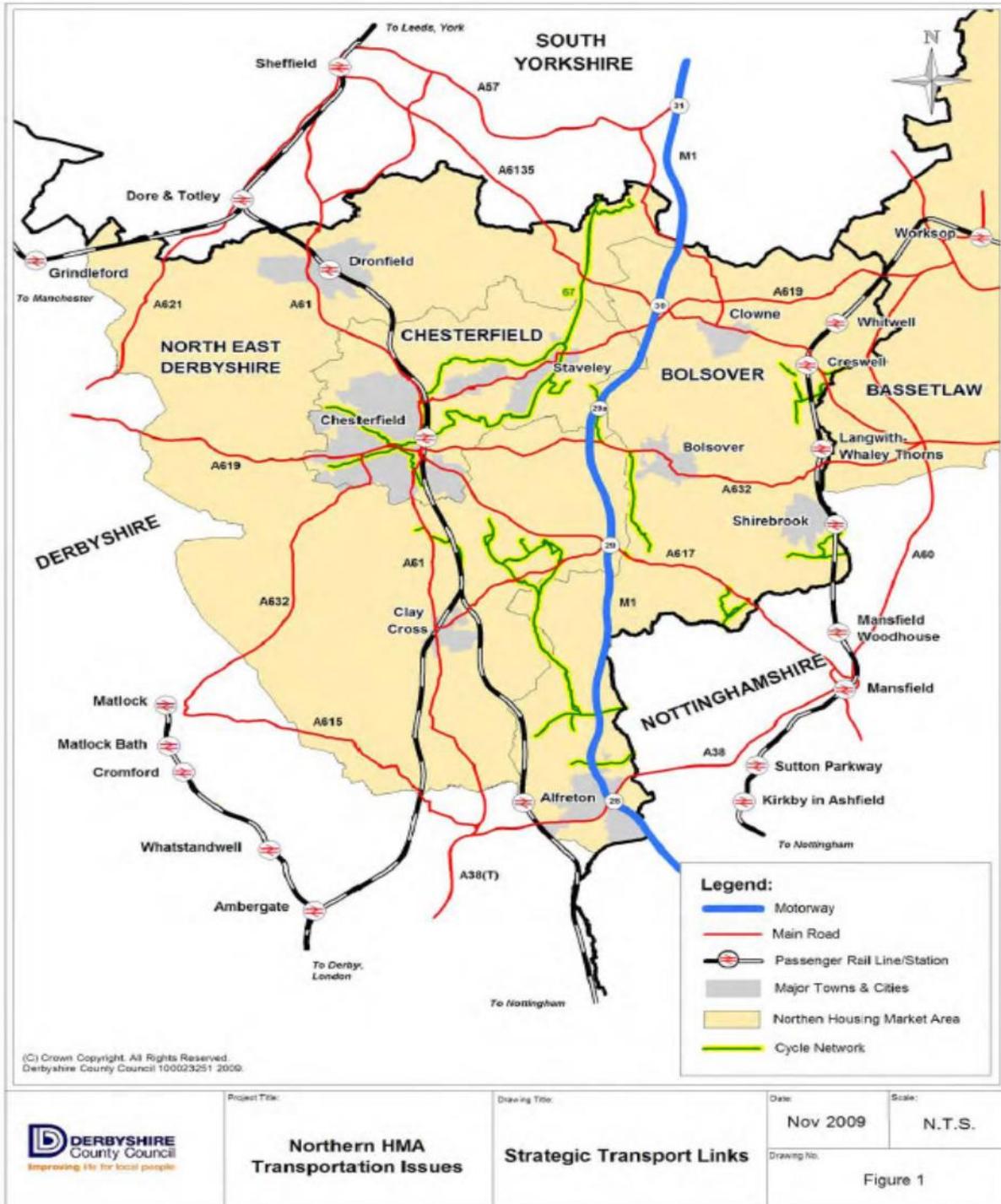
D.4.12 The wider context of the North Derbyshire Strategic Transport area is shown in **Figure 4.1** overleaf.

Movement

D.4.13 The average distance commuted to work in England and Wales increased from 13.4 km in 2001 to 15.0 km in 2011. According to the 2011 Census, the average distance travelled to work by Chesterfield residents was 14.1km in 2011 which represents an increase from 11km as at the 2001 Census. Table D.9 compares the distance travelled to work by the Borough’s residents in 2001 and 2011 and highlights that the proportion of people travelling less than 10km has overall decreased (albeit there was an increase in those travelling between 5 and 10km) whilst the proportion travelling over 10km has increased. The 2011 Census also illustrates that the primary means of travelling to work is by car or van (45.58%) but that a significant proportion of households (22.46%, higher than the regional average of 22.10%) do not have access to a car.



Figure 4.1 North Derbyshire Strategic Transport Network



Source: Bolsover Borough Council (2015) Interim Transport Evidence Information Note, April 2015.



Table 4.2 Potential Strategies to Mitigate Transport Impacts

Distance Travelled to Work	Number of People (2001)	Number of People (2011)
Less than 2 km	10,387	9,511
2 km to less than 5 km	12,361	12,080
5 km to less than 10 km	5,673	6,579
10 km to less than 20 km	5,692	7,244
20 km to less than 30 km	1,217	1,639
30 km to less than 40 km	1,046	1,266
40 km to less than 60 km	572	744
60 km and over	1,009	1,578
Working from home	3,180	3,755
Other	1,682	3,505

Source: ONS (2001) Census 2001; ONS (2011) Census 2011.

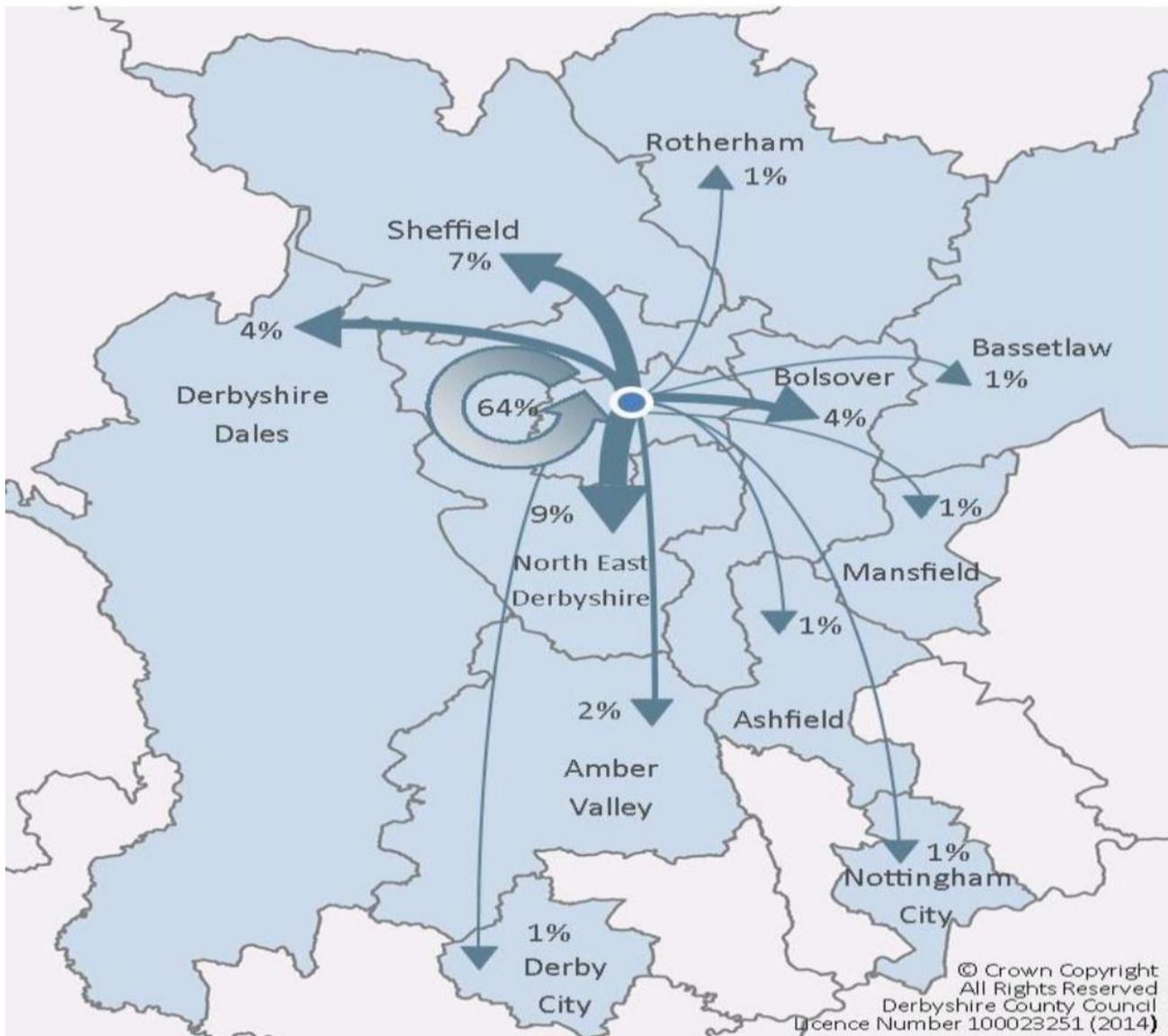
- D.4.14 Chesterfield is only one of two authorities (along with Derbyshire Dales) in Derbyshire which has a net gain of commuters, which at the time of the 2011 census was 3,923³⁸. This is in part due to the number of public sector jobs in Chesterfield with the headquarters of Chesterfield Borough located in Chesterfield Town.
- D.4.15 Whilst Chesterfield is an important local employment centre, the towns and cities which neighbour the County of Derbyshire exert significant influence. The greatest number 25,985 (20.2%) of commuters from the County travel to Derby, followed by Sheffield (12.4%), Nottingham (8.6%), East Staffordshire (6.7%), North West Leicestershire (5.2%), Ashfield and Broxtowe districts in Nottinghamshire (both 4.7%) and Manchester (2.9%).
- D.4.16 At the time of the 2011 census, statistics showed that 63.7% of Chesterfield’s resident employees live and work within the Borough. The remainder of working residents travel relatively short distances to neighbouring authorities such as North East Derbyshire (9.2%), Sheffield (6.5%), Derbyshire Dales (4.1%) and Bolsover (3.5%).
- D.4.17 The travel to work patters for Chesterfield are further illustrated in **Figure 4.2** below.
- D.4.18 For those commuting out of Chesterfield, other districts in Derbyshire account for over half (53.3%) of such commuters, with South Yorkshire (22%) and Nottingham (10.2%) accounting for the remainder.
- D.4.19 Chesterfield was the only authority in the County to experience a faster rate of out-commuting between 2001 and 2011 and it continues to be one of only two authorities (the other being Derbyshire Dales), to experience net in-commuting although for Chesterfield this dropped significantly from 2001 to 2011.
- D.4.20 With its better transport links and access to services, Chesterfield has the lowest percentage of home workers per work-day resident population.

³⁸ Figure from Analysis of Commuter Patterns in Derbyshire 2011 Produced by Policy and Research Department, Derbyshire County Council [Accessed September 2016]



Figure 4.2 Workplace Destinations

Travel To Work Patterns, Chesterfield Commuter Outflow, 2011



Source: Analysis of Commuter Patterns in Derbyshire 2011 Produced by Policy and Research Department, Derbyshire County Council

Accessibility

D.4.21 In order to facilitate fewer vehicle journeys, the Council has a role to play in promoting development in locations within close proximity to services and facilities. The 2013-14 Authority Monitoring Report produced by the Council includes a number of monitoring indicators related to the adopted Core Strategy and this includes for a target that 80% of new residential development to be within 20 minutes (walking or public transport modes) of key social infrastructure (GPs, Pharmacy, Post Office, Primary and Secondary School and Supermarkets). No statistics have yet been collected in relation to monitoring of this target.



Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.4.22 An increase in population and households in the Borough will in-turn generate additional transport movements. Based on existing trends, the majority of these movements are likely to be by car with a continuation of (net) in-commuting but also some out-commuting. This could result in increased pressure on the local road network and public transport infrastructure. In this regard, a junction assessment of Junction 29A of the M1³⁹ has identified that, at 2026, there may be capacity issues arising from new development in the area, which would be exacerbated by new development in Chesterfield.
- D.4.23 The spatial strategy that was put forward in the adopted Core Strategy promoted access to existing walking and cycling routes, especially in the Town Centre and Western Suburbs. The strategy also provided the opportunity to extend the network at Waterside, Staveley Works and Chatsworth Road, via masterplanning, where new cycling and walking routes are planned. This will help to improve walking and cycling provision within Chesterfield.
- D.4.24 The Derbyshire Local Transport Plan Three (LTP3) sets the framework for improvements to the transport infrastructure network. The LTP would be expected to help deliver transport improvements and promote transport modes other than the private car. In this regard, the LTP identifies a number of key transport and investment priorities for the period 2011-2026. These include well maintained roads and rights of way, efficient transport network management, improving local accessibility, achieving healthier travel habits, better safety and security and a considered approach to new infrastructure. In this context, it would be expected that some transport improvements would be delivered independently of planning policy.
- D.4.25 However, without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth. This gap could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby leading to an increase in transport movements. Allied to this, without Local Plan policy coverage, opportunities may be missed to adopt a strategic approach to investment in transport infrastructure that reflects the priorities of the LTP and responds appropriately to the Borough's wider objectives in respect of growth and environmental protection and enhancement.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services to accommodate anticipated growth;
- The need to address congestion, particularly on key routes within the Borough;
- The need to enhance the connectivity of the Borough's main settlements;
- The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car;
- The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel; and
- The need to encourage walking and cycling.

³⁹ URS (2012) M1 J29A Operational Capacity Assessment, July 2012

D.5 Land Use, Geology and Soil

Land Use

D.5.1 **Table 5.1** illustrates the key land uses in Chesterfield Borough (as at January 2005) and highlights that the majority (66.1%) of the Borough is classified as green space. Government policy set out in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. The Council has a target of 60% of new development on previously developed (brownfield) land (PDL) and the adopted Core Strategy noted that well over 60% of new development in the Borough has been delivered on previously developed land or through re-use of buildings in the form of conversions. The 10th Authority Monitoring Report⁴⁰ (AMR) produced by the Council showed that there were SHLAA sites which would deliver over 500 new homes on PDL and that in terms of monitoring the effects of the adopted Core Strategy, the 10th AMR showed that 61% of residential development was on brownfield land.

Table 5.1 Land Uses in Chesterfield

Land Use	Chesterfield
Domestic Buildings	2,870m ²
Non Domestic Buildings	1,601.95m ²
Road	5,051.73m ²
Domestic Gardens	11,319m ²
Greenspace	40,806m ²

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics Key Figures for the Physical Environment

D.5.2 The Council’s Brownfield Land Register⁴¹ identifies brownfield sites that may be suitable for residential development. The Council’s latest register has identified 40 such sites which could be suitable for residential development and this includes sites which already have planning permission (a mix of outline and full planning permission) and those which do not. The sites are in a mix of public and private ownership and are in a variety of locations spread throughout the Borough.

Geology

D.5.3 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSI. Whilst not benefiting from statutory protection, RIGS are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites. There are no RIGS in the Borough.

Soils

D.5.4 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system developed by Defra provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland. The system divides the quality of land into five categories, as well as non-agricultural and urban. The ‘best and most versatile land’ is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and 3a.

⁴⁰ Chesterfield Borough Council Authority Monitoring Report April 2013-March 2014

⁴¹ Available at: <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/land-availability-assessment/brownfield-land-register.aspx> [Accessed November 2018]



- D.5.5 A large proportion of Chesterfield Borough is classed as Grade 3 ('Good to Moderate') with some smaller areas classed as Grade 4 ('Poor'). The proportion of land classed as Grade 3 is greater than in neighbouring authorities for example in Bolsover where a large proportion is classed as Grade 2 ('Very Good').

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.5.6 As set out above, national planning policy encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed and also seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. However, where councils do not have a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements, the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development can often outweigh other national and local policy constraints.
- D.5.7 Without the Local Plan, national planning policy set out in the NPPF would apply and may help to ensure that new development is focused on brownfield land. However, since the introduction of the NPPF the Council has received a greater number of applications on greenfield sites. Without clear local planning policy relating to the location of future development and the provision of sites to meet local needs, the Council would have less control over where development takes place. This could increase the likelihood of development of greenfield sites and which may, in-turn, result in the loss of the Borough's best and most versatile agricultural land. However, monitoring of the adopted Core Strategy showed that in 2013-14 monitoring period over half (61%) of new housing was built on previously developed land which shows that brownfield land is being prioritised over greenfield.
- D.5.8 New development could also increase pressure on the Borough's geological assets, the risk of which could be increased without clear Local Plan policy seeking to protect and enhance the Borough's geodiversity.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land.
- The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
- The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

D.6 Water

Water Quality

- D.6.1 In terms of water quality, Chesterfield falls partly within the Don and Rother catchment area, the Water Framework Directive classification of waterbodies shows. There are 78 river water bodies and 18 lakes in the catchment. 78 are artificial or heavily modified. 99% of rivers (48 km) currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential. 25% of rivers assessed for biology are at good or better biological status now, with 38% at poor biological status, and 13% classed as at bad status.
- D.6.2 Point source discharges from water industry sewage works and storm discharges are key reasons for failures in the catchment. Diffuse pollution from agriculture and physical modification due to urbanisation and water storage and supply also play a key role in determining the status of rivers and lakes in this catchment.

- D.6.3 The Environment Agency has recently completed an exercise to refresh the Mitigation Measures Assessment (MMA) for all Artificial and Heavily Modified Water Bodies⁴². The majority of Chesterfield Borough falls within the Rother and Doe Lea catchment. The Rother and Doe Lea catchment lies to the south of Rotherham the east of Sheffield and includes Dronfield, Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clay Cross. There are many tributaries of the Rother and Doe Lea including Holme Brook, River Drone, River Whitting, The Moss and Ulley Brook. The catchment also contains the Chesterfield Canal and Linacre Reservoir. The Rother and Doe Lea are parts of the River Don catchment. These rivers have undergone periods of very poor water quality due to chemical pollution, nutrient enrichment from fertiliser and sewage and siltation. The rivers have also been straightened and lined with concrete in places, reducing the variety of habitats they offer.
- D.6.4 Overall waterbody status in the Operational Catchment was assessed as moderate in 2015. The main factors affecting the status of waterbodies (for the Management Catchment as a whole) have been cited as agriculture and land management (due to changes in natural flows/levels of water and pollution from rural areas) and water industry operations (principally pollution from waste water).

Water Resources

- D.6.5 The main water and sewerage operators for the Chesterfield area are Yorkshire Water Services (sewerage) and Severn Trent Water (water supply).
- D.6.6 Severn Trent Water (STW) provides public water supply to Chesterfield Borough, which lies within the Strategic Grid and Nottinghamshire water resource zones. Water in the Strategic Grid water resource zone is supplied from a combination of groundwaters and surface waters (including rivers and reservoirs) whilst the Nottinghamshire water resource zone is supplied from local groundwater sources as well as from transfers from the Strategic Grid. The northern edge of the Borough also borders Yorkshire Water's supply zone. Sewerage and wastewater treatment services are provided by Severn Trent Water and Yorkshire Water.
- D.6.7 The growth in local population is expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability. The Severn Trent Water, Water Resources Management Plan (2014)⁴³ highlights that the Strategic Grid and Nottingham water resource zones face some significant supply shortfalls in the long term as a result of the need to reduce abstraction from unsustainable sources including in particular the River Wye and Elan Way reservoir and the potential impacts of climate change. In consequence, new investment is required to provide alternative water supplies.
- D.6.8 The key issue for the Local Plan is whether existing water supply can meet projected growth. STW are aware of the Council's spatial strategy and projected housing numbers from work on the Core Strategy and are confident there are will be no major problems with supply in the Borough. Therefore, in their assessment, based on the projected housing growth, there is unlikely to be any potential capacity issues apart from the usual requirement for minor reinforcement works. This can be dealt with in the normal way via developer contributions. Furthermore, STW will continue to be consulted on the next stages of development of the new local plan.

⁴² See <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/29/Summary> [Accessed September 2016]

⁴³ Available from <http://www.severntrent.com/future/future-plans-and-strategy/water-resources-management-plan> [Accessed April 2015]

- D.6.9 STW published has published its 2019 Water Resources Management Plan⁴⁴ (WRMP) for consultation. This draft plan highlights STWs response to dealing with future water supply challenges and this includes preserving resilience against droughts, securing sustainable abstraction and preventing future environmental deterioration, planning for climate change and uncertainty, meeting future growth, providing resilient supplies and reducing leakage.
- D.6.10 STW have stated that they do not anticipate needing to invest in new sources of water for the purposes of improving drought resilience but will need to be investing in water supply. Recommended new supply schemes for the period up to 2025 are outlined in the draft plan but there is not yet any commitment to longer term plans as they will be reviewed in the next WRMP.
- D.6.11 Yorkshire Water have recently published their draft WRMP⁴⁵ for 2019 and this plans for the next 25 years though the longer term plans will be reviewed in the next WRMP. This WRMP highlights several key challenges which need to be addressed:
- A Yorkshire population that is projected to increase by one million by 2045;
 - A projected loss of 100MI/d supply by 2045 due to climate change;
 - Ongoing environmental pressure to reduce amount of water abstracted; and
 - Ensuring that high levels of resilience can be provided and to meet agreed levels of service against a backdrop of maintaining bills at a level which is affordable for customers.
- D.6.12 A supply/demand deficit is predicted in the 2030s, so Yorkshire Water are looking at options to address this issue and their preferred solution includes proposed investment in some of their borehole supplies to enhance future resilience of supply. They have chosen to implement a 40% leakage reduction target by 2025 and are planning to investigate two new supply options to provide additional resilience which are scheduled for implementation in 2022/23 and 2025/26 provided that abstraction licences would be sustainable.

Flood Risk

- D.6.13 The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at the plan making stage in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk and should take into account long term implications of flood risk. **Figure 6.1** shows the prevalence of Flood Zones 2 and 3 across the Borough.
- D.6.14 The Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2009)⁴⁶ indicates that fluvial flood risk is concentrated in relatively narrow zones along the rivers due to topographical constraints. The River Rother has been identified as the watercourse that poses the greatest flood risk in Chesterfield. St Augustines in Chesterfield is a location in which failure from assets should be considered.
- D.6.15 The areas in Chesterfield where assets are at potential risk of breach are the Derby Road (St Augustines) area of Chesterfield (River Rother), the Rother-Hipper confluence up stream of Station Bridge (Rivers Rother and Hipper) and the Holland Road (Old Whittington) area of Chesterfield (River Rother).
- D.6.16 Overall Chesterfield is classed as at medium risk of flooding, but that provided flood risk is properly assessed and mitigated, flood risk should not be a constraint.

⁴⁴ Available online at: <https://www.severntrent.com/about-us/future-plans/water-resource-management/wrmp-19-documents/> [Accessed October 2018]

⁴⁵ Available online at: <https://www.yorkshirewater.com/resources/#ls4> [Accessed October 2018]

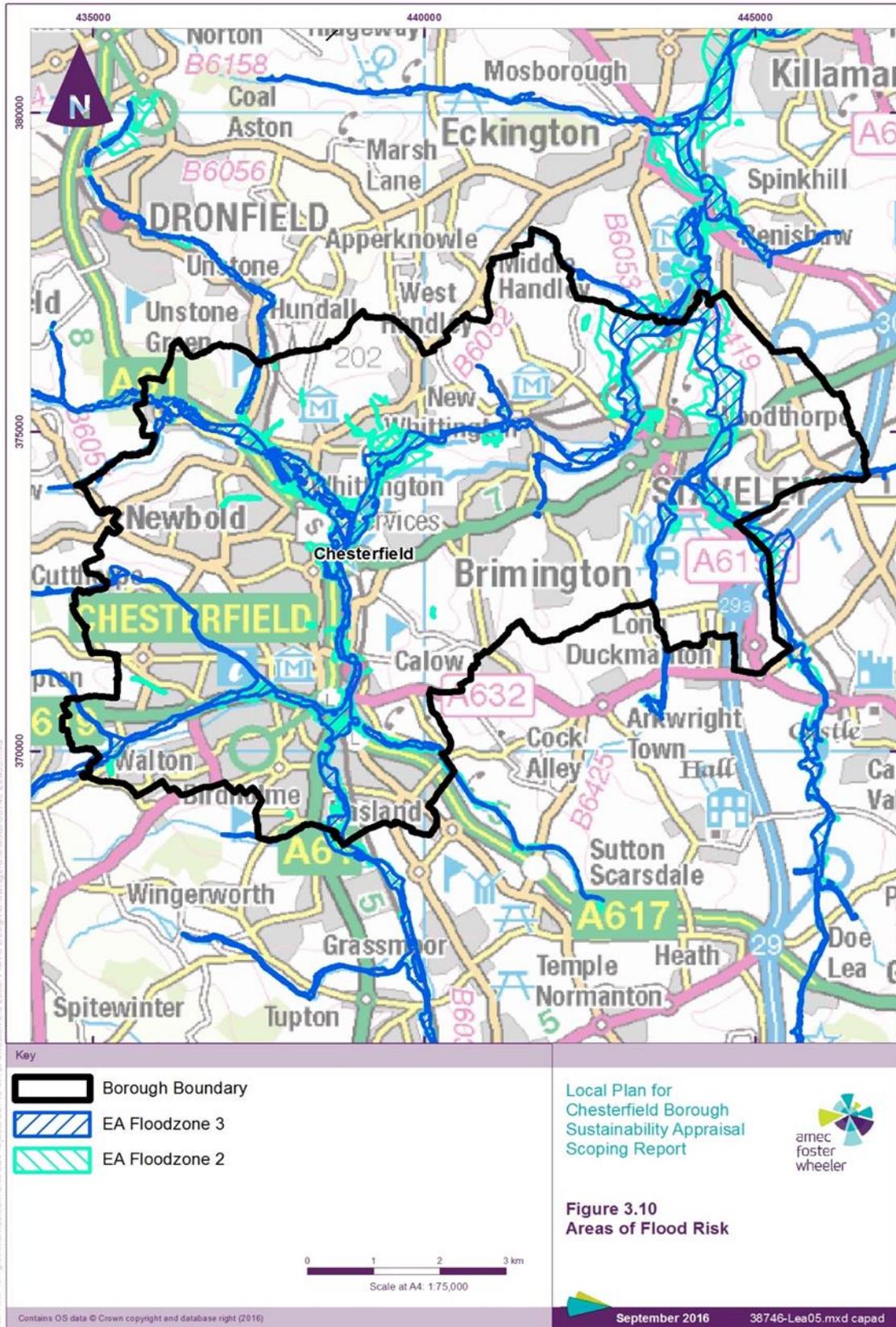
⁴⁶ Faber Maunsell/AECOM (2009) Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.6.17 The projected increase in the Borough's population will result in increased pressure on water resources which could affect water availability and quality. Measures contained in the STW Water Resources Management Plan would be expected to help ensure that future demands in this regard are met although opportunities may be lost to enhance the water efficiency of new development without a local policy-based approach.
- D.6.18 As part of work for the Core Strategy, an Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan⁴⁷ was produced. With regards to wastewater treatment, Yorkshire Water's position was that whilst it is not possible to input current Core Strategy proposals into the Asset Management Plan (2010 – 2015) it was able to take account of projected infrastructure capacity when preparing its next AMP (2015 - 2020). However, no infrastructure 'show stoppers' which might seriously undermine the Council's development strategy were identified during consultation with Yorkshire Water. The only concern raised relates to Staveley Waste Water Works which in the long term may have capacity issues that would need to be addressed.

⁴⁷ Chesterfield Borough Council (October 2011) Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan

Figure 6.1 Areas of Flood Risk



- D.6.19 Yorkshire Water indicated that there is enough capacity at Staveley Waste Water Works for a further 1000 dwellings. As there are 2,000 new dwellings planned at the former Staveley Works Corridor there will therefore be an issue over long-term capacity. Also, as this capacity is also shared by areas within Bolsover Borough (25%), then coordination will be required between the two authorities. There will be opportunities to consult with Yorkshire Water during the development of the new Local Plan.
- D.6.20 Given the overall relatively limited extent of flood risk across of the Borough and taking into account national planning policy set out in the NPPF and local policy in the adopted Core Strategy, it is not expected that the baseline with regard to flood risk would change significantly without the Local Plan (although flood risk may increase as a result of climate change). Notwithstanding, local planning policy would help to ensure that new development is located away from flood risk areas and could help to ensure that any investment in flood defence infrastructure required to accommodate development is identified and delivered in a timely manner.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of the Borough’s water sources;
- The need to promote the efficient use of water resources;
- The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development; and
- The need to take national planning policy on flood risk (including the implications of climate change) into account when allocating land for development.

D.7 Air Quality

- D.7.1 Legislative frameworks and guidance in relation to air quality have been established at both the European and UK level. Policies aim to reduce exposure to specific pollutants by reducing emissions and setting targets for air quality. Policies are driven by the aims of the EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)⁴⁸. The key objective is to help minimise the negative impacts on human health and the environment. The Directive sets guidance for member states for the effective implementation of air quality targets.
- D.7.2 The UK’s National Air Quality Strategy⁴⁹ sets health-based standards for eight key pollutants and objectives for achieving them. This is to ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places that is safe for human health and quality of life. It also recognises that specific action at the local level may be needed depending on the scale and nature of the air quality problem.
- D.7.3 Local authorities have a duty to undertake a full review and assessment of air quality in accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy. Where there is a likelihood of a national air quality objective being exceeded, the council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. Chesterfield declared its first Air Quality Management Area on the 14th of August 2015 due to pollution from passing traffic exceeding the maximum level on part of Church Street

⁴⁸ See <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32008L0050> [Accessed April 2015]

⁴⁹ The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Volume 1.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf [Accessed April 2015]

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air; and
- The need to improve air quality, particularly in the Borough’s one AQMA.

D.8 Climate Change

- D.8.1 Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The effects of climate change will be experienced internationally, nationally and locally with certain regions being particularly vulnerable.
- D.8.2 Carbon dioxide (CO2) is identified as being the most important of the greenhouse gases which are being produced by human activity and contributing to climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stabilising CO2 concentrations at 450 parts per million (ppm) (that is 85 ppm above 2007 levels and 170 ppm above pre-industrial levels) in the long term would require the reduction of emissions worldwide to below 1990 levels within a few decades.
- D.8.3 The policy and legislative context in relation to climate change has been established at the international level (Kyoto Agreement) and has been transposed into European, national and local legislation, strategies and policies. Reducing CO2 emissions in the atmosphere is a national target to reduce climatic impact. This is driven by the Climate Change Act (2008), which sets a legally binding target of at least a 34% reduction in UK emissions by 2020 and at least an 80% reduction by 2050 against a 1990 baseline.
- D.8.4 **Table 8.1** shows Chesterfield’s per capita CO2 emissions for the period 2008 to 2012. The Borough’s emissions have fluctuated over this period (reflecting in part the economic recession) but have consistently been higher than national (UK), regional and County averages. In 2012 (the latest reporting period), per capita emissions stood at 14.1 tonnes CO2 per person compared to 7.1 tonnes nationally, 7.8 tonnes regionally and 10.8 tonnes at the County level.

Table 8.1 CO2 Emissions Per Capita 2008-2012 (tonnes CO2 per person)

	Chesterfield	Derbyshire	East Midlands	UK
2008	15.8	11.9	8.8	8.1
2009	11.8	10.6	7.9	7.3
2010	14.6	11.2	8.3	7.5
2011	13.8	10.7	7.6	6.8
2012	14.1	10.8	7.8	7.1

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics.

- D.8.5 As **Table 8.2** highlights, the main source of CO2 emissions in the Borough is from industry with 2.5 tonnes per person generated in this sector in 2012. This broadly reflects trends for the County albeit emissions associated with industry and commercial are lower which is reflective of the amount of employment in other sectors in the Borough.



Table 8.2 Per Capita CO2 Emissions by Source 2008-2012 (tonnes CO2 per person)

	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
2008	2.7	2.6	1.6	6.8
2009	2.3	2.4	1.5	6.2
2010	2.3	2.5	1.5	6.4
2011	2.2	2.2	1.5	5.9
2012	2.5	2.4	1.4	6.4

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics.

- D.8.6 Derbyshire Waste Ltd at Staveley landfill site are identified on the national pollution inventory⁵⁰ for the period 2005-16 for Carbon Dioxide emissions, although emissions at the site have been steadily decreasing from 21.1kt in 2005 to 10.18kt in 2016. This site is the only entry for Chesterfield on this inventory.
- D.8.7 Measures to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of climate change include: efficient use of scarce water resources; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences and raising the levels of dykes; more climate resilient crop selection e.g. drought-tolerant species. The UK Government considers the development of a low carbon economy combined with a greater proportion of energy generated by low carbon and renewable means as essential.
- D.8.8 As at 2013, the East Midlands region generated 2,435 GWh of electricity from renewable sources compared to an average of 3,602 GWh across all of the English regions. However, this represents an increase of 2,002 GWh since 2003, a growth rate greater than the national average⁵¹.
- D.8.9 The Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study for Chesterfield⁵² (June 2010) undertook an assessment of renewable energy resource in Chesterfield and concluded the following:

Biomass

- The potential biomass resource from existing woodlands in the Borough is highly constrained. Similarly, land available for energy crop production is limited; and
- Fuel supplies from the wider area are therefore required for biomass to make a significant contribution to CO2 reduction in the Borough. This means that regional and national biomass supply chains will be important if use of this fuel is to increase.

Hydro Electric Power

- Around 27 sites in the Borough have potential for hydropower installations. Hydropower installations at all of these sites could see the deployment of around 365kW of hydro turbines;

⁵⁰ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016> [Accessed October 2018]

⁵¹ Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014) Regional Statistics: Generation.

⁵² A Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study for Chesterfield Borough Council (June 2010) Element Energy Ltd



- The maximum installed capacity could produce an electricity output of around 1,600MWh/yr, which is equivalent to the electricity demands of 430 average homes; and
- Whilst hydropower schemes offer some potential to provide low carbon energy and hence reduce overall CO2 emissions, this technology will remain niche and should not be regarded as a central feature of the low carbon development strategy.

Wind

- The mean annual wind speed in Chesterfield Borough is relatively low, which suggests that taller turbines are likely to be required for economically viable projects;
- The wind resource in the Borough is highly constrained due to the urban nature of large areas of the Borough. This means that there are few opportunities for delivering large scale wind turbines; and
- The optimum sites in terms of wind resource and freedom from constraints lie on land to the north of the Borough, north of Barrow Hill.

Opportunities for District Heating

- The majority of the Borough is characterised by areas of low heat density, which means District heating is unlikely to be economically feasible in most areas;
- The areas of highest heat density are generally in and around the town centre, and in isolated locations where high heat consumers are situated; and
- In terms of connecting major new development to existing heat consumers, the most promising opportunities are the Northern Gateway development and sites on land south of Chatsworth Road. Opportunities for using existing consumers to act as heat anchors to improve the viability of Borough heating systems in new developments should be investigated as the sites come forward.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.8.10 In June 2009 the findings of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released by the UK Climate Change Projections team under Defra⁵³. This team provides climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of future changes to the climate are given, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.
- D.8.11 The predicted effects of climate change for the East Midlands region by 2050 (under a medium emissions scenario) are set out in **Table 8.3**.

⁵³ See <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23827> [Accessed April 2015]

Table 8.3 East Midlands Climate Predictions (medium emissions scenario)

Climate Record	Estimate of Increase/Decrease	Most Likely Range	Range of Uncertainty
Winter mean temperature	2.2 °C	1.1°C to 3.4°C	0.9°C to 3.8°C
Summer mean temperature	2.5°C	1.2°C to 4.2°C	1.1°C to 4.7°C
Summer mean daily maximum temperature	3.3°C	1.3°C to 5.9°C	1.1°C to 6.6°C
Summer mean daily minimum temperature	2.7°C	1.2°C to 4.6°C	1.1°C to 5.2°C
Annual mean precipitation	0%	-5% to 6%	-6% to 6%
Winter mean precipitation	14%	2% to 29%	1% to 33%
Summer mean precipitation	-16%	-36% to 6%	-38% to 13%

Source: Defra (2009)

D.8.12 Climate change is occurring and will continue regardless of local policy intervention. However, without the Local Plan opportunities to ensure that new development is located and designed to adapt to the effects of climate change may not be realised and which could result in damage to properties, infrastructure and stress on emergency services. This would also have an effect on biodiversity, which could lead to ecosystems changes.

D.8.13 The Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (2010) makes clear that measures are needed to reduce the Borough’s emissions, particularly as future growth will generate additional emissions. Without the Local Plan there would be a significant policy gap with regard to the location of future growth and which could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements and associated emissions of CO2. Further, opportunities may not be realised to promote high quality, energy efficient design (although it is recognised that changes to the Building Regulations will deliver higher design standards in this regard).

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change; and
- The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision.

D.9 Material Assets

Waste

D.9.1 Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council are working together to replace the Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan that was adopted in March 2005. As part of the preparation of the new Waste Plan, a statistical background paper⁵⁴ has been prepared and which sets out the baseline with respect to waste management in the plan area. This document estimates that, for the 2009/10 period, the plan area generated:

⁵⁴ Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council (2013) Joint Waste Plan: Towards a Statistical Basis for the Waste Plan.



- 471,487 tonnes of municipal waste;
- 1,072,186 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste;
- 2,931,306 tonnes of construction and demotion waste;
- 126,280 tonnes of hazardous waste; and
- 144,415 tonnes of agricultural waste.

- D.9.2 Local authority collected waste statistics for Derbyshire⁵⁵ indicate that a total of 386,282 tonnes of waste was collected in 2013/14 of which 46.59% was recycled/composted, 18.71% recovered and 34.42% sent to landfill. In terms of Chesterfield Borough, a total of 44,651 tonnes of municipal waste was generated in 2013/14 of which 17,293 tonnes (38.7%) was sent for recycling/composting/reuse.
- D.9.3 The waste action plan / management strategy⁵⁶ for Chesterfield provides information about the amount and type of waste collected in the Borough. In 2014/15 9,247 tonnes of household waste were collected, 2,576 tonnes of commercial and chargeable waste, 43 tonnes of electrical items for recycling, 9 tonnes of hazardous waste, 1,531 tonnes of street litter, 279 tonnes of highways waste, 63 tonnes of fly tipping and 813 tonnes of park waste.
- D.9.4 The strategy shows that recycling rates in the Borough have been steadily increasing with the percentage of household waste recycled and composted increasing from 40.3% in 2008/09 to 44.5% in 2014/15. This has meant that the total waste collected has reduced from 859kg in 2008/09 to 839kg in 2014/15.
- D.9.5 The Council had set a target to recycle 45% of all waste in the Borough by March 2016. Projections of recycling rates suggested that 46% of household waste would be recycled in 2017/18.
- D.9.6 The strategy outlines waste prevention and re-use initiatives and this included consideration of reducing the size of the standard waste wheelie bin and other initiatives, including:
- A home composting scheme;
 - Providing information to households about reducing food waste by shopping more carefully;
 - Furniture reuse through local furniture projects and third sector organisations to help try and reduce bulky waste;
 - Waste prevention within the Council to reduce waste costs;
 - Reuse and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment;
 - On-going marketing and promotion to maximise waste prevention and reuse by householders; and
 - Support the County Council in working with charities and encouraging households to donate more items.

⁵⁵ Defra (2014) Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables> [Accessed September 2016]

⁵⁶ Derbyshire and Derby City Joint Waste Management Strategy 2013-2026. Available at: <https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/environment/rubbish-waste/waste-strategy/chesterfield-waste-action-plan.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

Minerals

- D.9.7 Government policy promotes the general conservation of minerals whilst at the same time ensuring an adequate supply is available to meet needs. Mineral resources are not distributed evenly across the country and some areas are able to provide greater amounts of certain minerals than they actually use.
- D.9.8 Derbyshire is an important national source of limestone, sandstone, sand and gravel, coal and vein minerals. The principal mineral resource produced in Bolsover Borough is Permian Limestone. Limestone is used for construction and industrial purposes and a significant proportion is exported to neighbouring areas such as Greater Manchester and Cheshire.
- D.9.9 A Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA)⁵⁷ has been produced to inform the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan which is being prepared jointly by Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council and which will replace the existing Minerals Local Plan (adopted in 2000 and amended in 2002). This Assessment sets out the current and future situation in Derbyshire, Derby and the Peak Borough National Park with regard to all aspects of aggregate supply, in particular, setting out the amount of land won aggregate that the area will need to provide in the coming years.
- D.9.10 The LAA highlights that production of sand and gravel has averaged 1.09 million tonnes between 2014 and 2013. The figures indicate a predominantly downward trend with a slight recovery in 2010 and 2011. This pattern mirrors that of the whole East Midlands region. The production of sand and gravel in 2013 was estimated to be 0.82 million tonnes (an increase on the previous year).
- D.9.11 The average annual sales of crushed rock figure for the 10-year period 2004 to 2013 is 10.06 million tonnes. For the most recent three years, production of crushed rock in Derbyshire and the Peak Borough has averaged 8.05 million tonnes.
- D.9.12 The Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (2000) allocates land for sand and gravel extraction at Attenborough Pit, Elvaston Quarry, Shardlow Pit, Egginton Pit and Hemington Quarry. Land at Whitwell Quarry is allocated for the extraction of limestone.
- D.9.13 Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council are working together to replace the Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan which was adopted in 2000. In 2018 there was consultation on a new draft minerals plan⁵⁸ and this provides an overview of mineral resources in Derbyshire.
- D.9.14 By far the most significant mineral extracted in Derbyshire is limestone accounting for 80% of all minerals produced (by weight) in the county, with sand and gravel the next most significant (9%). Minerals extracted in smaller amounts include coal, vein minerals, gas, sandstone, silica sand & clay.
- D.9.15 Whilst the previous minerals local plan noted Derbyshire's other minerals – gypsum, ironstone, ganister and peat have been worked in the past, their limited occurrence in the County means that they are unlikely to be worked in the foreseeable future.
- D.9.16 The County's production of limestone is highly significant in national terms, providing about 20% of the overall production for minerals. Sand and gravel provide a smaller proportion of England's mineral production but are still important at the regional and national level.
- D.9.17 The new draft minerals document highlights that annual production of sand and gravel in Derbyshire between 2007 and 2016 had been steadily falling until 2015 when production increased

⁵⁷ Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and the Peak Borough National Park (2014) Local Aggregate Assessment 2014.

⁵⁸ Towards a Minerals Local Plan. Available at:

https://consultations.derbyshirepartnership.gov.uk/consult/ti/MLPWinter1718/printCompoundDoc?docid=9567188&partid=9567188#doc_9567188_ID_9571060 [Accessed October 2018]

and in 2016 production was 1.29 million tonnes which was higher than the previous highest rate of production.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

- D.9.18 Waste generation in the Borough is expected to increase, commensurate with population growth. This could place pressure on existing waste management facilities, although it is envisaged that recycling/reuse rates would also continue to increase. Derbyshire and Derby City's revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy⁵⁹ includes a Waste Action Plan for Chesterfield and this shows that recycling rates for household waste in the Borough have been steadily improving from 40.3% in 2008/09 to 44.5% in 2014/15. It can reasonably be assumed that this trend would continue without the local plan.
- D.9.19 New development (both within the Borough and nationally) may also place pressure on local mineral assets to support construction. In this regard, the Local Aggregates Assessment identifies that Derbyshire will be required to provide 18.53 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 171 million tonnes of aggregate grade crushed rock between 2014 and 2030.
- D.9.20 Despite the projections outlined above, planning for waste and minerals is a County function and in consequence, the baseline would not be expected to change significantly without the Local Plan. However, policies in the Local Plan could support the objectives of the emerging Waste and Minerals Plans including by, for example, promoting the provision of on-site recycling facilities and the sustainable use of materials in new development.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling.
- The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources.
- The need to ensure the protection of the Borough's mineral resources from inappropriate development.

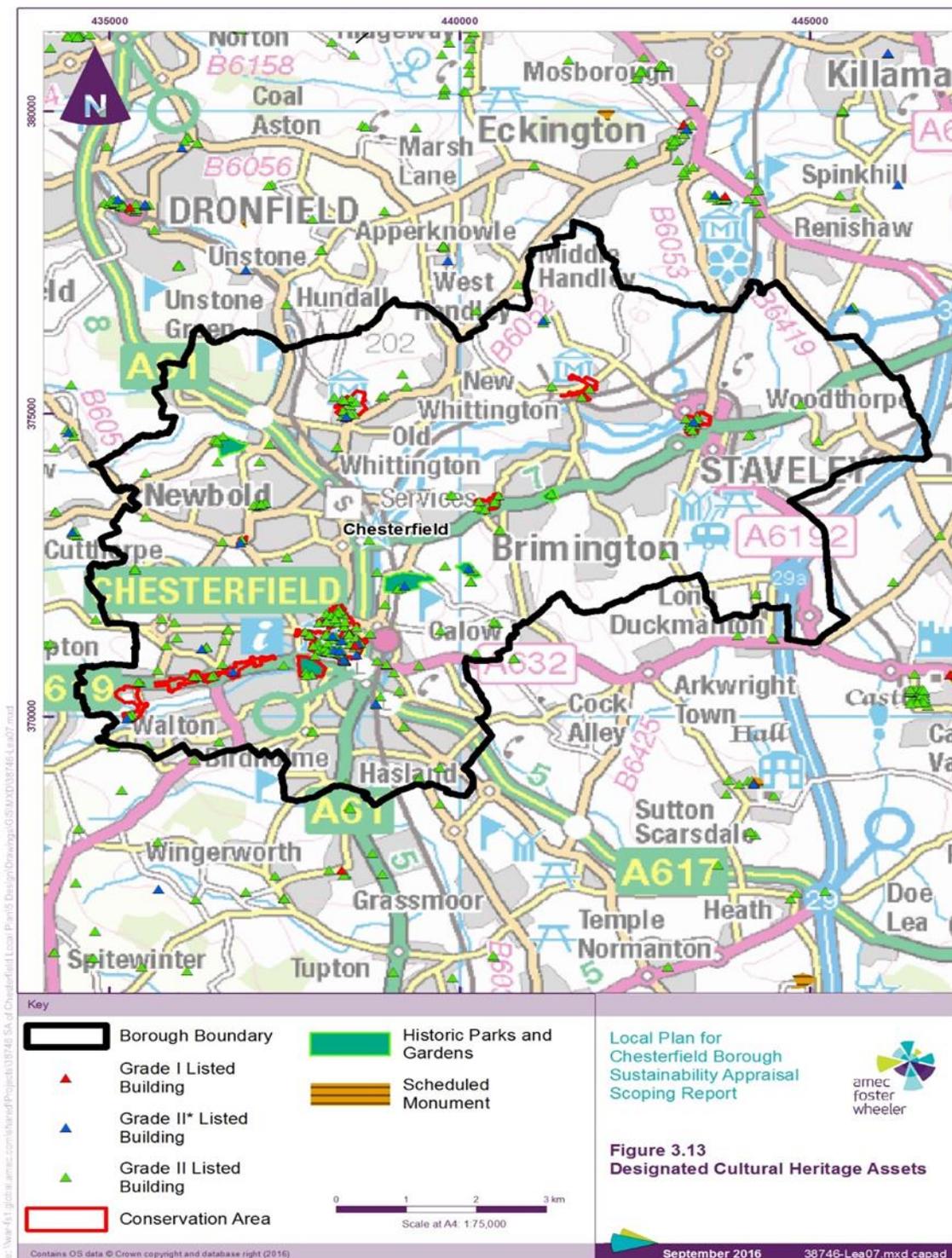
D.10 Cultural Heritage

- D.10.1 Chesterfield has a rich heritage which has shaped the built environment including the revolutionary Chesterfield Canal. This rich heritage is reflected by the number of statutory designations. Whilst not having a particularly large number of listed buildings (244), the Borough's most architecturally or historically special buildings are well protected. Occasional new additions to this list are still identified and designated. One new designation has been made (Barrow Hill School) and one upgraded to Grade II* (Staveley St John the Baptist Church) since 2007 and a list of locally significant heritage assets is also being developed.
- D.10.2 Of the 243 Listed Buildings in Chesterfield, there is 1 Grade I, 17 Grade II* and 226 Grade II buildings. In addition to these Listed Buildings there is also 1 Grade II* listed Historic Park and Garden - Queens Park, 3 locally important historic parks and gardens, and 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:
- Brampton Barn; and
 - Tapton Castle Motte.

⁵⁹ Derbyshire and Derby City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2013-2026

- D.10.3 There is also one archaeological site of local significance in the Borough.
- D.10.4 Historic settlements in the Borough, including parts of the towns of Brimington and Staveley are designated conservation areas. Chesterfield has 12 Conservation Areas, all of which are being subject to Conservation Area appraisals.
- D.10.5 The Town Centre Historic Core is an area of archaeological interest which encompasses the areas of Roman and medieval activity within the historic town of Chesterfield.
- D.10.6 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record provides more detail on undesignated heritage assets in the Borough and this is held by the County Council. There are over 200 entries for Chesterfield on this register.
- D.10.7 The distribution of the Borough's designated cultural heritage assets is shown in **Figure 10.1**.

Figure 10.1 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets



D.10.8 There are currently five⁶⁰ buildings at risk in Chesterfield and these are as follows:

⁶⁰ Figure from <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results/?searchType=HAR&search=chesterfield>

- Church of St Thomas, Chatsworth Rd Chesterfield;
- Barn at Brampton Manor Old Road;
- Gazebo at Brampton Manor, Old Hall Road, Brampton;
- Mill Buildings at Walton Works; and
- Engine house, chimney and headstocks to the former Pleasley Colliery.

D.10.9 Being on the at-risk register means that a building is considered to be at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. Apart from the engine house, chimney and headstocks to the former Pleasley Colliery where a repair scheme is in progress, the other heritage assets at risk in the Borough are currently assessed as being in slow decay with no solution agreed for their repair.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

D.10.10 Chesterfield's cultural heritage is a key feature of the Borough. Whilst it is reasonable to assume that the majority of Chesterfield's designated heritage assets would be protected without the Local Plan (since works to them invariably require consent), elements which contribute to their significance could be harmed through inappropriate development in their vicinity. Opportunities to enhance assets may also be missed. Further, other non-designated elements which contribute to the character of the Borough could be harmed without a clear policy framework. Notwithstanding, it is recognised that national planning policy set out in the NPPF as it relates to known and unknown features and the protection afforded to the Historic Environment in the adopted Core Strategy would provide protection in this regard at the national and local level.

Key Sustainability Issues

D.10.11 The need to protect and enhance the Borough's cultural heritage assets and their settings.

D.11 Landscape

D.11.1 The majority of the Borough is located within the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield National Landscape Character Area (NCA). A small section on the west side of Chesterfield Borough is located in the Lower Derwent and Peak Fringe NCA.

D.11.2 The Coalfield NCA is an area that has seen great change over the past few centuries. The impact of widespread industrialisation and development on the landscape and settlement pattern within the National Character Area (NCA) is clear, influencing the visual and ecological landscape. The geological deposits of coal and iron, along with the water supply, brought mass industrialisation to the area to exploit these resources. A generally low-lying area, with hills and escarpments above wide valleys, the landscape embraces major industrial towns and cities as well as villages and countryside.

D.11.3 Over half of the Coalfield NCA (64 per cent) is currently designated as greenbelt land; this maintains some distinction between settlements and represents areas that are often under pressure for development and changes in land use. Very little of the NCA is designated for geology or nature conservation, but instead the landscape is dotted with many pockets and patches of habitat where species find refuge. This is often on land that was once worked for minerals or occupied by major industry, and as these enterprises have declined the land they once dominated has opened up with opportunities to create a new landscape which will continue to provide a strong sense of place for local populations.

- D.11.4 The National Character Area profile⁶¹ notes a number of environmental opportunities for this area, including:
- Restoring and enhancing existing areas and creating new landscapes through the inclusion of woodland and networks of green infrastructure to raise the overall quality of design and location of new developments;
 - Protecting and managing the archaeological and historical environment;
 - Conserving, enhancing and expanding areas and corridors of semi-natural habitats such as grasslands and woodlands to create a functioning ecological network; and
 - Manage, enhance and extend wetland habitats associated with the rivers Aire, Calder, Dearne, Don, Rother and Erewash and their tributaries to increase the landscape's ability to naturally and sustainably manage flooding, improve water quality, and increase the resilience of these habitats, the riverine landscape and associated species to climate change.
- D.11.5 This is often on land that was once worked for minerals or occupied by major industry, and as these enterprises have declined the land they once dominated has opened up with opportunities to create a new landscape which will continue to provide a strong sense of place for local populations.
- D.11.6 The Borough's more detailed landscape features are identified in DCC's Landscape Character of Derbyshire document, produced in partnership with District and Borough Councils in Derbyshire (excluding the Peak District National Park Authority). The DCC landscape character assessment sub-divides the wider NCAs into more detailed LCTs⁶².
- D.11.7 'The Landscape Character of Derbyshire sub-divides the Natural England NCAs into more detailed LCTs. The landscape character of Chesterfield is dominated by three main types, including Coalfield Village Farmlands, Estate Farmlands and Riverside Meadows. The west of Chesterfield Borough is part of the Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA, landscape type Wooded Farmlands'.
- D.11.8 There are no national landscape designations affecting the Borough.
- D.11.9 Derbyshire County Council have undertaken work to develop a methodology to define areas of multiple environmental sensitivity⁶³ (AMES) based on landscape, ecology and the historic environment. Following this work, it was found that excluding the Peak District National Park, 47% of the county was classified as being of 'Primary' or 'Secondary' sensitivity with respect to the environmental data analysed in the assessment. Areas of 'Primary Sensitivity' alone constitute 16% of the same area.
- D.11.10 The findings are not spilt by local authority area but the study states that the most sensitive areas are mainly associated with the Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA, which runs as a continuous band from the Moss Valley in the north, through the Ashover Valley to Crich and Alderwasley in the south and this goes through part of Chesterfield.

Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

- D.11.11 New development is likely to place pressure on the Borough's landscape. Whilst national planning policy set out in the NPPF would continue to offer some protection and guidance, without local policy provision there is the potential that development could be inappropriately sited and designed. This could adversely affect the landscape character of the Borough. Further,

⁶¹ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4743624> [Accessed October 2018]

⁶² <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/default.asp>

⁶³ Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity 2013, Derbyshire County Council
http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Technical%20Support%20Document%201_AMES_tcm44-245630.pdf

opportunities may not be realised to enhance landscape character through, for example, the provision of green infrastructure or the adoption of high quality design standards which reflects local character.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to conserve and enhance the Borough's landscape character; and
- The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.



Appendix E

SA Framework and Approach to Establishing the Significance of Effects

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	Q1a	Will it ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate, well designed and affordable housing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing (no. of units) House prices; housing affordability Homelessness Housing completions (type and size) Housing tenure LA stock declared non-decent Sheltered other forms of accommodation suitable for older people 	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings The policy enables a significant increase in housing supply The policy enables a significant increase in affordable housing The policy enables provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers
				+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings The policy encourages the use of unfit/empty homes or improvement of existing homes The policy promotes high quality design
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal			
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).			
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).			
				? Effects on housing are uncertain
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Q2a	Will it improve access for all to health facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth New/enhanced health facilities 	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space. The policy could enable a strong and sustained impact on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity,

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces managed to green flag award standard New and enhanced open space (ha) 	recreational activity, improved environmental quality etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration. Policy would deliver new healthcare facilities or open space
	Q2b	Will it provide sufficient areas of open space for all?		+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space. Policy would enable a reduction in crime through design measures The policy could help encourage healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.
	Q2c	Will it encourage healthy and active lifestyles?		0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.
	Q2d	Will it encourage sporting activities?		- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity. The policy would somehow reduce access to healthcare facilities and open space.
	Q2e	Will it help reduce obesity		-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.
	Q2f	Will it avoid locating sensitive development where environmental circumstances could		The policy could lead to significant effects which would potentially cause deterioration of health within the community, e.g. increase in pollution.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
		negatively impact on people's health?		
3. To create sustainable communities	Q3a	Will it help achieve life-long learning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent Working age population qualifications Crimes – by category and total Indices of multiple deprivation 	<p>++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the LAA and provides housing and employment opportunities</p> <p>The policy enables development within a regeneration area that could have a long term transformative impact.</p>
	Q3b	Will it enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life?		<p>+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities</p> <p>The policy enables development within a regeneration area that contributes to meeting a need, e.g. housing, employment, transport infrastructure</p> <p>The policy will help reduce crime</p> <p>The policy will help enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life?</p>
	Q3c	Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?		<p>0 Site is outside of a regeneration area</p> <p>The policy has no relationship to Regeneration Areas</p>
	Q3d	Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?		<p>- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
	Q3f	Will it help reduce deprivation in the Borough's most deprived areas?		The policy would impact on Regeneration Areas, e.g. loss of an existing facility
	Q3g	Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's settlements?		
	Q3h	Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives?		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the Borough	Q4a	Will it protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Listed Buildings (all grades)/number and percentage at risk (all grades) Number of Scheduled Monuments/number and percentage at risk 	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. The policy encourages the protection of designated heritage features, commensurate with the approach in the National Planning Policy Framework.
	Q4b	Will it protect and enhance the character of the built environment?		

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
	Q4c	Will it conserve and enhance heritage assets (designated and non-designated) and their setting?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Registered Parks and Gardens/number and percentage at risk • Number of conservation areas and percentage at risk • Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date character appraisals 	<p>+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.</p> <p>The policy encourages the protection/re-use of non - designated features, commensurate with the approach in the National Planning Policy Framework</p>
	Q4d	Will it promote high quality urban and rural design?		<p>0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.</p> <p>? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.</p> <p>- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Areas, Locally listed buildings, and undesignated assets)</p> <p>-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance (Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)</p> <p>The policy would impact on a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)</p> <p>The policy would impact on a heritage feature of national importance</p>
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	Q5a	Will it lead to habitat creation matching BAP priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of lowland meadow, woodland and wetlands created • Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population) 	<p>++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy would have a positive effect on European or nationally designated sites, habitats or species, e.g. by encouraging the enhancement of habitats creating additional habitat or increasing protected species population</p> <p>The policy would encourage the creation of BAP priority habitats</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) with management plans Woodland areas/new woodland (ha) Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population) Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) with management plans Woodland areas/new woodland (ha) Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance. 	<p>+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)</p> <p>The policy would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity</p>
	Q5b	Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature biodiversity interest?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered 	<p>0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.</p> <p>- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.</p> <p>Policy would have a negative effect on a locally designated site, or short term disturbance were mitigation is uncertain at this stage</p> <p>-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.</p> <p>The policy would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long term decreases in the population of a priority species). These effects could not be reasonably mitigated.</p> <p>The policy would result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function).</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
			through strategic site allocations.	
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	Q6a	Will it reduce the amount of contaminated, derelict, degraded and under-used land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant and unused land survey • Open spaces managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space (ha) • Percentage of the Borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home. • Length of greenways constructed. • Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. 	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character The policy would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character.
	Q6b	Will it protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough?		
	Q6c	Will it improve tranquillity?		+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character The policy would offer potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.
	Q6d	Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the Borough (such as stone walls tree cover, woodland types, scale, species mixes, and the built environment,		0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
		including settlement patterns.)?)		
	Q6e	Will it provide adequate green space and environmental capital (green infrastructure)?		<p>- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or</p> <p>- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character</p> <p>The policy would impact on existing open space</p>
				<p>-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p> <p>The policy would have a significant adverse effect on landscape character</p> <p>The policy would significantly impact on existing open space</p>
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	Q7a	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfield land lost (ha) Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita per annum) 	<p>++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy would contribute to a significant improvement to air quality and result in air quality targets being met/exceeded and the number of AQMAs (or the area under AQMA) being reduced.</p>
	Q7b	Will it reduce water consumption?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of employment developments and housing developed on PDL 	<p>+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would improve air quality</p>
	Q7c	Will it exacerbate water abstraction levels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of potentially contaminating land 	0 no effect

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
	Q7d	Will it include energy efficiency measures?	uses (ha) situated within SPZs	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area The policy would lead to a decrease in air quality
	Q7e	Will it encourage energy production from sustainable sources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Density of dwellings Developments incorporating SUDS Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA 	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area The policy would lead to a decrease in air quality and would result in the area of the AQMA having to be extended.
	Q7f	Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies Developments incorporating water efficiency measures/technologies Energy consumed from renewable sources (MW) Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW) 	

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	Q8b	Will it facilitate landscape change for climate change adaptation (e.g. by protecting key landscape and biodiversity features and improving links between them to reduce fragmentation)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households in flood zones 2 & 3 Developments incorporating SuDs 	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding The policy encourages climate change adaptation measures The policy significantly reduces flood risk
				+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding The policy reduces flood risk
				0 not used
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding The policy would result in increased flood risk			
	Q8c	Will it be built outside of the floodplain and not exacerbate flooding in any way?		-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding The policy would result in a significant increase in flood risk
	Q8d	Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?		
	Q9a			++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
9. Minimise the Borough's contribution to climate change		Will it lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions?		The policy would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough. The policy would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
				+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree The policy would reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
				0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree Policy has no effect on the achievement of this objective
				- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree The policy would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough or reduce the amount of renewable energy being used/generated
	Q9b	Will it have a low or neutral carbon footprint?		-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree. The policy would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough or amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
	Q10a	Will it provide an increased variety and		++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution		capacity of reuse and recycling facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of waste produced (tonnes) Amount of residual household waste produced Capacity of new waste management facilities as alternatives to landfill % household waste composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy 	<p>The policy would significantly reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use.</p> <p>The policy would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery</p> <p>The policy would help improve water quality across the Borough</p>
	Q10b	Will it reduce waste from construction?		<p>+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree</p> <p>The policy would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use.</p> <p>The policy would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery</p> <p>The policy would help improve water quality in a specific locality (but not Borough wide)</p>
				<p>0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree</p> <p>Policy has no effect on the achievement of this objective</p>
				<p>- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree</p> <p>The policy would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill</p> <p>The policy would decrease water quality in a specific locality (but not Borough wide)</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
	Q10c	Will it lead to improved water quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterbodies achieving Good or High Ecological Status/Potential under the Water Framework Directive classification of water quality 	<p>-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree</p> <p>The policy would result in a significant increase in the amount of waste going to landfill</p> <p>The policy would decrease water quality at the Borough level</p>
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Q11a	Will it ensure that new employment sites are located in the more sustainable locations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit claimants VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations 	<p>++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land</p> <p>The policy would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the economy in the District</p>
	Q11b	Will it promote environmental technology initiatives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses per 1000 population Employment rate Number of jobs New floor space 	<p>+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land</p> <p>The policy would provide accessible employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy would support diversification of the rural economy.</p> <p>The policy would support existing sustainable tourism which contributes to the local economy.</p>
	Q11c	<p>Will it help diversify the local economy?</p> <p>Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shops, vacant shops Unemployment rate 	<p>0 site does not provide employment land</p> <p>- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the Borough level</p> <p>Policy impacts negatively on employment at a specific locality</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
		Will it help promote local procurement and recruitment?		- not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the Borough level
		Will it promote tourism?		Policy impacts negatively on employment at the Borough level
		Will it support rural diversification?		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	Q12a	Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction 	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres) Policy encourages improved accessibility to employment at the Borough level
	Q12b	Will it improve local accessibility of employment, services and amenities?		+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level
	Q12c	Will it increase provision of local services and facilities and reduce centralisation?		0 site does not include an employment use
	Q12d	Will it reduce car use?		- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
				Policy impacts negatively on access to employment at the local level
	Q12e	Will it encourage use of public transport?		-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA Policy impacts negatively on access to employment at the Borough level



Appendix F

Appraisal of Options: Housing Provision

SA Objective	Commentary	1: SHMA OAN 244 (270 allowing for under delivery)	2: Option 2 - CA/LEP aspirational growth 345 homes per annum	Option 3 – Option 1 plus Reserve Sites
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would make a significant contribution towards this objective.</p> <p>Option 3 provides more flexibility than Option 1.</p> <p>Option 2 includes an element of aspirational (job-led) growth so would not just be about meeting needs in the Borough.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that all options would optimise the use of previously developed land.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Additional housing could help support existing health infrastructure but also create demand for new facilities. The Local Plan would need to assess the need for new facilities and plan accordingly. There would also be health benefits associated with the provision of good quality affordable housing that would be delivered under each option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++

<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would make a significant contribution towards this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options could potentially impact on this objective but the impacts are uncertain and would depend on how development was accommodated.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that all options would optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>See comments above.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options could potentially impact on this objective but the impacts are uncertain and would depend on how development was accommodated.</p> <p>Option 2 involves the greater number of dwellings and is more likely to involve the use of the most greenfield land and could therefore have the greater potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity but this is uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>-/?</p>	<p>?</p>

	<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that all options would optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>See comments above.</p>			
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options could potentially impact on this objective but the impacts are uncertain and would depend on how development was accommodated.</p> <p>Option 2 involves the greater number of dwellings and is more likely to involve the use of the most greenfield land and could therefore have the greater potential for adverse impacts on landscape but this is uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Assumed that Option 2 would require more greenfield land than the other options.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>See comments above.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>-/?</p>	<p>?</p>
<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options could impact on this objective. Option 2 would involve the most development and has been assessed on that basis.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>-/?</p>	<p>--/?</p>	<p>-/?</p>

<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral as it is assumed that all options would adopt a sequential approach to the identification of sites for housing.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>See comment above.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options could impact on this objective. Option 2 would involve the most development and has been assessed on that basis.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>-/?</p>	<p>--/?</p>	<p>-/?</p>
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options could impact on this objective. Option 2 would involve the most development and has been assessed on that basis.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>-/?</p>	<p>--/?</p>	<p>-/?</p>

	<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>			
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral given the focus of the options on housing growth.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	0	0	0
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>It is assumed that housing and employment growth would be balanced under all options. Option 2 performs better because it is linked to job-led growth. If housing growth were to take place under this scenario in the absence of growth in employment opportunities then access to employment could worsen, hence the uncertain score.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>See comments above.</p>	+/?	++/?	+/?



Appendix G

Appraisal of Options: Employment Land

SA Objective	Commentary	1: 77ha	2: 83ha	Option 3 – 90ha
1. 1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Performance of options 1 and 2 against this objective is considered to be neutral however the Council is of the view that the scale of provision associated with option 3 means that sites that might be suitable for housing would need to be developed for employment instead, which might impact on the ability of the Council to meet this objective within the plan period and longer term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	0	0	-/?
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There are recognised health benefits associated with employment and all of the options would potentially contribute towards this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++
3. To create sustainable communities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would make a significant contribution towards this objective. Uncertainties are identified in relation to options 2 and 3 which could create the potential for in-commuting if not accompanied by additional housing.</p>	++	++/?	++/?

	<p><u>Mitigation</u> None identified</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>			
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All of the options could potentially impact on this objective, but the impacts are uncertain and would depend on how development was accommodated.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that all options would optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> See comments above.</p>	?	?	?
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All of the options could potentially impact on this objective, but the impacts are uncertain and would depend on how development was accommodated.</p> <p>Options 2 and 3 provide more employment land and it is assumed to be more likely to involve the use of the most greenfield land. They could therefore have the greater potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity, but this is uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that all options would optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	?	-/?	-/?

	See comments above.			
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the options could potentially impact on this objective, but the impacts are uncertain and would depend on how development was accommodated.</p> <p>Options 2 and 3 provide more employment land and it is assumed that they would also be more likely to involve the use of the most greenfield land. They could therefore have the greater potential for adverse impacts on landscape, but this is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assumed that Option 3 would require more greenfield land than the other options.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>See comments above.</p>	?	-/?	-/?
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the options could impact on this objective as development could lead to greater resource use. Options 2 and 3 would involve more development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	-/?	-/?	-/?
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral as it is assumed that all options would adopt a sequential approach to the identification of sites for housing.</p>	0	0	0

	<p><u>Mitigation</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> See comment above.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>			
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All of the options could impact on this objective as new development would lead to Greenhouse Gas emissions associated with construction and operation. Transport related emissions will also arise.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>	-/?	-/?	-/?
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All of the options could impact on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>	?	-/?	-/?
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All of the options could make a significant contribution towards this objective.</p>	++	++	++

	<p><u>Mitigation</u> None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>			
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> All of the options could make a significant positive contribution towards this objective but provision of additional employment land under Options 2 and 3, in the absence of additional housing, could lead to greater in-commuting into the Borough.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> See comments above.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p>+/?</p>



Appendix H

Appraisal of Spatial Options

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
1. 1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options will to a greater or lesser extent provide housing to meet needs of communities in the Borough.</p> <p>Option 1 would help to meet the needs of the large population concentrations in these existing centres, however this could result in unmet needs elsewhere in the Borough.</p> <p>Option 2 would direct new housing to key growth locations. This would have a significant positive impact in meeting housing need for these communities but could result in unmet needs in existing centres and elsewhere in the Borough.</p> <p>Option 3 would see housing dispersing throughout the Borough and this could therefore help to meet needs of all communities. However, developments maybe of smaller scale and it may therefore be more difficult to secure affordable housing contributions and ensure local needs are met. The scale of positive impact is therefore considered to be reduced for this option.</p> <p>Option 4 would combine elements of options 1 and 2. This would help to meet housing need in existing centres and growth at key locations but could result in unmet needs elsewhere in the Borough outside of these locations.</p> <p>Chesterfield Borough's industrial legacy means there are significant levels of vacant brownfield land within urban areas. Development which is focused within existing settlements is likely to reduce the amount of this and other types of vacant land.</p> <p>Overall all of the options would have positive effects on meeting housing needs of all communities but there could be unmet needs outside of existing centres and key locations for options 1, 2 and 4 and therefore a degree of uncertainty. Dispersing development throughout the Borough may not meet the needs of larger population concentrations in existing centres.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that policies CS10, CS11 and CS12 would ensure that right type of housing is provided and that there is an element of affordable housing provision to meet needs.</p>	++/?	++/?	+/?	++/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1 and 4 would help to improve health and reduce health inequalities through the provision of new development in the existing centres which already benefit from good access to existing health services and also other recreational facilities, areas of open space etc...</p> <p>For option 2 it would help to improve health and reduce inequalities through the expansion of key locations which benefit from good access to existing health services and opportunities to provide new provision as part of expansion to meet needs.</p> <p>For option 3 impacts are uncertain as development may be in less sustainable locations that do not have good access to existing healthcare provision or recreational opportunities. Furthermore, there may be less opportunities to secure developer contributions through option 3 as development may well be in small scale and widely dispersed throughout the borough.</p> <p>For all of the options lifestyle choices will influence the extent to which health is improved by access to existing or new recreational opportunities.</p> <p>For whichever spatial option is taken forward careful monitoring will be required to ensure that health facilities and provision meets needs. However, it is recognised that new development provides opportunities to provide health and recreation facilities / new areas of open space through developer contributions.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	?	++
3. To create sustainable communities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 4 would concentrate development either in existing centres or for expansion at key locations throughout the Borough. This would help to strengthen</p>	++	++	+/?	++

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p>the existing communities in this area and for option 2 grow the communities in these locations. These locations are considered to be sustainable locations given access to services and public transport etc...</p> <p>Dispersing development throughout the Borough would also help to create sustainable communities, however this could result in development in unsustainable locations.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Effects on cultural heritage are dependent upon the exact locations of new development, their proximity to sensitive designations and the heritage value of individual sites allocated for development. However, it is recognised there would be opportunities to enhance and conserve cultural heritage through all of the options, particularly for example with regeneration of the existing centres through option 1 and expansion at the key locations identified in option 2 and on a more limited scale for individual listed buildings across the Borough.</p> <p>For development in Duckmanton and Staveley, there will be impacts on the local landscape as the former is on Greenfield land and the latter sits with the River Rother/Chesterfield Canal Corridor</p> <p>Overall impacts are considered to be a mixture of positive and uncertain, reflecting enhancement opportunities but recognising that there is an element of uncertainty until specific development proposals come forward and the heritage value of individual sites and their settings is assessed.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that implementation of policies CS18 and CS19 in determining decisions over new development would help to ensure that new development does not have any adverse impacts on the cultural heritage of the Borough.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Unless designed to incorporate or enhance biodiversity features (e.g. ponds, hedgerows, trees, etc), development within urban areas is unlikely to increase habitat creation. Some brownfield sites also contain significant biodiversity; therefore redevelopment within the urban framework could mean losing some habitats.</p> <p>Opportunities for habit creation may be greater with greenfield sites than brownfield, however this could only be fully determined on a site by site basis.</p> <p>Overall effects at this stage are considered to be a mixture of neutral and uncertain for options 1 and 4 and uncertain for 2 and 3. This is in recognition of the fact that effects are dependent upon the exact locations of new development, their proximity to sensitive ecological designations and the ecological value of individual sites allocated for development. However, it is recognised that policy CS9 seeks to ensure that development proposals will not adversely affect biodiversity and that new development provides the potential to include biodiversity enhancements, more so in the case of greenfield development.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Whilst overall effects are uncertain at this stage, it is assumed that the implementation of policy CS9 in determining decisions over new development would help to ensure that new development would help to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	0/?	?	?	0/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Option 1 would see development concentrated in the existing centres. This would provide opportunities to re-use brownfield land and help to reduce the amount of derelict land which would have positive landscape impacts. However, there would also be negative impacts as some greenfield land will be required to meet development needs in these centres.</p> <p>Options 2 and 4 would have a mixture of positive and negative impacts in recognition that whilst brownfield land can be prioritised for development, greenfield land will also be required. Option 3 would likely result in more piecemeal smaller developments with less opportunities for brownfield regeneration, and which could have impacts on the openness of the countryside with a mixture of uncertain and negative impacts.</p> <p>Overall impacts are both positive and negative from options 1, 2 and 3 in recognition of the potential for regeneration with brownfield land but also the loss of greenfield land to accommodate development needs. However, it is acknowledged that implementation of policy CS18 in relation to design would help to ensure well designed new developments and minimise any adverse landscape impacts.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that policy CS18 will help to mitigate development on greenfield land through good design which could have positive landscape impacts.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	+/-	+/-	?/-	+/-
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the options would result in a significant amount of new development in Chesterfield which would in turn result in increased resource consumption. However, there would be opportunities as part of new development to manage resource consumption e.g. incorporation of SUDS and water efficiency measures and incorporate energy efficiency measures. This would help to mitigate the resource consumption from new development to an extent.</p>	0/-	0/-	-	0/-

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p>Notwithstanding the Council's focus on brownfield land redevelopment, greenfield land would be required to meet development needs proposed by these four options which would have negative impacts on this objective.</p> <p>There may be opportunities with the development of large scale sites to integrate renewable energy into such developments. Furthermore, the councils Sustainable Design SPD will help to reduce resource consumption and contribute to sustainable development both of which could have a positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Overall there would be a mixture of neutral and negative impacts from these four options on this objective in recognition of an overall increase in resource use, but mitigated to an extent by SUDS/energy efficiency/policies requiring good design etc...</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There would be potential with all four options to plan for the anticipated levels of climate change and adapt and mitigate as necessary for new development. However, the exact locations of development would determine the extent of change and adaption e.g. protection of key landscapes / avoidance of areas of greatest risk of flooding (which is acknowledged to be existing Council policy).</p> <p>Opportunities for mitigation are likely to be greatest with options 1, 2 and 4 given likely scale of development with more limited opportunities for option 3 given development would be of smaller scale and dispersed throughout the Borough and therefore impacts are uncertain with this option. However, it is recognised that mitigation can only be fully determined on a site by site basis.</p> <p>For all the options it would be important to manage run off associated with development of greenfield sites.</p>	+/?	+/?	?	+/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>For all the options the reality of new development is an increase in car and HGV use which would in turn result in an increase in vehicle emissions and have adverse impacts in respect of climate change. This would to an extent be mitigated by efforts in the plan to promote use of public transport, however there would be still be a residual negative impact from an increase in vehicle use associated with growth.</p> <p>Particularly for options 1, 2 and 4 there would be opportunities to provide new infrastructure facilities e.g. contribution to sustainable transport provision and to promote access to existing sustainable modes of transport which would help to mitigate to an extent an increase in car use. There may be less opportunities for this with option 3 as development maybe piecemeal across the Borough and in less sustainable locations and therefore there would be a greater negative impact from this option.</p> <p>There may be an opportunity to incorporate energy efficiency, low carbon and renewable energy in new developments but the overall impact of this is considered to be neutral.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	0/-	0/-	0/--	0/-

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There may be opportunities as part of new development from all of the options to provide recycling facilities which could have a positive impact on this objective, however that could only be determined on a site by site basis.</p> <p>There would be waste generated from new development from all of the options. This could to an extent be mitigated by policies in the plan e.g. CS18 – design and also through waste minimisation measures e.g. applying the waste hierarchy, however there would be a residual minor negative impact from the waste generated from new development for all four of these options.</p> <p>With option 3 this could result in piecemeal development across the Borough and less economies of scale associated with , however there maybe opportunities to locate development close to existing recycling centres which could help to increase rates of recycling.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	0/-	0/-	-	0/-
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Options 1, 2 and 4 would have significant positive effects on this option as they would help to ensure that new employment sites are located in more sustainable locations with good access to public transport and opportunities to provide additional sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>For option 3 careful consideration would need to be given to the exact locations of development to ensure for areas outside of the existing centres and key locations that they are sustainable locations.</p> <p>All of the options would help to diversify the economy of Chesterfield through the provision of new economic development and particularly in the case of option 3 to support rural diversification.</p>	++	++	++/?	++

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p>Overall the four options will help to have a positive impact on this objective, notwithstanding a level of uncertainty for option 3 in respect of whether development would be in sustainable locations.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the options would have significant positive effects in improving accessibility to jobs at the Borough level through provision of new development which will include economic development. For options 1, 2 and 4 careful monitoring would be required to ensure that residents elsewhere in the Borough are not disadvantaged by focusing growth in these areas.</p> <p>The provision of housing and employment requirement to be delivered at key locations will ensure that residential development is located close to facilities and services improves the accessibility to those services for local people.</p> <p>The directed expansion at key locations will secure local community benefits in terms of new and expanded infrastructure and facilities. This will increase the provision of local services as they will be attracted to centres of population and employment. This will be important for Duckmanton which suffers from a lack of existing services.</p> <p>There will be opportunities through all of these options to increase provision of local services and facilities and therefore reduce centralisation which would also have significant positive effects.</p> <p>For option 2 there may be a slightly less positive impact as the principle town of Chesterfield would not be a focus of economic development. For option 3 there may be less positive impact with development dispersed through the Borough as there may be less concentration of new jobs in the larger population centres.</p>	++/?	+/?	+/-	++/?

SA Objective	Commentary	Option 1: [Concentrate development in existing centres of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington]	Option 2: [Expansion at key locations (Dunston, Staveley Works, Brimington North and South, Duckmanton, Mastin Moor)]	Option 3: [Disperse development throughout the borough]	Option 4 [Concentration and regeneration]
	<p>Option 4 would help to support the growth of town and district centres which is good for the Borough as a whole.</p> <p>Notwithstanding efforts in the plan to promote sustainable means of transport there would be an increase in car use from new development, particularly so in areas of the Borough without good access to sustainable modes of transport. This could also exacerbate existing congestion problems e.g. on the A61 and A619.</p> <p>In light of the above, overall impacts are considered to be a mixture of positive and uncertain for options 1, 2 and 4 and for option 3 a mixture of positive and negative impacts.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				



Appendix I

Appraisal of Strategic Site Options

Site Name	Brimington North		
Site Area (ha)	62.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings	++	Site could accommodate up to 1200 homes.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site located adjacent to existing Brimington settlement which has GP surgeries.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of regeneration areas listed in policy LP1.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site greenfield. No known heritage assets within or in close proximity to the site.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Brimington North		
Site Area (ha)	62.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	Archaeological survey of site would be required prior to any development.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.		
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesigned assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Bluebank Pools LNR adjacent to western boundary of the site.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.	-	
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Development of this site would extend existing settlement into the countryside and involve loss of greenfield land which would have negative landscape impacts. It is however recognised that there are policies in the plan which require good design which would help to mitigate adverse impacts.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character	--	
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name	Brimington North		
Site Area (ha)	62.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Site just within 500m of the existing air quality management area in Brimington. There is a proposal for the Chesterfield-Staveley Regeneration Route (CSRR), which would effectively provide a bypass for through traffic, although this is not expected to be in place until later in the plan period.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect		
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area	-	
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Northern boundary of site in flood zone 2, rest of site in flood zone 1. Some very small areas of medium to high surface water flood risk.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding	+	
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Brimington North		
Site Area (ha)	62.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		New local centre to be provided alongside new housing on this site. Assumed that the new local centre would be small in scale and therefore any employment opportunities would be limited. Potential for a new school to be developed on the site subject to number of houses developed which could also provide limited employment opportunities.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Site could provide small amount of employment use through proposed new local centre and if a new school was provided. As site adjacent to existing Brimington settlement it is within walking / cycling distance of town centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Brimington North		
Site Area (ha)	62.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Brimington South		
Site Area (ha)	73ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings	++	Site could accommodate up to 1200 new homes with current planning application submitted for 300 homes on part of the site.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site located adjacent to existing Brimington settlement which has GP surgeries and there are sports pitches located in two separate parts of the site.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of regeneration areas listed in policy LP1.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		There is a Grade II Listed Building on eastern boundary of land parcel 43 within the larger
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Brimington South		
Site Area (ha)	73ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		site and a registered park and garden and Grade II Listed Building (Ringwood Hall hotel and Gardens) adjoining the northern boundary of land parcel 29.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.		
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, <u>scheduled monuments</u> and World Heritage Sites)	--	
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Smaller land parcel 29 within the site adjoins a Local Wildlife Site.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.	-	
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Development of this site would extend existing settlement into the countryside and involve loss of greenfield land which would have negative landscape impacts.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		It is however recognised that there are policies in the plan which require good design which would help to mitigate adverse impacts.
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or	--	
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name	Brimington South		
Site Area (ha)	73ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Site within 500m of Chesterfields one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Additional traffic generated from development may exacerbate problems at this AQMA.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect		There is a proposal for the Chesterfield- Staveley Regeneration Route (CSRR), which would effectively provide a bypass for through traffic, although this is not expected to be in place until later in the plan period.
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area	-	
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Site located wholly within flood zone 1.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Brimington South		
Site Area (ha)	73ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		New local centre to be provided alongside new housing on this site. Assumed that the new local centre would be small in scale and therefore any employment opportunities would be limited. Potential for a new school to be developed on the site subject to number of houses developed which could also provide limited employment opportunities.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Site could provide small amount of employment use through proposed new local centre and if a new school was provided. As site adjacent to existing Brimington settlement it is within walking / cycling distance of town centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Brimington South		
Site Area (ha)	73ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	West Duckmanton		
Site Area (ha)	57.2ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings	++	Site could provide up to 500 homes subject to future development applications. Furthermore a planning application for 400 homes on this site has been submitted.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Sports pitches / playing fields adjacent to Duckmanton school located within 800m to the north of the site. Furthermore, the regeneration priority areas policy sets out that for Duckmanton regeneration is expected to provide safe and convenient walking and cycling access to job opportunities at Markham Vale and connections to Poolsbrook and Poolsbrook country park. This would help to increase opportunities for walking and cycling with associated health benefits.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site identified within Policy LP1 as regeneration priority area and will provide housing.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities	+	
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify		



Site Name	West Duckmanton		
Site Area (ha)	57.2ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		There is one Grade II listed building adjoining the eastern boundary and three Listed Buildings to the south of the site. However, a well-designed site is unlikely to adversely affect these listed buildings or their settings.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Local wildlife site (Ireland Wildlife Area) adjoins north western boundary of the site. There are no nationally / internationally designated sites within 500m of the site.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)	-	
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Development of this site would extend existing settlement into the countryside and involve loss of greenfield land which would have negative landscape impacts.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		It is however recognised that there are policies in the plan which require good design which would help to mitigate adverse impacts. Furthermore, the regeneration priority areas
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or	--	

Site Name	West Duckmanton		
Site Area (ha)	57.2ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		policy sets out in relation to Duckmanton that development is expected to promote building designs that positively contribute to the surrounding area which would also help to mitigate adverse impacts.
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		No effect – site not within or close to Chesterfields one Air Quality Management Area.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Western boundary of the site in flood zone 3, (although in reality only a small slither of the site).
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	

Site Name	West Duckmanton		
Site Area (ha)	57.2ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site does not provide any employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Site does not include any employment uses. However, Duckmanton centre is within walking / cycling distance of the site.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		The Markham Vale industrial park lies to the east of the site approximately 1.5 km (0.9 miles).

Site Name	West Duckmanton		
Site Area (ha)	57.2ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Dunston Grange		
Site Area (ha)	91.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings	++	Site has potential for development of up to 1200 homes. Furthermore, an indicative masterplan for the site shows development of over 500 homes on two areas of the site which would have a positive impact on this objective.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site within 800m of GP surgery in Newbold and there are also sports pitches / playing fields to the south of the site.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of regeneration areas listed in policy LP1.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site includes several Grade II Listed buildings and a registered park and garden which forms part of Dunston Hall.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		

Site Name	Dunston Grange		
Site Area (ha)	91.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.		
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance (Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)	--	
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Kings Wood Ancient Woodland which is over 500m away from Northern Boundary of the site. However, there is a local nature reserve in Southern part of site.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.	-	
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Development of this site would extend existing settlement into the countryside and involve loss of greenfield land which would have negative landscape impacts.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		It is however recognised that there are policies in the plan which require good design which would help to mitigate adverse impacts.
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or	--	
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail		Site not located within or near Chesterfield's one Air Quality Management Area.

Site Name	Dunston Grange		
Site Area (ha)	91.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Site located wholly within flood zone 1. Small areas of low to high surface water flood risk.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding	+	
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a

Site Name	Dunston Grange		
Site Area (ha)	91.7ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
waste and pollution	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		greater or lesser extent.
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		New local centre to be provided alongside new housing on this site. Assumed that the new local centre would be small in scale and therefore any employment opportunities would be limited. Potential for a new school to be developed on the site subject to number of houses developed which could also provide limited employment opportunities.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Apart from a proposed local centre which may provide a small amount of local employment opportunity, site does not include employment uses. However, site within walking and cycling distance of Chesterfield centre which has a range of existing employment uses.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30-minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45-minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Inkersall		
Site Area (ha)	33.72ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings	++	Site could provide up to 750 homes.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		There are sports pitches / playing fields within 800m to the north of the site.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of regeneration areas listed in policy LP1.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		There are no known heritage assets within the site.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	

Site Name	Inkersall		
Site Area (ha)	33.72ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.		
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, <u>scheduled monuments</u> and World Heritage Sites)	--	
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		West Wood Ancient Woodland lies adjacent to the site to the west.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.	--	
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Development of this site would extend the existing settlement into the countryside and involve the loss of greenfield land which would have negative landscape impacts.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		It is however recognised that there are policies in the plan which require good design which would help to mitigate adverse impacts
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or	--	
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail		Site not located within or near Chesterfield's one Air Quality Management Area.

Site Name	Inkersall		
Site Area (ha)	33.72ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Site located wholly within Flood Zone 1.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a

Site Name	Inkersall		
Site Area (ha)	33.72ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
waste and pollution	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		greater or lesser extent.
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Potential for a small local centre to be provided alongside housing on this site. Assumed that the new local centre would be small in scale and therefore any employment opportunities would be limited.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Site could provide small amount of employment use through proposed new local centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		The site is within walking distance of a centre.
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30-minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45-minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Mastin Moor		
Site Area (ha)	52ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings	++	Site has potential for development of up to 600 homes. A planning application for 650 houses and a new local centre has been submitted.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site within 800m of sports pitches / playing fields. Local Nature Reserve also in close proximity to the site which provides recreational opportunities. Furthermore, the submitted application for the site shows potential for a new health centre to be provided which would help to cater for any health care demand arising from new housing developed on this site. The site has therefore been scored significant positive against this objective, on the assumption that the health centre is provided. There is also provision for play space within this masterplan which would help to have a positive impact on this objective. In addition the regeneration priority areas policy sets out that for Mastin Moor development is expected to provide safe and convenient walking and cycling connections to the surrounding rights of way network. This
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		

Site Name	Mastin Moor		
Site Area (ha)	52ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
			would help to increase access to walking and cycling opportunities with associated health benefits.
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities	++	Site identified within Policy LP1 as regeneration priority area. The local centre will provide some employment opportunities.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		There are two listed buildings to the west and south west of the site, however well designed development on this site unlikely to affect these listed buildings or their settings. There are no other heritage assets in close proximity to the site.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance (Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)	--	
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Norbriggs Flash LNR located to the North West of the site, however over 100m away from site and no nationally / internationally designated sites within 500m.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		

Site Name	Mastin Moor		
Site Area (ha)	52ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Development of this site would extend existing settlement into the countryside and involve loss of greenfield land which would have negative landscape impacts.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		It is however recognised that there are policies in the plan which require good design which would help to mitigate adverse impacts. Furthermore, the submitted application for the development of the site shows some landscaping elements to be provided including a community garden and area of woodland. This could also help to mitigate adverse landscape impacts.
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character	--	
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Site not located within or near Chesterfield's one Air Quality Management Area.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Site located wholly within flood zone 1. Small areas of low to high surface water flood risk.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding	+	
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		

Site Name	Mastin Moor		
Site Area (ha)	52ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		Effects considered to be neutral as all development could contribute to this to a greater or lesser extent.
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		New local centre to be provided alongside new housing on this site. Assumed that the new local centre would be small in scale and therefore any employment opportunities would be limited.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		



Site Name	Mastin Moor		
Site Area (ha)	52ha		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Site does not include an employment use. Site will include a local centre which will provide some employment. The site is within walking and cycling distance of Norbriggs centre with existing employment uses. Netherthorpe and Staveley also with walking and cycling distance of this site and have a range of employment uses. The major employment site at Markham Vale is about 6km from the sites.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30-minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45-minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		



Appendix J

Appraisal of Housing Site Options



Appendix K

Appraisal of Employment Site Options

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		Site is within 500m of a listed building. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an urban area.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)	+	
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of an open space and GP.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		The site is within 500m of a listed building and conservation area. Potential but unknown degree of impact on grade 2* Listed Building to the north west.
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	++	Large site scoring green within the LAA for landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Small areas of low - medium SWFR on site. Mitigation feasible through SuDs and layout.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding	-	
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land	++	Site provides 5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Site is within walking distance of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area

Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		North Western boundary is within 500m of a listed building. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within employment area - no significant impact on landscape character.

Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or		
- Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding			
-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or			
-- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding			



Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		

Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		



Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	++	Previously developed land within urban area.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	--	FZ3a and high surface water floor risk.

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land	++	Site provides more than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites



Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Small part of site is within 800m of a GP. Whole site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within employment area - no significant impact on landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Majority of site in FZ1 and at low risk of SWF.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding	+	
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
? Effects on housing are uncertain			
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of a GP and open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within employment area - no significant impact on landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Majority of site in area of high SWFR.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Majority of site is within 800m of an open space
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Former employment land - no significant impact on landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Some areas of high - medium SWFR.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is not within 2km of a GP
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.	--	



Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Further assessment needed. Whilst there are no intersections with historic data within the borough the site is close to the boundary with Bolsover District Council.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type. A significant impact is unlikely given the context of commercial and industrial buildings to the east and the M1 to the west.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		



Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		Site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level	+	
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Further assessment needed. Whilst there are no intersections with historic data within the borough the site is close to the boundary with Bolsover District Council.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type. A significant impact is unlikely given the context of commercial and industrial buildings to the east and the M1 to the west.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		



Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Site is within a 15 minute bus or cycle ride of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level	+	
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type. A significant impact is unlikely given the context of surrounding commercial and industrial buildings.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Site is within a 15 minute bus or cycle ride of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level	+	
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / recreational open space.		Within 2km of a GP with capacity.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.	--	
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		Further assessment needed. Whilst there are no intersections with historic data within the borough the site is close to the boundary with Bolsover District Council.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Small part of site within flood zone 3a.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	-- not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA	-	
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		



Appendix L

Appraisal of Gypsy and Traveller Sites

Chesterfield Borough Council Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal of Gypsy and Traveller Site Options

Non-Technical Summary

NTS1 Purpose of this report

This document is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the consultation document on Gypsy and Traveller site options for the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan (hereafter referred to as the draft Local Plan). It provides an overview of the SA process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of the implementation of the gypsy and traveller site development options.

This SA Report has been prepared to accompany the consultation document and inform site selection. It is an addendum to an earlier SA that accompanied the Regulation 18 version consultation on the Draft Local Plan.

NTS2 What is the Local Plan?

The Local Plan will be a single planning policy document. It will set out the vision and objectives for the Borough out to 2033 as well as the spatial strategy in terms of how much new development will be accommodated in the Borough over the plan period and where in the Borough this growth will be located. The vision, objectives and spatial strategy will be delivered through the Local Plan's key planning policies and land allocations.

NTS3 What are Gypsy and Traveller sites?

Gypsy and Traveller sites are land that is used for gypsy and traveller pitches. Gypsies and Travellers are defined as *“Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.”*

Government guidance requires local planning authorities to make a robust assessment of need for sites for gypsies and travellers and to identify and update annually a supply of sites to meet pitch targets set to meet the need identified.

Within Chesterfield Borough there is an identified need for 4 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers (not transit pitches) over the period 2014 to 2019.

NTS4 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local plans are key to delivering sustainable development and that they must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development is that which seeks to strike a balance between economic, environmental and social factors to enable people to meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

It is very important that the draft Local Plan contributes to a sustainable future for the plan area. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Plan. SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Local Plan are identified, described and appraised and also incorporates a process set out under a European Directive and related UK regulations called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Where negative effects are identified, measures will be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects. Where any positive effects are identified, measures will be considered that could enhance such effects. SA will therefore be an integral part of the preparation of the Local Plan.

This Sustainability Appraisal is an addendum to the SA Report for the Local Plan that was prepared for the Local Plan in January 2017 and accompanied the Regulation 18 consultation on the Draft Local Plan and as such has fully met all the necessary reporting requirements that are relevant, given the stage the Local Plan has reached.

NTS5 How were the sites identified?

As no privately or publically owned sites were put forward as part of Local Plan consultations and calls for sites to date, the Council investigated its own land holdings. In particular, 46 garage sites were investigated as they were being reviewed by CBC Housing Services with a view to disposal where appropriate, and they are of an appropriate scale and located within or on the edge of the built up area.

The 46 sites were assessed using a three stage Land Availability Assessment (LAA), 21 sites did not pass Stage 1 and were rejected as they did not meet the minimum size threshold and/or were unavailable, with a further 19 rejected as they did not pass Stage 2a of the LAA. Six sites were shortlisted for more detailed assessment and sustainability appraisal.

NTS6 How were the sites appraised?

The appraisal is based on the 12 objectives set out in the Local Plan SA. These objectives were developed using the wider baseline and review of plans and programmes that has already been provided in the November 2016 Scoping Report and the January 2017 SA Report.

Amendments were made to the Local Plan SA Appraisal Framework in order to address the particular considerations for Gypsy and traveller sites, comply with National Planning guidance, and relate to the detailed methodology used to assess sites in the councils Land Availability Assessment.

The appraisal was conducted by Council Planning Officers using professional judgment, supported by the baseline information (SA Scoping Report 2016), evidence gathered as part of the Council's LAA, and comments received from internal consultees (including Housing, Community Safety, Drainage, Development Management (including Conservation, Tree Officer and Urban Design), Environmental Protection, and Leisure Services) and the Highway Authority (Derbyshire County Council). This report and all the site assessments have also been subject to an independent review by the consultants Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions (formerly Amec Foster Wheeler) who carried out the Local Plan SA work.

NTS7 Results of the Appraisal

The site appraisals indicate that aside from the potential minor negative impact on the Conservation Area of Traffic terrace in Barrow Hill, the effects on the SA objectives are largely positive (with a mix of minor and significant positive effects in relation to SA Objective 1 'Housing), SA Objective 2 'Health,' SA Objective 6 'Landscape' and SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation) or no significant effect is identified.

In terms of mitigation, the sites that were considered to have a neutral impact on landscape and would require some mitigation to ensure no adverse impacts due to the edge of countryside locations are Miller Avenue and Brooks Road. The site in Grangewood may require mitigation due to surface water flood risk.

Although not explicitly covered in the appraisal framework, the larger sites with scope for some live/work element (Miller Avenue and Birchwood Crescent) may need mitigation to ensure that impacts arising from any work element on neighbours amenity are acceptable due to the proximity to residential properties.

Similarly, a matter not covered explicitly in the appraisal framework but of importance in determining the suitability of sites is the proximity of the sites to the settled community and the extent to which sites would be overlooked by existing residential properties and vice versa. This is an issue for four of the six sites.

The potential for cumulative effects has been considered in terms of overall allocations and given the minor scale of the sites and proposals, the nature of their locations, together with potential for mitigation measures no potential for significant cumulative effects has been identified.

The following table provides a summary of the appraisal.

SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services	Summary Comment	Mitigation Required
Miller Avenue, Mastin Moor	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a large site that can accommodate extended family growth over time, and has significant positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are minor positive due to the local open space, but the nearest GP is over 2km from the site. The site is in a regeneration priority area. Although the effects on biodiversity and landscape are neutral, there is boundary vegetation and the site does encroach into open countryside. Phase 1 habitat assessment and a landscape character and visual amenity impact assessment are likely to be required. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation.	Retention of hedgerows and trees, appropriate boundary treatment and control of lighting.
Brooks Road, Barrow Hill	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a small site that would only meet immediate needs, located in a regeneration priority area. The nearest GP is 1.8km from the site and therefore the health score is only a minor positive. The site scores neutral against the landscape objective but does border open countryside. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation.	Appropriate boundary treatment to the west of the site.
Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill	+	+	+	-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a small site that would only meet immediate needs, located in a regeneration priority area. The nearest GP is 1.8km from the site and therefore the health score is only a minor positive. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area, but minor	Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential

SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services	Summary Comment	Mitigation Required
													negative against the heritage objective as it is also within a Conservation Area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	adverse impact on Conservation Area and amenity.
Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood	++	++	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	This is a large site that can accommodate extended family growth over time, and has significant positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are also significant positive due to the close proximity of local open space and GP. The site is in a regeneration priority area. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 but is at medium risk of surface water flooding and will have a minor negative effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation, although there is a medium risk of surface water flooding at will require mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	Potential need for mitigation due to surface water flood risk. Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential adverse impact on amenity.
Atlee Road, Inkersall	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a moderate sized site that can accommodate some limited family growth over time, and has minor positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are significant positive due to the close proximity of local open space and GP. The site is not within a regeneration priority area but will	Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential

SA Objectives													Summary Comment	Mitigation Required
	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services		
													contribute to addressing deprivation in the travelling community. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	adverse impact on amenity.
Keswick Drive, Newbold	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a moderate sized site that can accommodate some limited family growth over time, and has minor positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are significant positive due to the close proximity of local open space and GP. The site is not within a regeneration priority area but will contribute to addressing deprivation in the travelling community. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a have neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential adverse impact on amenity.

NTS8 Next Steps and How to Comment

The findings of this sustainability appraisal will be used to help the Council come to a decision whether or not a site is suitable for use as a Gypsy and Traveller site. Preferred site/s will be identified in the next version of the Local Plan and accompanying SA report.

The new Local Plan will be published for public consultation and 'submitted' to the Government for examination. An independent Inspector will be appointed to consider the soundness of the Plan i.e. is it justified, effective (deliverable) and consistent with national policy. The Inspector will then make recommendations for the Council to consider.

If sites are included as allocations in the new Local Plan, the proposed monitoring and reporting framework will need to be amended to make specific provision for the requirements of Gypsy and Traveller sites. It is recommended that the following indicator is added to Objective 1 To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough:

Recommended Indicator – Gypsy and Traveller Sites (Number of Pitches)

How to Comment on this SA Report

This SA Report will be subject to a **XX week consultation period from TBC**. Details of how to respond to the consultation are provided below.

This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report.

Please provide your comments by **TBC**. Comments should be sent to:

By email: forward.planning@chesterfield.gov.uk

By post: Strategic Planning and Key Sites Chesterfield Borough Council, Town Hall, Rose Hill, Chesterfield S40 1LP

Non-Technical Summary

NTS1	Purpose of this report
NTS2	What is the Local Plan?
NTS3	What are Gypsy and Traveller sites?
NTS4	What is Sustainability Appraisal?
NTS5	How were the sites indentified?
NTS6	How were the sites appraised?
NTS7	Results of the appraisal
NTS8	Next steps and how to comment

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Background**
- 1.2 Key Issues for the SA of the Gypsy and Traveller Consultation Document**
- 1.3 Sites Shortlisted for Sustainability Appraisal**
- 1.4 Purpose of Report**

2.0 Approach to Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1 Introduction**
- 2.2 Sustainability Appraisal Framework**
- 2.3 Amendments to the SA Framework to address Gypsy and Traveller Sites**
- 2.4 When was the SA undertaken and by Whom**
- 2.5 Technical Difficulties**

3.0 Appraisal of Effects

- 3.1 Introduction**
- 3.2 Results**
- 3.3 Summary of Appraisals**
- 3.4 Potential for Cumulative Effects**

4.0 Conclusions and Next Steps

- 4.1 Summary of Site Appraisals**
- 4.2 Next Steps**
- 4.3 Monitoring**
- 4.4 How to Comment on this SA Report**

Appendices

- A Sites Rejected at Stage 1 of the LAA**
- B Sites Rejected at Stage 2a of the LAA**

- C SA Objectives**
- D Amended Site Appraisal Framework**
- E Shortlisted Sites Appraisal Matrices**

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The Council is working towards a Local Plan that will cover the period to 2033. As part of the Local Plan preparation, Chesterfield Borough Council (CBC) is in the process of trying to identify sites to meet the need for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in the borough.
- 1.1.2 The Derbyshire [Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 \(GTAA\)](#) concluded that Chesterfield Borough has a pitch requirement of 4 over the period 2014 to 2019, with no requirement for the remainder of the plan period. Half of this need has been met through planning permissions, and the Council is therefore seeking to identify a site for two pitches together with a reserve site to be brought forward if required. The intention is to consult on site options at this stage.
- 1.1.3 Since the GTAA was published there has been a change to the definition of Gypsies and Travellers for planning policy purposes (2015 Planning Practice for Traveller Sites). The revised definition is:
- “Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.”*
- 1.1.4 The previous definition included persons who had ceased to travel permanently but this was removed in 2015. It is important that the needs of Gypsies and Travellers that no longer meet the definition for planning policy purposes continue to be met.
- 1.1.5 The Council is required to carry out a SA of the Local Plan to help guide the selection and development of policies and proposals in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004.
- 1.1.6 In undertaking this requirement, LPAs must also incorporate the requirements of European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the SEA Directive, and its transposing regulations the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633).
- 1.1.7 SA plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered reasonable alternatives.
- 1.1.8 The Council is preparing to consult on options for the provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers and has prepared this SA report (referred to hereafter

as 'SA Report for the GT Consultation') to accompany the consultation document and inform site selection.

- 1.1.9 A separate SA Report was prepared for the Local Plan in January 2017 and accompanied the Regulation 18 consultation on the Draft Local Plan. It is referred to as the 'SA Report for the Local Plan' in this report. This SA Report for the GT Consultation is an addendum to the SA Report for the Local Plan..
- 1.1.10 As the Local Plan progresses it is envisaged that the preferred sites for Gypsies and Travellers will be incorporated into the next iteration of the Local Plan (the Pre-Submission Local Plan). This means that this SA Report addendum that accompanies the consultation on Gypsy and Traveller sites is an interim report that relates to SA work already undertaken, uses an approach to appraisal that is consistent with that already used and identifies how the findings will be used at the next stage of Local Plan development (and accompanying SA reporting). By explicitly cross referencing the SA work already undertaken, it fully meets all the necessary SEA/SA reporting requirements for the stage. The findings of this SA Report Addendum will be included in the SA Report that accompanies the Pre-Submission Local Plan, and will help ensure it is fully compliant with the SEA Directive.
- 1.1.11 The following have been prepared to date and provide context for the Council's work on the identification of potential locations for Gypsy and Traveller sites and the accompanying SA:
- A Scoping Report for the SA of the Local Plan was published in October 2016 and consulted on between October and November 2016;
 - Consultation on the new Local Plan took place between January and February 2017. This included consultation on a revised vision, spatial strategy and proposals to revise policy in the adopted Core Strategy;
 - A Sustainability Appraisal Report (January 2017) accompanied the consultation on the new Local Plan.

1.2 Key Issues for the SA of the Gypsy and Traveller Consultation Document

Process for Identifying Sites

- 1.2.1 As no privately owned sites were put forward in the 2016 Call for Sites or the 2017 Draft Local Plan consultation as potential gypsy and traveller sites, or following requests to Derbyshire County Council, the Council has investigated its own land holdings. In particular, garage sites were investigated for two main reasons:
- CBC Housing Services have been undergoing a review of garage 'plot' sites with a view to disposal where appropriate
 - Garage sites tend to be located in or on the edge of the existing urban area and are not 'large', therefore are a reasonable potential source of

land supply for meeting the borough's need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.

- 1.2.2 A total of 46 former garage sites were identified. Specific issues associated with the existing garage sites include fly tipping and anti-social behaviour, informal and unauthorised accesses. There may be some issues associated with the loss of a small number of the garage sites which are in active use, namely an impact on the road network due to an increase in on-street parking. This is however considered to be minimal as the majority of garages are not used for storing/parking of vehicles.
- 1.2.3 Other potential sources of sites that were considered included the strategic sites identified in both the adopted Local Plan and the new Draft Local Plan, where the principle of housing development is supported, therefore gypsy and traveller pitches are also supported as one form of housing provision.
- Waterside – this site was rejected because it has outline planning permission and development has commenced on some reserved matters permissions.
 - Staveley Works – this is a very large complex site that is very unlikely to be remediated and ready for development within the time period in which the gypsy and traveller pitches are needed (i.e. before 2019). This site could be considered for pitches in the future if an updated GTAA identifies additional need.
 - Dunston – this was included in the Draft Local Plan as a potential reserved site for future development needs and as such will not be available to meet the current need for pitches. Should this site proceed to formal allocation in the new Local Plan it could be considered for pitches in the future if an updated GTAA identifies additional need.
- 1.2.4 The other potential source of gypsy and traveller sites are suitable sites currently in the Green Belt, where the site could be inset from the Green Belt. No such sites have been put forward to the council for consideration. Sites in the Green Belt for any form of housing (including pitches) are not considered appropriate as there is sufficient land within the borough to accommodate new development without the need to review the Green Belt. The council is committed to working with neighbouring authorities on a strategic review of the Green Belt should this become necessary. However, at the current time no exceptional circumstances have been identified to warrant altering Green Belt boundaries within Chesterfield Borough.
- 1.2.5 The final potential source was the expansion of the existing gypsy and traveller site at Hady Lane, but this option was rejected due to land stability and contamination issues as evidenced by information and studies submitted as part of the planning application CHE/14/00269/FUL.

Process of Assessing Sites

- 1.2.6 The 46 former garage sites were assessed using the three stage Land Availability Assessment (LAA):

- Initial Site Assessment Criteria (Stage 1 and 2a) 2016 Methodology;
- Detailed Site Assessment Criteria (Stage 2b) 2016 Methodology;
- Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed assessment 2017 Methodology;

1.2.7 21 sites did not pass Stage 1 and were rejected as they did not meet the minimum size threshold and/or were unavailable (see Appendix A for a list of these sites).

1.2.8 A total of 25 available sites have been assessed in line with the Stage 2a [Land Availability Assessment](#) and the Gypsy and Traveller Site Assessment Methodology. Of the 25 sites that have been assessed, 19 have been rejected for further consideration, including Sustainability Appraisal. This is because they have failed the first two stages of Land Availability Assessment (LAA) assessment. It is important to note that these sites may need to be reconsidered if there are no other suitable, available and deliverable sites. Site maps and a summary of the main reasons for rejection can be found in Appendix B.

1.3 Sites shortlisted for Sustainability Appraisal

1.3.1 Six sites have passed the first two stages of the LAA and have therefore been shortlisted for more detailed assessment under stage 2b of the LAA, the detailed gypsy and traveller assessment and sustainability appraisal. The following table presents a summary of the LAA assessment to date for the six shortlisted sites which provide the reasons why the alternatives were selected for consideration:

Table 1: Summary of the LAA assessment for the six shortlisted sites and reasons for selection for consideration

LAA ref.	Site	Summary of LAA Assessment
32	Miller Avenue, Mastin Moor	<p>Site area 0.41.</p> <p>Outside the Green Belt with no constraints in terms of protected species, local wildlife sites, ancient woodland or nature designations.</p> <p>Flood zone 1 and surface water flood risk very low. No known land stability or land contamination constraints.</p> <p>Significant access or highway safety issues are unlikely.</p> <p>No natural or topographical obstacles.</p> <p>No known constraints to physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Sufficient capacity in education infrastructure (Norbriggs Primary School, Netherthorpe School and Springwell Community College) and health (GP Royal Primary Care).</p> <p>Capacity of local public open space is unknown (this is the case for all LAA sites as the Council's Public Open Space</p>

		<p>Assessment has not yet been updated to be NPPF compliant).</p> <p>Potential impact on Biodiversity given boundary vegetation. Garages unlikely to be suitable for bat roosts due to modern style of construction.</p> <p>Potential minor but mitigable impact on Landscape character given that the site is an extension of an existing settlement into open countryside.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on green wedge/strategic gap, amenity of locality, amenity on site, heritage, or air pollution.</p> <p>Accessibility – Good. The site is within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a centre, primary school and GP, and within 20 minutes to a secondary school.</p> <p>Within a Regeneration Priority Area. Housing Services object as the site is being considered for housing redevelopment in connection with wider regeneration.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Specific LAA Criteria</p> <p>Slope on western side of the site will reduce developable area to around 2000sqm. Good size and phasing potential. Scale of site is subservient to settlement.</p> <p>Sewerage connection potential is good. Drinking water supply potential is moderate. Water Supply 60m to south. 225mm dia. SW and 150mm dia. Foul immediately adjacent.</p> <p>The access would accommodate a LGV without problems.</p>
341	Brooks Road, Barrow Hill	<p>Site area 0.07.</p> <p>Outside the Green Belt with no constraints in terms of protected species, local wildlife sites, ancient woodland or nature designations.</p> <p>Flood zone 1 and surface water flood risk very low. No known land stability or land contamination constraints.</p> <p>Significant access or highway safety issues are unlikely although note that two way traffic through the access isn't likely to be possible.</p> <p>No natural or topographical obstacles.</p> <p>No known constraints to physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Potential issue with capacity in education infrastructure. Sufficient capacity in health (GP Royal Primary Care).</p> <p>Capacity of local public open space is unknown (this is the case for all LAA sites as the Council's Public Open Space Assessment has not yet been updated to be NPPF compliant).</p> <p>No adverse impacts on Biodiversity</p>

		<p>Potential minor but mitigable impact on Landscape character given that the site borders open countryside.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on green wedge/strategic gap, amenity of locality, amenity on site, heritage, or air pollution.</p> <p>Accessibility – Good. The site is within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a centre, primary school and GP, and within 20 minutes to a secondary school.</p> <p>Within a Regeneration Priority Area.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Specific LAA Criteria</p> <p>Moderate size but poor phasing potential. Scale of site is subservient to settlement.</p> <p>Sewerage connection potential is excellent. Drinking water supply potential is excellent. 225mm dia. SW and 225mm dia. Foul in Brooks Road.</p>
342	Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill	<p>Site area 0.09</p> <p>Outside the Green Belt with no constraints in terms of protected species, local wildlife sites, ancient woodland or nature designations.</p> <p>Flood zone 1 and surface water flood risk predominantly very low, with minor overlap with a low risk area. No known land stability or land contamination constraints.</p> <p>Potential access or highway safety issues as the highway network serving the site is narrow, one way and subject to on-street parking. Highway Authority raise a concern at the potential for on-street parking to prejudice vehicles manoeuvring with trailers and require replacement off-street parking to compensate.</p> <p>No natural or topographical obstacles.</p> <p>No known constraints to physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Potential issue with capacity in education infrastructure. Sufficient capacity in health (GP Royal Primary Care).</p> <p>Capacity of local public open space is unknown (this is the case for all LAA sites as the Council's Public Open Space Assessment has not yet been updated to be NPPF compliant).</p> <p>No adverse impacts on Biodiversity or Landscape character.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on green wedge/strategic gap, amenity of locality, or air pollution.</p> <p>Potential adverse impacts on site amenity as the site is overlooked to a degree by terraced dwellings to the north, which are in an elevated position in relation to the site.</p> <p>Potential adverse impacts on heritage as site would need careful layout and design of boundary treatments as it sits within the Barrow Hill Conservation Area. However, a neutral</p>

		<p>impact is likely to be feasible.</p> <p>Accessibility – Good. The site is within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a centre, primary school and GP, and within 20 minutes to a secondary school.</p> <p>Within a Regeneration Priority Area.</p> <p>Housing object as they do not currently wish to dispose as an intention to convert to a surface car park to resolve local parking issues.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Specific LAA Criteria</p> <p>Moderate size but poor phasing potential. Scale of site is subservient to settlement.</p> <p>Sewerage connection potential is moderate. Drinking water supply potential is excellent. 150mm dia. SW approx. 38m South of the site in Campbell Drive and 150mm dia. Foul approx. 15m North of the site in Traffic Terrace.</p>
<p>356</p>	<p>Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood</p>	<p>Site area 1.16</p> <p>Outside the Green Belt with no constraints in terms of protected species, local wildlife sites, ancient woodland or nature designations.</p> <p>Flood zone 1 FZ1. Lower part of site has a medium risk of surface water flooding, and a minor overlap with high risk area. No known land stability or land contamination constraints.</p> <p>Significant access or highway safety issues are unlikely. The Highway Authority request replacement off-street parking but there is no evidence that the loss of the site would cause a significant on-street parking or highway safety problem. Highway Authority note that the access may need to be widened (there is space within the site to do so).</p> <p>No natural or topographical obstacles.</p> <p>No known constraints to physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Sufficient capacity in education infrastructure and health (GP Royal Primary Care).</p> <p>Capacity of local public open space is unknown (this is the case for all LAA sites as the Council's Public Open Space Assessment has not yet been updated to be NPPF compliant).</p> <p>No adverse impacts on Biodiversity or Landscape character.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on green wedge/strategic gap, amenity of locality, heritage, or air pollution.</p> <p>Potential impact on site amenity due to a degree of overlooking and need for boundary screening but mitigable.</p> <p>Accessibility – Good. The site is within 800 metres of a centre, primary school and GP and within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a secondary school.</p>

		<p>Within a Regeneration Priority Area.</p> <p>Housing object as no current intention to dispose.</p> <p>Leisure Services objection due to impact on open space.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Specific LAA Criteria</p> <p>Good size but poor phasing potential. Scale of site is subservient to settlement.</p> <p>Sewerage connection potential is good. Drinking water supply potential is excellent. 225mm dia. SW and 225mm dia. Foul cross the site.</p>
358	Atlee Road, Inkersall	<p>Site area 0.16</p> <p>Outside the Green Belt with no constraints in terms of protected species, local wildlife sites, ancient woodland or nature designations.</p> <p>Flood zone 1 and no surface water flood risk. No known land stability or land contamination constraints.</p> <p>Potential access or highway safety issues as the width of the sites access poses a significant constraint to any intensification of use. The access is likely to be unsuitable for vehicles with trailers and would need modification within highway land to prevent over-run of LGVs and/or trailers. The Highway Authority has not confirmed if they would accept alterations to the highway to accommodate access for LGVs and trailers. The Highway Authority request replacement off street parking but there is no evidence that the loss of the site would cause a significant on-street parking or highway safety problem.</p> <p>No natural or topographical obstacles.</p> <p>No known constraints to physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Sufficient capacity in education infrastructure and health (GP Royal Primary Care).</p> <p>Capacity of local public open space is unknown (this is the case for all LAA sites as the Council's Public Open Space Assessment has not yet been updated to be NPPF compliant).</p> <p>No adverse impacts on Biodiversity or Landscape character.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on green wedge/strategic gap, amenity of locality, or air pollution.</p> <p>Potential adverse impacts on site amenity as the site feels overlooked on two sides and given the overlooking is at first floor level mitigation may not be feasible.</p> <p>Accessibility – Excellent. The site is within 800metres of a centre, primary and secondary school, and GP.</p> <p>Housing object the site is overlooked on all sides.</p>

		<p>Gypsy and Traveller Specific LAA Criteria</p> <p>Good size but poor phasing potential. Scale of site is subservient to settlement.</p> <p>Sewerage connection potential is moderate. Drinking water supply potential is good. 225mm dia. SW in Attlee Road and 225mm dia. Foul approx. 30m to the East of the site along Attlee Road</p>
365	Keswick Drive, Newbold	<p>Site area 0.13</p> <p>Outside the Green Belt with no constraints in terms of protected species, local wildlife sites, ancient woodland or nature designations.</p> <p>Flood zone 1 and no surface water flood risk. No known land stability or land contamination constraints.</p> <p>Potential access or highway safety issues as the width of the sites access poses a significant constraint to any intensification of use. The access is likely to be unsuitable for vehicles with trailers and would need modification within highway land to prevent over-run of LGVs and/or trailers. The Highway Authority has not confirmed if they would accept alterations to the highway to accommodate access for LGVs and trailers. The Highway Authority request replacement off-street parking but there is no evidence that the loss of the site would cause a significant on-street parking or highway safety problem.</p> <p>No natural or topographical obstacles.</p> <p>No known constraints to physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Sufficient capacity in education infrastructure and health (GP Royal Primary Care).</p> <p>Capacity of local public open space is unknown (this is the case for all LAA sites as the Council's Public Open Space Assessment has not yet been updated to be NPPF compliant).</p> <p>No adverse impacts on Biodiversity or Landscape character.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on green wedge/strategic gap, amenity of locality, or air pollution.</p> <p>Potential adverse impacts on site amenity as there is a degree of overlooking but this is likely to be mitigable.</p> <p>Accessibility – Excellent. The site is within 800metres of a centre, primary and secondary school, and GP.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Specific LAA Criteria</p> <p>Good size but poor phasing potential. Scale of site is subservient to settlement.</p> <p>Sewerage connection potential is moderate. Drinking water supply potential is excellent. 225mm dia. SW approx. 40m North and 225mm dia. Foul approx. 75m North in Keswick Drive</p>

1.4 Purpose of Report

- 1.4.1 SA plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered reasonable alternatives.
- 1.4.2 This SA Report has been prepared to accompany the consultation document and inform site selection. A separate SA Report was prepared for the Local Plan in January 2017 and accompanied the Regulation 18 consultation on the Draft Local Plan. It is referred to as the 'SA Report for the Local Plan' in this report. This SA Report for the GT Consultation is an addendum to the SA Report for the Local Plan, and as such has fully met all the necessary reporting requirements that are relevant, given the stage the Local Plan has reached.
- 1.4.3 As the Local Plan progresses it is envisaged that the preferred sites for Gypsies and Travellers will be incorporated into the next iteration of the Local Plan (the Pre-Submission Local Plan). This means that this SA Report that accompanies the consultation on Gypsy and Traveller sites is an interim report that is fully compliant with relevant SA/SEA reporting requirements because it relates to SA work already undertaken, uses an approach to appraisal consistent with that already used and identifies how it will be used at the next stage of Local Plan development (and accompanying SA reporting). The pre-submission Local Plan will therefore be accompanied by an SA that is fully compliant with the SEA Directive.
- 1.4.4 The findings of the SA of Gypsy and Traveller site options will help to inform the Council's site selection process and therefore the Council's decision on what site/s will be selected or rejected. It should be noted that whilst the SA findings are considered by the Council in its selection of options and form part of the supporting evidence, the SA findings are not the sole basis for a decision; other material planning and feasibility considerations play a key role in the decision-making process.

2.0 Approach to the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section sets out the approach to Sustainability Appraisal of the potential Gypsy and Traveller sites. It explains that the appraisal is based on the 12 objectives set out in the Local Plan SA. These objectives were developed using the wider baseline and review of plans and programmes that has already been provided in the November 2016 Scoping Report and the January 2017 SA Report.
- 2.1.2 This section also provides justification for amendments that have been made to the Local Plan SA Appraisal Framework in order to address the particular considerations for Gypsy and traveller sites, comply with National Planning guidance, and relate to the detailed methodology used to assess sites in the councils Land Availability Assessment. Commentary on important issues that are not explicitly covered in the appraisal framework is also provided.
- 2.1.3 The final part of this section explains when the SA was undertaken and by whom, and whether any technical difficulties were encountered.

2.2 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 2.2.1 Consideration has been given to 6 potential Gypsy and Traveller sites which have been appraised against the full SA Framework of 12 objectives (see Appendix C) that was developed through the SA process for the Local Plan. The [SA Scoping Report](#) published in October 2016 sets out how the SA Objectives were developed and is available on the Council's website.
- 2.2.2 The significance key used in the appraisal of potential Gypsy and Traveller sites is presented below and is the same as used in the SA for the Local Plan.

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant Positive Effect	The proposed option/policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Significant Negative Effect	The proposed option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed option/policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain	The proposed option/policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an appraisal to be made.	?

2.3 Amendments to the SA Framework to address Gypsy and Traveller sites

2.3.1 The basis for the assessment was the SA framework and site appraisal matrices already developed and applied to the Local Plan. To take into account the distinct nature of the Gypsy and Traveller sites (as opposed to housing or employment sites for the settled community) and ensure that a robust, appropriate and proportionate appraisal could be undertaken, amendments were made to the criteria applied to some of the objectives in the site appraisal. The amended site appraisal framework matrix is shown at Appendix D.

2.3.2 A description of the amendments with a justification is below:

Objective 1- To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough

2.3.3 The scoring has been amended so that sites are scored as having a significant positive against this objective if they are large enough to accommodate an extended family over time. The size thresholds and information on ideal site size is set out in the Gypsy and Traveller Site Assessment Methodology and is based on government guidance (Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide DCLG May 2008) and the GTAA. The ideal size of site would accommodate one extended family (catering for growth in the family over time). Such a site of 3-4 pitches would be around 2000sqm in area and would allow for a phasing over time.

Site Size	LAA Scoring	SA Scoring
2000sqm to 2180sqm	Excellent	Significant Positive
1000sqm to 1999sqm	Good	Minor Positive
800sqm to 999sqm	Moderate	Minor Positive
500sqm to 799sqm Or materially larger than 2180sqm	Poor	Minor Positive

2.3.4 This differs from bricks and mortar housing for which sites are scored based on the number of units to be developed (99 or less or 100+). These thresholds are not appropriate to be used in an appraisal of sites for a very small number and scale of pitches.

Objective 2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities

2.3.5 No Change. Although not explicitly reflected in the appraisal of individual sites, it is important to note that there are likely to be significant health benefits

associated with a settled base in terms of being able to access health and education facilities.

Objective 3 - To create sustainable communities

- 2.3.6 No Change. Sites are scored on the basis of whether or not they are within a Regeneration Area, scoring a minor positive if they are or no significant effect if they are not. It is important to note that locating sites in regeneration areas means that the occupants could also benefit from wider regeneration of the area.

Objective 4 -To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the Borough

- 2.3.7 No Change.

Objective 5 To protect and enhance biodiversity

- 2.3.8 No Change.

Objective 6 Protect and manage the landscape

- 2.3.9 No Change.

Objective 7 To manage prudently the natural resources of the region

- 2.3.10 No Change.

Objective 8 Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change

- 2.3.11 The scoring has been amended to take account of surface water flood risk. Sites that are at medium or high risk of surface water flooding will be scored as - and - - respectively. Where a site sits across areas of different flood risk it is scored against the highest flood risk.

Objective 9 Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change

- 2.3.12 No Change.

Objective 10 Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution

- 2.3.13 No Change.

Objective 11 Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

- 2.3.14 No Change. In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on this objective as they do not provide any employment land.

- 2.3.15 It is important to note that the LAA gives consideration to the potential for mixed use development, including some employment in the form of live/work space. This is in line with National planning policy which requires consideration of the extent to which a site can accommodate a business use (allowing a Gypsy or traveller to live and work from home). In practice this means making a judgment as to the capacity of a site to contain a business use without causing unacceptable impacts to highway safety and the local environment (including future and neighbouring occupier's amenities). This would take into account matters such as; the sensitivity of neighbouring land uses to effects such as noise from working and disturbance from traffic, local ecology, prominence to view, access and boundary treatments.
- 2.3.16 Where sites are of sufficient scale for live/work this is acknowledged in the SA Site appraisal commentary. It is also acknowledged that given the proximity of the shortlisted sites to residential properties there may need to be mitigation to ensure that any impacts on neighbours are acceptable. Mitigation could include restrictions on the activities that might be undertaken on site and weight restrictions on the size of vehicle that can be accommodated on site.

Objective 12 Improve the accessibility to jobs and services

- 2.3.17 No Change. This is not applied to housing sites for the settled community or to sites for Gypsies and Travellers.

Proximity of Sites to the Settled Community and Overlooking from Existing Residential Properties

- 2.3.18 It is worth noting that an important factor in determining the suitability of sites that is not explicitly included in the SA framework (but is included in the LAA) is the proximity of the sites to the settled community and the extent to which sites would be overlooked by existing residential properties and vice versa. Where this has been identified it is included in the commentary of sites in the SA Site Appraisal, as it is important context.

2.4 When was the SA undertaken and by whom?

- 2.4.1 The SA Scoping Report in 2016 and the Local Plan SA Report 2017 were prepared by Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions (formerly Amec Foster Wheeler).
- 2.4.2 The SA for the gypsy and traveller consultation (addendum to the 2017 Local Plan SA) was undertaken by council planning officers. The site appraisals were undertaken using professional judgment, supported by the baseline information (SA Scoping Report 2016), evidence gathered as part of the Council's LAA, and comments received from internal consultees (including Housing, Community Safety, Drainage, Development Management (including Conservation, Tree Officer and Urban Design), Environmental Protection, and Leisure Services) and the Highway Authority (Derbyshire County Council).

- 2.4.3 This report and all the site assessments have also been subject to an independent review by the consultants Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions who carried out the Local Plan SA work.

2.5 Technical Difficulties

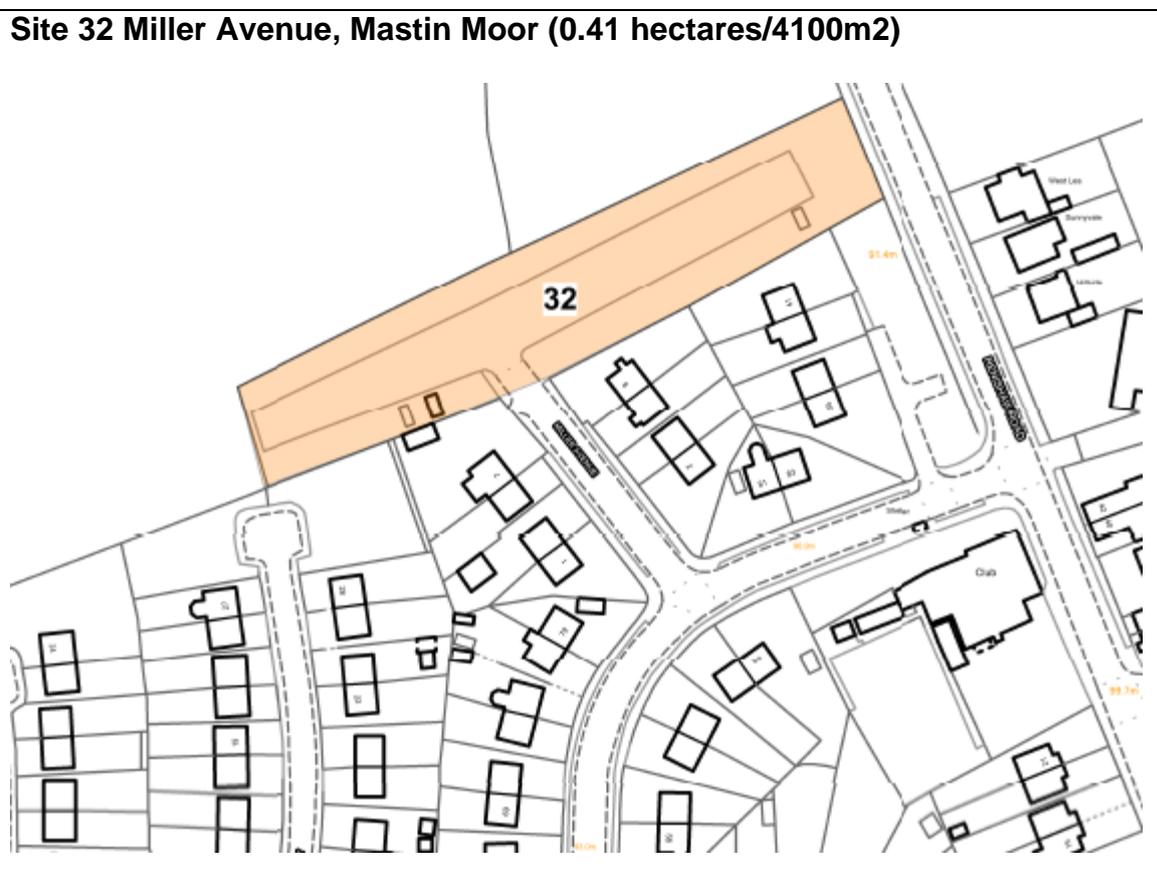
- 2.5.1 Due to the very small scale of the sites, and the particular planning policy considerations for gypsy and traveller sites (as set out in the 2015 Traveller Planning Practice Guidance), it was necessary to amend the site appraisal framework, as described in section 2.3 above.
- 2.5.2 Consultation was carried out internally with other relevant council departments but responses were only received from Engineering, Housing and Leisure Services. External consultation was carried out with the Derbyshire County Council Highways Authority and also Derbyshire County Council with regard to accessibility information. A response was only received from the Highway Authority.
- 2.5.3 Sustainability Appraisal is informed by the best available information and data. However, data gaps and uncertainties exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects at a strategic level of assessment.
- 2.5.4 Section 3 presents the results for the detailed appraisal of the sites, with the SA matrices for each site provided at Appendix E for reference.

3.0 Appraisal of Effects

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section presents the findings of the appraisal of effects of the six potential gypsy and traveller sites against the SA objectives. A site plan, scoring against each objective and a detailed comment is provided for each site. A summary table showing the performance of all six sites against the SA objectives together with a brief summary comment and notes on mitigation (where applicable) is provided at section 3.3. The potential for cumulative effects is covered at 3.4.

3.2 Results



SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services
Appraisal Summary	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
Commentary												

The site is significantly larger than the minimum site size of 500sqm for one pitch or the ideal size of site (to accommodate one extended family catering for growth in the family over time) of around 2000sqm.

The development of the potential site is considered to lead to significant long term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to housing needs. The site is large enough to provide land for caravans to meet existing and potentially additional future needs in the area. The development of the potential site will have indirect positive effects on health and wellbeing through providing a permanent/ semi-permanent base, and is within 800m of recreational open space. The nearest GP however is over 2km from the site, but does have capacity. The overall effects on SA objectives relating to health are considered to be minor positive.

The site is within the Mastin Moor Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area. The effect on SA objective 3 is considered to be a minor positive.

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be neutral as there are no heritage assets (including listed buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments) on or adjacent to the site. The possibility of archaeology on the site is limited due to the previous development, and if present then mitigation is provided by national and local planning policy and can be put in place at the development management level to address any potential negative effects. The same is true for biodiversity impacts, as the site is not within 100m of a locally designated site or within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. A habitat assessment is likely to be required given the boundary vegetation. The long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral.

The site scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character and therefore scores as neutral against this objective. It is acknowledged that this site is an extension of an existing settlement into open countryside, albeit on previously developed land and is likely to require some form of proportionate landscape character and visual amenity impact assessment. It is likely that effective mitigation could be provided along with appropriate boundary treatment and control of lighting.

The effects on the SA Objective relating to natural resources (water, air, soil and minerals) and waste and pollution are considered to be neutral in the long term. The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and the scale of the site indicates that no material effect is likely.

There is a significant positive effect on climate change adaptation as the site is in flood zone 1 and there is a very low risk of surface water flooding. In terms of climate change mitigation, this is considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree, and given the very small scale of the development it is considered unlikely to create significant additional waste or significant contributions to greenhouse gases.

The effect on the enterprise and innovation is neutral at this stage as although the development would not provide employment land, the site is of sufficient size that there is potential for some live/work space. It could be considered whether to explicitly allow for employment uses on the site in addition to residential to support this SA Objective. This can help to reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles can contribute to sustainability as Gypsies and Travellers can often live and work from the same

location. Due to proximity to residential properties there is likely to be a need for mitigation and controls to ensure an acceptable level of amenity is achieved on the site and for neighbouring occupiers. Consideration also takes into account impacts to highway safety and the local environment. Mitigation could include restrictions on the activities that might be undertaken on site and weight restrictions on the size of vehicle that can be accommodated on site.

In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on objective 12 as they do not provide any employment land.

It is important to note that In terms of improving accessibility to jobs and services, although the site would not provide any employment, the LAA (Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed methodology) scores the site as having good accessibility, as it is within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a centre, primary school and GP, and within 20 minutes to a secondary school.

Site 341 Brooks Road, Barrow Hill (0.07 hectare/700m²)



SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services
Appraisal Summary	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0

Summary

The site is just above the minimum site size of 500sqm for one pitch, and considerably below the ideal size of site (to accommodate one extended family catering for growth in the family over time) of around 2000sqm.

The development of the potential site is considered to lead to minor positive effects on SA Objectives relating to housing needs. The site is only large enough to provide land for caravans to meet existing immediate needs in the area and does not allow for family growth or additional future needs. The development of the potential site will have indirect positive effects on health and wellbeing through providing a permanent/ semi-permanent base, and is within 800m of recreational open space. The nearest GP however is 1.8km from the site, but does have capacity. The overall effects on SA objectives relating to health are considered to be minor positive.

The site is within the Barrow Hill Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area. The effect on SA objective 3 is considered to be a minor positive.

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be neutral as there are no heritage assets (including listed buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments) on or adjacent to the site. The possibility of archaeology on the site is limited due to the previous development, and if present then mitigation is provided by national and local planning policy and can be put in place at the development management level to address any potential negative effects. The same is true for biodiversity impacts, as the site is not within 100m of a locally designated site or within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. The long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral.

The site scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character and therefore scores as neutral against this objective. It is acknowledged that this site meets open countryside and there would be a need for appropriate boundary treatment to the west of the site.

The effects on the SA Objective relating to natural resources (water, air, soil and minerals) and waste and pollution are considered to be neutral in the long term. The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and the scale of the site indicates that no material effect is likely.

There is a significant positive effect on climate change adaptation as the site is in flood zone 1 and there is a very low risk of surface water flooding. In terms of climate change mitigation, this is considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this

objective to some degree, and given the very small scale of the development it is considered unlikely to create significant additional waste or significant contributions to greenhouse gases.

The effect on the enterprise and innovation is neutral at this stage as the development would not provide employment land, and the site is not of sufficient size to allow potential for some live/work space.

In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on objective 12 as they do not provide any employment land.

It is important to note that In terms of improving accessibility to jobs and services, although the site would not provide any employment, the LAA (Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed methodology) scores the site as having good accessibility, as it is within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a centre, primary school and GP, and within 20 minutes to a secondary school.

Site 342 Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill (0.09 hectares/900m²)



SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services
Appraisal Summary	+	+	+	-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0

Summary

The site is just above the minimum site size of 500sqm for one pitch, and considerably below the ideal size of site (to accommodate one extended family catering for growth in the family over time) of around 2000sqm.

The development of the potential site is considered to lead to minor long term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to housing needs. The site is only large enough to provide land for caravans to meet existing immediate needs in the area and does not allow for family growth or additional future needs. The development of the potential site will have indirect positive effects on health and wellbeing through providing a permanent/ semi-permanent base, and is within 800m of recreational open space. The nearest GP however is 1.8km from the site, but does have capacity. The overall effects on SA objectives relating to health are considered to be minor positive.

The site is within the Barrow Hill Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area. The effect on SA objective 3 is considered to be a minor positive.

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be minor negative as the site is within a Conservation area.

With regard to biodiversity impacts, as the site is not within 100m of a locally designated site or within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. The long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral.

The site scores green in the LAA against landscape and local character as the site is within the urban area and therefore scores as minor positive against this objective.

The effects on the SA Objective relating to natural resources (water, air, soil and minerals) and waste and pollution are considered to be neutral in the long term. The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and the scale of the site indicates that no material effect is likely.

There is a significant positive effect on climate change adaptation as the site is in flood zone 1 and there is a very low risk of surface water flooding. In terms of climate change mitigation, this is considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree, and given the very small scale of the development it is considered unlikely to create significant additional waste or significant contributions to greenhouse gases.

The effect on the enterprise and innovation is neutral at this stage as the development would

not provide employment land, and the site is not of sufficient size to allow potential for some live/work space.

In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on objective 12 as they do not provide any employment land.

It is important to note that In terms of improving accessibility to jobs and services, although the site would not provide any employment, the LAA (Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed methodology) scores the site as having good accessibility, as it is within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a centre, primary school and GP, and within 20 minutes to a secondary school.

Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.

Site 356 Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood (1.16 hectares/11600m²)



SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services
Appraisal Summary	++	++	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0
Summary												
<p>The site is significantly larger than the minimum site size of 500sqm for one pitch or the ideal size of site (to accommodate one extended family catering for growth in the family over time) of around 2000sqm.</p> <p>The development of the potential site is considered to lead to significant long term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to housing needs. The site is large enough to provide land for caravans to meet existing and potentially additional future needs in the area. The development of the potential site will have indirect positive effects on health and wellbeing through providing a permanent/ semi-permanent base, and is within 800m of recreational open space and GP with capacity. The overall effects on SA objectives relating to health are considered to be significant positive.</p> <p>The site is within the Rother Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area. The effect on SA objective 3 is considered to be a minor positive.</p> <p>Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be neutral as there are no heritage assets (including listed buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments) on or adjacent to the site. The possibility of archaeology on the site is limited due to the previous development, and if present then mitigation is provided by national and local planning policy and can be put in place at the development management level to address any potential negative effects. The same is true for biodiversity impacts, as the site is not within 100m of a locally designated site or within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. The long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>The site scores green in the LAA against landscape and local character as the site is within the urban area and therefore scores as minor positive against this objective.</p> <p>The effects on the SA Objective relating to natural resources (water, air, soil and minerals) and waste and pollution are considered to be neutral in the long term. The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and the scale of the site indicates that no material effect is likely.</p> <p>There is a minor negative effect on climate change adaptation as although the site is in flood zone 1 there is a medium risk of surface water flooding on part of the site which may require mitigation. In terms of climate change mitigation, this is considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree, and given the very small scale of the development it is considered unlikely to create significant additional waste or significant contributions to greenhouse gases.</p>												

The effect on the enterprise and innovation is neutral at this stage as although the development would not provide employment land, the site is of sufficient size that there is potential for some live/work space. It could be considered whether to explicitly allow for employment uses on the site in addition to residential to support this SA Objective. This can help to reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles can contribute to sustainability as gypsies and travellers can often live and work from the same location. Due to proximity to residential properties there is likely to be a need for mitigation and controls to ensure an acceptable level of amenity is achieved on the site and for neighbouring occupiers. Consideration also takes into account impacts to highway safety and the local environment. Mitigation could include restrictions on the activities that might be undertaken on site and weight restrictions on the size of vehicle that can be accommodated on site.

In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on objective 12 as they do not provide any employment land.

It is important to note that In terms of improving accessibility to jobs and services, although the site would not provide any employment, the LAA (Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed methodology) scores the site as having good accessibility, as it is within 800metres of a centre, primary school and GP, and within 15 minutes by foot, bicycle or public transport to a to a secondary school.

Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.

Site 358 Atlee Road, Inkersall (0.16 hectares/1600m²)



SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services
Appraisal Summary	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0

Summary

The site is larger than the minimum site size of 500sqm for one pitch but under the ideal size of site (to accommodate one extended family catering for growth in the family over time) of around 2000sqm.

The development of the potential site is considered to lead to minor long term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to housing needs. The site is large enough to provide land for caravans to meet existing needs in the area. The development of the potential site will have indirect positive effects on health and wellbeing through providing a

permanent/ semi-permanent base, and is within 800m of recreational open space and a GP with capacity. The overall effects on SA objectives relating to health are considered to be significant positive.

The site is not within a Regeneration Priority Area and as such the long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral. The site would however contribute to addressing deprivation in the travelling community.

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be neutral as there are no heritage assets (including listed buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments) on or adjacent to the site. The possibility of archaeology on the site is limited due to the previous development, and if present then mitigation is provided by national and local planning policy and can be put in place at the development management level to address any potential negative effects. The same is true for biodiversity impacts, as the site is not within 100m of a locally designated site or within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. The long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral.

The site scores green in the LAA against landscape and local character as the site is within the urban area and therefore scores as minor positive against this objective.

The effects on the SA Objective relating to natural resources (water, air, soil and minerals) and waste and pollution are considered to be neutral in the long term. The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and the scale of the site indicates that no material effect is likely.

There is a significant positive effect on climate change adaptation as the site is in flood zone 1 and there is a very low risk of surface water flooding. In terms of climate change mitigation, this is considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree, and given the very small scale of the development it is considered unlikely to create significant additional waste or significant contributions to greenhouse gases.

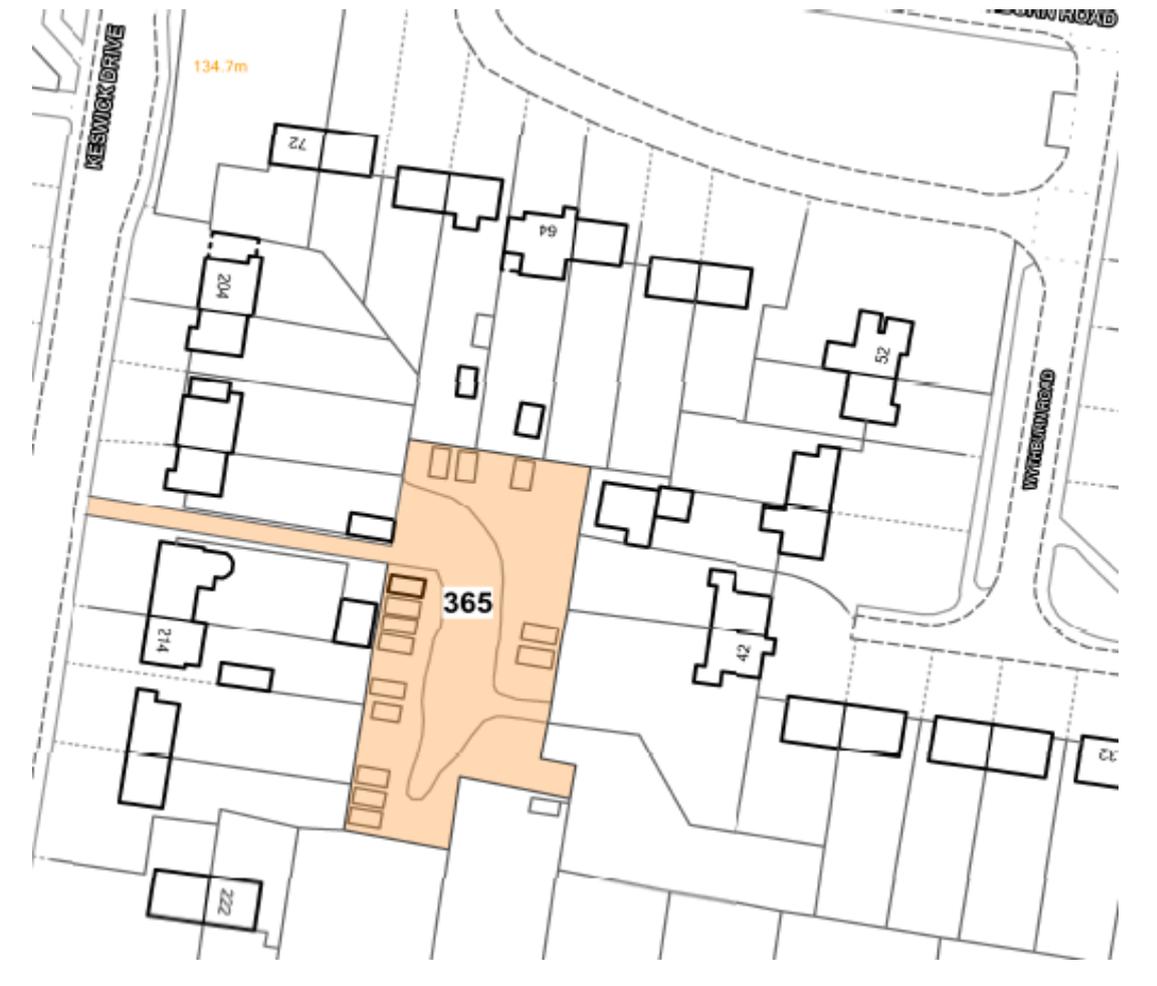
The effect on the enterprise and innovation is neutral at this stage as although the development would not provide employment land, and the site is not of sufficient size to allow potential for live/work space

In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on objective 12 as they do not provide any employment land.

It is important to note that In terms of improving accessibility to jobs and services, although the site would not provide any employment, the LAA (Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed methodology) scores the site as having excellent accessibility, as it is within 800metres of a centre, primary school, secondary school and GP.

Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.

Site 365 Keswick Drive, Newbold (0.13 hectares/1300m2)



SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services
Appraisal Summary	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0

Summary

The site is larger than the minimum site size of 500sqm for one pitch but under the ideal size of site (to accommodate one extended family catering for growth in the family over time) of around 2000sqm.

The development of the potential site is considered to lead to minor long term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to housing needs. The site is large enough to provide land for caravans to meet existing needs in the area. The development of the potential site will have indirect positive effects on health and wellbeing through providing a permanent/ semi-permanent base, and is within 800m of recreational open space and a GP with capacity. The overall effects on SA objectives relating to health are

considered to be significant positive.

The site is not within a Regeneration Priority Area and as such the long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral. The site would however contribute to addressing deprivation in the travelling community.

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be neutral as there are no heritage assets (including listed buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments) on or adjacent to the site. The possibility of archaeology on the site is limited due to the previous development, and if present then mitigation is provided by national and local planning policy and can be put in place at the development management level to address any potential negative effects. The same is true for biodiversity impacts, as the site is not within 100m of a locally designated site or within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. The long term effects on this SA objective are considered to be neutral.

The site scores green in the LAA against landscape and local character as the site is within the urban area and therefore scores as minor positive against this objective.

The effects on the SA Objective relating to natural resources (water, air, soil and minerals) and waste and pollution are considered to be neutral in the long term. The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and the scale of the site indicates that no material effect is likely.

There is a significant positive effect on climate change adaptation as the site is in flood zone 1 and there is a very low risk of surface water flooding. In terms of climate change mitigation, this is considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree, and given the very small scale of the development it is considered unlikely to create significant additional waste or significant contributions to greenhouse gases.

The effect on the enterprise and innovation is neutral at this stage as although the development would not provide employment land, and the site is not of sufficient size to allow potential for live/work space

In the same way as housing for the settled community, all gypsy and traveller sites will be scored neutral on objective 12 as they do not provide any employment land.

It is important to note that In terms of improving accessibility to jobs and services, although the site would not provide any employment, the LAA (Gypsy and Traveller sites detailed methodology) scores the site as having excellent accessibility, as it is within 800metres of a centre, primary school, secondary school and GP.

Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.

3.3 Summary of Appraisals

3.3.1 The following table presents a summary of performance of all six sites against the SA framework accompanied by a brief commentary. If any mitigation measures are needed regarding the selected sites, these are included.

Table 2 SA Summary

SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services	Summary Comment	Mitigation Required
Miller Avenue, Mastin Moor	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a large site that can accommodate extended family growth over time, and has significant positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are minor positive due to the local open space, but the nearest GP is over 2km from the site. The site is in a regeneration priority area. Although the effects on biodiversity and landscape are neutral, there is boundary vegetation and the site does encroach into open countryside. Phase 1 habitat assessment and a landscape character and visual amenity impact assessment are likely to be required. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation.	Retention of hedgerows and trees, appropriate boundary treatment and control of lighting.
Brooks Road, Barrow Hill	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a small site that would only meet immediate needs, located in a regeneration priority area. The nearest GP is 1.8km from the site and therefore the health score is only a minor positive. The site scores neutral against the landscape objective but does border open countryside. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation.	Appropriate boundary treatment to the west of the site.

SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services	Summary Comment	Mitigation Required
Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill	+	+	+	-	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a small site that would only meet immediate needs, located in a regeneration priority area. The nearest GP is 1.8km from the site and therefore the health score is only a minor positive. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area, but minor negative against the heritage objective as it is also within a Conservation Area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential adverse impact on Conservation Area and amenity.
Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood	++	++	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	This is a large site that can accommodate extended family growth over time, and has significant positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are also significant positive due to the close proximity of local open space and GP. The site is in a regeneration priority area. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 but is at medium risk of surface water flooding and will have a minor negative effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation, although there is a medium risk of surface water flooding at will require mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	Potential need for mitigation due to surface water flood risk. Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential adverse impact on

SA Objectives	1 Housing	2 Health	3 Sustainable Communities	4 Cultural Heritage	5 Biodiversity	6 Landscape	7 Natural Resources	8 Climate Change adaptation	9 Climate Change mitigation	10 Waste and Pollution	11 Enterprise and Innovation	12 Access to Jobs and Services	Summary Comment	Mitigation Required
Atlee Road, Inkersall	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a moderate sized site that can accommodate some limited family growth over time, and has minor positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are significant positive due to the close proximity of local open space and GP. The site is not within a regeneration priority area but will contribute to addressing deprivation in the travelling community. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will have a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential adverse impact on amenity.
Keswick Drive, Newbold	+	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	This is a moderate sized site that can accommodate some limited family growth over time, and has minor positive effects on meeting housing needs. The health effects are significant positive due to the close proximity of local open space and GP. The site is not within a regeneration priority area but will contribute to addressing deprivation in the travelling community. The site scores minor positive against the landscape objective as it is within the urban area. The site is within Flood Zone 1 and will a significant positive effect in relation to SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation.' It will have a have neutral impact on both natural resources and climate change mitigation. Due to the proximity of residential properties there is potentially an adverse impact on amenity due to overlooking.	Appropriate site design and screening to mitigate potential adverse impact on amenity.

- 3.3.2 The site appraisals indicate that aside from the potential minor negative impact on the Conservation Area of Traffic terrace in Barrow Hill, the effects on the SA objectives are largely positive (with a mix of minor and significant positive effects in relation to SA Objective 1 'Housing), SA Objective 2 'Health,' SA Objective 6 'Landscape' and SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation) or no significant effect is identified.

3.4 Potential for Cumulative Effects

- 3.4.1 The potential for cumulative effects has been considered in terms of overall allocations and given the minor scale of the sites and proposals, the nature of their locations, together with potential for mitigation measures no potential for significant cumulative effects has been identified.

4.0 Conclusions and Next Steps

- 4.1 This section briefly summarises the key conclusions from the report and sets out the next steps, including details of how to comment on this report.

4.1 Summary of Site Appraisals

- 4.1.1 The site appraisals indicate that aside from the potential adverse impact on the Conservation Area of Traffic terrace in Barrow Hill, the effects on the SA objectives are largely positive (with a mix of minor and significant positive effects in relation to SA Objective 1 'Housing), SA Objective 2 'Health,' SA Objective 6 'Landscape' and SA Objective 8 'Climate Change Adaptation) or no significant effect is identified.
- 4.1.2 In terms of mitigation, the sites that were considered to have a neutral impact on landscape and would require some mitigation to ensure no adverse impacts due to the edge of countryside locations are Miller Avenue and Brooks Road. The site in Grangewood may require mitigation due to surface water flood risk.
- 4.1.3 Although not explicitly covered in the appraisal framework, the larger sites with scope for some live/work element (Miller Avenue and Birchwood Crescent) may need mitigation to ensure that impacts arising from any work element on neighbours amenity are acceptable due to the proximity to residential properties.
- 4.1.4 Similarly, a matter not covered explicitly in the appraisal framework but of importance in determining the suitability of sites is the proximity of the sites to the settled community and the extent to which sites would be overlooked by existing residential properties and vice versa. This is an issue for four of the six sites.

4.2 Next Steps

- 4.2.1 The findings of this sustainability appraisal and the responses to the consultation on gypsy and traveller sites (both the consultation document itself and the accompanying SA) will be used in the next (and subsequent) stage(s) of Local Plan development (and accompanying SA reporting).
- 4.2.2 The Council will take into account responses to this consultation including those from the public and statutory authorities and if the Council comes to the decision that a site is suitable for use as a Gypsy and Traveller site, then it will be included in the new Local Plan.
- 4.2.3 Preferred site/s will be identified in the pre-submission Local Plan and accompanying SA report.
- 4.2.4 The new Local Plan will be published for public consultation and 'submitted' to the Government for examination. The version of the new Local Plan submitted to Government will be accompanied by supporting documents, including a Statement of Representations that sets out details of who was consulted when preparing the Plan and how the main issues raised have been addressed. This provides a formal opportunity for the local community and other interests to comment on the 'soundness' of any proposed gypsy and traveller site allocation(s).
- 4.2.5 An independent Inspector will be appointed to consider the soundness of the Plan i.e. is it justified, effective (deliverable) and consistent with national policy. Everyone who makes an objection has the right to appear at the Inquiry. The Inspector will then make recommendations for the Council to consider.
- 4.2.6 Allocated sites will still have to go through the planning application process to determine the detailed aspects of development such as design, highways access and landscaping before development can commence. This will mean further information in the form of ecology and highways assessments may still be required on individual sites to gain planning permission and further local consultation will take place for any planning application with residents having an opportunity to make comments on the detailed design and layout of a site.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive and associated Regulations to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan will be monitored. However, as earlier government guidance on SEA (ODPM et al, 2005) notes, it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effects, including unforeseen adverse effects.
- 4.3.2 Monitoring the Local Plan for sustainability effects can help to answer questions such as:
- Were the predictions of sustainability effects accurate?
 - Is the Local Plan contributing to the achievement of desired SA objectives?

- Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
 - Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?
- 4.3.4 Monitoring should be focussed on:
- Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused.
 - Significant effects where there was uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken.
 - Where there is the potential for effects to occur on sensitive environmental receptors.
- 4.3.5 If sites are included as allocations in the new Local Plan, the proposed monitoring and reporting framework (Appendix E of the Local Plan SA Report) will need to be amended to make specific provision for the requirements of Gypsy and Traveller sites.
- 4.3.6 It is recommended that the following indicator is added to Objective 1 To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough:

Recommended Indicator – Gypsy and Traveller Sites (Number of Pitches)

4.4 How to Comment on this SA Report

- 4.4.1 This SA Report will be subject to a **XX week consultation period from TBC**. Details of how to respond to the consultation are provided below.

This Consultation: How to Give Us Your Views

We would welcome your views on any aspect of this SA Report.

Please provide your comments by **TBC**. Comments should be sent to:

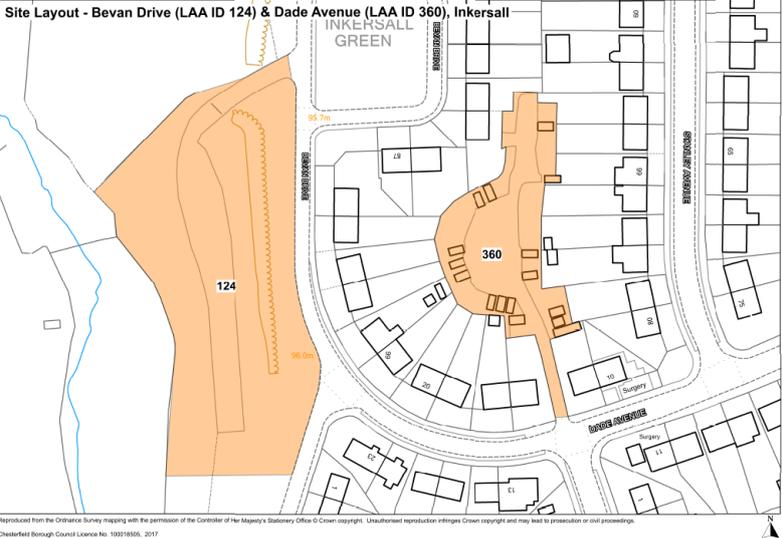
By email: forward.planning@chesterfield.gov.uk

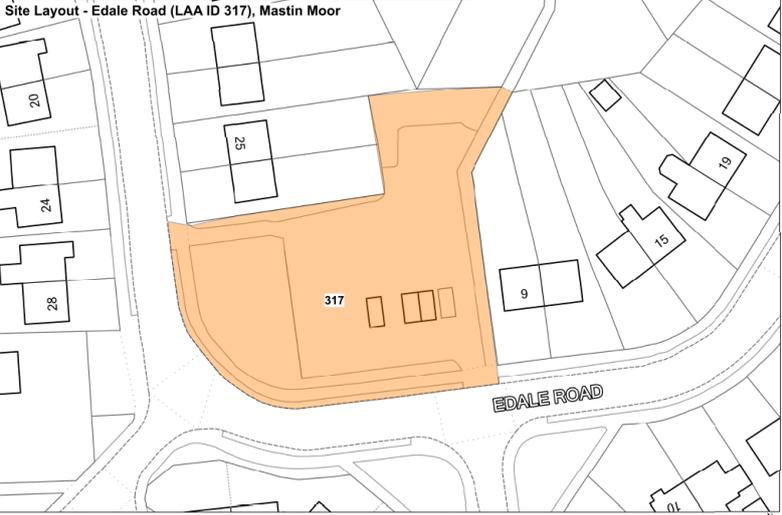
By post: Strategic Planning and Key Sites Chesterfield Borough Council, Town Hall, Rose Hill, Chesterfield S40 1LP

Appendix A Sites Rejected at Stage 1 of the LAA

Site Address	Reason
Brooks Road (North)(Land off), Barrow Hill	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Brocklehurst Piece, Brampton	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Vernon Road, Brampton	Unavailable. CBC Housing are in the later stages of a sale of the site.
Cross Street, Brimington	Too Small.
John Street, Brimington	Too Small.
Newbridge Lane, Brimington	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Wikeley Way, Brimington	Too Small.
Calow Lane, Hasland	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Bradshaw Road, Inkersall	Unavailable. CBC Housing are in the later stages of a sale of the site. Too small.
Sidlaw Close, Loundsley Green	Too Small.
Dunston Lane, Newbold	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Sanforth Street, Newbold	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Poolsbrook View, Poolsbrook	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Cottage Close, Poolsbrook	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Belmont Drive, Staveley	Too Small.
Ireland Street, Staveley	Too Small. (now sold)
Middlecroft Road (South), Staveley	Unavailable. To be retained by CBC Housing.
Roecar Close, Old Whittington	Too Small.
Newbridge Street, Old Whittington	Too Small. (now sold)
Hardwick Street, Stonegravels	Too Small. (now sold)
Catherine Street Bank Street Chesterfield	Unavailable. CBC Housing intend to redevelop for housing.

Appendix B Sites Rejected at Stage 2a of the LAA

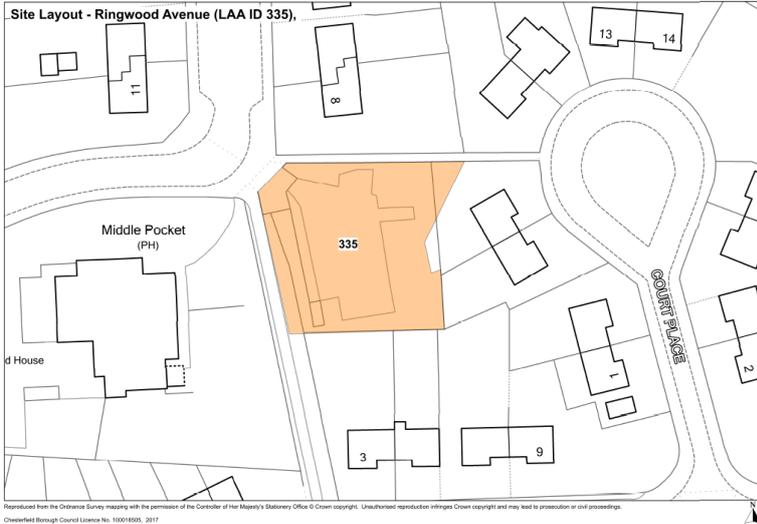
LAA Site reference: 124	Site Name: Bevan Drive, Inkersall
 <p>Site Layout - Bevan Drive (LAA ID 124) & Dade Avenue (LAA ID 360), Inkersall</p> <p>Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Chesterfield Borough Council Licence No: 100018606, 2017</p>	
Reason for rejection: The site is within Ancient Woodland.	

LAA Site reference: 317	Site Name: Edale Road, Mastin Moor
 <p>Site Layout - Edale Road (LAA ID 317), Mastin Moor</p> <p>Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Chesterfield Borough Council Licence No: 100018606, 2017</p>	
Reason for rejection: The site is very prominent, located near the centre of the settlement and boundary treatments to achieve privacy and security are likely to be out of character with the streetscene, making the site visually conspicuous and thus likely to cause a significant problem with regard to promoting peaceful co-existence.	

**LAA Site
reference: 335**

Site Name: Ringwood Avenue

Site Layout - Ringwood Avenue (LAA ID 335)



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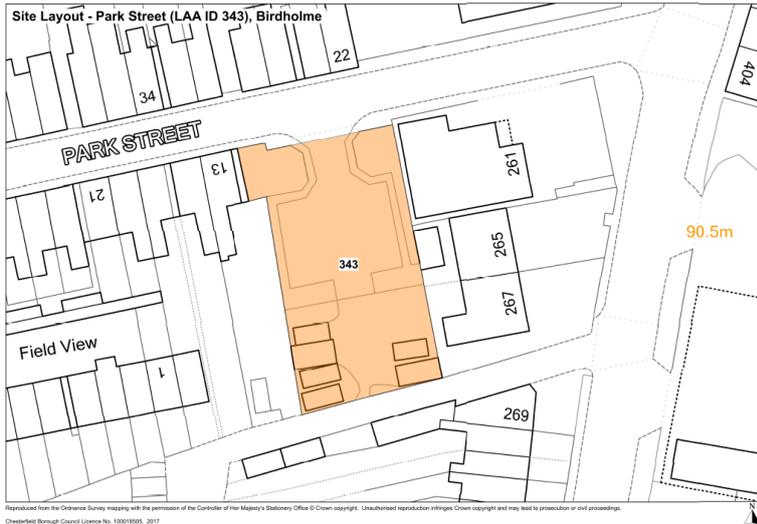
Reason for rejection:

The sites access is located where two footpaths meet the highway footway with the potential for conflict between pedestrians and vehicles. There is significant potential for overlooking given the elevated position of some neighbouring dwellings. The two footpaths which adjoin two sides of the site have the potential to make the site feel insecure and give rise to the potential for antisocial behaviour and a significant problem with regard to promoting peaceful co-existence.

**LAA Site
reference: 343**

Site Name: Park Street, Birdholme

Site Layout - Park Street (LAA ID 343), Birdholme



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Reason for rejection:

The site is served by a narrow street with prevalent on-street parking and this is likely to be a significant problem for vehicles with trailers/caravans. The site is overlooked by dwellings to the east to a degree that is significant and unmitigable.

**LAA Site
reference: 347**

Site Name: Foljambe Road, Brimington

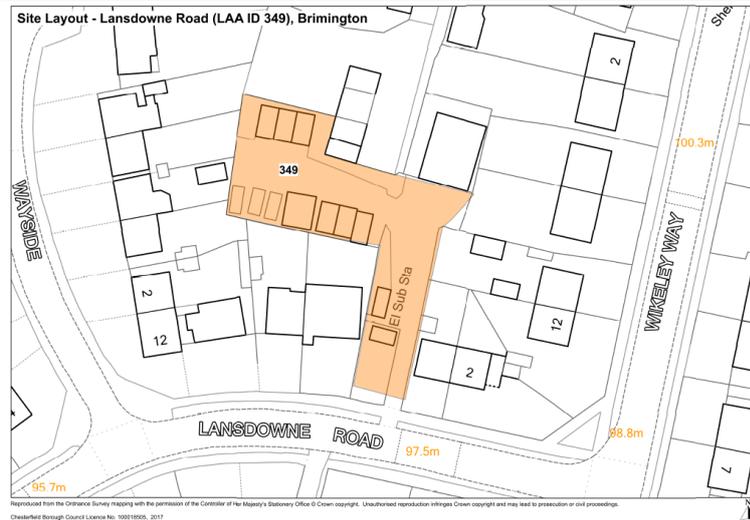


Reason for rejection:

The site served by a narrow street that has substandard pedestrian provision. The narrow street, small site size, gradients onto the site and the shape of the site are likely to pose a significant problem for access and manoeuvring vehicles with trailers/caravans. The site is overlooked to a significant and unmitigable degree by dwellings to the north.

**LAA Site
reference: 349**

Site Name: Lansdowne Road, Brimington



Reason for rejection:

The sites access off the highway is narrowed by an electricity substation and it has poor highway and pedestrian inter-visibility to the east. The sites size and shape are likely to cause significant problems for manoeuvring vehicles with trailers/caravans. The site is overlooked to a significant and unmitigable degree by dwellings to the south and west.

**LAA Site
reference: 350**

Site Name: Manor Drive, Brimington

Site Layout - Manor Drive (LAA ID 350), Brimington



Reason for rejection:

The site access is narrow and is shared by two other dwellings. There is potential for poor highway and pedestrian inter-visibility should boundary treatments be altered on third party land. The site is overlooked by a first floor habitable room window on an adjoining property to a degree that is unlikely to be mitigable.

**LAA Site
reference: 352**

Site Name: Scarsdale Crescent, Brimington

Site Layout - Scarsdale Crescent (LAA ID 352), Brimington

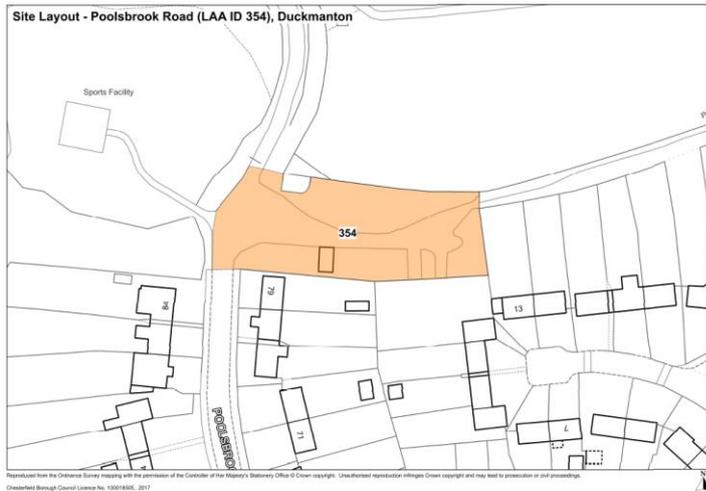


Reason for rejection:

Highways Safety and Vehicular access - The site access has poor pedestrian inter-visibility and there is little scope to improve this without third party land. Development would represent an intensification of vehicular activity over the existing situation with the site being clearly disused.

**LAA Site
reference: 354**

Site Name: Poolsbrook Road, Duckmanton

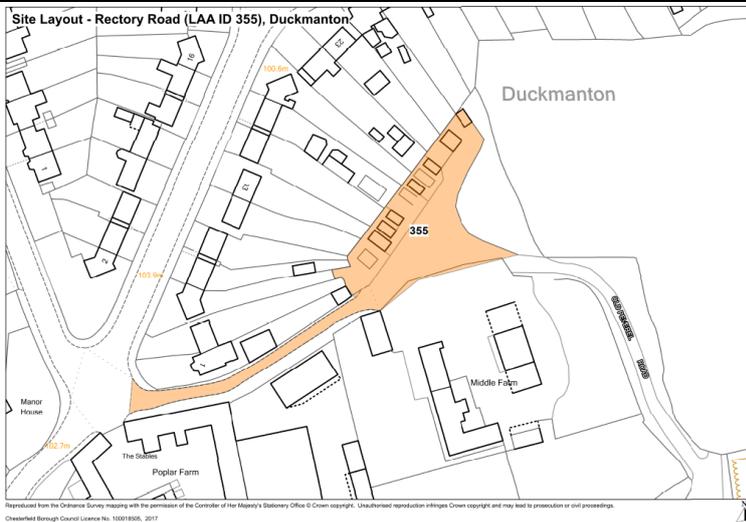


Reason for rejection:

The sites access is shared by a public right of way and an access to a play area and would give rise to conflict with vehicles. The proximity of the site to the play area and the shared nature of the site access has the potential for significant problems with regard to privacy, security and promoting peaceful co-existence. Leisure Services object to a gypsy or traveller use.

**LAA Site
reference: 355**

Site Name: Rectory Road, Duckmanton

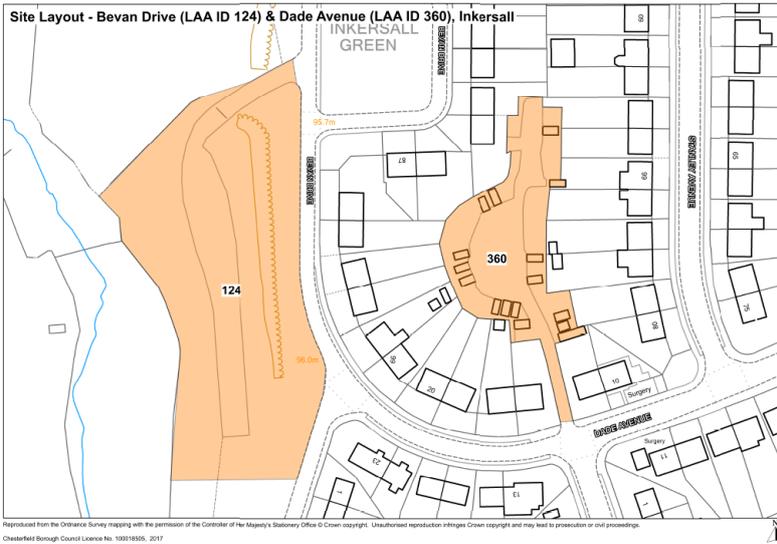


Reason for rejection:

The site access is wide but narrows and is shared with Middle Farm and an informal footpath route that links to Right of Way network. The shared nature of the access is likely to pose significant problems with regard to privacy, security and promoting peaceful co-existence.

**LAA Site
reference: 360**

Site Name: Dade Avenue, Inkersall

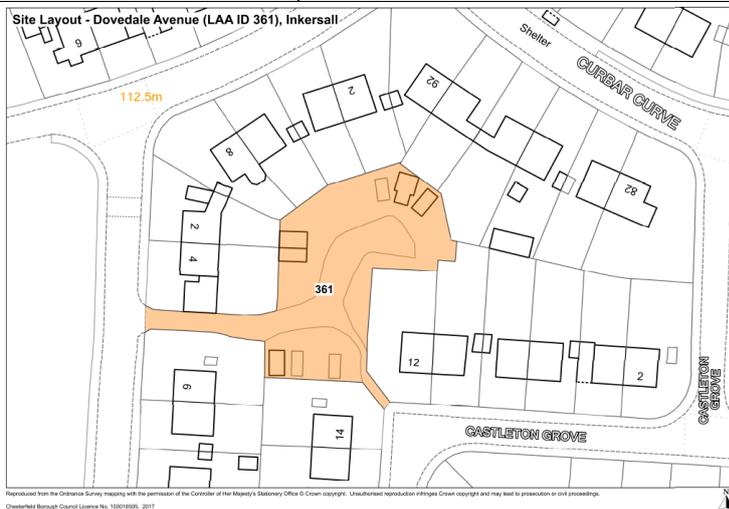


Reason for rejection:

Site has a narrow access with poor pedestrian inter-visibility and third party land would be required for improvements. Housing object as they opine that the site is overlooked on all sides.

**LAA Site
reference: 361**

Site Name: Dovedale Avenue, Inkersall

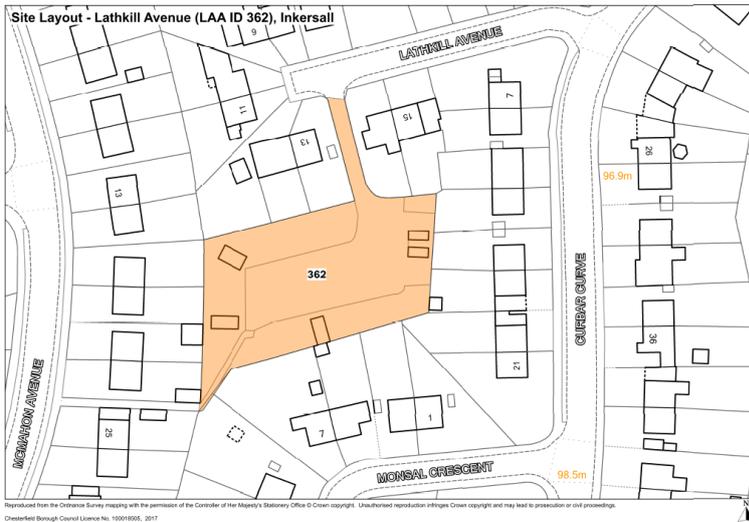


Reason for rejection:

Site access is narrow and has poor highway and pedestrian inter-visibility with third party land necessary for improvements. The site is significantly overlooked to an unmitigable degree.

**LAA Site
reference: 362**

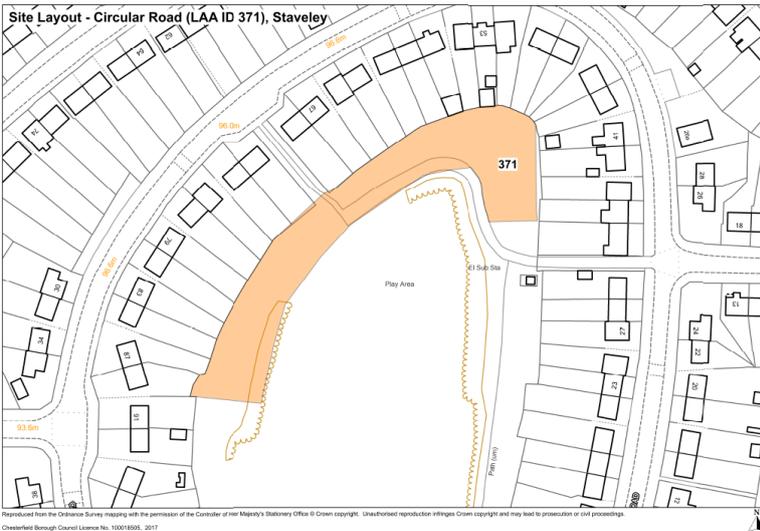
Site Name: Lathkill Avenue, Inkersall



**LAA Site
reference: 371**

Site Name: Circular Road, Staveley

Site Layout - Circular Road (LAA ID 371), Staveley



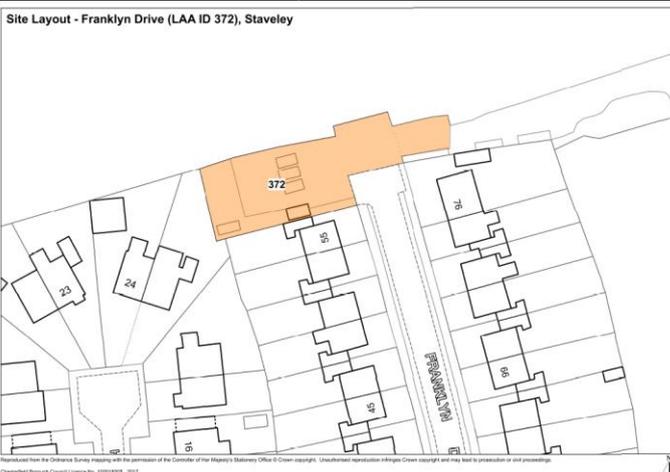
Reason for rejection:

Site access has poor highway and pedestrian inter-visibility, is narrow and steep and shared with public access to public open space. There is a significant potential for a highway/access safety issue. Site adjoins play area and public open space and privacy and security is likely to be difficult to achieve. The relationship with public open space is such that a significant problem with regard to promoting peaceful co-existence is likely. The fear of encroachment or expansion is also likely to cause a problem with regard to the promotion of a peaceful co-existence. Housing object as no current intention to dispose and an aim to return to open space. Leisure Services object due to impact on open space and restricted access to play area.

**LAA Site
reference: 372**

Site Name: Franklyn Drive, Staveley

Site Layout - Franklyn Drive (LAA ID 372), Staveley

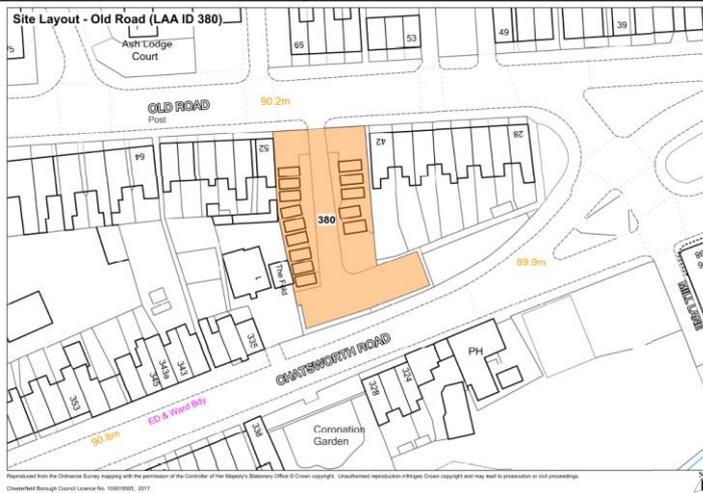


Reason for rejection:

The sites size is likely to be a significant problem for parking and manoeuvring. The site access is also used as pedestrian access to public open space (a play area) and a significant problem with regard to promoting peaceful co-existence is likely.

**LAA Site
reference: 380**

Site Name: Old Road



Reason for rejection:

The site access has highway inter-visibility constrained by on-street parking. The site is adjacent to Chatsworth Road and likely to be subject to significant noise pollution and air pollution.

Appendix C SA Objectives

SA Objective	Guide Questions	
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	Q1a	Will it ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate, well designed and affordable housing?
	Q1b	Will it ensure that all new development contributes to local distinctiveness and improves the local environment?
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Q2a	Will it improve access for all to health facilities?
	Q2b	Will it provide sufficient areas of open space for all?
	Q2c	Will it encourage healthy and active lifestyles?
	Q2d	Will it encourage sporting activities?
	Q2e	Will it help reduce obesity
	Q2f	Will it avoid locating sensitive development where environmental circumstances could negatively impact on people's health?
3. To create sustainable communities	Q3a	Will it help achieve life-long learning?
	Q3b	Will it enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life?
	Q3c	Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?
	Q3d	Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?
	Q3e	Will it help reduce deprivation in the Borough's most deprived areas?
		Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's settlements?
	Q3f	Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives?
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the Borough	Q4a	Will it protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough?
	Q4b	Will it protect and enhance the character of the built environment?
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	Q5a	Will it lead to habitat creation matching BAP priorities?
	Q5b	Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature biodiversity interest?
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	Q6a	Will it reduce the amount of contaminated, derelict, degraded and under-used land?
	Q6b	Will it improve tranquillity?
	Q6c	Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the Borough (such as stone walls)?
	Q6d	Will it provide adequate green space and environmental capital (green infrastructure)?
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	Q7a	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?
	Q7b	Will it reduce water consumption?
	Q7c	Will it exacerbate water abstraction levels?
	Q7d	Will it include energy efficiency measures?
	Q7e	Will it encourage energy production from sustainable sources?
	Q7f	Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	Q8a	Will it facilitate landscape change for climate change adaptation (e.g. by protecting key landscape and biodiversity features and improving links between them to reduce fragmentation)?

SA Objective	Guide Questions	
	Q8b	Will it be built outside of the floodplain and not exacerbate flooding in any way?
	Q8c	Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?
9. Minimise the Borough's contribution to climate change	Q9a	Will it lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions?
	Q9b	Will it have a low or neutral carbon footprint?
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	Q10a	Will it provide an increased variety and capacity of reuse and recycling facilities?
	Q10b	Will it reduce waste form construction?
	Q10c	Will it lead to improved water quality?
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Q11a	Will it ensure that new employment sites are located in the more sustainable locations?
	Q11b	Will it promote environmental technology initiatives?
	Q11c	Will it help diversify the local economy?
	Q11d	Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people?
	Q11e	Will it help promote local procurement and recruitment?
	Q11f	Will it promote tourism?
	Q11g	Will it support rural diversification?
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	Q12a	Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?
	Q12b	Will it improve local accessibility of employment, services and amenities?
	Q12c	Will it increase provision of local services and facilities and reduce centralisation?
	Q12d	Will it reduce car use?
	Q12e	Will it encourage use of public transport?

Appendix D – Amended Site Appraisal Framework

Site Name			
Site LAA Reference			
Site Area (ha)			
Sustainability Objective			Notes
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings Site is 2000m2 +		2000m2 is stated as ideal size to allow for family growth in the LAA Traveller Methodology. 500m2 is the minimum pitch size as stated in the LAA Traveller Methodology.
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		

Site Name			
Site LAA Reference			
Site Area (ha)			
Sustainability Objective			Notes
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)		
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.		
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name			
Site LAA Reference			
Site Area (ha)			
Sustainability Objective			Notes
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect		
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 <u>and at low risk of surface water flooding</u>		This is ensures that sites can be more accurately appraised against the SA objective. Where a site sits across areas of different flood risk score against the highest flood risk.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 <u>and at low risk of surface water flooding</u>		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 <u>and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding</u>		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b <u>and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding</u>		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name			
Site LAA Reference			
Site Area (ha)			
Sustainability Objective			Notes
waste and pollution	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name			
Site LAA Reference			
Site Area (ha)			
Sustainability Objective			Notes
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Appendix E Shortlisted Sites Appraisal Matrices

Site Name	Miller Avenue (Garage court)		
Site LAA Reference	32		
Site Area (ha)	0.41		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site is 2000m2 +	++	The site will meet the immediate and future needs of the travelling community.
	+ Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Within the catchment of a GP with capacity which is over 2km from site. Within 800m of recreational open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		The site is within the Mastin Moor Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities	+	
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		

Site Name	Miller Avenue (Garage court)		
Site LAA Reference	32		
Site Area (ha)	0.41		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)		
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. A habitat assessment is likely to be required given the boundary vegetation.
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Site is an extension of an existing settlement into open countryside, albeit on previously developed land and is likely to require some form of proportionate landscape character and visual amenity impact assessment. It is likely that effective mitigation could be provided along with appropriate boundary treatment and control of lighting.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		Scale of site indicates no material effect is likely.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Miller Avenue (Garage court)		
Site LAA Reference	32		
Site Area (ha)	0.41		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
and minerals	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Surface water flood risk very low.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	

Site Name	Miller Avenue (Garage court)		
Site LAA Reference	32		
Site Area (ha)	0.41		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		There may be potential for some marginal live/work space within the site.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Brooks Road, (West), Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	341		
Site Area (ha)	0.07		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site is 2000m2 +		The site will meet the identified needs of the travelling community.
	+ Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2	+	
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Within 800m of recreational open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	Approx. 1.9km from leisure centre
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		Approx. 1.8km from GP which has capacity.
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		The site is within the Barrow Hill Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities	+	
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		

Site Name	Brooks Road, (West), Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	341		
Site Area (ha)	0.07		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)		
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Site meets open countryside and there would be a need for appropriate boundary treatment to the west of the site.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	

Site Name	Brooks Road, (West), Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	341		
Site Area (ha)	0.07		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Surface water flood risk very low.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or		
	- Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or		
	-- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Brooks Road, (West), Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	341		
Site Area (ha)	0.07		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		There may be potential for some marginal live/work space within the site.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	342		
Site Area (ha)	0.09		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site is 2000m2 +		The site will meet the identified needs of the travelling community.
	+ Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2	+	
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Within 800m of recreational open space. Approx. 1.8km from GP with capacity and leisure centre.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		The site is within the Barrow Hill Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities	+	
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		

Site Name	Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	342		
Site Area (ha)	0.09		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		Site is within a Conservation Area.
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)	-	
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Site is within the urban area.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	

Site Name	Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	342		
Site Area (ha)	0.09		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Surface water flood risk very low.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or		
	- Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or		
	-- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Traffic Terrace, Barrow Hill		
Site Reference	342		
Site Area (ha)	0.09		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		There may be potential for some marginal live/work space within the site.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood		
Site Reference	356		
Site Area (ha)	1.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site is 2000m2 +	++	The site will meet the immediate and future needs of the travelling community.
	+ Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Within 800m of GP with capacity and recreational open space. Approx. 1.4k to leisure centre.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		The site is within the Rother Regeneration Priority Area and occupants could benefit from wider regeneration of the area.
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities	+	
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area		
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		

Site Name	Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood		
Site Reference	356		
Site Area (ha)	1.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)		
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Site is within the urban area.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	

Site Name	Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood		
Site Reference	356		
Site Area (ha)	1.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	-	Surface water flood risk medium on part of site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or		
	- Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or		
	-- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Birchwood Crescent, Grangewood		
Site Reference	356		
Site Area (ha)	1.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		There may be potential for some marginal live/work space within the site.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Atlee Road, Inkersall		
Site Reference	358		
Site Area (ha)	0.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site is 2000m2 +		The site will meet the identified needs of the travelling community.
	+ Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2	+	
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Within 800m of GP with capacity and recreational open space. Approx. 1.7km from leisure centre.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		

Site Name	Atlee Road, Inkersall		
Site Reference	358		
Site Area (ha)	0.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)		
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Site is within the urban area
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	

Site Name	Atlee Road, Inkersall		
Site Reference	358		
Site Area (ha)	0.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Surface water flood risk very low.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Atlee Road, Inkersall		
Site Reference	358		
Site Area (ha)	0.16		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		There may be potential for some marginal live/work space within the site.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Keswick Drive, Newbold		
Site Reference	365		
Site Area (ha)	0.13		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site is 2000m2 +		The site will meet the identified needs of the travelling community.
	+ Site is between 500m2 and 1999m2	+	
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal		
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Within 800m of GP with capacity and recreational open space. Approx. 3km to leisure centre.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		

Site Name	Keswick Drive, Newbold		
Site Reference	365		
Site Area (ha)	0.13		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.	0	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area)		
	-- site includes a heritage feature of national importance		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Site is within the urban area
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site scores neutral (amber) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	

Site Name	Keswick Drive, Newbold		
Site Reference	365		
Site Area (ha)	0.13		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Surface water flood risk very low.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Keswick Drive, Newbold		
Site Reference	365		
Site Area (ha)	0.13		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		There may be potential for some marginal live/work space within the site.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land	0	
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking or cycling distance of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus ride of a town centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use	0	
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		



Appendix M

Appraisal of Policies

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all contribute towards ensuring the Borough has sufficient housing stock. Policy LP1 sets out the Council's intent to make provision for 4,374 dwellings over the period 2018 to 2033. This policy is also concerned with regenerating certain areas, potentially ensuring more people have access to a range of housing better suited to their needs.</p> <p>Policy LP2 and LP3 would both ensure that new housing developments will contribute to the distinctiveness of the area and improve the local environment. Policy LP2 achieves this through requiring developments to be sited in sustainable locations, whilst policy LP3 sets out presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with national policy.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++	++
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all contribute towards improving the health and reducing health inequalities of residents across the Borough. Policy LP1 seeks to regenerate certain areas within the Borough, which has the potential improve people's access to health facilities and healthy</p>	++	++	++	++



SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>leisure activities. This policy also affords protection to important strategic gaps and green wedges/spaces, which residents of the Borough use for healthy leisure activities.</p> <p>Policy LP2 requires developments to be sited in sustainable locations, ensuring the surrounding area has enough facilities and services to accommodate new residents. This policy also requires new developments to maximise opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport and new residential developments are expected to be within 800m of important services/a centre.</p> <p>Policy LP3 creates a presumption in favour of sustainable development, seeking to secure development that realises economic, social and environmental benefits.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council’s ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all contribute towards the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities. Policy LP1 would result in the regeneration of certain areas in need, potentially creating new sustainable communities alongside strengthening existing communities in those areas. This policy also protects strategic gaps and green wedges, which are important for ensuring residents of the borough can access the countryside.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>Policy LP2 requires developments to be carefully sited to ensure they are integrated and connected to their surroundings and that transport options are available.</p> <p>Policy LP3 creates a presumption in favour of sustainable development, encouraging developments to improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of an area.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>Some of these policies would contribute to the Borough's ability to enhance and conserve its cultural heritage. Policy LP1 achieves this through protecting the green belt, strategic gaps and green wedges which are often important to the character and setting of the Borough's existing cultural heritage. Policy LP2 goes further, requiring developments to be carefully sited and not negatively impact upon their surrounding area. Policy LP3 provides a presumption in favour of sustainable development, affording some protection to the Boroughs cultural heritage.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It has been assumed that the design requirements established in LP21 will be followed in the creation of new developments resulting from these policies to ensure they are in keeping with the surrounding area.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all have an impact on the Borough's ability to protect and enhance its biodiversity. These policies would encourage new development within the Borough which could result in a loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>However, policy LP1 affords protection to strategic gaps and green wedges which are often valuable sources of biodiversity. LP1 also protects Chesterfield's existing Green Belt. Policy LP2 requires developments to be carefully sited to ensure they do not impact upon biodiversity significantly. Policy LP3 creates a presumption in favour of sustainable development and requires developments to improve the environmental conditions of an area.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>6. Protect and manage the</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
landscape of North East Derbyshire	<p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all have an impact on the Borough's ability to manage its landscapes. These policies would encourage new development within the Borough which could result in an impact on the Borough's landscapes. Policies LP1 to LP3 provide protection to the Borough's landscapes through requiring new developments to be carefully sited, in keeping with their surroundings and sustainable.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It has been assumed that the design requirements established in LP21 will be followed in the creation of new developments resulting from these policies to ensure they are in keeping with the surrounding area.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all have an impact on the Borough's ability to manage its resources. These policies would encourage new development within the Borough which could result in a loss of the Borough's resources. However, these policies all provide protection to the resources of the Borough through requiring new developments to be carefully sited in sustainable locations. These policies also protect</p>	+	+	+	+

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>important sources of the Borough resources such as strategic gaps, green wedges and Green Belt.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>Green Wedges and Strategic Gaps could assist with cooling during warmer periods although the nature of the area means that the urban heat island effect may be less of an issue when compared to more urbanised areas.</p> <p>These policies are not directly concerned with dealing with the predicted levels of climate change. However, through requiring developments to be carefully sited and in sustainable locations, new developments are more likely to be able to withstand the effects climate change. These policies also afford protection to important sources of biodiversity present within the Borough.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>				
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies will have an effect on the Borough's ability to minimise its contribution to climate change through creating new developments which will all have some form of carbon footprint. However, these policies seek to site new developments carefully, ensuring they are connected to their surroundings. This has the potential to encourage a modal shift away from car use and towards more sustainable forms of transport, such as walking, cycling and public transport. The policies are also likely to protect existing areas of trees and plant life that would aid in reducing the Borough's contributions to climate change to some degree.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	+	+	+	+
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies will result in the creation of new developments which will all generate some form of waste and pollution. The scale of the</p>	?	?	?	?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>waste that will be generated from these developments is uncertain, especially considering the policies push for sustainable development.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policies LP1 to 3 would have an uncertain impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would all promote a need for new developments to be sited in sustainable locations and be as sustainable as possible. The policies would also encourage innervation in developers to ensure they meet the above.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a major positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP1 Spatial Strategy	LP2 Principles for Location of Development	LP3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>These policies seek to encourage new development within the Borough, alongside ensuring developments are sustainable and sited in appropriate locations.</p> <p>These policies would require new developments to be sited carefully and in sustainable locations. Developments resulting from these policies will be better connected to their surrounding area, improving accessibility to jobs and services. These policies also have the potential to aid in the creation of a wide range of jobs and services.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a major positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				

SA Objective	Commentary	LP4 Flexibility in Delivery of Housing	LP5 Range of Housing	LP6 Sites for Travellers	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Flexibility in the system for delivering housing will allow for housing to be located in areas that require it or to meet a specific housing need.</p> <p>Providing a range of affordable and marketable housing, of which some is highly adaptable, would allow for an increase in the number of people owning homes that are suitable to their needs.</p> <p>Policy LP6 outlines criteria for Traveller sites to be established. This criteria requires new Traveller sites to be fit for purpose e.g. must have access to fresh water and sewage facilities etc.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>An assumption has been made that Policy LP5 would increase the number of affordable and accessible housing available.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++	++
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>A flexible housing system that provides a wide range of housing would have a positive impact on the overall health of the Borough through providing good quality housing and increasing the freedom people have to move into a home which is more appropriate for their current needs.</p> <p>Providing affordable homes where need occurs could also help maintain links with older family members and provide the opportunity to provide care for family</p>	++	++	++	++



	<p>members living independently.</p> <p>The criteria established in Policy LP6 ensures Traveller sites must have sufficient amenities to meet the needs of those living there. Policy LP4 protects greenfield sites through only allowing development to take place on these sites where the council cannot demonstrate a 5-year supply of housing and where the development accords with policies LP1 and LP2. Policy LP6 also protects greenfield sites and other areas of green, open land from being settled upon. Greenspaces are important to maintaining and even improving, the health and wellbeing of the borough and the aforementioned policies protect them.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that through the use of policies LP15 and LP17 the loss of greenspace to development would be mitigated by requiring developers to provide compensatory open space, e.g. sports pitches etc.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>The provision of suitable, accessible, well designed and good quality housing is fundamentally important to the creation and sustainability of communities.</p> <p>Existing communities will be strengthened through new residents moving to the area and joining these communities.</p> <p>Furthermore, these policies have the potential to strengthen established communities through reducing the likelihood that residents of the Borough are required to move out of their communities to find homes suitable to their needs.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

	<p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the Borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>These policies have the potential to impact upon the Boroughs cultural heritage through new housing developments potentially being located near important cultural heritage sites. However, it is difficult to judge whether these new developments would have a positive or negative impact upon these heritage sites.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have an uncertain impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The design of the houses must be in keeping with the surrounding area to ensure they do not negatively impact upon the cultural heritage of the area, as required by policy LP21.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	?	?	?	?
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Policy LP4 and LP6 both afford some protection to greenspaces. LP5 is unrelated to this objective. Policy LP4 only permits development upon greenfield sites where the council cannot demonstrate a 5-year supply of housing and are in accord with policy LP1 and LP2. Policy LP6 requires new traveller sites to meet stringent criteria. However, both of these policies do have the potential to increase the likelihood of biodiversity being lost in the borough, through allowing such developments.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policies LP4 and LP6 would have a neutral impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP5 is considered to</p>	0	~	0	0

	<p>be unrelated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Policy LP4 and LP6 both afford protection to the landscapes of the Borough through requiring developments to have to meet a criteria before greenfield sites can be developed. Policy LP5 is unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policies LP4 and LP6 would have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP5 is considered to be unrelated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	+	~	+	+
<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>The provision of new housing and Traveller sites has the potential to impact upon the Borough's soil resources, however, given the number of pitches required in the Borough. The impact on soils is not considered to be significant. As the Local Plan seeks to priorities the use of previously developed land a minor positive effect is identified in relation to LP4. LP5 is concerned with the range of housing that should be provided and does not impact on this objective.</p>	+	~	~	+

	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP2 creates a presumption in favour of developments located upon previously developed land and LP3 creates a presumption in favour of development that is sustainable.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Given the focus of these policies, it is therefore considered that these policies are unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	~	~	~	~
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Policy LP4 seeks to ensure that any greenfield releases on unallocated sites accord with the overall strategy, helping to reduce the need to travel and contribute to this objective. Policy LP6 seeks to ensure that Traveller sites are in sustainable locations, both policies make a minor positive contribution to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP21 needs to be maintained to ensure developments are well designed and are mindful of their CO2 production.</p>	+	~	+	+

	<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>C02 emission production from the development and construction of houses was considered. However, given the requirements of Policy LP21, it has been assumed that emissions from the development of housing sites would be minimised.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>				
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LP4 seeks to ensure that any greenfield releases on unallocated sites accord with the overall strategy, helping to reduce the need to travel and contribute to this objective. Policy LP6 seeks to ensure that Traveller sites are in sustainable locations, both policies make a minor positive contribution to this objective by helping to reduce air pollution associated with travel.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Given the focus of these policies, it is therefore considered that these policies are unrelated to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>~</p>

<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies support a flexible approach to delivering housing alongside providing a wide range of housing to meet the needs of everyone, including Travellers.</p> <p>Policy LP4 and LP6 both affect this objective by potentially allowing people to move into homes closer to their job or needed services. Policy LP5 is unconcerned with this objective. Policy LP6 is especially concerned with this objective as part of the criteria it establishes for the creation of traveller sites, is a need for the sites to be located near services and amenities.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policies LP4 and LP6 would have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP5 is considered to be unrelated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">~</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>
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SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy LP7, alongside policy LP2, does provide stringent criteria which provides an allowance for business and industrial sites to be re-purposed to non-employment uses. However, LP7 states that re-use should not inhibit the use of adjacent sites and would not lead to a deficiency in supply of employment land. Uncertainty exists with regard to how likely that part of the policy is likely to be used.</p> <p>Policy LP7 does enable the provision of live/work units but the scale of provision is uncertain hence an uncertain minor positive effect is identified.</p> <p>There is no relationship between policies LP8, LP10 and LP11 and this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP9 does make some provision for new housing to be permitted above ground floors or in locations that are not prime retail frontages and adequate access would be available for both uses. A minor positive effect is therefore anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	+/?	~	+	~	~	+/?
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy LP7 supports existing jobs and business and employment growth. It will have an indirect minor positive effect in relation to</p>	+	+	++	+	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>health because of the health benefits associated with employment.</p> <p>Policy LP8 encourages tourist developments in locations that are accessible by walking and cycling and that that encourage physical activity and a minor positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Policies LP9 and LP11 contribute in some way to ensuring the population of the Borough are healthier and aid in the reduction of health inequalities. Policy LP9 would ensure that the centres located across the Borough are inclusive, offering a wide range of health, leisure and entertainment services. Policy LP9 would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP11 encourages new social infrastructure developments to be located in easily accessible locations and affords protection to existing social infrastructure. Social infrastructure development often contain services that are crucial to the health and wellbeing of a community, alongside providing potential healthy leisure activities e.g. sports centres etc. LP11 also allows for future expansion of facilities at Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Walton Hospital and Chesterfield College. Policy LP11 would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP10 could help contribute to this objective by protecting existing centres and local shops and allowing new local shops. This could help ensure access to healthy and fresh food locally. Policy LP10 would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
3. To create sustainable communities	Likely Significant Effects	++	++	++	++	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Jobs and local services are important to creating and maintaining sustainable communities. Policy LP7 supports this objective through supporting existing businesses/services, alongside supporting the creation of new businesses/services. This would lead to more local services and jobs available to the people of Chesterfield and reduce the need for people to work outside of the area.</p> <p>Policy LP8 contributes to this objective by helping to enhance the offer of existing centres in the area, helping to enhance their vitality and viability.</p> <p>The Borough's Centre's, retail and social infrastructure all play an important role in ensuring communities are sustainable. Policy LP9 achieves this through ensuring the Centre's located across the Borough provide a wide range of services to support the nearby local communities.</p> <p>Policy LP10 ensures that new retail developments are located in suitable areas where there is a need for it. Furthermore, it allows for the creation of individual small shops which can service the day to day needs of the Borough's communities.</p> <p>Finally, Policy LP11 allows for the creation or improving of new and existing social infrastructure. Local community or recreational facilities are fundamental to maintaining a strong and sustainable community. LP11 also affords protection to existing social infrastructure.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p>						

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough’s tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield’s Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Tourists and visitors play an important role in contributing to and maintain the heritage of the borough. Policy LP8 promotes new tourist attractions that are located close to other tourist destinations, such as important heritage locations. Through attracting more tourists to the area, there is potential for the Borough’s cultural heritage spots to be enjoyed by more people. Policy LP8 is clear that tourism development will only be encouraged in areas that can accommodate further visitor numbers. This would reduce the likelihood of damage being caused to the Borough’s existing heritage assets from over-visitation.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policy LP8 would have a significant positive impact upon the council’s ability to achieve this objective, whilst the remaining policies are considered to be unrelated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The design of any developments must be in keeping with the surrounding area to ensure they do not negatively impact upon the cultural heritage of the area, as required by policy CS18.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	~	++	~	~	~	0
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough’s tourism and visitor</p>	?	0	0	0	0	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy LP7 allows for the creation of new business and industrial developments which could have an impact upon the Borough's biodiversity. It is noted that the policy only supports rural developments where they are an appropriate size and scale.</p> <p>Policy LP8 only supports tourism developments where they are appropriate to the local environment and context.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policy LP7 has an uncertain impact at this stage and other policies would have a neutral impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective. This is in contrast to Objective 6 below where the reference to landscape considerations in the policies is considered to be stronger.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required. Any development would be considered against all policies in the Local Plan, including Policy LP17 which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>All policies would allow for the creation of new developments which has the potential to impact upon the landscapes of the Borough. However, policies LP7 and LP8 have criteria to minimise said developments impact on their surrounding landscape by being suitable to the surrounding area. LP9 would direct development to existing built up areas, especially when combined with policy LP2.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Both policies LP7 and LP8 could result in the loss of the Borough's soil resources as a result of development. However, policy LP2 seeks to direct development to previously developed land and avoid best and most versatile agricultural land. A minor negative to uncertain effect is therefore identified for policies LP7 and LP8.</p> <p>Policies LP9 to LP11 seek to direct development towards existing centres (potentially reducing impact on soils but could increase the use of other resources, though this should be mitigated by policies LP2 and LP21. A mixture of minor positive, minor negative and uncertain effects are therefore anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP2 creates a presumption in favour of developments located upon previously developed land.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that policy LP2 will be able to ensure most new development is located outside of areas containing the best and most versatile agricultural land and other resources.</p>	-/?	-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>It is also assumed that policy LP3 will ensure new developments are sustainable and sustainably constructed.</p> <p>Policy LP21 would aid policy LP3 by requiring new developments to be well designed, potentially reducing the amount of materials new developments need, reduce land-take and the environmental impacts of development.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Given the focus of these policies, it is considered that these policies are unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	~	~	~	~	~	~
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>New employment and tourism related development will contribute to the borough's carbon footprint with increased emissions associated with the construction and operational phases, including transport related emissions.</p> <p>However, the new buildings resulting from these policies would be more energy efficient than older industrial and general</p>	-	-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>business buildings. Furthermore, the policies require new developments to be sited carefully to ensure that they provide transport choice and reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policy LP7 would have a minor negative impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP8 would have a minor negative to uncertain impact because the scale and location of development is uncertain.</p> <p>Policies LP9 to LP11 will have an effect on the Borough's ability to minimise its contribution to climate change through creating new developments which will all have some form of carbon footprint. However, the policies also seek to site their respective developments carefully, ensuring they are in prime locations to meet the needs of the surrounding community. This would result in people having better access to services and needing to not travel as far. These policies could achieve this to such a degree as to cause a modal shift towards walking or public transport. It is therefore considered that policies LP9 to LP11 would have a mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects with some uncertainty on how likely these outcomes are.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP21 needs to be maintained to ensure that developments are well designed and are mindful of their CO2 production. Policy LP21 could be strengthened to require commercial buildings to achieve BREEAM standards.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-



SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>Employment related development is likely to result in more waste being produced in the area, as is tourism related development. Other policies in the plan seek to reduce waste and minimise pollution, therefore overall a minor negative effect is identified in relation to Policy LP7 and Policy LP8.</p> <p>Retail related development enabled by policy LP10 will generate waste but the scale of the amount of waste that would be produced is uncertain. It is therefore considered to have a minor negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP9 would see the creation of waste and pollution during the construction and operation of new developments within Centres. Similarly; Policy LP11 would see the creation of waste during the construction and operation of social infrastructure developments. Minor negative effects are identified on this basis.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP21 requires developments to demonstrate that they minimise waste and Policy LP15 seeks to minimise pollution.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
<p>11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy LP7 allows for a wide range of industrial and business developments. Policy LP8 permits the creation of tourist developments. Freedom to create new industrial, tourist and service developments is important for fostering a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.</p> <p>The retail sector and community, leisure, cultural, religious education and health facilities will provide opportunities for employment and Policy LP9 in particular provides the flexibility</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>for some innovation in centres, subject to the retail function of centres being maintained. These policies will help safeguard existing employment and create new employment opportunities associated with new development.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policies LP7 and LP8 would have a significant positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>Policies LP9 to LP10 would all have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>						
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to create flexible and sustainable economic growth alongside supporting the Borough's tourism and visitor economy and maintain the vitality and viability of Chesterfield's Centres, retail and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Policies LP7 and LP8 allow for the development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>Policies LP9 to LP11 seek to create new developments ranging from small scale retail stores to potentially big social infrastructure developments. New developments resulting from these policies will be located in appropriate areas and Centre's, ensuring the public have increased access to jobs and services.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP7 Economic Growth	LP8 Tourism and the Visitor Economy	LP9 Vitality and Viability of Centres	LP10 Retail	LP11 Social Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>						

SA Objective	Commentary	LP12 Infrastructure Delivery
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 requires developments to ensure their infrastructure is sufficient to meet the needs of the Borough and this policy would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 has the potential to improve the health of the Borough by requiring developments to be well connected to their surroundings. This could encourage residents of the Borough to travel to work though walking or cycling and therefore this policy would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++
3. To create sustainable communities	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 would ensure new developments are connected to their surroundings, improving the accessibility of local communities. This would strengthen local communities and ensure they are more sustainable and this policy would therefore have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None identified</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	<p>Likely Significant Effects New infrastructure has the potential to impact on the Borough's cultural heritage though policy LP12 does require developers to provide contributions in order to mitigate new infrastructures potential adverse effects. Policy LP12 would therefore have an uncertain effect on this objective as the degree to which each infrastructure development will be able to mitigate their adverse effects is unknown and will likely range from sometimes providing positive effects to local heritage assets</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>	?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP12 Infrastructure Delivery
	<p>It has been assumed that the design requirements established in LP21 will be followed in the creation of new developments resulting from this policy to ensure they are in keeping with the surrounding area.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 could contribute to this objective by providing green infrastructure that could have wider biodiversity benefits, however new infrastructure could also impact on existing biodiversity. An uncertain effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	?
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	<p>Likely Significant Effects New infrastructure associated with LP12 could impact on landscape (both positively and negatively) so an uncertain effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions It has been assumed that the design requirements established in LP21 will be followed in the creation of new developments resulting from this policy to ensure they are in keeping with the surrounding area.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	?
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	<p>Likely Significant Effects LP12 would result in the creation of new infrastructure within Chesterfield which has the potential to effect the regions water, air, soil and mineral quality. However, the policy also requires developer contributions to be provided in order to mitigate any adverse effects from any new infrastructure created. It is also known how likely it is for new infrastructure, especially large scale infrastructure that could have lasting effects, is likely to take place near to water bodies or in mineral areas. Finally, the policy could see the creation of green infrastructure that could encourage less polluting forms of transport. Policy LP12 would therefore have a wide range of effects and has therefore been scored as having a minor positive, minor negative and uncertain effect.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>	+/-/?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP12 Infrastructure Delivery
	<p>It has been assumed that the design requirements established in LP21 will be followed in the creation of new developments resulting from this policy to ensure they are in keeping with the surrounding area.</p> <p>It has also been assumed that the protections provided to water assets and a need to not increase the likelihood of flooding contained within LP14 is also applies.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 would see the creation of new infrastructure that should be located in areas that are not at risk of flooding especially when policy LP14 is also applied. This would result in the creation of more resilient infrastructure better able to weather the effects of climate change. A minor positive effect as therefore been identified.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions It has also been assumed that the protections provided to water assets and a need to not increase the likelihood of flooding contained within LP14 is also applies.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	+
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 would see the creation of new infrastructure which could have the dual natured outcome of both encouraging more sustainable transport, especially through the creation of green infrastructure, and also encouraging the use of more polluting forms of transport such as the private car. Policy LP12 would therefore have a wide range of effects and has therefore been scored as having a minor positive, minor negative and uncertain effect.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	+/-/?
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 could have a significant positive effect by reducing the need to travel and encouraging travel by public transport (which could be less polluting than other forms of transport). It could also have some minor negative effects by also encouraging the use of private cars.</p> <p>Mitigation None identified.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++/-

SA Objective	Commentary	LP12 Infrastructure Delivery
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 will provide the necessary infrastructure needed in order to ensure business, jobs and the overall economy can grow as needed. A significant positive effect has therefore been identified.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy LP12 will improve the accessibility of jobs located in the Borough through the funding of transport related infrastructure. Social infrastructure also provides employment opportunities. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience</p> <p>These policies would require new housing developments to consider the local environment and the amenity of those around them.</p> <p>Policy LP13 requires renewable energy developers to consider their potential impact on their surroundings and mitigate any negative impacts upon it, this will help avoid potential effects on new and existing housing. This policy also encourages developers to consider renewable energy generation on-site. Policy LP14 will requires developers to use environmental technology to minimise flood risk.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience</p> <p>Through ensuring new developments are not at risk of flooding and are resilient to flooding, the long-term health of the Borough would be improved, ensuring policy LP14 would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>	~	++	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>Policy LP13 is not considered to contribute towards this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>			
3. To create sustainable communities	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience.</p> <p>Policy LP13 seeks to establish community heating networks that could contribute towards the vitality and viability of settlements (in terms of energy securing) and hence this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP14 seeks to protect communities from flooding, whilst also increasing the Borough's resilience to flooding and this all contributes significantly towards the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	++	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	None identified.			
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience. The environment forms an important part of the cultural heritage of the Borough. These policies would protect the environment that surrounds the Borough's cultural heritage assets from unsuitable development, e.g. Policy LP13 identifies heritage assets and the need to avoid adverse impacts on them when proposals for renewable energy are put forward.</p> <p>Policy LP14 would contribute to this objective by ensuring that new development does not contribute to flood risk, which might otherwise impact on cultural heritage.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience.</p> <p>Policy LP13 requires renewable developments to incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity and protects the Borough's existing Green Belt from renewable energy developments.</p> <p>Policy LP14 provides protection to the floodplains and water resources by requiring developments to not negatively impact upon them, this could give rise to indirect benefits in relation to biodiversity.</p>	++	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>			
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP13 requires new energy developments to be sited in such a way as to reduce their impact upon the surrounding landscape. This is judged to give rise to a minor positive effect in relation to this objective.</p> <p>No relationship between Policy LP14 and this objective were identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	+	~	0
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience. Policy LP13 will contribute to this objective by reducing reliance on non-renewable energy sources.</p>	++	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>Policy LP14 relates to the management of water resources, in terms of managing flood risk.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>			
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience</p> <p>No relationship between Policy LP13 and this objective has been identified.</p> <p>Policy LP14 makes a significant positive contribution to this objective by ensuring that development has regard to flood risk and does not exacerbate it. It also encourages sustainable drainage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	~	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience</p> <p>Policy LP13 contributes to this objective by helping to secure the use of energy from renewable sources (a significant positive effect).</p> <p>No relationship between this objective and Policy LP14 was identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	~	0
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy and ensure that development takes account of flood risk and flood resilience</p> <p>No relationship between this objective and Policy LP13 was identified.</p> <p>Policy LP14 would protect the Borough's areas that are at risk of flooding from development and that drainage infrastructure is adequate helping to ensure that the water quality of the Borough is not compromised. This policy would therefore have a significant positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	~	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>			
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy, ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough.</p> <p>These policies would foster a culture of innovation and enterprise through encouraging developers to be creative in how they mitigate their impact on the local environment and biodiversity.</p> <p>Policy LP13 requires renewable energy developers to consider their potential impact on their surroundings and mitigate any negative impacts upon it. This policy also encourages developers to consider renewable energy generation on-site. Finally, policy LP14 will requires developers to use environmental technology to minimise flood risk.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	+	+	+
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to promote renewable energy, ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage</p>	++	+	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP13 Renewable Energy	LP14 Managing the Water Cycle	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough.</p> <p>Policy LP13 has the potential to create jobs through the creation of new renewable energy developments. A significant positive effect is therefore anticipated.</p> <p>Policy LP14 could help to achieve this objective by ensuring that flood risk is managed, helping to maintain access to employment. This policy would therefore have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>			

SA Objective	Commentary	LP15 A Healthy Environment	LP16 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	LP17 Biodiversity, Geodiversity and the Ecological Network	LP18 Open Space, Play Provision, Sports and Recreational Facilities and Allotments	LP19 Chesterfield Canal	LP20 River Corridors	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors.</p> <p>Policy LP15 requires new housing developments to consider the local environment and the amenity of those around them.</p> <p>Policy LP16 encourages developments to utilise green infrastructure to improve the connectivity of a development and requires a clear plan on how green infrastructure would be maintained. Policy LP18 establishes that where a need can be identified, new developments must contribute to the provision of open space, sports facilities and allotments.</p> <p>Policy LP17 ensures that new housing developments are permitted so long as they protect, enhance and mitigate their effects on local biodiversity/natural assets that are important for existing and future local residents.</p> <p>Policy LP18 makes a significant positive contribution to the achievement of this objective by ensuring that new housing includes access to public open space, sports and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' includes provision for residential development at Staveley Basin and will make a minor positive contribution to this objective.</p> <p>No relationship identified between Policy LP20 'River Corridors' and this objective.</p> <p>These policies would help ensure that new homes are in a good environment and include green infrastructure which</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>++</p>



	<p>meet the needs of the Boroughs current and future residents.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive effect on the council's ability to achieve this objective, besides policies LP19 and LP20 which would have a minor positive and no relation effect respectively.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. Policy LP15 seeks to protect the natural environment of the Borough, which is important for the day to day health of its residents. Furthermore, developments must not have an unacceptable impact upon the amenity on the existing built environment.</p> <p>Policy LP16 affords protection to the green spaces and infrastructure of the Borough, ensuring there is ample opportunity for residents to enjoy a healthy lifestyle. Policy LP18 establishes that where a need can be identified, new developments must contribute to the provision of open space, sports facilities and allotments. This has the potential to increase the accessibility of such spaces/facilities.</p> <p>Policy LP17 affords protection to the important biodiversity and natural assets of the region which would contribute to achieving this objective by ensuring current open sites that are used by existing and future residents are not compromised. Natural places are important for the health of residents and make for better places to live.</p>	<p>++</p>						

	<p>Policy LP18 will make a significant positive contribution to this objective by ensuring that development has access to open space, play provision, sports and recreational facilities and allotments, providing opportunities for exercise, walking and access to healthy food.</p> <p>Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' encourages walking and cycling and use of the canal for recreation and leisure where this is consistent with public health considerations, making a significant positive contribution towards this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP20 'River Corridors' also encourages walking, cycling and access for recreation and has been appraised on the same basis as LP19.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors.</p> <p>Policy LP15 requires new developments to contribute to their local environment. This protect extends to ensuring the amenity of existing developments is not sacrificed by new developments, protecting existing and future residents from such issues as noise and air pollutions that can severely hamper the cohesiveness of a local community.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>



	<p>Policy LP16 seeks to improve how connected developments are, allowing for communities to better mingle and integrate.</p> <p>The protection afforded to biodiversity and other natural assets in policy LP17 is important to this objective as it means new communities created by new developments do not compromise these natural assets. Natural places often form an important part of local communities and can act as melting pots where people from different communities interact.</p> <p>The open spaces and facilities required by policy LP18 can aid in the creation and strengthening of local communities.</p> <p>Both policies LP19 and LP20 seek to ensure that new development preserves and enhances access to and from the canal and rivers, which will contribute towards this objective.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, besides policies LP19 and LP20 which would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors.</p> <p>Policy LP15 ensures that local heritage assets are not negatively affected by new developments located nearby through creating unreasonable amount of noise, pollution and other similar effects.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+/</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>



	<p>Policy LP16 is not directly related to this objective, though well maintained green infrastructure can help to enhance local heritage assets. A minor positive effect is therefore anticipated.</p> <p>Policy LP17 directly protects existing ancient woodlands from development.</p> <p>Policy LP18 makes a minor positive contribution to the objective, as some open spaces can also contribute to cultural heritage.</p> <p>Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' makes a significant positive contribution towards this objective as the Canal is a key heritage asset within the borough.</p> <p>Policy LP20 'River Corridors' seeks to protect the existing character of the environment of rivers and could therefore contribute to this objective, a minor positive effect is identified.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policies LP15, LP17 and LP19 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP18 could have an indirect positive impact on this objective, e.g. if open spaces contribute to the setting of heritage features but are not themselves designated as such.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. These policies are directly related to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The policies require new developments to</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>



	<p>consider and reduce their impact on the local environment and biodiversity of the area (especially policy LP17).</p> <p>Where necessary, policy LP18 can require the creation of new open spaces which could become important sources of biodiversity.</p> <p>Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' makes a minor positive contribution towards this objective by requiring that proposals do not have an adverse impact on habitats.</p> <p>Policy LP20 'River Corridors' seeks to remove or enhance weirs to improve fish passage which will make a minor contribution towards this objective.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, besides policies LP19 and LP20 which would have a minor positive effect.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. These policies would protect the landscapes of the Borough by requiring developments to consider and reduce their impact upon the local environment.</p> <p>Policy LP15 protects the air quality and water resources of the Borough, both of which are important to its landscape character.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>



	<p>Policy LP16 specifically requires developments to protect or enhance the landscape character of the Borough and to increase the tree coverage of the region where possible to help protect and preserve local amenity and character.</p> <p>Policy LP17 protects important areas of biodiversity and natural assets. Such places often form an important part of local landscapes. Therefore, there protection helps to preserve the landscapes of the Borough.</p> <p>Policy LP18 allows for the creation of new open spaces and seeks to protect and enhance existing open spaces. Similar to policy LP17, such open spaces often more important aspects of the local landscape character and their protection, or the creation of new open spaces, would conserve and potentially enhance the Borough's landscapes.</p> <p>Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' makes a significant positive contribution towards this objective by seeking to secure improvement and enhancement of the Canal.</p> <p>Policy LP20 'River Corridors' seeks to avoid development which would prejudice the existing character of and/or the future potential for the improvement and enhancement of the environment of rivers which will make a minor contribution towards this objective.</p> <p>Besides policy LP20, the other policies of this section of the Local Plan would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>							
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<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. Policy LP15 will protect the Borough's resources through requiring developments to minimise their impact upon the Borough's air quality, water resources and unstable and contaminated land. New developments would also be advised to have regard for the measures set out in any Air Quality Action Plan.</p> <p>Policy LP16 provides protection to the Borough's important green infrastructure and seeks to create new green infrastructure which could expand the amount of natural resources being protected in the future.</p> <p>Policy LP17 affords protection to important areas of biodiversity and other natural assets which are often areas of important soil resources and/or water resources.</p> <p>Policy LP18 has the potential to create new open spaces free from development and thus act to safeguard the Borough's soil resources to some degree.</p> <p>Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' makes a significant positive contribution towards this objective because it prevents development that would prejudice the environment (including the water environment).</p> <p>Policy LP20 'River Corridors' could contribute to this objective by helping to maintain/enhance water quality in rivers, although this is not an explicit objective of the policy.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	<p>++</p>						
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	None identified.							
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. Policies LP15 and LP17 would protect important sources of biodiversity and landscape character across the borough, through making new developments unlikely where they impact severely upon these assets. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Policy LP16 could see the creation of new green infrastructure that increase its local areas resilience to the primary effect of climate change (flooding) and would ensure green infrastructures maintenance. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Policy LP18 could contribute to climate change adaptation by helping to mitigate the urban heat island effect. Minor positive effects is therefore identified.</p> <p>The role of the Canal in helping to manage water is not acknowledged in Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' but clearly the Canal could have a role in doing so. A minor positive contribution towards the achievement of this objective is therefore identified. Policy LP20 'River Corridors' is appraised on the same basis.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	++	++	++	+	+	+	++
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. Policy LP15 seeks to</p>	+	++	~	~	+	+	+



	<p>ensure that new developments do not contribute to reducing the air quality of an area, which could have a minor positive effect on this objective by reducing the amount of greenhouse gases and other pollutants produced.</p> <p>Policy LP16 seeks to increase tree coverage across the Borough and also seeks to provide new green infrastructure which could encourage more sustainable forms of transport. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>LP17 and LP18 are considered to be unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Both policies LP19 and LP20 will encourage the use of walking and cycling, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Policy LP20 'River Corridors' also seeks to enable hydroelectric power schemes.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. Policy LP15 requires developments to mitigate any impact they could have upon the water resources of the Borough, including groundwater. The policy also seeks to protect air quality and ensure the appropriate remediation of contaminated and unstable land and therefore would have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>



	<p>LP16 could have a minor positive effect through increase the tree coverage and green infrastructure found within the Borough.</p> <p>LP17 would have a significant positive effect on this objective by seeking to protect the important biodiversity and natural assets of the Borough through requiring developments to mitigate their potential effects on them. This could result in new developments producing less waste and pollutants.</p> <p>Policies LP18, LP19 and LP20 make a minor positive contribution towards this objective because it prevents development that would prejudice the environment.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>							
<p>11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. These policies would foster a culture of innovation and enterprise through encouraging developers to be creative in how they mitigate their impact on the local environment and biodiversity, whilst also continuing to grow the Boroughs economy and provide important outdoor facilities i.e. open spaces, sports facilities etc.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

	<p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>							
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that development takes account of flood risk, improve the drainage network and maintain and enhance the environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity of the Borough and protect important canal and river corridors. Policy LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' makes a minor positive contribution towards this objective because it provides for employment related uses at Staveley Basin and also seeks to ensure that other developments are accessible from the Canal.</p> <p>Given the focus of the remaining policies, it is considered that these policies are unrelated to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.</p>	~	~	~	~	+	~	~

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>The implementation of policy LP21 will result in housing developments that are suited to the varied needs of the Borough and in housing that is of high quality and adaptable and accessible.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Given the focus of this policy, it is considered that Policy LP22 is unrelated to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The contribution that Policy LP21 makes to this objective could be further strengthened if the policy encouraged voluntary use of the Home Quality Mark or similar standards to support planning applications. The Home Quality Mark is a standard development by the Building Research Establishment following the Government's decision to withdraw the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>Policy LP21 will aid in improving the health of the Borough through requiring developments to be connected to their surrounding through the use of footpaths and cycleways (encouraging active forms of transport). New developments would also have to be designed in a manner that makes them safe to travel through. These two facets of the policy would encourage the use of footpaths and cycleways, improving the health of Borough.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>0</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>LP21 also encourages buildings that are adaptable and accessible. This could help people live independently if such measures are incorporated in new dwellings.</p> <p>The provision of energy efficient dwellings could also contribute to this objective, although there is no guarantee with the policy as worded that developments do no more than comply with Building Regulations.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Given the focus of Policy LP22 it is considered that the policy is unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>			
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>Developments that are integrated into their surroundings, safe to travel through and connected to their surroundings aid in maintaining and creating sustainable communities. This policy requires developments to achieve all of the above, alongside ensuring that they are inclusive and accessible to all. This would result in better and safer connected areas that are open to a wide range of people. Finally, large developments would be required to contribute towards the design, implementation and maintenance of public artworks.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Heritage assets can be fundamentally important to the identity and sustainability of a community by helping to create a shared community identity. Policy LP22 protects heritage assets from substantial harm or loss as a result of development. In rare cases it is permissible for a heritage asset to be lost if the gains to the community from the resulting development are considerable. It is therefore considered that this policy would have a minor</p>	++	+	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None identified</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>			
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>The size and appearance of new developments can have a significant impact upon the cultural heritage of an area. Policy LP21 requires developments to be in keeping with setting of its surroundings. Developments must also be designed to look attractive when completed and should be of a size and scale that does not negatively impact on the surrounding area.</p> <p>Policy LP22 supports this objective by ensuring new developments are not permitted if they cause substantial harm or loss to the heritage environment or heritage asset. Developments that are in keeping with their setting and in fact enhance the local historic environment will be looked upon favourably.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that both policies would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>New developments have the potential to reduce the biodiversity of the Borough. Policy LP21 aids in safeguarding the Borough's biodiversity by requiring developments to be of a scale suitable to its surroundings. Furthermore, this policy specifically requires developments to preserve and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP22 is not specifically related to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. However, some of the Borough's heritage assets are important watercourses, e.g. Chesterfield Canal, parks and gardens. Through protecting these assets, this policy is also protecting important elements of the Borough's biodiversity. It is therefore considered that this policy would have a minor positive indirect impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>New developments have the potential to impact upon the Borough's landscapes. Policy LP21 aids in safeguarding the Borough's landscapes by requiring developments to be of a scale suitable to its surroundings. Furthermore, this policy specifically requires developments to preserve and enhance the Borough's landscapes. It also seeks to minimise light pollution.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP22 is not specifically related to protecting and managing the Borough's landscapes. However, some of the Borough's heritage assets are important watercourses, parks and gardens which are important to the local landscape. Through protecting these assets, this policy is also protecting landscapes important to the Borough. It is therefore considered that this policy would have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>			
<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>This policy supports developments that are designed in keeping with their surroundings and reduce their CO2 emissions as much as possible during construction.</p> <p>The creation of new developments has the potential to impact upon the Borough's natural resources. However, this policy does require developments to reduce their CO2 emissions and utilise renewable energy whenever it can, which would have a positive impact upon the air quality of the Borough. Furthermore, the design of new developments must use resources effectively and in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p>	++	~	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>Policy LP22 is considered to be unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The contribution that Policy LP21 makes to this objective could be further strengthened if the policy encouraged voluntary use of the Home Quality Mark or similar standards to support planning applications. The Home Quality Mark is a standard development by the Building Research Establishment following the Government’s decision to withdraw the Code for Sustainable Homes. Similar standards (e.g. BREEAM) are available for commercial and other types of buildings and could also be applied on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy MP17 ‘Safeguarding Resources’ in the Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan sets out the approach to safeguarding mineral reserves and working them prior to development where feasible. It is assumed that the policy would be applied to development in the borough, if relevant.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>			
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>This policy supports developments that are designed in keeping with their surroundings and reduce their CO2 emissions as much as possible during construction.</p> <p>The design of a development has a considerable effect on its ability to withstand the anticipated different levels of climate change. Through protecting the Boroughs biodiversity and landscapes, this policy aids in ensuring developments can better withstand the effects of climate change.</p> <p>The policy also specifically mentions the need for new developments to be sited and designed to withstand the long-term impacts of climate change.</p> <p>It is therefore considered Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council’s ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP22 is considered to be unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>	++	~	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>			
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that are designed in keeping with their surroundings and reduce their CO2 emissions as much as possible during construction.</p> <p>Policy LP21 will aid in minimising the Borough's contribution to climate change through requiring new developments to have better energy efficiency during construction and when the development is finished. The use of resources and materials must be used in a sustainable manner and recycled where possible.</p> <p>Where possible, renewable energy should be used when constructing and running the development. New developments that are connected to their surroundings have the potential to encourage modal shift away from the car and towards walking and cycling. Overall, this policy makes it difficult for energy inefficient developments not considering climate change to be permitted. It is therefore considered that this policy would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP22 is considered to be unrelated to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>See comments in relation to the use of the Home Quality Mark, BREEAM or similar standards for residential and other forms of development at objective 7 above.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	~	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that are designed in keeping with their surroundings and reduce their CO2 emissions as much as possible during construction.</p> <p>Policy LP21 would aid in the creation of developments that have a reduced carbon footprint, both in their construction and operation. Recycling, energy efficiency and renewable energy are all required in new developments.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP22 is considered to be unrelated to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>See comments in relation to the use of the Home Quality Mark, BREEAM or similar standards for residential and other forms of development at objective 7 above.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>There is potential for Policy LP21 to encourage innovation as developments seek to meet the provisions of the policy. A minor positive impact is identified as the scale of any innovation is difficult to judge at this stage.</p> <p>The heritage environment and assets of the Borough are important to maintaining the Borough's appeal to tourists. Heritage assets are also often an important source of</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>diversification in the built and rural environment. Through protecting the Borough's heritage environment and assets, Policy LP22 supports this objective. It is therefore considered that Policy LP22 would have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>			
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP21 supports developments that provide appropriate connections both on and off site, safe, convenient and attractive environments for pedestrians are adaptable and accessible for all, minimise water use and promote energy efficiency. Policy LP22 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment and heritage assets of the borough.</p> <p>New developments resulting from Policy LP21 will be well connected to their surrounding area and located in suitable locations. This would all increase the accessibility of jobs and services located within the Borough.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP21 would have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Tourism is an important employment sector for the Borough. A places heritage environment and assets act to attract tourists to the area. Whilst the policy is not specifically related to job and service creation, it does protect these assets from harm and also provides the policy context within which alternative uses for features can be explored, this could include employment related uses.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy LP22 has a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>



SA Objective	Commentary	LP21 Design	LP22 Historic Environment	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	None identified. <u>Uncertainties</u> None identified.			

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Policy LP23 seeks to reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and encourage more active and healthy lifestyles in the Borough through maximising the use of walking, cycling and public transport. New developments are required to ensure they are safe and convenient for pedestrians and cyclists. Developers may also be required to contribute towards funding public transport provision and facilities. These requirements will create housing developments which are better connected and more accessible to all members of society.</p> <p>The nature of policy LP24 is such that it is not concerned with this objective.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policy LP23 would have a minor positive impact upon the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP24 is considered to be unrelated.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	+	~	0
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Policy LP23 seeks to reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and encourage more active and healthy lifestyles in the Borough through maximising the use of walking, cycling and public transport. This policy has the potential to encourage the residents of the Borough to walk or cycle to their destination instead of travelling by car.</p> <p>Policy LP24 provides for the construction of roads required to support the borough's regeneration objectives, such as in conjunction with the development of the Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor. These are likely to lead to an increase in vehicle movements and associated emissions which could have localised effects on air quality. However Policy LP24 could also help address existing problems associated with pollution by improving capacity of the existing network and reducing congestion that would otherwise occur and be</p>	++	?	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>exacerbated by planned growth.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that policy LP23 would have a major positive impact on the council's impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective, whilst policy LP24 would have an uncertain impact.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>			
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Ensuring that areas are easy to access through a variety of means aids in the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities and potentially helps address deprivation by enabling people to access employment, education, health and other services). Policy LP23 requires new developments to be easily accessible by pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and personal vehicle. Developments can also be required to contribute towards public transport provision and facilities.</p> <p>Policy LP24 would provide for the infrastructure of the Borough to expand to accommodate more traffic and improve connectivity, increasing the Borough's overall accessibility.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a significant positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	++	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	None identified.			
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Policy LP23 includes measures to reduce traffic, which could have an indirect benefit on this objective by reducing air pollution, noise and vibration associated with transport. This could help reduce associated impacts on cultural heritage features and their settings. However the policy also recognises the need for any remaining traffic growth to be mitigated through physical improvements to the highways network. Such improvements could potentially impact on designated and undesignated cultural heritage features and their settings, either positive or negatively. Positive effects might occur if improvements help address congestion and associated pollution close to a feature. Negative effects might occur if improvements affect a feature or its setting directly.</p> <p>Policy LP24 has the potential to impact on this objective. The safeguarded route for the Chesterfield-Staveley regeneration route currently dissects the Chesterfield Canal and other parts of the route could also affect the setting of the Canal, a minor negative effect, consistent with the SA Framework has been identified.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the cumulative effects of these policies on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Consider amending Policy LP24 to ensure that the impact on the Chesterfield Canal is considered when route options are identified.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy LP21 would mitigate some of the impact of large scale infrastructure projects as it would require them to be carefully designed and sited.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	?	-	?
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy LP23 includes measures to reduce traffic, which could have an indirect benefit on this objective by reducing air pollution, noise and vibration associated with transport, factors which can all impact on biodiversity. This could help reduce associated impacts on biodiversity. However the policy also recognises the need for any remaining traffic growth to be mitigated through physical improvements to the highways network. Such improvements</p>	?	--	?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>could potentially impact on features, either positive or negatively. Positive effects might occur if improvements help address congestion and associated pollution close to a feature. Negative effects might occur if improvements affect a feature directly, i.e. through land-take.</p> <p>Policy LP24 has the potential to impact on this objective as it safeguards the potential routes of new roads. The potential for a significant negative effect is identified in relation to the Staveley Northern Loop Road Phase 2 and SA Objective 5 'Biodiversity.' The safeguarded route of the site intersects the Bluebank Pools Local Wildlife Site/ Local Nature Reserve and is close to the remainder of the site. There could therefore be an impact associated with the physical loss of some of the site and impacts associated with emissions from vehicles associated with the remainder. This has been assessed as a significant negative impact at this stage.</p> <p>The safeguarded route for the Chesterfield-Staveley regeneration route currently dissects the Chesterfield Canal and other parts of the route run close to the Canal. The Canal is a Local Wildlife Site. The potential for a minor negative effect is identified at this stage. This could escalate to a significant negative effect if the footprint of the road resulted in the loss of designated land.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the cumulative effects of these policies on this objective are uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Given the potential significant negative effect it is recommended that the need to avoid/mitigate or compensate any impacts on the Bluebank Pools LWS/LNR and Chesterfield Canal LWS is identified in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy LP21 would mitigate some of the impact of large scale infrastructure projects as it would require them to be carefully designed and sited.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>There is uncertainty at this stage as to how the Staveley Northern Loop Road Phase 2 might be taken forward and who the determining authority would be for a planning application (the County or Borough Council).</p> <p>Impacts on the Chesterfield Canal Local Wildlife Site associated with the Chesterfield-Staveley regeneration route are uncertain at this time.</p>			
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough,</p>	?	?	?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>These policies have the potential to have an impact on the landscape of the Borough through enabling the provision of new transport infrastructure.</p> <p>At this level of appraisal the effects are judged to be uncertain as the size and scale of any infrastructure built is unknown as is how it would be incorporated into the existing built environment.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policy LP21 would mitigate some of the impact of large scale infrastructure projects as it would require them to be carefully designed and sited.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>			
<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>The creation of new developments within the Borough, including infrastructure associated with LP24 has the potential to impact upon the Borough's soil resources. However, the policies seek to direct development towards key areas or sites which have already seen development so the overall effect is uncertain.</p> <p>Policy LP23 is judged to have a minor positive impact as it will help reduce transport related pollution. The overall impact of LP24 is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP21 requires resources to be used in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>	+	?	0

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	None identified.			
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>The creation of new roads and improvements to existing infrastructure could result in increased surface water run-off, which could increase risk of surface water flooding and put increased pressure on the drainage network. However they also provide the opportunity to address any existing problems. The effect of these policies against this objective is therefore judged to be uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Ensure that new infrastructure and improvements to the existing network do not increase the rate of surface water run-off and that the drainage network has capacity to accommodate them over the life of the project.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	?	?	?
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>The transport sector contributes to climate change and whilst Policy LP23 seeks to provide transport choice and alternatives to the car the overall effect of the policies on the carbon footprint of the transport sector in the borough (taken in the context of planned growth in the borough) is uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	?	?	?

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	None identified.			
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Both policies would result in an increase in construction waste and risk of pollution associated with the construction of transport infrastructure. The scale of waste and pollution that will be generated is uncertain. Policy LP23 has the potential to aid in reducing pollution generated across the borough by encouraging other forms of transport e.g. walking and cycling but must be viewed in the context of an increase in vehicles associated with planned development.</p> <p>Policy LP24 has the potential contribute indirectly to the creation of waste and the potential for pollution associated with safeguarding new roads. Equally, the new roads can help improve the capacity of the overall network and address existing congestion, so could be an improvement on the baseline of planned growth with no new roads.</p> <p>The impact of both policies against this objective is therefore uncertain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	?	?	?
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>The transport sector has the potential to support jobs in the Borough and elsewhere associated with the design and construction of new roads improvements to existing network infrastructure and operation of the network. These policies would also encourage innovation in approaching the transport needs of the Borough and how to solve them.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a minor positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective. The impact in relation to LP24 would be a</p>	+	+	+

SA Objective	Commentary	LP23 Influencing the Demand for Travel	LP24 Major Transport Infrastructure	Cumulative Effect of the Draft Policies
	<p>temporary one as it would be associated with the construction of roads.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>			
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>These policies seek to provide sustainable travel choices throughout the Borough, encourage more sustainable modes of travel and reduce congestion.</p> <p>Transport development and infrastructure will improve the accessibility of the Borough, creating further employment opportunities. Residents of the Borough will also have more freedom to travel to work and necessary services by a variety of means.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that these policies would all have a major positive impact on the council's ability to achieve this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties None identified.</p>	++	++	++

SA Objective	Commentary	RP1 Regeneration Priority Areas.
<p>1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The RPAs include major development opportunities that could make a significant positive contribution towards the achievement of this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The RPAs include major development opportunities that could make a significant positive contribution towards the achievement of this objective by helping to support existing facilities and provide funding towards the provision of new ones. Increases to the population of settlements within the RPAs will also help maintain existing services.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Addressing existing problems associated with deprivation will make a significant contribution towards the achievement of this objective. The improvement of existing communities will also contribute to this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Council and other agencies need to ensure that action is taken to address issues in the Rother and Middlecroft areas, which are excluded from the RPAs because they do not have</p>	<p>++</p>

SA Objective	Commentary	RP1 Regeneration Priority Areas.
	<p>significant development opportunities.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the Borough</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The RPAs include areas of industrial heritage and other heritage features, which the supporting text to the policy and the policy itself acknowledges. A minor positive effect is identified with some uncertainty as the outcome will depend on the scale and location of development in relation to such features.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	+/?
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The RPAs include areas of importance for biodiversity, which the supporting text to the policy and the policy itself acknowledges. An example of such a feature is the Ashgate Plantation Local Wildlife Site and the requirement for development to provide a suitable buffer. A minor positive effect is identified with some uncertainty as the outcome will depend on the scale and location of development in relation to such features and future management arrangements.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Financial contributions may also be required to manage sites, particularly if accessible to the public and these would be secured through Local Plan Policy LP124.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	+/?



SA Objective	Commentary	RP1 Regeneration Priority Areas.
	<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Development associated with the RPAs has the potential to impact on the character of the surrounding landscape but the policy acknowledges this. A minor positive effect is identified with some uncertainty as the outcome will depend on the scale and location of development in relation to the wider landscape.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>+/?</p>
<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There is potential for new development to impact on this objective, e.g. through the loss of soil associated with greenfield developments.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Performance against this objective is considered to neutral as flood risk is not a significant issue in the RPAs.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p>	<p>0</p>



SA Objective	Commentary	RP1 Regeneration Priority Areas.
	<p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Development associated with the RPAs has the potential to contribute towards this objective by reducing improving existing services and facilities in settlements, thereby reducing the need to travel, providing improved public transport facilities and improved walking and cycling links.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	+
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>New development anywhere in the borough will generate additional waste. Focussing development in the RPAs provides the opportunity to minimise the need to travel and improve transport choice, potentially helping to reduce transport related pollution.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p>	+



SA Objective	Commentary	RP1 Regeneration Priority Areas.
	None identified.	
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The provision of Local Labour Agreements will help contribute towards the achievement of this objective, as will the provision of a range of employment opportunities, including premises suitable for start-ups. A significant positive effect is anticipated.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The RPAs provide the opportunity to support new employment related development, improved accessibility to the major employment site at Markham Vale and improved public transport provision that will help people access jobs further afield. A significant positive effect is anticipated.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Council and other agencies need to ensure that action is taken to address issues in the Rother and Middlecroft areas as they are excluded from the RPAs.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++



SA Objective	Commentary	SS1 Chesterfield Town Centre	SS2 Chatsworth Road Corridor	SS3 Chesterfield Waterside and the Potteries	SS4 Markham Vale	SS5 Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor	SS6 Land at Dunston	SS7 Chesterfield Railway Station	SS8 Neighbourhood Plans	Cumulative effect of policies
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SS1 Chesterfield town centre reflects proposals in the Town Centre Masterplan. The area is anticipated to include some housing development, e.g. in the Spire neighbourhood, contributing towards the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>Policy SS2 allows for development along the Chatsworth Road corridor.</p> <p>Policy SS3 – outline planning consent was granted in 2011 for the comprehensive redevelopment of the Chesterfield Waterside Area including provision of up to 1550 new dwellings. A significant positive contribution towards this objective is therefore anticipated.</p> <p>Policy SS4 – Markham Vale is an employment site and does not therefore impact on this objective.</p> <p>Policy SS5- the Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor includes provision for residential development (approximately 1500 new dwellings). A significant positive contribution towards this objective is therefore anticipated.</p> <p>Policy SS6 – The Land at Dunston site is expected to provide approximately 800 new dwellings and has therefore been scored as having a significant positive effect on this objective for this reason.</p> <p>Policy SS7 – This policy allows for the creation of some mixed used development that could provide some amount of new dwellings, though the policy is primarily concerned with infrastructure improvements. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>SS8 – This policy relates to Neighbourhood Plans which could both aid or hinder the creation of new</p>	+	+	++	~	++	++	+	?	++

	<p>housing, though they do have to accord with the Local Plan. An uncertain effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>It was previously suggested that Policies SS1 and SS2 could confirm the anticipated number of dwellings to be provided in the plan period and beyond – the revised Local Plan does that.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>									
<p>2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the policies are judged to make a significant contribution towards this objective. They will help address existing deprivation by providing homes, employment, community facilities, leisure facilities, improved connectivity and enhanced public transport, tackling flood risk and provision of open spaces. Policy SS8 could further contribute to the above by identifying local needs and working to meeting these needs through continuously updated Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	<p>++</p>								
<p>3. To create sustainable communities</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the policies are judged to make a significant contribution towards this objective. They will help address existing deprivation by providing homes, employment, community facilities, leisure facilities, improved connectivity and enhanced</p>	<p>++</p>								



	<p>public transport, tackling flood risk and provision of open spaces. Policy SS8 could further contribute to the above by identifying local needs and working to meeting these needs through continuously updated Neighbourhood Plans. It could also help to create more sustainable communities.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>									
<p>4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SS1 in relation to Chesterfield Town Centre identifies the need to protect and enhance the historic character of the centre and the role of the Historic market and Market Hall, a significant positive effect.</p> <p>Policy SS2 Chatsworth Rd corridor includes proposals for the use of the Walton Works, which includes a Grade II Listed Building and Griffin Mill/Wheatbridge Mill, which includes the Grade II Listed Building, Cannon Mil, a significant positive effect.</p> <p>Policy SS3 Chesterfield Waterside and the Potteries has received outline planning consent, no significant effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage, Chesterfield Canal and its setting is an important non-designated asset.</p> <p>Policy SS4 in relation to development at Markham Vale identifies the need for development to have no unacceptable impacts upon heritage assets, their settings and key views outside of the Borough at Bolsover Castle and Sutton Scarsdale Hill, given the way the policy is couched a minor positive effect is identified. Significant elements of the original planning permission have already been</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>

	<p>implemented.</p> <p>Policy SS5 includes provision for development of a masterplan that will conserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment, taking account of designated and non-designated heritage assets within and closely related to the site. Relevant features include Barrow Hill Conservation Area, Staveley Conservation Area and its setting, Grade II listed Cavandish Place: 1, 2 and 3 Barrow Hall, these form the earliest surviving components of the industrial settlement of Barrow Hill, potential for non-designated archaeology, particularly from the former industrial use of the site.</p> <p>Policy SS6 – Whilst not specifically mentioning the protection of heritage assets, there is already planning permission for a 300 dwelling scheme and the 800 new dwelling proposed over the lifetime of the plan should not have a negative effect on local heritage assets.</p> <p>Policy SS7 – Allows for the creation of a range of developments but predominantly focuses upon providing infrastructure improvements. Through the masterplan, local heritage assets should not be compromised, though it is harder to integrate infrastructure into the built environment than it is housing or employment developments. A neutral effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Policy SS8 – This policy relates to Neighbourhood Plans which could aid in the protection of heritage assets that are located in areas that have/will have a neighbourhood plan that seeks to preserve local heritage assets. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Amend Policy SS5 criterion I) to include reference to designated and non-designated heritage assets <u>and their settings</u> within and closely related to the site. The policy could reference the role of green infrastructure in preserving their setting.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>									
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	<p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>									
<p>5. To protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SS1 – No significant effects are anticipated in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Policy SS2 – is adjacent to the River Hipper which could be important for bats and water voles. The policy is silent on the need to address ecological issues. It will also be important to provide stepping stone habitats on the site boundary using native species to enhance the biodiversity value of the river corridor.</p> <p>Policy SS3 – Chesterfield Waterside has outline planning permission and phased development has commenced. The policy is silent on the need to address ecological issues associated with the River Rother and Chesterfield canal. The potential for a minor negative effect has therefore been identified. The policy does highlight the need to provide a green corridor, which could have ecological benefits, a mixed score of minor negative / positive has therefore been identified.</p> <p>Policy SS4 – Markham Vale – The outline planning consent for Markham vale includes a condition relating to ecological surveys of phases, protected species translocation, methods for protecting existing features in-situ and principles of ongoing long-term management. The Local Plan is silent in respect of ecology but the existing consent provides protection, in terms of assessing the effects of the policy in the plan no significant effect is anticipated as the plan is not adding anything beyond the outline consent. The policy does mention that it is required to meet the requirements of other relevant planning policies which should ensure the Markham Vale is sustainable.</p> <p>Policy SS5 – Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor identifies the opportunity to enhance wetland habitats in appropriate areas, this could be a significant positive benefit, however there is also</p>	~	-	-/+	~	-/+	-/+	-/?	+	-/+/?



<p>a potential for development to impact on existing sites of importance for biodiversity, these include Norbriggs Flash Local Nature Reserve and Pinnock North Flash Local Wildlife Site, Ashgate Plantation Local Wildlife Site and Bluebank Pools Local Nature Reserve. Chesterfield Canal is also designated as a Local Wildlife Site and could support water voles. The potential for a minor negative effect has also been identified, resulting in a mixed score.</p> <p>Policy SS6 – The Land at Dunston policy would see the creation of new developments that could have an effect on local biodiversity. However, developments are required to utilise open spaces, green infrastructure and the master plan, which should reduce any of the developments potential negative effects on local biodiversity assets. A mixture of minor positive and minor negative effects are therefore identified.</p> <p>Policy SS7 – This policy encourages considerable development in and around the Chesterfield Railway Station and does not consider biodiversity. New developments would naturally have an effect on the biodiversity of an area (minor negative) though uncertainty exists as it is unknown if the built up area of the site contains many/if any biodiversity assets.</p> <p>Policy SS8 – Up to date Neighbourhood Plans could provide protection to important biodiversity assets and even provide more detailed local information about the biodiversity of an area. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy SS2 should highlight the need to consider ecological issues associated with the River Hipper and provide new habitats to enhance the river corridor. It could also highlight the need for a mitigation strategy in relation to bats, e.g. associated with lighting.</p> <p>Policy SS3 could highlight the need to enhance biodiversity along the River Rother corridor and canal.</p> <p>Policy SS5 should highlight the need for</p>										
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	<p>development proposals to protect and enhance existing ecological designations and linkages between the corridor of designated sites that link the River Doe Lea to the River Rother.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>									
<p>6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the sites involve the use of previously developed land to some degree, which will help improve the wider landscape.</p> <p>Policy SS1 identifies the need to enhance gateways into the town which is judged to make a minor positive contribution to this objective.</p> <p>Policy SS2 identifies the need to integrate the site into a network of green spaces, such as Walton Dam and the River Hipper corridor which is judged to make a minor positive contribution to this objective.</p> <p>Policy SS3 involves the redevelopment of a site on the edge of the built up area, redevelopment will benefit the wider landscape and a minor positive effect is identified.</p> <p>The Markham Vale site (Policy SS4) has an approved design framework associated with the outline planning consent and development is required to accord with this. No real significant effects arising from the Local Plan policy are therefore anticipated.</p> <p>The Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor (Policy SS5) is the largest regeneration opportunity in the borough, covering approximately 150ha. The site consists mostly of vacant former industrial land. The quality of the wider landscape is high as the sites within the valley of the River Rother, with open countryside close by. The Local Plan requires a comprehensive Master Plan approach to development of the area.</p>	+	+	+	0	-/+	+	+/-	+	+

	<p>Given that the Local Plan requires a Master Plan for the area as a whole there is uncertainty as to the impact of development on the wider landscape, so while benefits will arise from the redevelopment of previously developed land and buildings there is the potential for negative effects on the wider landscape.</p> <p>Policy SS6 – The Land at Dunston policy allows for the creation of new development in keeping with a masterplan and for the site to reduce its effects on the landscape though good design by requiring the implementation of a carefully designed landscape treatment. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Policy SS7 – The policy allows for the creation of a wide range of developments but is primarily focused on providing new infrastructure in line with a masterplan. A mixture of minor positive and minor negative effect is therefore identified as it can be harder to integrate infrastructure developments into a landscape and built environment.</p> <p>Policy SS8 – Neighbourhood Plans can aid in protecting local landscapes and identifying what makes landscapes special through local knowledge. A minor positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Policies SS5, SS6 and SS& should all include a criterion to ensure that the comprehensive Master Plan and development proposals demonstrate how development would sit within the wider landscape.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Given that some of the policies of the Local Plan requires a Master Plan for their respective areas area as a whole there is uncertainty as to the impact of development on the wider landscape.</p>									
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<p>7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>All of the proposals involve the re-use of previously developed land and buildings, helping to reduce the need for greenfield development in the borough.</p> <p>The Markham Vale outline consent includes a condition requiring the use of soil management plans.</p> <p>Policy SS8 has no relationship to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	~	++
<p>8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy SS1 is assessed on the basis that the proposed area of residential development at St Mary's Gate and the A61 is not within an area of flood risk.</p> <p>Policy SS2 is assessed on the basis that the area south of Chatsworth Rd, which includes residential development is outside of a flood risk area.</p> <p>Policy SS3 is within a flood risk area but the policy identifies the need to manage flood risk, a minor positive effect is therefore anticipated.</p> <p>The principle of development at Markham Vale has been established through an outline consent and significant elements of the original permission have been implemented. No significant effects arising from the Local Plan Policy SS4 are anticipated.</p> <p>Policy SS5 identifies the need for development at the Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor to address issues associated with flood risk where</p>	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	~	+



	<p>they are relevant, e.g. the River Rother / Works Road Bridge area, a minor positive effect is identified.</p> <p>Policy SS6 – Any development that takes place within this site would need to accord with a masterplan and policy LP14 that would require development to be located outside of areas at risk of flood and/or is suitably resilient to flooding, resulting in a more resilient built environment.</p> <p>Policy SS7 – Any development that takes place within this site would need to accord with a masterplan and policy LP14 that would require development to be located outside of areas at risk of flood and/or is suitably resilient to flooding, resulting in a more resilient built environment.</p> <p>Policy SS8 – Is not considered to be related to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Policy LP14 relates to development in flood risk areas and also encourages the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>									
<p>9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policies SS1-SS3 contribute to this objective by seeking to secure development in a relatively sustainable location within the borough.</p> <p>Policy SS4 relates to Markham Vale where the principle for a large employment site has already been established and development is proceeding. The outline consent includes provision for improved public transport provision and a park and ride facility. The Local Plan policy does not have any additional effects over and above those associated with the outline consent.</p> <p>Policy SS5 relates to the Staveley and Rother</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p>+/?</p>	<p>++</p>

	<p>Valley Corridor and promotes a range of facilities that will reduce the need to travel and associated Greenhouse Gas emissions. The policy also requires Travel Plans for specific areas within the corridor and a comprehensive approach to transport planning.</p> <p>Policy SS6 would encourage the use of more sustainable forms of transport and would provide a new local centre, potentially cutting down on the need for people to travel long distances for services and use a private car. A significant positive effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>Policy SS7 would provide new infrastructure improvements that would encourage the use of public transport and other more sustainable forms of transport (significant positive), alongside likely encouraging the use of private car (minor negative).</p> <p>Policy SS8 Neighbourhood Plans could try to encourage developments to adopt design practices or be in locations that would aid in achieving this objective, though the ability of Neighbourhood Plans to achieve this is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None identified.</p>									
<p>10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>With the exception of Policies SS4 and SS8, all of the sites provide an opportunity to address land contamination and, in the case of the Staveley and Rother Valley corridor, land instability.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>~</p>	<p>++</p>

	<p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>									
<p>11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies include an employment element that could contribute towards this objective. The policy in relation to Policy SS4 Markham Vale includes a commitment to supporting uses in the advanced manufacturing sector and therefore a major positive effect is identified in this instance as well. Policy SS7 would allow for increased economic activity in the area due to all of the infrastructure improvements it seeks to achieve.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
<p>12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>All of the policies include an employment element that could contribute towards this objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None identified.</p>	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++





Appendix N

Appraisal of Strategic Housing Allocations



Appendix O

Appraisal of Housing Allocations



Appendix P

Appraisal of Employment Allocations

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		Site is within 500m of a listed building. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an urban area.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Impala Estates		
Site Reference	24		
Site Area (ha)	2.56		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)	+	
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of an open space and GP.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		The site is within 500m of a listed building and conservation area. Potential but unknown degree of impact on grade 2* Listed Building to the north west.
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	++	Large site scoring green within the LAA for landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Small areas of low - medium SWFR on site. Mitigation feasible through SuDs and layout.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding	-	
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land	++	Site provides 5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Site is within walking distance of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		

Site Name	Boythorpe Works (former Goytside Road, Chesterfield)		
Site Reference	64		
Site Area (ha)	5		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area

Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		North Western boundary is within 500m of a listed building. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within employment area - no significant impact on landscape character.



Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or		
	- Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or		
	-- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		



Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		

Site Name	Newbridge Lane, Whitting Valley Road Site A, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	81		
Site Area (ha)	0.9		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		



Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	++	Previously developed land within urban area.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	--	FZ3a and high surface water floor risk.

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Wagon Works, Whittington Way		
Site Reference	337		
Site Area (ha)	6.31		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land	++	Site provides more than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land		
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Small part of site is within 800m of a GP. Whole site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within employment area - no significant impact on landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Majority of site in FZ1 and at low risk of SWF.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding	+	
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road B, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	427		
Site Area (ha)	2.11		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a town centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	++	Site is within 800m of a GP and open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within employment area - no significant impact on landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character	+	
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Majority of site in area of high SWFR.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Whitting Valley Road C, Old Whittington		
Site Reference	428		
Site Area (ha)	0.74		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1. To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Majority of site is within 800m of an open space
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		Site is outside of a regeneration area
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building and part of the site is within 500m of a conservation area. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Former employment land - no significant impact on landscape character.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or		
	- Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7.
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Some areas of high - medium SWFR.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides less than 5ha of employment land
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)	++	Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion)		
	Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		

Site Name	Former GKN Site		
Site Reference	429		
Site Area (ha)	3.6		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is not within 2km of a GP
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.	--	

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Further assessment needed. Whilst there are no intersections with historic data within the borough the site is close to the boundary with Bolsover District Council.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type. A significant impact is unlikely given the context of commercial and industrial buildings to the east and the M1 to the west.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		The site is not within 500m of an Air Quality Management Area and is considered to have no effect on Objective 7
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		

Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		



Site Name	Markham Vale East		
Site Reference	430		
Site Area (ha)	0.8		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		Site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level	+	
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>and</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery <u>or</u> leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Further assessment needed. Whilst there are no intersections with historic data within the borough the site is close to the boundary with Bolsover District Council.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type. A significant impact is unlikely given the context of commercial and industrial buildings to the east and the M1 to the west.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		

Site Name	Markham Vale East Plot 5 North		
Site Reference	431		
Site Area (ha)	0.75		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Site is within a 15 minute bus or cycle ride of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level	+	
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / recreational open space.		Site is within 800m of an open space.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / recreational open space.	+	
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.		
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		Site is within 500m of a listed building. Impact of development is uncertain without further assessment.
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type. A significant impact is unlikely given the context of surrounding commercial and industrial buildings.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding	++	Flood Zone 1 and no SWFR on site.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding		
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Markham Vale West Plot 2		
Site Reference	432		
Site Area (ha)	1.47		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	- - not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Site is within a 15 minute bus or cycle ride of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level	+	
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
1.To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough	++ Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings		n/a for employment sites
	+ Site provides a net gain of 99 or fewer dwellings		
	0 No housing provide, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal	0	
	- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	-- Not used (on basis that the plan will lead to an overall gain in housing, including affordable housing).		
	? Effects on housing are uncertain		
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / recreational open space.		Within 2km of a GP with capacity.
	+ Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / recreational open space.		
	0 Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.		
	- Site is within 800m of a GP surgery but it does not currently have capacity.		
	-- Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.	--	
3. To create sustainable communities	++ Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the Local Plan and provides housing and employment opportunities		
	+ site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities		
	0 Site is outside of a regeneration area	0	
	- Not used for sites (the score against this objective is only positive to identify development that contributes to addressing deprivation)		
	++ Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		
	+ Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
4. To enhance and conserve the cultural heritage of the borough	0 Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.		Further assessment needed. Whilst there are no intersections with historic data within the borough the site is close to the boundary with Bolsover District Council.
	? Site is within 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.	?	
	- Site includes or is within a heritage asset of local / regional importance (Conservation areas, Locally Listed buildings and undesignated assets)		
	-- site includes a heritage asset of national importance(Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites)		
5. To protect and enhance biodiversity	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	+ Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment)		
	0 if criteria identified for other scores do not apply.	0	
	- Site is within 100m of a locally designated site.		
	-- Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.		
6. Protect and manage the landscape of North East Derbyshire	++ Site of 5ha or more scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		Within an Estate Farmlands landscape type.
	+ site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	0 site is less than 5 hectares and scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.	0	
	- Site of less than 5ha scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character or - Site of more than 5ha scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character		
	-- Site of 5ha or more scoring negative in the LAA against landscape and local character.		
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the	++ Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	+ Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).		
	0 no effect	0	
	- Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area		
	-- Site is within Air Quality Management Area		
8. Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	++ Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding		Small part of site within flood zone 3a.
	+ Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding		
	0 not used		
	- Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding		
	-- Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or -- Site is at high risk of surface water flooding	--	
9. Minimise the borough's contribution to climate change	++ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.		

Site Name	Markham Vale North Plot 1		
Site Reference	433		
Site Area (ha)	2.2		
Sustainability Objective	Basis for Appraising Sites	Score	Commentary
10. Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution	++ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	+ Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	0 Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree	0	
	- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
	-- Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree		
11. Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	++ site provides 5ha or more of employment land		Site provides <5 hectares of employment land.
	+ site provides less than 5ha of employment land	+	
	0 site does not provide employment land		
	- not used as at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
	-- not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the borough level		
12. Improve the accessibility to jobs and services	++ Employment site within walking distance of a centre (LAA criterion 800 metres)		Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre.
	+ Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre (LAA criterion) Policy improves access to employment at the local level		
	0 site does not include an employment use		
	- Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA	-	
	-- Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA		



Appendix Q

Review against the NPPF 2018

The Tables below summarise compliance with the NPPF.

Achieving Sustainable Development

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Section 2 of the NPPF states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives) (8):</p> <p>a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;</p> <p>b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and</p> <p>c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area (9).</p>	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP3 ‘Presumption in favour of sustainable development’ • LP9 ‘Vitality and Viability of Centres’ • LP21 ‘Design’ • LP23 ‘Influencing the Demand for Travel’ • RP1 ‘Regeneration Priority Areas’
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>The Plan seeks to ensure that any new development is sustainable and well designed.</p>	

Delivering a sufficient supply of homes

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals (60).</p> <p>The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (61).</p> <p>Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless (62):</p> <p>a) Off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and</p>	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP4 ‘Flexibility in Delivery of Housing’ • LP5 ‘Range of Housing’ • LP6 ‘Sites for Travellers’
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<p>b) The agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>For major developments involving the provision of housing, planning policies should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area (76).</p> <p>Planning policies should identify a supply of (67):</p> <p>a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five of the plan period; and</p> <p>b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan.</p>	
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>Policy LP4 ensures there is sufficient land for new homes to be built and is flexible enough to ensure even more land can be developed for housing if needed. Policies LP5 and LP6 both ensure there is a range of housing to meet the needs of everyone in society.</p>	

Build a strong, competitive economy

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Planning policies should (81);</p> <p>a) Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration;</p> <p>b) Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</p> <p>c) Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing or a poor environment; and</p> <p>d) Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.</p> <p>Paragraph 82 notes that Planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p> <p>Planning policies should support a prosperous rural economy and should enable (83):</p> <p>a) The sustainable growth of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;</p> <p>b) The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural business;</p> <p>c) Sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and</p> <p>d) The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities.</p>	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP7 'Economic Growth' • LP8 'Tourism and the Visitor Economy' • LP9 'Vitality and Viability of Centres' • LP10 'Retail'
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>The policies seek to help the Borough grow its economy and set out how it will achieve economic growth over the plan period.</p>	

Ensuring the vitality of town centres

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. Planning policies should (85):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability – by allowing them to grow and diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries, allows a suitable mix of uses (including housing) and reflects their distinctive characters; b) define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre; c) retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones; d) allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development likely to be needed, looking at least ten years ahead. Meeting anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses over this period should not be compromised by limited site availability, so town centre boundaries should be kept under review where necessary; e) where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre. If sufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre; and f) recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites. 	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <p>LP9 'Vitality and Viability of Centres' LP10 'Retail' SS1 'Chesterfield Town Centre'</p>
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>The Policies seek to ensure that Chesterfield's Town, district and local centres will be sustained and grow over the lifetime of the plan.</p>	

Promoting healthy and safe communities

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which (91):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; c) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs. <p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies should (92):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; b) Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; c) Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; 	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP11 'Social Infrastructure' • LP15 'A Healthy Environment' • LP16 'Green Infrastructure' • LP18 'Open Space, Play Provision, Sports and Recreational Facilities and Allotments'
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<p>d) Ensure established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize, and are retained for benefit of the community; and</p> <p>e) Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails (98).</p> <p>The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period (99).</p>	
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>Policy LP11 will ensure there is sufficient social infrastructure to contribute towards healthy and safe communities.</p> <p>Policy LP15 will ensure the air quality, land and water quality of the County would not be compromised by new and existing developments to help maintain the health of existing and future communities.</p> <p>Policy LP18 will ensure that there is sufficient green infrastructure for communities.</p>	

Promoting Sustainable Transport

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that (paragraph 102):</p> <p>a) The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;</p> <p>b) Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport and usage are realized;</p> <p>c) Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;</p> <p>d) The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account; and</p> <p>e) Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places.</p> <p>Paragraph 103 states: The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these objectives. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary</p>	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP2 'Principles for Location of Development' • LP8 'Tourism and Visitor Economy' • LP11 'Social Infrastructure' • LP16 'Green Infrastructure' • LP19 'Chesterfield Canal' • LP20 'River Corridors' • LP23 'Influencing the Demand for Travel' • LP24 'Major Transport Infrastructure' • SS1 'Chesterfield Town Centre' • SS2 'Chatsworth Road Corridor' • SS4 'Markham Vale' • SS5 'Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor' • SS7 'Chesterfield Railway Station'
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between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.

Planning policies should (paragraph 104):

- a) Support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities;
- b) Be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned;
- c) Identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be crucial in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development;
- d) Provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking;
- e) Provide for any large scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area, and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy; and
- f) Recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time.

Paragraph 107 - Planning policies and decisions should recognise the importance of providing adequate overnight lorry parking facilities, taking into account any local shortages, to reduce the risk of parking in locations that lack proper facilities or could cause a nuisance. Proposals for new or expanded distribution centres should make provision for sufficient lorry parking to cater for their anticipated use.

Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)

Making effective use of land

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land (117).</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should (118):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside; b) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production; c) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land; d) promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings, especially if this would help to meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained and available sites could be used more effectively (for example converting space above shops, and building on or above service yards, car parks, lock-ups and railway infrastructure)⁴⁵; and e) support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes. In particular, they should allow upward extensions where the development would be consistent with the prevailing height and form of neighbouring properties and the overall street scene, is well-designed (including complying with any local design policies and standards) and can maintain safe access and egress for occupiers. <p>Paragraph 119 states Local planning authorities, and other plan-making bodies, should take a proactive role in identifying and helping to bring forward land that may be suitable for meeting development needs, including suitable sites on brownfield registers or held in public ownership, using the full range of powers available to them. This should include identifying opportunities to facilitate land assembly, supported where necessary by compulsory purchase powers, where this can help to bring more land forward for meeting development needs and/or secure better development outcomes.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account (122):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it; b) local market conditions and viability; c) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services – both existing and proposed – as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use; d) the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and e) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places. 	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP1 'Spatial Strategy' • LP2 'Principles for Location of Development' • LP3 'Presumption in favour of sustainable development' • LP15 'A Healthy Environment' • LP21 'Design'
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Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)

The Local Plan policies accord with the NPPF and ensure that land is used effectively and as sustainably as possible.

Achieving well designed places

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments (127):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities); establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit; optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users⁴⁶; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience. 	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LP2 'Principles for location of Development' LP21 'Design'
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>Local Plan policies ensure developments are located in areas that allow them to enhance their surrounding environment and encourage good design.</p>	

Protecting Green Belt Land

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence (133).</p> <p>Green Belt serves five purposes (134):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. <p>Paragraph 136 states: Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans.</p>	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LP1 'Spatial Strategy' LP2 'Principles for Location of Development' LP6 'Green Belt' LP8 'Tourism and the Visitor Economy' LP13 'Renewable Energy' LP16 'Green Infrastructure'
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Paragraph 137 states: Before concluding that exceptional circumstances exist to justify changes to Green Belt boundaries, the strategic policy-making authority should be able to demonstrate that it has examined fully all other reasonable options for meeting its identified need for development. This will be assessed through the examination of its strategic policies, which will take into account the preceding paragraph, and whether the strategy:

- a) makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land;
- b) optimises the density of development in line with the policies in chapter 11 of this Framework, including whether policies promote a significant uplift in minimum density standards in town and city centres and other locations well served by public transport; and
- c) has been informed by discussions with neighbouring authorities about whether they could accommodate some of the identified need for development, as demonstrated through the statement of common ground.

Paragraph 141 - Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.



Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)

Under the policies of the Local Plan, Green Belt land will be protected. **It is suggested that the Local Plan could encourage the beneficial use of the Green Belt (paragraph 141).**

Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

NPPF Requirements	Local Plan Policies
<p>Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure (149).</p> <p>New development should be planned for in ways that (150):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government’s policy for national technical standards. <p>To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should (151):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts); b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and c) identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. <p>Paragraph 157 states that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. They should do this, and manage any residual risk, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) applying the sequential test and then, if necessary, the exception test as set out below; b) safeguarding land from development that is required, or likely to be required, for current or future flood management; c) using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques); and d) where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to relocate development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. <p>Paragraph 158 notes that the aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower risk of flooding. The strategic flood risk assessment will provide the basis for applying this test. The sequential approach should be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 notes that if it is not possible for development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding (taking into account wider sustainable development objectives), the exception test may have to be applied. The need for the exception</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP3 ‘Presumption in favour of sustainable development’ • LP 13 ‘Renewable Energy’ • LP14 ‘Managing the Water Cycle’ • LP21 ‘Design’



<p>test will depend on the potential vulnerability of the site and of the development proposed, in line with the Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification set out in national planning guidance.</p> <p>The application of the exception test should be informed by a strategic or site-specific flood risk assessment, depending on whether it is being applied during plan production or at the application stage. For the exception test to be passed it should be demonstrated that (160):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and a) the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall. <p>Paragraph 161 states that both elements of the exception test should be satisfied for development to be allocated or permitted.</p> <p>In coastal areas, planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be pursued across local authority and land/sea boundaries, to ensure effective alignment of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes.</p> <p>Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, and (167):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances; and b) make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Areas. 	
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>The policies accord with the requirements of the NPPF, for example policy LP3 required developments to be sustainable and policy LP14 requires developments to consider and mitigate flood risk.</p>	

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (170):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; c) Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures including Nature Recovery Networks 174); d) Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and 	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP3 ‘Presumption in favour of sustainable development’ • LP15 ‘A Healthy Environment’ • LP16 ‘Green Infrastructure’ • LP17 ‘Biodiversity, Geodiversity and the Ecological Network’ • LP18 ‘Open Space, Play Provision, Sports and Recreational Facilities and Allotments’
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<p>e) Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p> <p>Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries (171).</p> <p>Paragraph 172 states that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; b) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. <p>To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should (174):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. <p>In relation to ground conditions and pollution planning policies and decision should ensure that (178):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation); b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments. <p>Paragraph 179 states that where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.</p> <p>Paragraph 180 states that planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life; 	
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- b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and
- c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Paragraph 181 states that planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.

Paragraph 182 states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.

Paragraph 183 states that the focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes).

Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)

The policies accord with the aims of the NPPF.

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Paragraph 184 states that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.</p> <p>Paragraph 185 states: plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. <p>Paragraph 188 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.</p> <p>Paragraph 194 of the NPPF identifies that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p>	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP15 'A Healthy Environment' • LP21 'Design'
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>The policies of the Local Plan ensure new developments are designed to complement their surrounding historic environment and also seek to protect Chesterfields important historical assets.</p>	

Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and waste

<p>NPPF Requirements</p> <p>Paragraph 204 states that planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; b) so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked); d) set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material; f) set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; g) when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place. 	<p>Local Plan Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LP2 'Principles for Location of Development' • LP15 'A Healthy Environment'
<p>Wood Observations (Recommendations are shown in bold)</p> <p>The policies conform with the requirements of the NPPF.</p>	

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