



**South
Derbyshire**
District Council

Local Development Framework

SA

South Derbyshire Sustainability Appraisal

**GYPSY AND TRAVELLER
PLAN**

**Scoping
Report**



August 2019

People | Place | Progress

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 South Derbyshire District Council has commenced preparation of a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan.

1.0.2 An important regulatory requirement in undertaking this work is to subject draft proposals and policies - as they emerge - to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). (For practical purposes, these requirements are combined into a single SA process).

1.0.3 Essentially, SA provides an objective means of assessing the likely environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. Rather than being a single task, it is an ongoing process of assessment which is intertwined with plan-making itself, and involves the publication of formal SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.

1.0.4 This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the SA process. It sets out, for initial consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:

- A summary of the Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process
- A review of relevant existing plans, policies and programmes relevant to the future planning of the District;
- A summary of the evidence base upon which the Plan will be prepared;
- The issues which the Plan will seek to address
- A set of draft sustainability objectives against which proposals in the emerging Plan can be assessed.

1.0.5 The following chapter provides more detail on the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

1.1 THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

1.1.1 The planning system provides a framework for managing the development and use of land. A key element of this system is the preparation of plans, which establish where and what type of development might take place, and provides the basis for the consideration of planning applications.

1.1.2 The Council's Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable for preparing the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan. Work on the preparation of the Plan has recently commenced and adoption is currently timetabled for the end of 2020. It is proposed that the Plan will identify Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation sites to meet needs arising to 2028.

1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

1.2.2 In order to promote sustainable development, the UK Government has developed a strategy for sustainable development that it uses to guide its own national policy development and implementation. This strategy, released in March 2005, sets out a number of guiding principles:

- Living Within Environmental Limits
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Promoting Good Governance
- Using Sound Science Responsibly

1.2.3 The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy further sets out a number of priorities for UK action. These are listed below:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Sustainable Communities
- Natural Resource Production and Environmental Enhancement
- Climate Change and Energy

1.2.4 In addition to the objectives and actions set out in the Government's overarching Sustainable Development Strategy, The National Planning Policy Framework published in February 2019 states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

1.2.5 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):

- 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;
- 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
- 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 towards a low carbon economy.

1.2.6 At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

1.3.2 The purpose of SEA is to consider issues such as *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archeological heritage and landscape* (2001/42/EC annex 1) and determine how the Council's proposed Plan could influence each of these.

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

1.4 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

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

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

1.5 THE COMBINED PROCESS

1.5.1 In England, the requirements for SA and SEA have been integrated into one process – collectively called 'Sustainability Appraisal'. This combined process is designed to extend the ambit of SEA to include other pillars of sustainability, namely social and economic assessment. The combined SA process seeks to ensure that relevant Plans are subject to appraisal before they are adopted in order that their environmental, social and economic effects are adequately considered prior to adoption.

1.5.2 A Scoping Report (this document) must be produced and consulted upon to inform the preparation of the Plan. This Scoping Report will inform the Council's approach to undertaking the SA of the South Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan.

1.5.3 The SA process will involve a number of key steps, undertaken in two stages. The first stage is as follows:

- A1 **Identifying links to other relevant plans and strategies and sustainability objectives;** identifying the relationships and main implications of international, national, regional and local documents for the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan and outlining the objectives set out within these documents.
- A2 **Setting out the scope of the baseline;** identification of relevant aspects of the current state of the District and its evolution if no plan is implemented.
- A3 **Identifying sustainability issues and problems;** Identification of key sustainability issues and problems likely to affect the District
- A4 **Development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework;** identifying and agreeing the key environmental, social and economic objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and site options within the Plan.
- A5 **Consultation on the scope of the appraisal;** ensuring the draft Scoping Report considers the relevant sustainability issues and that the appraisal is comprehensive.

1.5.4 Steps A1-A5 are the subject of this Draft Scoping Report and are undertaken in advance of the appraisal of the site options, and where relevant plan policy which will be considered in a later report called a SA Report.

1.6 OTHER ASSESSMENTS

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

1.7 THE NEXT STEPS

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

- Selecting preferred site options and where necessary policies to ensure the delivery of gypsy and traveller accommodation.
- Establishing a monitoring framework.

1.7.2 The draft SA Report will record the work undertaken by South Derbyshire District Council in assessing the sustainability of various options considered and log the decisions made by the Council in selecting sites for designation. The draft sustainability appraisal report will also be subject to a period of consultation, which will be undertaken in parallel with the Draft Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan.

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

2.0.1 The content of the Plan and its related SA should reflect the policies and legislation set out in other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that are of relevance to the plan being prepared. The Plan will contribute towards delivering the objectives set out in the South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan, and contribute towards the delivery of a range of local and corporate priorities. The aim of Task A1 is to review existing plans, policies and programmes and identify key objectives, indicators and targets in each and review the key influences of other plans and strategies on both the plan and the SA.

2.0.2 Given the limited scope of the Plan it is not proposed that all relevant international, national and regional policies be reviewed. Instead the Council is seeking to adopt a more proportionate approach which identifies a limited number of the most relevant policy documents, for example because they specifically relate to the designation housing sites or provide local objectives which are relevant to the delivery of the Plan.

2.0.3 Appendix 1 contains details of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed to date. The matrix at appendix 1 further lists definitive targets that other Plans, Policies and Programmes have proposed to measure their own performance towards delivering their objectives. The way in which these wider strategies could relate to the proposed Plan is also set out. It should be noted that this list is neither definitive nor in its final form. It will be updated to refer to any new plans and strategies that have been produced and amended to include any additional strategies that are flagged up during the scoping consultation.

2.0.4 The different plans and strategies scoped for the purpose of informing the Plan are as set out in brief in the following table. A detailed review of these plans and strategies is set out in appendix 1.

TABLE 1: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE PLAN	
BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA	
1	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan
2	National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan
3	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	
4	National Planning Policy Framework February 2019
5	Planning Policy for Traveller sites DCLG 2015
6	South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan
7	South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan
8	South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan
9	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 2016, 2021
10	South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document
11	Our Lives, Our Health: Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023
12	Derbyshire County Council, Equality and Diversity Strategy 2018 – 2021
13	The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy
14	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
15	Repton Neighbourhood Plan
16	Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan
17	Hilton Neighbourhood Plan
MATERIAL ASSETS	
18	Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy
19	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
20	South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-20
SOIL, WATER AND AIR	
21	Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report (2018)
22	Derbyshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2015.
23	River Mease Water Quality Management Plan

CLIMATIC FACTORS	
24	Derbyshire Climate Change Charter 2014 – 2019
CULTURAL	
25	South Derbyshire Conservation Area Appraisals (22)
26	National Forest Strategy 2014-24
LANDSCAPE	
27	Landscape Character Area of Derbyshire

3.0 COLLECTION OF BASELINE INFORMATION (TASK A2)

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

3.1 INDICATORS

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

3.2 EVIDENCE GATHERING AND THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

- 3.2.1 Local Plans can have major environmental, economic, social and cultural effects. However due to the nature of the Plan being prepared by the Council, which is restricted to identifying and designating a relatively limited number of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches it is not considered appropriate to comprehensively assess a broad sweep of data to inform Plan preparation. This is because the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan is narrow in scope and there is little merit in assessing issues such as employment delivery or infrastructure requirements as the document will have very limited or no effect on these aspects of development and these have already been considered within higher tier documents. Instead, the baseline collected to inform the preparation of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan will be more focused towards issues such as housing, health and well-being with more limited consideration of those aspects less likely to be relevant to the preparation of this plan.
- 3.2.1 The Authority will continue to keep up to date a baseline of information on key aspects of characteristics of South Derbyshire to enable the preparation of a sound Plan. In addition, the Authority will seek to augment its understanding of issues being addressed through the Plan through community engagement and the preparation of the sustainability appraisal.
- 3.2.2 In order to ensure that the Council has sufficient information on which to base its sustainability appraisal and the preparation of the Plan, the following information has already been collected.

TABLE 2: EVIDENCE BASE TO BE USED TO INFORM THE PLAN	
Type of Evidence	Date Collected (Or To Be Collected)
Derby HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update	2013
Gypsy and Traveller Call for Sites	2019
Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014	June 2015
Identification of the principal economic and social characteristics and needs of the local area at the local level	Through Part 1 & Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal, and Authority Monitoring Report GIS Constraints Map
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	Through Part 1 & Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal, and Authority Monitoring Report. And GIS Constraints Map
Review of conservation areas and additional conservation areas assessments/character appraisals	Ongoing as required
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Published 2004 (updated in 2014)
Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Published 2008

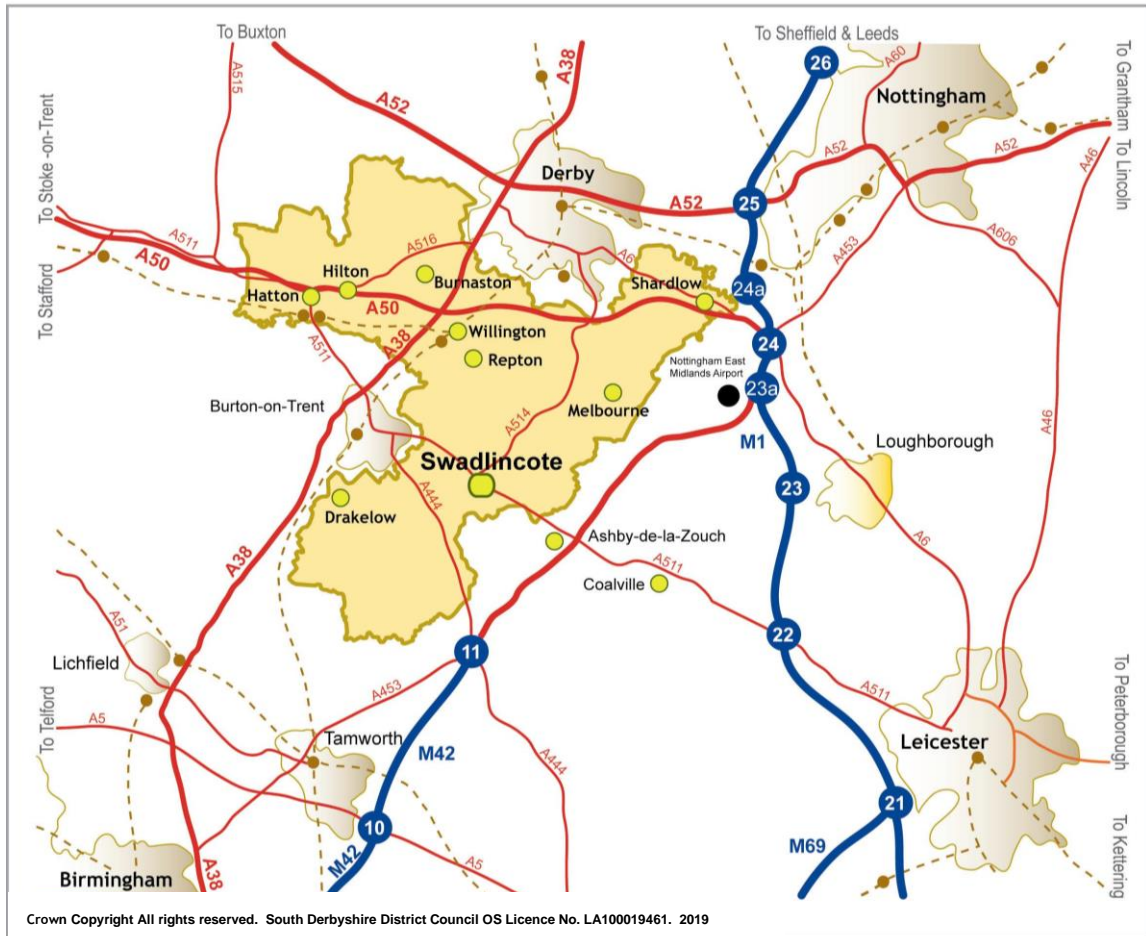
- 3.2.3 Based on already assembled baseline data the Council has sought to provide a brief summary of key baseline information below and supplemented this with a more detailed dataset in Appendix 2 which includes data sources and commentary related to this data. Together this data provides a statistical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

3.3 BOROUGH CHARACTERISTICS

3.3.1 The District of South Derbyshire covers an area of approximately 33,800 hectares and is bounded by the City of Derby to the north, Burton on Trent to the West and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the East. The urban area making up Swadlincote (including Woodville) has a population of around 40,000¹ and is the largest settlement and commercial centre for the District and is the third largest settlement in the County after Derby City and Chesterfield.

Figure 1: Location Map of South Derbyshire District:

South Derbyshire Regional Setting



3.4 BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

3.4.1 The District has a wide range of environmental assets. The National Forest covers around 12,870 ha (50 square miles) of the southern part of the District and is helping to create diverse landscape and wildlife habitats as well as contributing to the economic and social well-being of the district through the delivery of new tourism and leisure opportunities. In addition to the National Forest there are 6 sites of Special Scientific interest, one of which, (the River Mease) is a Special Area of Conservation, (combined area 164 ha). 90% of SSSIs by land area were recorded as being in either favourable condition or unfavourable but recovering condition in recent assessments published by Natural England².

¹ Based on 2017 mid year population estimates for the wards of Gresley, Midway, Newhall and Stanton, Swadlincote and Woodville but includes an adjustment to exclude the 2017 mid-year population of Hartshorne Parish (3,942) which is located in Woodville Ward.

² Natural England assesses the condition of SSSIs using standard methods that have been developed together with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee

3.4.2 There are 160 wildlife sites (covering approximately 5% of the land area for the District) and 7 regionally important geological sites (combined area 248 ha). There are two local nature reserves within the District (Elvaston Castle and Coton Park). There are proposals to establish an additional Local Nature Reserve at Swadlincote Woodlands within the southern part of the District. There is one National Nature Reserve located within the District at Calke Park.

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

3.5 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

3.5.1 The District had a total population of 104,493 at 2018, this is forecast to increase to 110,374 by 2028 according to the 2016 based ONS Sub National Population Projections for the District but based on growth outlined in the Part 1 Local Plan could be closer to 120,000 people reflecting the fact that the District will accommodate around 3,000 homes which are required to meet Derby City's housing need but cannot be accommodated in the City. South Derbyshire was identified in the 2011 census as the 13th fastest growing District in England and Wales by population growth in percentage terms and 3rd fastest in respect of household growth³. This reflects the fact that the area offers a high quality of life and is a place people want to live. The 2011 Census data indicated that around 0.08% of the population of South Derbyshire identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller (72 individuals), although this population is likely to have grown in recent years as more gypsy and traveller accommodation has been provided⁴.

3.5.2 By 2028 ONS sub national population projections indicate that around 22% of south Derbyshire residents will be 65 or older. In comparison around 26% of the County's residents will be aged 65 and over. However this will still represent an increase on the present where currently around 18% of people resident in South Derbyshire are aged 65 and over. However of particular note in respect of the District's residents identifying as Gypsies or Irish Travellers only 3% are aged 65 or over⁵. As indicated in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: South Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller number by age band.

	Total Population	Age 0 to 24	Age 25 to 49	Age 50 to 64	Age 65 and over
All categories: Ethnic group	94,611	28,162	33,465	18,357	14,627
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	72	23	31	16	2

3.5.3 In terms of social profile the District is considered to be fairly affluent being ranked 220 out of 354 local authorities nationally (where the rank of one is most deprived). Life expectancy within the District (78.9 years for men and 83 years for women) is slightly lower than the National average for men and women (79.5 and 83.1 respectively)⁶. Just over 1/6 of the population of South Derbyshire have a limiting long term illness (17.5%). This is lower than the Derbyshire average and surrounding districts.

3.5.4 Access to natural green space is known to influence the health of people and effect health inequalities. Within South Derbyshire access to natural greenspace has been mapped within an updated open space assessment. This indicates that access to open space is best around the National Forest area including Swadlincote and along the Trent Valley (where a number of larger villages are located close to historic minerals working which have been restored with public access. However a number of locations do not meet natural England' Natural Green Space Standards and could therefore lead to health inequalities resulting from a lack of access to such areas.

³ 2011 Census - Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales, March 2011. Available [here](#)

⁴ 2011 Census Table KS201EW, 2011 Census: Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales. Available [here](#)

⁵ 2011 Census LC2101EW - Ethnic group by sex by age. Available [here](#)

⁶South Derbyshire Health Profile 2018. Available [here](#)

- 3.5.5 Crime rates within the District are lower than the national average. Recent surveys undertaken by Derbyshire County Council indicate that the number of residents very worried or fairly worried about crime have generally fallen between 2011-15, although the number of people very worried or fairly worried about crime increased slightly in recent years.⁷
- 3.5.6 With regard to educational attainment 2011 Census data indicates that 26.0% of residents aged 16-74 have higher-level qualifications (degree, HNC, HND or equivalent), 48.3% have lower level qualifications (GCSEs, A levels (NVQ level three or lower). A further 25.7% of the District's residents have no qualification or their educational attainment is unknown. The data indicates a significant dichotomy between educational attainment between the north and south of the District, with residents living in the northern part of South Derbyshire typically being educated to a higher level. Data also indicates that almost three quarters of Gypsy or Irish Travellers have no qualifications (compared to around a quarter of the whole population) whilst only around 5% of Gypsy and Irish Travellers have level 4 qualifications or above compared to 26% of the whole population.

Table 3.2 Highest level of qualification by ethnic group in South Derbyshire⁸

	Population (16+)	Percent	Gypsy or Irish Travellers (16+)	Percent
All categories: Highest level of qualification	75,910	100%	57	100%
No qualifications	16,707	22.0%	41	72.0%
Level 1 qualifications	10,674	14.1%	4	7.0%
Level 2 qualifications	12,617	16.6%	4	7.0%
Apprenticeship	3,663	4.8%	0	0%
Level 3 qualifications	9,738	12.8%	2	3.5%
Level 4 qualifications and above	19,701	26.0%	3	5.3%
Other qualifications	2,810	3.7%	3	5.3%

- 3.5.7 At 2011 Census data indicates that 13.5% of households had no access to a car, whilst 40.9% and 45.6% respectively had access to either one car, or two or more cars. As such car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level, no doubt reflecting the largely rural nature of the District. Superfast broadband coverage remains patchy in the District although significant improvements to local connectivity have been made as a result of Digital Derbyshire scheme. More information on this can be found at: <http://www.digitalderbyshire.org.uk/>
- 3.5.8 Within the District, 86.4% of the working age population is economically active, which compares favourably to the national average of 78.5%. Unemployment rates within the District stood at 0.7% in January 2018⁹, although unemployment rates are slightly higher within the Swadlincote area than in the settlements located in the northern part of the District.
- 3.5.9 Although dated, 2011 Census data indicates that gypsy and traveller populations are significantly more likely to be economically inactive than the wider population with notably higher proportion of the community looking after home or family, retired, or long term sick or disabled.

⁷ Derbyshire Citizens' Panel February 2016 – Feedback. Available [here](#)

⁸ Census 2011 DC5209EW1a - Highest level of qualification by ethnic group. Available [here](#)

⁹ Derbyshire Observatory data. Available [here](#)

Table 3.3 Economic activity by ethnic group¹⁰

	Total Population (16 +)	Percent	Gypsy/ Irish Traveller (16+)	Percent
All categories: Economic activity	75,910	100	57	100
Economically active: Total	50,577	66.6%	21	36.9%
Full-time students	1,477	1.9%	0	0%
Unemployed: Total	2,474	3.3%	3	5.3%
Economically inactive: Total	25,333	33.4%	36	63.2%
Retired	16,295	21.5%	6	10.6%
Student (including full-time students)	2,527	3.3%	1	1.8%
Looking after home or family	2,771	3.6%	9	15.8%
Long-term sick or disabled	2,514	3.3%	6	10.6%
Other	1,226	1.6%	14	26.3%

- 3.5.10 In order to meet the District's housing need the Part 1 Local Plan has made provision for around 11,000 new homes up to 2028. Since 2016/17 the District Council has exceeded its housing requirement and according to the Governments housing delivery test has supplied 114% of the homes required in the district since 2015/16. In particular it should be noted that in 2017/18 that South Derbyshire accounted for 23% of all confirmed housing delivery in the County. Based on available data for the year 2018/19 released as part of the Government's housing starts and completions data South Derbyshire accounted for over 40% of the County and City's combined housing delivery in the first three quarters of the 2018/19 monitoring period¹¹.
- 3.5.11 In respect of housing affordability median house prices were 7.26 times median (gross) annual workplace earnings¹². Affordability has declined in each of the last four years. House prices are comparatively expensive compared to surrounding districts such as Derby City, Amber Valley and East Staffordshire.
- 3.5.12 In respect of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation there are 89 pitches within the District as well as 8 caravans. The Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment published in 2015, identified a need for residential pitches across the area for 2014 – 2034. For South Derbyshire this need was 38 pitches. 15 pitches have been delivered in the first 5 year period against a requirement for 14 pitches. A subsequent need for 7, 8 and 9 pitches for each 5-year period thereafter is identified for the district up to 2034.
- 3.5.13 However, notwithstanding the fact that the Council is delivering the necessary pitches, there is also the requirement for the Council to identify a supply of specific sites sufficient to provide a rolling 5 years' worth of sites against the GTAA targets, as required by the PPTS. Without a site allocations plan, the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites confirms that the lack of an up-to-date five year supply of sites is a significant material consideration in favour of new applications.

¹⁰ Census 2011 DC6201EW - Economic activity by ethnic group, South Derbyshire. Available [here](#)

¹¹ Table 253a Housebuilding: permanent dwellings started and completed, by tenure and district, June Quarter 2018, September 2018, December 2018. DCLG, April 2019 Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/790093/LiveTable253.xlsx

¹² South Derbyshire AMR data

- 3.5.14 In respect of accommodation type occupied by those identifying as gypsies and travellers, this is far more likely to consist of mobile or temporary accommodation as illustrated in table 3 below:

Table 3.4: Gypsy and Irish Travellers in South Derbyshire by accommodation type¹³

	Total Population	Percent	Gypsy/Irish Traveller	Percent
All categories: Accommodation type	93,133	100%	67	100%
Whole house or bungalow: Total	89,211	95.8%	35	52.2%
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	40,643	43.6%	7	10.4%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	33,080	35.5%	21	31.3%
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	15,488	16.6%	7	10.4%
Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation	3,922	4.2%	32	47.8%

- 3.5.15 In respect of affordable housing there is a significant stock of affordable housing in the District. Affordable housing delivery in the 2017-18 monitoring period accounted for around 20% of all completions. Overall the Local Plan seeks to ensure that overall around 25% of new homes up to 2028 will be affordable. Again this Plan will not affect affordable housing delivery.

3.6 MATERIAL ASSETS

- 3.6.1 The 2001 Census (there is no more recent information) shows that, of South Derbyshire's 41,500 working residents, just 16,500 (40%) work in the District and 25,000 (60%) commute out to jobs elsewhere. Only 12,500 residents of other areas commute into the District. On balance, South Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour; its resident workers exceed the jobs located in the District by 12,500.
- 3.6.2 In 2015 there were 3,545 businesses located within the District, of which around 90% employ 9 people or less. Only 15 companies employ in excess of 250 people. Business births in the District each year currently stands at around 480 per annum.
- 3.6.3 Eleven shops were recorded as vacant in Swadlincote town centre during the survey in February 2018. The vacancy rate for the retail, leisure and office uses in the town centre is 5.98% by number of units, or 3.23% if measured as a proportion of floor space¹⁴.
- 3.6.4 Away from Swadlincote there has been some loss of local retail facilities including public houses. In contrast recent years have seen an increase in the number of small retail outlets serving smaller communities such as Hilton and some parts of the Swadlincote urban areas. Small retail facilities provide important facilities which meet top up needs locally. The Local Plan Part 1 includes commitments to provide new local centres on allocated strategic housing sites at Highfields Farm, New House Farm, Boulton Moor, Chellaston Fields, Wragley Way and Drakelow. The Local Centre at Chellaston Fields has recently been built out.
- 3.6.5 Significant new infrastructure provision (including green infrastructure such as open spaces) or enhancements to existing infrastructure will need to be delivered in the period to 2011- 2028 to support an increase in the number of homes in the District of around a third.

3.7 SOIL WATER AND AIR

- 3.7.1 Soil quality varies across the District. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in South Derbyshire, although significant areas of grade 2 agricultural land lie within the Trent Valley (mainly to the south of the river between Melbourne and Burton) and around Drakelow, Walton on Trent

¹³ Census 2011 DC2121EW - Ethnic group by accommodation type. Available [here](#)

¹⁴ Swadlincote Town Centre Survey, undertaken twice annually in February and September. Data for September 2018.

and Cauldwell), as well around the southern villages of Overseal, Netherseal and Lullington). Around Swadlincote land is generally classified as being unsuitable for agriculture or is mainly Grade 4 of the Agricultural land classification. Away from these areas most land is of average quality being grade 3a or 3b (Grade 3a falling within the Government's definition of Best and Most Versatile land). During the Plan period greenfield land losses associated with new development will be in the region of 500ha, these will mainly be on agricultural land on the edge of existing settlements. The Gypsy and Traveller Plan is unlikely to lead to the significant loss of greenfield land due to the small scale of allocations required. Nonetheless based on a need to deliver 24 pitches, equivalent to around 1.2¹⁵ – 2.4ha of land would be required to meet identified needs.

- 3.7.2 The amount of household waste generated per person in South Derbyshire has decreased slightly in recent years and now stands at 391kg per head in 2017/18. However the amount of waste composted or recycled has increased over the past decade from around 37% of all waste in 2007/8 to 45% in 2017/18, although has remained broadly static over the previous past 5 years¹⁶.
- 3.7.2 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be needed within the plan period. This is likely to lead to further greenfield land losses to accommodate these facilities, some of which may be in locations which have not historically seen such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's [website](#). However the small scale of accommodation needs for gypsies and travellers will ensure that this plan would have only a trivial impact on waste and minerals plans that come forward in Derbyshire.
- 3.7.3 The District has a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land equating to around 373 hectares or just under 1% of the land area of the District, although this is likely to fall significantly in future years as housing sites at Drakelow, Hilton Depot and Aston Hall Hospital continue to be built out. Brownfield Land is likely to reduce further if gas fired power stations at Willington and Drakelow are built out and as other brownfield housing and employment allocated are developed. In 2016/17 only 14% of new homes were built on brownfield sites, this had fallen to 11% in the 2017/18 monitoring period¹⁷.
- 3.7.4 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the sites designation as a Special Area of Conservation. Joint working between local planning authorities, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England has contributed to significant improvements in water quality in this river catchment although current water quality still poses a threat to the integrity of this site.
- 3.7.5 There are presently no air quality management areas within South Derbyshire. The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major built up areas across the country. This does not mean, however, there are no areas concern within the District. Emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the district and monitoring is respect of Nitrogen Dioxide in ongoing in a number of locations throughout the District. Generally air quality remains within national target levels, although further monitoring is being undertaken in the vicinity of Tollgate roundabout, Woodville, this is a main route between Leicester and Burton on Trent and due to the volume of traffic using this road and the enclosed nature of the street which prevents dispersion of gases is subject to locally high levels of Nitrogen dioxide. However recent monitoring has confirmed that air quality remains

15 Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014, June 2015 para 10.62, indicates 500m² is the minimum space requirement for a pitch. Upper figure is indicative but assumes 50% of sites would be to meet housing needs with the remainder set aside for landscaping, habitat creation and other infrastructure provision.

16 <https://www.letsrecycle.com/councils/league-tables/>

17 South Derbyshire Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18

within acceptable limits and the future development of the Woodville Regeneration site will help address air quality issues in this area. Further information on localised air quality monitoring in south Derbyshire is available to view [here](#).

3.8 CLIMATIC FACTORS

- 3.8.1 There are around 3,800 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium flood risk (in Flood Zone 2), and 2,700 buildings located within areas identified as being at high flood risk (Flood Zone 3a) from fluvial sources (rivers and brooks), although it should be noted that areas located in high flood risk will also be included in figures for areas at medium flood risk and may be defended by flood measures to a standard of protection equivalent to medium flood risk). Whilst these figure can change as modelled flood outlines on key watercourses are changed or updated what is clear is that works around the River Dove have improved flood protection to 1,619 homes in the District according to Environment Agency data. Further proposed works along the Derwent could also improve flood protection and deliver local biodiversity and green infrastructure benefits around the communities of Shardlow and Ambaston. Increasingly however flood risk is also arising from other sources such as surface water flooding including around Scropton, Ticknall and Woodville, ground water flooding or sewer flooding which is possible around much of the District.
- 3.8.2 Water usage in Severn Trent Water resource area (which serves the majority of South Derbyshire is lower than the England average being 130 litres per person per day, although South Derbyshire District Council, alongside around 80 other Planning Authorities in England and Wales restricts water usage in new dwellings to 110 litres of water usage per day. Gas and electricity consumption are similar to national averages, although carbon dioxide emissions per person remain significantly higher than the England. Annual rainfall within the District is slightly lower than the regional and national averages and averages around 700mm per annum.
- 3.8.3 There is 26.1Mw of installed renewable energy capacity in South Derbyshire. Of the six operational schemes all but 1 scheme are solar PV schemes. The remaining scheme is a 1.6Mw land fill gas scheme located in Newhall. The District ranks 170th out of 348 local Authorities and England and Wales and generates 3% of its electricity needs from renewables¹⁸.
- 3.8.4 New development planned in South Derbyshire to 2028, together with landscape scale green infrastructure provision planned along the Trent Valley and National Forest could provide opportunities to manage the effects of climate change, through ensuring that flood risk is managed effectively (for example through the provision of sustainable drainage systems, reconnecting rivers to the floodplains and improved land management), by helping to offset carbon emissions (tree planting in new development and within the National Forest and elsewhere) and through the provision of green spaces to influence local (micro) climates (urban cooling).

3.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 3.9.1 There are 710 listed building within South Derbyshire, of which 48 are grade 1 listed, 48 are grade 2* and 614 are grade 2. The number of Heritage at Risk entries in the District totals 16, of which 8 are to buildings or structure, 5 are to places of worship, 2 to archaeological sites, 1 to a registered park and garden. Further detail of these is set out at appendix 2. In total there are 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 5 historic parks and gardens and 22 conservation areas within the District¹⁹. The location of cultural assets can be seen in Appendix 2.
- 3.9.2 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes

¹⁸ <https://renewablelocator.green-alliance.org.uk/area/301>

¹⁹ Historic England Local Profile accessed 13 May 2019. available [here](#)

consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District. More information on Derbyshire County Council’s Landscape Character of Derbyshire and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view [here](#). In respect of Heritage Environment Records there are concentrations of records located in along the River Valleys (Trent, Dove and Derwent) and around Swadlincote and to the South of the District, although sites are spread through South Derbyshire.

3.10 LANDSCAPE

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

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

3.10.2 With the exceptions of the Trent Valley Washlands this assessment work identified that landscape character areas in South Derbyshire were stable (maintained) or showed changes that were generally consistent with existing character area descriptions or improving the overall quality of landscape (enhancing). The Trent Valley Washlands, has and continues to be affected by ongoing pressure from development and agricultural change. Further information on the assessments undertaken by Countryside Quality Counts can be found at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20101219012433/http://countryside-quality-counts.org.uk/index.html>

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

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

3.10.4 The main land use within the District is agriculture this occupies 24,095ha or 71% of the District and reflects the Districts predominantly rural nature. However, as previously stated

there will be significant new development in the period to 2028, particularly on the fringes of Derby City, Burton on Trent and Swadlincote reflecting South Derbyshire's status as the fastest growing District in Derbyshire.

3.11.0 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE ABOVE ISSUES

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

4.0 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (TASK A3)

4.0.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (annex 1) requires that *“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan be addressed”*... and... *“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular importance, such as areas designated in pursuance to Directives 79/409/EEC [the ‘Birds Directive’] and 92/43/EEC [the ‘Habitats Directive’]”* are considered whilst undertaking any assessment.

4.0.2 For the purposes of this Scoping Report, the identification of environmental issues has been extended to include social and economic issues, in line with the requirement to integrate the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Through the consideration of other plans policies and programmes set out at Appendix 1 and the analysis of the baseline data set out in Appendix 2, a number of key sustainability issues affecting South Derbyshire have been identified.

4.0.3 The following table (Table 3) seeks to summarise the identified key issues currently affecting the District. This information is replicated with additional information such as the likely evolution of each issue without the influence of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan, as well as the potential impact of implementing the Plan at Appendix 3. The key issues listed are listed by topic area, consistent with earlier sections of this report.

TABLE 3 KEY ISSUES	
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
1	A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value.
2	There are two Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in South Derbyshire. These extend 24.7ha. This is below the suggested requirement of 102.3ha for the District based on 1ha of provision per 1000 people and the deficit will widen as the population continues to grow.
Population and Human Health	
3	There are 89 gypsy and traveller accommodation pitches as well as 8 caravans in the District, however a further 23 pitches will need to be provided to meet future needs to March 2034.
4	More than half of all Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in Derbyshire is located in South Derbyshire, with 5 districts, or boroughs (in 2015) providing no pitches.
5	The proportion of gypsy and travellers aged over 65 is significantly lower than the average for the District, whilst the number of younger people (0-24) is slightly lower.
4	Crime rates within the District are low but fear of crime remains a significant issue.
6	Education levels amongst the local gypsy and traveller population is lower than the wider population with almost three quarters of the working age population have no qualifications.
7	Levels of deprivation and inequality vary through out the District with particular pockets of deprivation within some communities and areas of the District.
8	The quality and range of retail, leisure recreation provision offered in the Districts rural areas and villages needs conserving and enhancing to ensure communities continue to have access to locally accessible services and facilities.

TABLE 3 KEY ISSUES (CONT)

Material Assets	
9	Urban areas are relatively well served by public transport, although provision in many rural communities is more limited.
10	The Council's Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy indicates there is a deficit in informal and formal open space and play space provision and more than half of residents do not participate in sufficient physical activity.
11	In some locations the scale and nature of recent growth has altered the character of local towns and villages.
12	Most open space provision is centred around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages where as much of the Gypsy and traveller accommodation in the District is located away from these settlements.
Soil, Water and Air	
13	There is a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District.
14	New development could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquillity or lead to conflict with existing land uses or neighbouring communities.
Climatic Factors	
15	Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk.
Cultural Heritage	
16	The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District (including the setting of heritage assets) could be affected by the provision of new gypsy and traveller accommodation and could erode the quality of heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources.
Landscape	
17	Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character

5.0 DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)

- 5.0.1 Sustainability appraisal is an objective-led process. It allows the potential impact of the plan to be measured against a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. Put simply, by setting out sustainable objectives up front the Council will have a yardstick against which the success of its Plan can be measured.
- 5.0.2 It should be noted that sustainability appraisal objectives are distinct from the Plan objectives that are set out in the Local Plan itself, although there may be significant overlap between the two sets of objectives. The sustainability appraisal objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within Local Plans often tend to do.
- 5.0.3 The proposed sustainability appraisal objectives have been identified through the detailed consideration of other plans and strategies and baseline information set out at Appendix 1 and 2 of this scoping report. In identifying the sustainability objectives significant regard has been had to local strategies and plans which set out locally specific objectives and targets which the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan could contribute towards helping deliver. However The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites and supporting guidance has also been reviewed given it sets out national policy guidance in respect of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation requirements.
- 5.0.4 As previously stated the sustainability objectives proposed for use in appraising the Plan have been drawn up following a review of relevant plans policies and programmes, local evidence and a review of the key issues identified.
- 5.0.5 In order to accommodate the various issues identified, a range of sub-objectives have also been developed to help reflect concerns and issues recognised during the scoping work. Whilst the impacts of options to be identified later will not be reviewed against these sub-objectives (this is consistent with best practice guidance issued by the Planning Advisory Service²⁰) – they will allow the Authority to tease out key impacts of identified local significance in a consistent manner when appraising the plan options later in the SA process. The sub objectives (sometimes referred to as detailed decision making criteria) can be viewed in the sustainability appraisal framework (Table 5.1).
- 5.0.6 A list of draft sustainability objectives is set out overleaf. Where necessary this list will be updated or amended to reflect responses received back during the scoping report consultation.

²⁰ Local Development Frameworks; guidance on sustainability appraisal, Planning Advisory Service December 2007

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora

- SO1: To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District

Population and Human Health

- SO2: To provide decent and affordable homes that fully meet identified local needs.
- SO3: To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.
- SO4: To improve educational achievement and access to educational resources.
- SO5: To improve the health and well-being of residents.
- SO6: To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to local facilities and services.

Material Assets

- SO7: To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling).
- SO8: To support economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.
- SO9: To improve the quality of the existing built environment.

Soil, Water and Air

- SO10: To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.
- SO11: To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution.

Climatic Factors

- SO12: To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change.

Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)

- SO13: To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.

Landscape

- SO14: To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character.

5.1 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

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

Table 5.1: The Sustainability Appraisal Work

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna*	To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites?	Number of County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
		Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity?	Performance against Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets <i>LDBAP Partnership</i>	Full list of targets available to view at: http://derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/
		Will it protect sites of geological importance?	Number and area of RIGS within District <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
		Will it ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?	Number of development sites where biodiversity improvements are secured. <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	--
		Will it deliver net biodiversity gain as required by planning policy?	Proportion of sites delivering net biodiversity gain as required by the NPPF? <i>To be confirmed though likely to be within the Annual Monitoring Report to be updated annually.</i>	To be confirmed. Awaiting results of Governments consultation which is likely to set out a specific net gain requirement for relevant sites.
Population and Human Health	To provide decent and affordable homes that fully meet identified local needs.	Will it met the needs of the travelling community and show people?	Net additional Pitches <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	Net provision of 24 pitches between 2019 and 2034.
		Will it reduce the number of unauthorised encampments recorded in the District?	Number of unauthorised gypsy and traveller encampments recorded in South Derbyshire annually <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	
		Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless?	Number of households on the household register <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Number of people accepted as homeless (annually) <i>NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile/SDDC</i>	
	To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Net additional Dwellings <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	Deliver total of 742 homes per annum as required by the Local Plan
	Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and provide safe areas to play or exercise in locations with crime or safety issues?	Community Safety: Crime rates within South Derbyshire <i>Police Crime Map</i>	--	

Population and Human Health	To improve educational achievement and access to educational resources	Will it allow easy access to local schools provision?	Proportion of sites within walkable distance (1.4km)²¹ to nearest Primary School. <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--
	To improve the health and well-being of residents	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Life expectancy at birth (male and female) <i>(NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile-updated annually)</i>	By 2016 achieve a 1% point increase in adult participation of 3 x 30 minutes, (from 2005 baseline of 20.9%).
	To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to local facilities and services	Will it address inequality in the District?	Index of Multiple Deprivation SOA and District level data (IMD) <i>(DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals) Next update 2015?</i>	--
Material Assets	To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	Will it provide opportunity to reduce the need for car use?	Proportion of new sites within 800m from an hourly or better bus service. <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--
	To support economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.	Will it support economic growth locally?	Average income within the District by place of work <i>(ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE – updated annually)</i>	--
	To improve the quality of the existing built environment.	Will it protect local townscape elements that contribute towards local character from loss?	--	--
Soil, Water and Air	To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.	Will it contribute to the reuse or regeneration of brownfield land	Number of entries and area of previously developed land recorded on the Council's Brownfield land register <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	
		Will it protect Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land?	Area in Ha of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost within sites designated <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	
		Will it safeguard minerals resources?	Proportion of land falling within minerals safeguarding areas <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	
Soil, Water and Air	To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	Will it reduce water pollution?	Proportion of schemes within 30m of a foul sewer , and no identified technical/landownership constraints preventing connection to the sewer network. <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--

²¹ Chillon, P.; Panter, P.; Jones, A.P.; and Van Sluijs, E.M.F. (2014). A longitudinal study of the distance that young people walk to school. *Health & Place*, 31

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Soil, Water and Air	To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	Will it reduce light pollution?	Number of light pollution complaints received per 1000 residents <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it improve air quality?	Population living within Air Quality Management Areas within the District <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it reduce noise pollution?	Number of noise pollution complaints received per 1000 residents <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
Climatic Factors	To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes	Will it be safe from flooding?	Number and proportion of sites located in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.
		Will it ensure that there is no increase in flood risk elsewhere as a result of development?	Number and Proportion of sites which include sustainable drainage schemes (SuDS) (including soakaways) which mimic natural drainage processes for management of surface water discharges. <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Will it protect and enhance historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features and their settings?	Number of heritage assets on the 'at risk' register <i>SDDC AMR local indicator – updated annually</i>	
		Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?	Number and Proportion of major planning proposals which improve access to heritage features as part of the scheme. <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	
Landscape	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?	The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more) which have been supported, at the planning application stage by an appropriate and effective landscape character and visual assessment with appropriate landscape proposals. <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	
		Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?	Number of planning application leading to a loss of local green spaces <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	

5.2 PROPOSED APPROACH TO UNDERTAKING THE APPRAISAL

5.2.1 The performance of the Local Plan objectives, Plan Policies (if any are proposed through the Site Allocations Plan) and proposed site allocations will be appraised with reference to the potential significance criteria (the 'scoring system' the Authority proposes to use to identify the likely effects of the Plan and individual sites) set out in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING LIKELY EFFECTS OF THE PLAN

Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Assumptions/ Notes	Potential Significance Criteria	
S01 Biodiversity and Geodiversity To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats? - Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity? - Will it protect sites of geological importance? - Will it ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced? - Will it deliver biodiversity gain? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site would have to be an existing biodiversity/geodiversity site and likely to negatively affect the features for which site is designated to a have major effect - Site would have to be within 100m of an existing biodiversity/geodiversity site and likely to harm existing wildlife sites, or BAP habitat or species as a result of designation to record a minor adverse effect. - Protected species or sites covered by legislation will be safeguarded in line with these protections. - Where there is potential for sites to deliver enhancements in biodiversity in line with Plan Policy (BNE3 and NPPF 2019 Requirements) through enhancements or management, but these are not confirmed a minor or moderate beneficial effect should be assumed given policy position. 	XX	Site designation would have a significant negative effect on biodiversity/geodiversity and is likely to lead to the loss or partial loss of a European site, SSSI, Local Wildlife Site, Regionally Important Geological Site, National or Local Nature Reserve, or harm integrity of a site (for example due to increased visitor numbers).
			X	Site is within close proximity and could lead to intensification or development on sites which could adversely affect a European site, SSSI, Local Wildlife Sites, Regionally Important Geological Site, National or Local Nature Reserve or BAP Habitat .
			?	Uncertain effect (for example because information regarding BAP habitat or species on sites is not available)
			--	No significant impact identified.
			✓	Site designation has potential to deliver biodiversity gain including the delivery of new habitats (including BAP habitat), or improved management of existing open space or contribute towards enhanced connectivity between wildlife areas.
			✓✓	Development will make a major positive contribution towards the management, connectivity or condition of local designated sites or could provide opportunity for significant long term biodiversity gain on site.
S02 Housing To provide decent and affordable homes that fully meet identified local needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people? - Will it reduce the number of unauthorised encampments recorded in the District? - Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless? - Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given that the Plan will seek to allocate sites to meet housing needs it is unlikely that site allocations will have a negative effect. - All sites will contribute towards meeting current needs and so in isolation will have a minor beneficial effect - For sites to be assigned a major beneficial effect they will be expected to be capable of fully meeting identified needs providing at least 500sqm per pitch in line with requirements identified in the GTAA. 	XX	Not applicable
			X	Not applicable
			?	Uncertain Effect
			--	No significant impact identified.
			✓	Site will make a minor contribution towards meeting housing needs and partly meet identified pitch needs.
			✓✓	Site will make a major contribution towards meeting housing needs and partly meet identified pitch needs.

SO3 Safety To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.	- Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and provide safe areas to play or exercise in locations with crime or safety issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most sites would be likely to have a minor beneficial effect by providing sites sufficient to reduce the likelihood of unauthorised encampments forming. - In reviewing sites particular regard will be had to parking and road safety issues and the potential for site designation to affect highways safety as well as reported crimes within 400m of the site. 	XX	Site has the potential to have a major negative effect in respect of safety or significantly increase crime or fear of crime.
			X	Site has the potential to have a minor negative effect in respect of safety or increase crime or fear of crime.
			?	Uncertain effect (it is unclear whether site would have any effect in respect of safety or crime or fear of crime).
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Site has the potential to have a minor positive effect in respect of safety or reduce crime or fear of crime.
			✓✓	Site has the potential to have a major positive effect in respect of safety or significantly reduce crime or fear of crime.
SO4 Education To improve educational achievement and access to educational resources	Will it allow easy access to local schools provision?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distances to be measured from site edge to nearest primary school. - Distances will be based on actual walking distances - Where no footpaths are available sites will be measured via the next shortest route. Where route will in all instances require pedestrians to use roads site will be scored as if more than 2000m from the nearest site. 	XX	Site is located more than 2000m from the nearest primary school.
			X	Site is located within 2000m of the nearest primary school
			?	Uncertain effects.
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site is within 1400m of the nearest primary school
			✓✓	Site is located within 800m of the nearest primary school
SO5 Health and Wellbeing To improve the health and well-being of residents	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative effects are unlikely but could occur where site designation lead to changes in public access or changes to how spaces are managed for use by the local community (for example where sports pitches are improved and informal access to local communities is lost. - For a positive effect to be identified facilities should be within 800m of the community it serves and accessible by foot. 	XX	Site designation would remove opportunities for formal leisure use locally.
			X	Site designation could reduce opportunities for informal leisure use locally
			?	Uncertain effect (it is unclear whether site would deliver any potential for new or enhanced leisure provision or will be publically accessible) .
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Sites would offer opportunities to provide new or enhanced informal leisure and recreation facilities (for example allotment, permissive walking routes etc.)
			✓✓	Site would offer opportunities to provide new or enhanced formal leisure and recreation provision accessible to local communities

<p>S06 Inequalities</p> <p>To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to local facilities and services</p>	<p>Will it meet needs in those communities where</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative effects are unlikely given that provision of pitches would help address housing deprivation. - IMD data will be that for 2015 (i.e. that currently published). 	XX	Not applicable
			X	Not applicable
			?	Uncertain
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Site is located in least deprived part of the District (Deciles 6-10) of the housing barriers and services domain according to Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
			✓✓	Site is located in most deprived part of the District (Deciles 1-5) of the housing barriers and services domain according to Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
<p>S07: Infrastructure</p> <p>To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)</p>	<p>Will it provide opportunity to reduce the need for car use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distances are based from the site edge to the nearest bus stop and are based on the most direct walking route available. Where no footpath or pavement is in place along the whole or part of the route the site will score XX. - Where bus stops for the outward and inward bound journey are in different locations the closest stop will form the basis for measurement. - To be classed as an hourly service a single, or multiple services should provide an hourly service between 8am – 6pm Monday to Saturday with no more than 60 minutes between each service. 	XX	Site is more than 1200m walking distance of an hourly or better bus service.
			X	Site is within 1200m walking distance of an hourly or better bus service.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site is within 800m walking distance of an hourly or better bus service.
			✓✓	Site is within 400m walking distance of an hourly or better bus service.
<p>S08 Economy</p> <p>To support economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.</p>	<p>Will it support economic growth locally?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where a proposed site is located on land identified as currently in employment use and will lead to its loss or partial loss, irrespective of the distance a proposed gypsy or traveller site is from major employment it will score XX. - Distances will be from the proposed site, via road to the site entrance of the employment site. - Employment sites of less than 3ha, or sites not within use classes B1, B2 and B8 have been discounted. - Where large scale employment opportunities are identified close to proposed gypsy and travellers sites but are smaller than 3ha, or are not classed as B1, B2 or B8 use these will be noted in the appraisal narrative, though will not influence the score assigned. 	XX	Site designation would lead to the loss of an employment site/use, or is located more than 5km from the nearest major employment site of 3ha or greater.
			X	Site is located between 3-5km from the nearest major employment site of 3ha or greater
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site is located between 2-3km from the nearest major employment site of 3ha or greater
			✓✓	Site is located between 0-2km from the nearest major employment site of 3ha or greater

<p>SO9 Built Environment</p> <p>To improve the quality of the existing built environment.</p>	<p>Will it protect local townscape elements that contribute towards local character from loss?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites located away from designated or non-designated heritage assets, and outside Green Belt, Local Green Spaces, with no potential to harm trees subject to a TPO or hedgerows protected under the Hedgerow Regulations will be likely to score ✓ unless site designation will contribute to site regeneration. 	XX	Site would affect the setting of a Conservation Area, or listed building, or lead to the loss of land designated as a Local Green Space or Green Belt.
			X	Site could affect the setting of non-designated heritage assets, or lead to the loss or partial loss of trees protected by a preservation order or which have potential to lead to the loss of hedgerows protected by the hedgerow regulations.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site is greenfield but is unlikely to lead to any notable effects on identified heritage, environmental or townscape effects.
			✓✓	Site will provide opportunity to reuse or regenerate a previously development site.
<p>SO10: Brownfield Land</p> <p>To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Will it safeguard undeveloped land? -Will it protect Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land classed as primarily urban or as other land primarily in non-agricultural use will be considered as falling outside the definition of BMV. 	XX	Land is greenfield and is wholly or partly best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1, 2 and 3a)
			X	Land is green field and comprised solely of land not classed as best and most versatile (grade 3b, 4, or 5)
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site allocation is on previously developed land.
			✓✓	Site allocation is located on contaminated previously developed land which will be remediated through the development process.
<p>SO11 Pollution</p> <p>To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Will it reduce water pollution? -Will it reduce light pollution? -Will it improve air quality? -Will it reduce noise pollution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant effects would have to be confirmed and given the nature and scale of the Plan allocations major effects are unlikely in most instances. - Sites are unlikely to lead to air quality effects given the scale and nature of development and the lack of AQMAs in South Derbyshire. - Sites will need to be supported by positive drainage proposals including SUDS in line with Local Plan requirements. - Given, the lack of an existing Developer Contribution Scheme to offset effects of foul flows from new development in the River Mease catchment, development within this area connecting to mains or a Package Treatment Plant will be considered likely to have a major negative effect 	XX	Site designation will have a confirmed major negative effect on water, air, noise or light pollution locally, for example due to intensification of use, changes in site management or installation of flood lighting.
			X	Site designation has potential for a negative effect on noise, light, air or water pollution due to intensification of use, changes in site management or installation of flood lighting.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified
			✓	Site designation has potential for a positive effect on noise, light, air or water pollution locally due to changes in land use management, new habitat creation or changes in how the site is used.
			✓✓	Site designation will have a confirmed major beneficial effect on noise, light, air or water pollution locally due to changes in land use management, new habitat creation or changes in how the site is used.

<p>SO12 Climate Change</p> <p>To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will it provide opportunity to address flood risk locally? - Will it provide opportunity for urban shading or cooling locally? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the scale of likely sites it is unlikely that any scheme would have major beneficial effects, through supporting the delivery of flood defence schemes which benefit wider communities. - All greenfield development would be expected to incorporate SUDS in accordance with policies SD2 and SD3 of the Adopted Local Plan. 	XX	Site is located in an area at high flood risk (Flood zone 3b or 3a) and could exacerbate flood risk through the delivery of new Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.
			X	Site is located in areas at moderate flood risk(Flood Zone 2), or in an area with potential for surface water flooding (all risk levels.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	No effects identified.
			✓	Site is located in Flood Zone 1 and would have minor beneficial effects, for example through the provision of SUDS which includes an allowance to climate change
			✓✓	Site is located in Flood Zone 1 and will contribute towards the provision of flood defences which will benefit the wider area.
<p>SO13 Heritage</p> <p>To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features and their settings? Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significance it likely to be determined based on the importance of the heritage assets and its proximity/relationship to the proposed site. 	XX	Site allocation has potential to cause harm to heritage assets and/or their setting where it is unlikely these can be adequately mitigated.
			X	Site allocation has the potential to cause harm to heritage assets or their setting but can be mitigated.
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	Site is unlikely to have any effect on any heritage assets or their setting
			✓	Site allocation has the potential to safeguard or enhance undesignated heritage assets and their setting
			✓✓	Site allocation has the potential to safeguard or enhance designated heritage assets and/or their settings.
<p>SO14 Landscape</p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character</p>	<p>Does it respect and protect existing landscape character? Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the scale of proposed sites, the lack of designated landscapes in the District and the nature of proposed development major beneficial effects are unlikely. - In absence of detailed proposals there is likely to be a high level of uncertainty regarding the potential landscape effects of site development. 	XX	Site is identified as being of primary sensitivity in the AMES or is within a conservation area or its setting and will lead to development that will harm local landscape and townscape.
			X	Site is identified as being of secondary sensitivity in the AMES study or could affect a conservation area or its setting due to an intensification in use of the site
			?	Uncertain effects (for example due to lack of information)
			--	Site is unlikely to have any effect
			✓	Development will be located outside of any identified/designated landscape areas and will include measures to retain key landscape elements and mitigate landscape effects
			✓✓	Development will contribute to a significant improvement in local landscape character by regenerating or enhancing degraded landscapes or removing incongruous buildings or structures that detract from local landscape character.

5.2.2 The Council's sustainability appraisal will be undertaken using professional judgement, supported by available environmental and other information including the evidence base collected to inform the Plan making process. In undertaking the appraisal regard will be had to:

- The direction of likely impact (whether impacts are positive or negative)
- The significance of impacts (whether impacts could be of minor or major significance)
- The duration of impacts (whether impacts are likely to be short, medium or long term, temporary or permanent)
- The potential for secondary, cumulative or synergistic impacts.

5.2.3 It is proposed that the SA Report setting out the finding of the Council's sustainability appraisal will comprise of the following sections:

Section 1	Background, Introduction and Relationship with the Adopted Local Plan
Section 2	Appraisal Methodology
Section 3	Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context
Section 4	Sustainability Appraisal Framework
Section 5	Strategic Options and the Need to Identify Sites
Section 6	Preferred and Non-Preferred Site Allocations and Reasons for Selection/Non Selection of Sites
Section 7	Summary of Plan Effects (including cumulative and other effects) and Identification of potential mitigation measures
Section 8	Implementation and Monitoring
Section 9	What Happens Next

5.2.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Report (also known as an Environmental Report) setting out the likely effects of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan will be accompanied by a non-technical summary which will set out, in simple terms, the findings of the appraisal. The Environmental Report will also be accompanied by a number of appendices which will summarise the changes made to the scope of the appraisal as a result of this scoping exercise as well as include the detailed appraisals of proposed sites.

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

6.1 INTRODUCTION

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

6.1.2 For the purposes of this scoping report consultation, the Council is required to consult the three statutory consultation bodies as follows:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Historic England

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

- D2N2 Local Economic Partnership
- Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LDNLNP)
- Adjoining and all Derbyshire Local Planning Authorities
- Derbyshire County Council
- Derbyshire Gypsy Liaison Group
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Highways England
- Network Rail
- Severn Trent Water
- National Grid Transco
- Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) (Derbyshire Branch)
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- National Forest
- Sport England (East Midlands Region)

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

6.1.5 A full public consultation is not required at this stage of the sustainability appraisal preparation process, however the Council will publish a copy of this scoping report on its website in order that all interested parties or individuals can comment on the report. In addition, this report will be made available to view at the Council Offices in Swadlincote during normal opening hours.

6.1.6 The Council will only accept comments by respondents who provide their names and contact addresses. The Council will not accept representations of a personal, offensive or defamatory nature and where these are received these will be disregarded and returned to sender.

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

**Karen Beavin
Planning Policy Team Leader
Civic Offices
Civic Way
Swadlincote
Derbyshire
DE11 0AH**

**Or to
Planning.Policy@southderbyshire.gov.uk**

All comments should be received back by 5pm on the 2nd October 2019.

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

APPENDIX ONE: PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITES ALLOCATIONS PLAN

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or Requirements	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA			
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	Covers those parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to reverse s past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. Contains a suite of Habitat and species actions Plans	Specific targets attached to each identified action areas	The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in 3 action areas relevant to South Derbyshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trent and Dove Valleys Action Area ▪ Claylands Action Area ▪ National Forest Action Area
National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan	Seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. There are 16 habitat and 9 species actions plans containing diverse strategies.	Includes a range of specific targets and actions in respect of individual species considered in the Plan	The Plan including any designated sites falling within the National Forest Area should reflect the priorities and actions included in the BAP
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-2020	Three objectives as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create Living Landscapes in Derbyshire ▪ Inspire people about their Wildlife in Derbyshire ▪ Stand up for Wildlife and Derbyshire Natural Environment 	None Identified	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife and access to wildlife in South Derbyshire.
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH			
National Planning Policy Framework 2019	Presumption in favour of sustainable development delivering sustainable development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring vitality of town centres. ▪ Promoting sustainable transport ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. ▪ Requiring good design. ▪ Promoting healthy communities. ▪ Protecting Green Belt Land. ▪ Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. ▪ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic 	Make provision for new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in line with GTAA requirements.	The Plan will need to reflect the general objectives of the NPPF and the detailed requirements relating to Gypsy and Traveller site provision. Any allocations will need to demonstrate consistency with the NPPF and not result in unsustainable development.

	<p>environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitating the use of sustainable materials. 		
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2015</p>	<p>Requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LPAs should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning ▪ LPAs , working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites ▪ LPAs to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale ▪ Plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development ▪ LPAs 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 ▪ LPAs 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 ▪ LPAs reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions ▪ LPAs enable the provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure ▪ LPAs have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment 	<p>To deliver 38 pitches to meet identified Gypsy and Traveller needs over the period 2014-34. Over the period to 2014- 2028 29 pitches will need delivering</p>	<p>The Plan will need to have regard to this policy so as to ensure appropriate provision is made for gypsy and traveller communities.</p>
<p>South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure future development is locally distinctive. ▪ To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities. ▪ To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy. 	<p>To deliver 38 pitches to meet identified Gypsy and Traveller needs over the period 2014-34. Over the period to 2014- 2028 29 pitches will need delivering.</p>	<p>The Plan will should ensure that it contributes towards the delivery of social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support site allocations and that sites respect and enhance the varied character of the local landscape, cultural heritage and natural environment.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and is balanced with access to employment opportunities. ▪ To ensure our communities are safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy. ▪ To ensure sustainable living and working in urban and rural communities. ▪ To reduce the need to travel ▪ To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and made accessible to our communities. ▪ To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, cultural, heritage and natural environment. ▪ To make the most of the economic, social and environmental opportunities presented by the District's central location within the National Forest and promote the continued growth of local tourism and leisure ▪ To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land 		
South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan	As Local Plan Part 1 (above)	None Identified.	The Plan should seek to ensure that allocations are consistent with the requirements of the Part 2 Local Plan.
South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan	Seeks to identify local green spaces that are demonstrably special to local communities and increase the protection these sites are given from development	Includes development management policies to protect the countryside, heritage assets and trees and hedgerows.	The Plan should seek to ensure that new site allocations are directed away from designated local green spaces and do not lead to the harm of any sites.
South Derbyshire Corporate Plan	<p>Sets out a range objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase levels of participation in sport, health, environmental and physical activities ▪ Facilitate and deliver a range of integrated and sustainable housing and community infrastructure ▪ Connect with our communities, helping them feel safe and secure ▪ Support provision of cultural facilities and activities throughout the District ▪ Work to maximise the employment, training and leisure uses of The National Forest by residents and increase the visitor spend by tourists 	Sets out aims which are translated into targets through the Council's Service Delivery Plans.	Ensure that the Plan reflects the wide ranging aspirations and priorities set out in the Corporate Plan

<p>South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document</p>	<p>Adopted in November 2017, this SPD seeks to improve the design and quality of development in south Derbyshire and further explain the design principles set out in the Local plan Part 1 Policy BNE1. Includes design guidance in respect of Community safety, street design, movement and legibility, diversity and community cohesion, local character and visual attractiveness, the National Forest, amenity and healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Includes a range of key actions to consider in bringing forward design as well as open space requirements, national forest planting targets and planting guidance</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan has regard to the design principles included in the SPD and reflects these in any site allocation policies.</p>
<p>Our Lives, Our Health Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy: 2018/23</p>	<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enable people in Derbyshire to live healthy lives. ▪ Work to lower levels of air pollution. ▪ Build mental health and wellbeing across the life course. ▪ Support our vulnerable populations to live in well-planned and healthy homes. ▪ Strengthen opportunities for quality employment and lifelong learning. 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes to delivering health lifestyles and in particular supports the local Gypsy and Traveller populations to live in well-planned and healthy homes.</p>
<p>Derbyshire County Council, Equality and Diversity Strategy 2018-21</p>	<p>Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing rural isolation and improving access to services ▪ Creating safe communities for everyone ▪ Promoting and celebrating cultural diversity ▪ Improving health and well-being, including mental well-being ▪ A skilled and diverse workforce 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes towards delivering the priorities of the plan including reducing rural isolation and improving access to services.</p>
<p>The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy</p>	<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning for future growth ▪ Strengthening the infrastructure ▪ Widening the reach and social impact 	<p>Address existing deficits in open space provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The current level of informal leisure provision is 0.73ha per 1000 people across the whole District. This represents a deficit of informal leisure provision of 0.32ha per 1000 people. ▪ The current level of formal leisure provision is 1.17ha per 1000 people across the whole District. This represents a deficit of informal leisure provision of 0.13ha per 1000 people. ▪ The current level of play provision is 0.05ha per 1000 people across the whole District. The District's target is for 0.19ha of play space per 1000 people. This represents a significant deficit of play provision. ▪ Based on existing open space provision there is a requirement for 25.4m2 of land per 	<p>Ensure that the Plan contributes towards delivering the key objectives of the plan including in respect of strengthening infrastructure and widening the reach and social impact of open spaces and community facilities.</p>

		<p>person/bedroom (or 2.54 ha per 1000 people) for new development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In regard to indoor sports facilities, the District currently lacks two badminton courts and one swimming lane. 	
South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20	<p>Sets out a range of priorities including in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti-Social Behaviour ▪ Acquisitive Crime and Offender Management ▪ Domestic Abuse and Serious Sexual Violence ▪ Communicating with the Public ▪ Protecting Those Most at Risk ▪ Alcohol-Related Harm and Substance Misuse 	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan can address incidents of ASB locally including through improving natural surveillance locally.
Repton Neighbourhood Plan	<p>set of a number of guiding principles to deliver its vision for Repton and Milton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The preservation of the separate villages of Repton and Milton, so that the individual identity of each community is not lost. ▪ To preserve and enhance the landscape setting and historic character of the villages within the parish, by minimising any negative visual impact of new development. ▪ To ensure that all development, as identified in the SDDC Local Plan, is provided in the right location and the scale to be in sympathy with the area's rural aspect and heritage, respecting the area's character and environment. ▪ To create a parish that has minimum impact on the natural environment, promotes bio-diversity, encourages wildlife, works towards being carbon neutral and mitigates the expected effects of climate change ▪ To sustain the vitality, health and safety of the community and to allow long-term residents the opportunity of remaining part of it. ▪ To reduce the need to use private motor vehicles, to encourage alternative means of travel and to ensure that travel within the villages is appropriate and secure. 	None Identified	Ensure that the Plan reflects the guiding principles in the Repton NDP and has regard to its policies.
Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan	<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support development within the Parish that meets the agreed criteria and standards, and is designed in accordance with guidelines, reflecting the town's distinctive character. Firmly 	None Identified	Ensure that the Plan reflects the guiding principles in the Melbourne NDP and has regard to its policies.

	<p>opposing any applications which do not comply, or which conflict with any of the policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve and protect open spaces, encouraging enhancement of recreational and community facilities. ▪ Support the local economy to maintain a thriving town centre, building on strengths including our heritage and community 		
Hilton Neighbourhood Plan	T.B.C	T.B.C	T.B.C
MATERIAL ASSETS			
Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy	<p>Includes a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that all highway assets are in a safe condition whilst reducing road traffic casualties ▪ To maintain the current network condition and improve, where possible and required to meet Derbyshire County Council's service objectives ▪ To minimise the cost of maintaining and operating the highway network over time, whilst supporting improvements to the environment and local communities. ▪ To deliver best value and locally focused solutions 	None Identified.	The Plan should reflect the aspirations of this plan and allocated sites should not undermine highways safety, condition or increase the cost of maintenance.
Derbyshire Greenways Strategy	<p>Develop a network of multi-user traffic free Greenways across Amber Valley to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that interconnect with each other and the existing highway network. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote accessibility and reduce community isolation 	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of PROW/Greenways	The plan should ensure that existing and future PROW remain open and available for use, provide a more connected safe and accessible network suitable for all, improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020	<p>Includes objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attract new inward investment, plus reinvestment by existing businesses • provide business support, advice and signposting including to financial, exporting, innovation and other assistance • promote the development of the area's key sectors, such as manufacturing and tourism • work with businesses to meet their workforce needs, raising skills levels and productivity 	None Identified	Ensure the Plan has regard to the objectives outlined in the Plan including supporting improvements to access and connectivity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address employability barriers, such as work-readiness, and the accessibility of work and training • equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, promoting entrepreneurship and matching their aspirations with knowledge of the local economy • provide a range of employment sites and premises, and pursue associated infrastructure improvements • seek improvements to access and connectivity – both transport links, sustainable transport modes and services, and superfast broadband and mobile telephone coverage • support vibrant town centres as commercial, community and service centres 		
SOIL, WATER AND AIR			
Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report (2018)	<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a positive contribution through the planning and development control process by requiring air quality mitigation appropriate to the impact of the development; • Make a positive contribution through the Councils regulation of industrial emissions; • Reduce the Council's emissions through a programme of continued environmental improvements to an accredited environmental management standard (ISO14001); • Investigate air pollution incidents; • Utilise social media to promote predicted high air quality pollution episodes and enable sensitive individuals to manage the impact on them. 	<p>PM10 = 40 µg/m3 (Annual Mean) PM2.5 = 25 µg/m3 (Annual Mean) Nitrogen Dioxide= 40 µg/m3 (Annual Mean) Nitrogen Oxides = 30 µg/m3 (Annual Mean) Sulphur Dioxide = 20 µg/m3 (Annual Mean)</p>	<p>Ensure the Plan takes into account local air quality conditions and directs development away from locations closest to breaching national air quality targets.</p>
Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015	<p>Objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To further develop an understanding of the flood risk to Derbyshire and the impacts of climate change, working collaboratively with all other Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire ▪ To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable 	<p>The document included detailed actions, information on prioritisation, the timescale over which work will be undertaken and likely costs.</p>	<p>The Plan as a whole should include policies to ensure that site designations do not exacerbate flooding from any sources and protects the alignment of existing flood defences or where appropriate contributes towards the delivery of further flood alleviation works.</p>

	<p>development in Derbyshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire ▪ To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire ▪ To continue to help and support the local communities of Derbyshire to manage their own risk ▪ To continue to help protect and enhance the natural and historic environment of Derbyshire 		
River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate Management Plan)	The primary purpose of this Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce the levels of phosphate within the River Mease SAC, to enable the Conservation Objectives for the SAC to be met, and an adverse effect upon the SAC avoided. The primary objective of this plan is that the combined actions will result in a reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l, and this will be achieved by 2027. The Conservation objectives are intended to maintain / restore the condition of the habitat / species for which a SSSI is designated.	reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.05mg/l in South Derbyshire.	Ensure that the Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River including through supporting the existing River Mease Developer Contribution scheme (where growth increase foul flows into the River or its tributaries and through requiring appropriate management and treatment of surface water within the catchment of the Mease.
Climatic Factors			
Derbyshire Climate Change Charter 2014 - 2019	<p>Considers six Priority Areas as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Climate Action • Sustainable Economy and Food for Derbyshire • Sustainable Travel and Transport Across Derbyshire • Energy Efficient Homes Across Derbyshire • A Secure, Local and Renewable Energy Supply • Preparing Derbyshire for a Changing Environment 	None Identified.	The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy, support community actions and policies to ensure that communities and businesses can adapt to a changing climate.
CULTURAL HERITAGE			
South Derbyshire Conservation Area Appraisals (22)	There are 22 Conservation Areas in South Derbyshire These set out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of each individual conservation area worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to	No specific targets identified	Ensure that the Plan has regard to the specific appraisals and any policies or site allocations reflect the detailed guidance and evidence presented in these documents.

	that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement.		
National Forest Strategy 2014-24	<p>Includes a number of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits ▪ making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views) ▪ increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people 	<p>Indicators to 2019 include: Forest cover increases to over 21%, adding around 700ha. 2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods, reflecting national target for mature woods. Damage from diseases and pests minimised. Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to include policies and allocations that can help contribute towards the delivery of National Forest targets including through the supporting of tree planting, public access and habitat creation.</p>
LANDSCAPE			
Landscape Character Area of Derbyshire	<p>Document includes a number of aims as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the County, the distinctive sense of place and the individual identify of each particular use. ▪ To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects, and where practicable, contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in the landscape ▪ To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire enriching biological diversity throughout the wider countryside and encouraging the sustainable management of Derbyshire' Landscapes ▪ To utilize landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change. ▪ To promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping to foster community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape. 	<p>No specific targets identified.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Plan supports the protection of all landscapes and where practicable contributes towards enhancing landscape character and sense of place.</p>

Version 2 06/08/2019

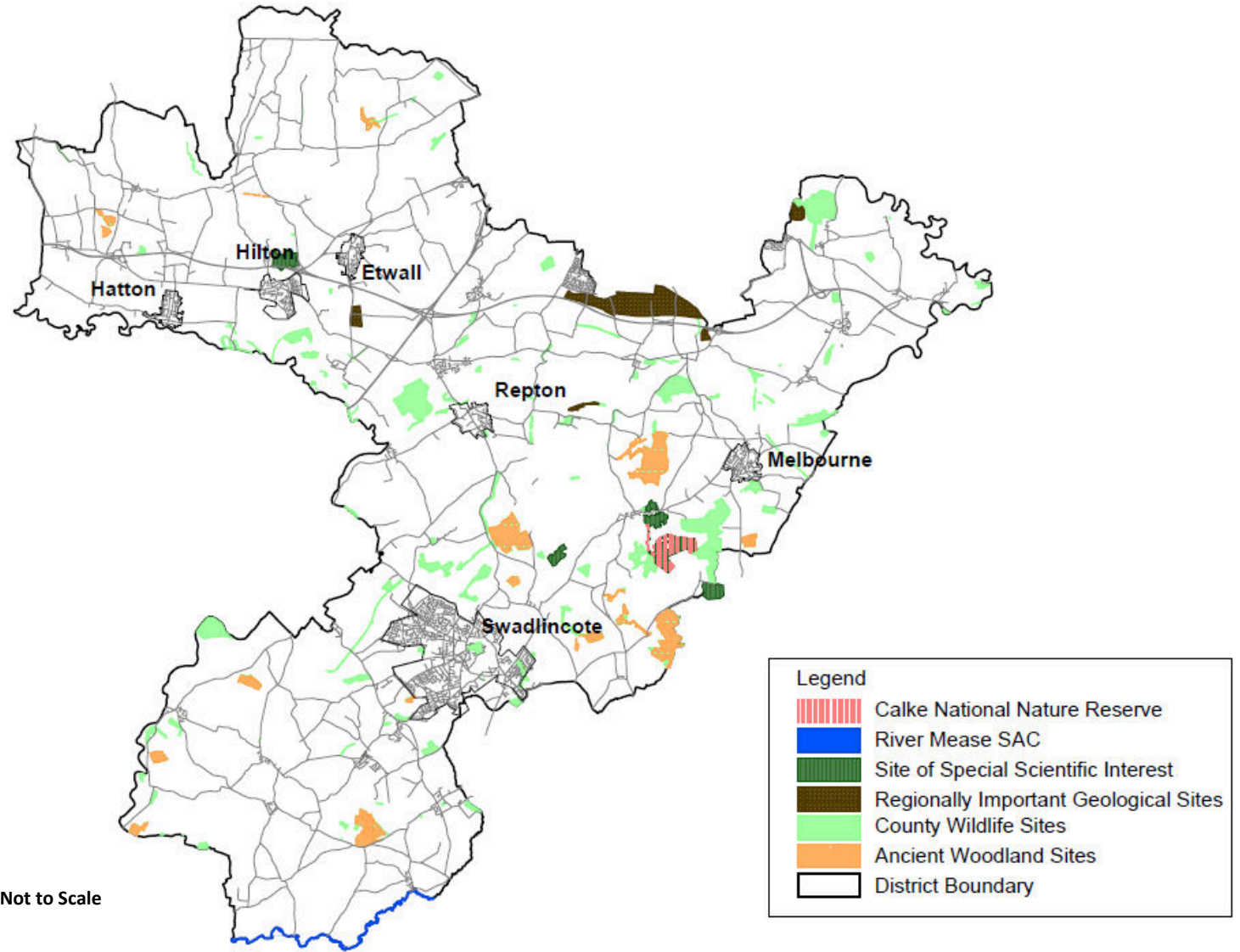
Appendix Two: Baseline Data (also part of the evidence base for the Gypsy and Travellers Site Allocations Development Plan Document)

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																														
1.0 To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District																																				
1.1	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: change in priority habitats and species (by type)	<p>Change in Priority BAP Habitat</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)</th> <th>Change over period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lowland meadow (11.54ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calaminarian grassland (Not present)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (134.62ha)</td> <td>-3.68ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reedbeds (23.03ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)</td> <td>No Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fens 13.54ha</td> <td>+2.44ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet woodland (Not known)</td> <td>0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,569 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)</td> <td>+2ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2013 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2015</p>	Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)	Change over period	Lowland meadow (11.54ha)	0 ha	Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)	0 ha	Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)	0 ha	Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)	0 ha	Calaminarian grassland (Not present)	0 ha	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (134.62ha)	-3.68ha	Reedbeds (23.03ha)	0 ha	Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)	0 ha	Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)	0 ha	Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)	No Data	Fens 13.54ha	+2.44ha	Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)	0 ha	Wet woodland (Not known)	0 ha	Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,569 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)	+2ha	None identified	Trend: No trend identified	None Identified	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water
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1.2	Changes in areas designated for there intrinsic environmental value including international, national, regional, sub regional or local significance	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>No of sites</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>% of area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SPA</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAC*</td> <td>(1)</td> <td>(23.02)</td> <td>(0.07)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSSI</td> <td>6</td> <td>177.59</td> <td>0.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wildlife sites</td> <td>160</td> <td>1679</td> <td>4.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>166</td> <td>1879.6</td> <td>5.55</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust 2017 * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only</p>	Designation	No of sites	Area (ha)	% of area	SPA	0	0	0	SAC*	(1)	(23.02)	(0.07)	SSSI	6	177.59	0.53	Wildlife sites	160	1679	4.98	TOTAL	166	1879.6	5.55	Derbyshire (outside Peak District National Park)	Trend: Negative	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Water						
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1.3	Proportion of local where positive Conservation management has been or is being implemented	<p>2013 results</p> <p>The overall figure was calculated as follows:- 397 sites have received positive management in the last 5 years There are 1113 LWS (excluding Derby City) 397/1113 x 100 = 35.6% In terms of area around 5290 ha is in positive management which is just over 55% of the area covered by LWS in Derbyshire excluding Derby City.</p>		Trend: Negative: Only around one third of wildlife sites are being positively managed in the District	Monitored annually by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Derbyshire Authorities	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																														

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																								
1.4	Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Calke Park (also NNR)</td> <td>71.12 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carver's Rocks</td> <td>16.67 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilton Gravel Pits</td> <td>31.16 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>River Mease (also SAC)</td> <td>23.02 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ticknall Quarries</td> <td>29.12 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dimmisdale*</td> <td>6.5 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (6)</td> <td>177.59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> * Site partially located in North west Leicestershire Data Natural England Website March 2018		Area	Calke Park (also NNR)	71.12 ha	Carver's Rocks	16.67 ha	Hilton Gravel Pits	31.16 ha	River Mease (also SAC)	23.02 ha	Ticknall Quarries	29.12 ha	Dimmisdale*	6.5 ha	Total (6)	177.59	Derbyshire County Council (outside Peak National Park) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total 58</td> <td>1,368 ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) 2013		Area	Total 58	1,368 ha	Trend: Negative: outside the national park 0.78% of the land area of Derbyshire is designated as a SSSI, within South Derbyshire District the equivalent figure is 0.7%.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water				
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1.5	Area (in hectares) of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 people	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Area (ha) per 1000 people</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle Country Park</td> <td>14.74</td> <td rowspan="2">0.257ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coton Park Local Nature Reserve</td> <td>10.01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: Derbyshire County Council 2019.	Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) per 1000 people	Elvaston Castle Country Park	14.74	0.257ha	Coton Park Local Nature Reserve	10.01	English Nature Target: Minimum 1 ha per thousand population. (Suggested Target = 102.4ha)	Trend: Negative: The District performs poorly against the Natural England suggested standards for LNR provision per 1000 people.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																
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1.6	Total area of ancient woodland within the District	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ancient Woodland</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ancient Semi natural</td> <td>16</td> <td>169.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient replanted</td> <td>13</td> <td>258.05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Locations of ancient woodland are set out in Figure 2 at the end of this appendix	Ancient Woodland	Number	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	16	169.56	Ancient replanted	13	258.05	East Midlands <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ancient Woodland</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ancient Semi natural</td> <td>12,066</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient replanted</td> <td>11,240</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ancient Woodland	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	12,066	Ancient replanted	11,240	Trend: Negative: Despite its location in the National Forest only a small proportion of the regions ancient woodland is located within the District	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora									
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1.8

Location of Key wildlife and natural environment constraints in South Derbyshire

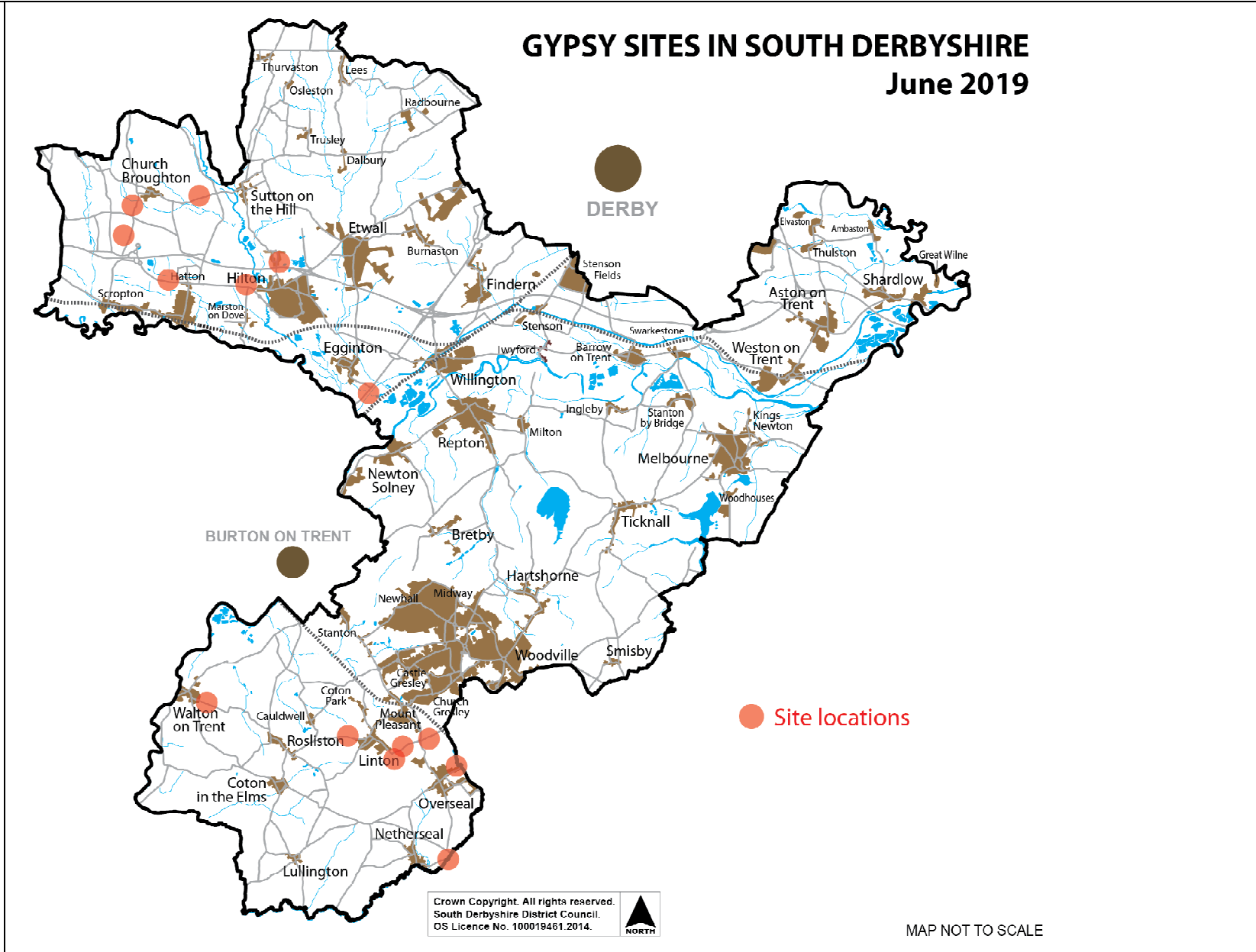


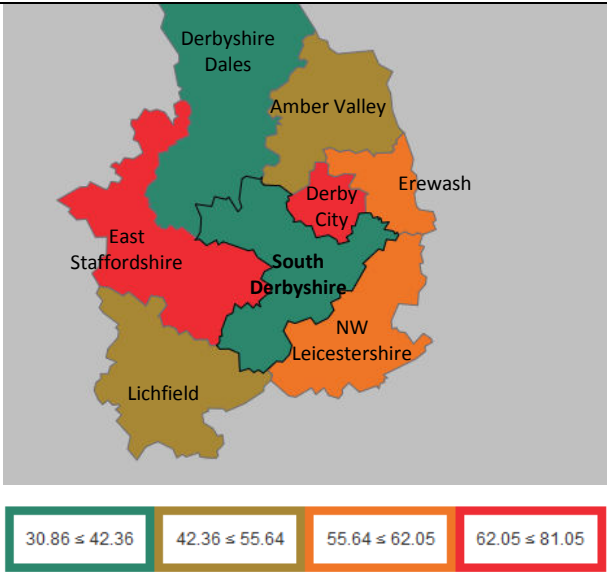
Source: SDDC: Crown Copyright Reserved: South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2019

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																	
2. To provide decent and affordable homes that fully meet local needs																																							
2.1	Affordable dwellings: as a percentage of all new housing.	<p>Affordable dwellings as a percentage of all new housing.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>(Total Completions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>19.5%</td> <td>921</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>23.0%</td> <td>820</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>18.8%</td> <td>569</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>23.0%</td> <td>420</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>5.97%</td> <td>385</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>8.6%</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>8.31%</td> <td>397</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2011-2019</p>		South Derbyshire	(Total Completions)	2017/18	19.5%	921	2016/17	23.0%	820	2015/16	18.8%	569	2014/15	23.0%	420	2013/14	5.97%	385	2012/13	8.6%	274	2011/12	8.31%	397	Target 30% of all dwellings delivered between 2011-28 to be affordable	Trend: Mixed Affordable housing completions have notably increased in terms of number and percentage of all development but remains below the 30% target set out in the Council's SHMA.	None identified	Population Human Health									
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2.2	Affordable dwellings: total number of properties completed	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		South Derbyshire	2017/18	180	2016/17	185	2015/16	107	2014/15	97	2013/14	23	2012/13	33	2011/12	33	Target 223 houses per annum (based on housing delivery requirement of 742 homes per annum)	Trend: Mixed: To date affordable housing delivery has been lower than the average annual requirement, has increased significantly in recent years and will continue to do so in the near term due to an increase in housing delivery since 2016	None identified	Population Human Health																	
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2.3	Type of accommodation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of accommodation</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of households</th> <th colspan="3">% of total households</th> </tr> <tr> <th>This Area</th> <th>Derbyshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Detached</td> <td>16,056</td> <td>41.2</td> <td>33.2</td> <td>23.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-detached</td> <td>14,103</td> <td>36.2</td> <td>40.4</td> <td>32.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terraced</td> <td>7,327</td> <td>18.8</td> <td>21.5</td> <td>25.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flat/maisonette/apartment</td> <td>2,629</td> <td>6.7</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>23.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>267</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source ONS Census 2011</p>	Type of accommodation	Number of households	% of total households			This Area	Derbyshire	England	Detached	16,056	41.2	33.2	23.2	Semi-detached	14,103	36.2	40.4	32.1	Terraced	7,327	18.8	21.5	25.6	Flat/maisonette/apartment	2,629	6.7	9.0	23.1	Other	267	0.7	0.3	0.5		Trend: None Identified Only a small proportion of the District's households are accommodated in 'other' types of accommodation.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health
Type of accommodation	Number of households	% of total households																																					
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2.4	Recent Housing Completions	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Completions</td> <td>397</td> <td>274</td> <td>385</td> <td>420</td> <td>569</td> <td>820</td> <td>921</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source South Derbyshire District Council 2019</p>		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Completions	397	274	385	420	569	820	921	TBC		Trend: Housing Completions are significantly higher than the annual requirement although total delivery since the start of the Plan period remains slightly below requirements though given current delivery rates this is likely to be addressed in the next 24 months.	None Identified	Population Human Health Material Assets															
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19																															
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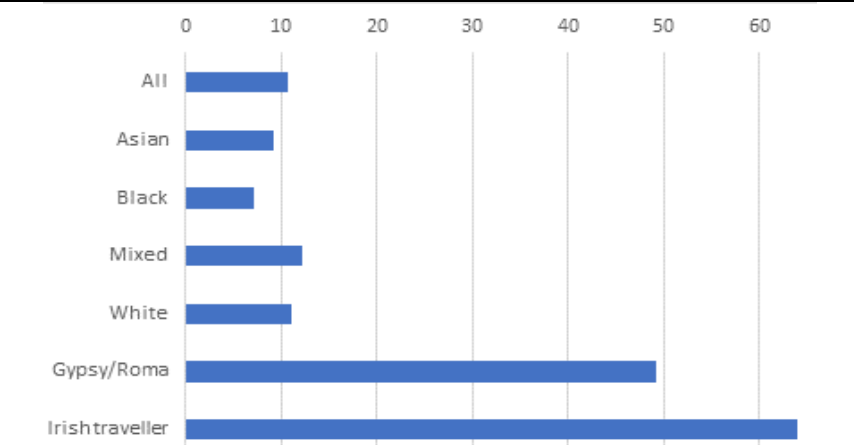
2.5	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation needs to 2034.	<p>Table 10.1: Summary of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accomm. needs 2014-34</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Residential pitches</th> <th>Travelling Showpeople plots</th> <th>Transit sites/emergency stopping places</th> <th>Bricks and mortar accommodation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total 2014-19</td> <td>70</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total 2019-24</td> <td>19</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total 2024-29</td> <td>22</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total 2029-34</td> <td>23</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total 2014-2034</td> <td>134</td> <td>13</td> <td>4</td> <td>66</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Table 9.11 Derbyshire & East Staffordshire GTAA 2014</p>	Period	Residential pitches	Travelling Showpeople plots	Transit sites/emergency stopping places	Bricks and mortar accommodation	Total 2014-19	70	8	4	7	Total 2019-24	19	1	0	18	Total 2024-29	22	2	0	19	Total 2029-34	23	2	0	22	Total 2014-2034	134	13	4	66	<p>Trend: Negative: There is a requirement to double the provision of pitches in the period 2014-34. There high requirement in the period to 2019 indicates a potential shortfall of current provision.</p>	Data is likely to be out of date and a updated GTAA is proposed for preparation in 2019/20	Population Human Health Material Assets																																																																										
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2.6	Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs by District/Borough	<p>Table 10.2 Twenty year Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs summary 2014-34</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Base Numbers 2014</th> <th>Additional need 2014-2019</th> <th>Additional need 2019-2024</th> <th>Additional need 2024-2029</th> <th>Additional need 2029-2034</th> <th>Additional need 2014-2034</th> <th>Numbers as at 2034</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amber Valley</td> <td>0</td> <td>7 (9)</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bolsover</td> <td>17</td> <td>9 (8)</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>17</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chesterfield</td> <td>2</td> <td>2 (3)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby City</td> <td>17</td> <td>20 (14)</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>31</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Dales</td> <td>0</td> <td>6 (6)</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Staffs</td> <td>13</td> <td>5 (4)</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>11</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erewash</td> <td>0</td> <td>1 (2)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Peak</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 (2)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NE Derby</td> <td>23</td> <td>6 (8)</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>15</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peak District</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 (2)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. Derbyshire</td> <td>63</td> <td>14 (12)</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>38</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>135</td> <td>70</td> <td>19</td> <td>22</td> <td>23</td> <td>134</td> <td>269</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire & East Staffordshire GTAA 2014</p>		Base Numbers 2014	Additional need 2014-2019	Additional need 2019-2024	Additional need 2024-2029	Additional need 2029-2034	Additional need 2014-2034	Numbers as at 2034	Amber Valley	0	7 (9)	1	1	1	10	10	Bolsover	17	9 (8)	2	3	3	17	34	Chesterfield	2	2 (3)	0	0	0	2	4	Derby City	17	20 (14)	3	4	4	31	48	D. Dales	0	6 (6)	1	1	1	9	9	E. Staffs	13	5 (4)	2	2	2	11	24	Erewash	0	1 (2)	0	0	0	1	1	High Peak	0	0 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	NE Derby	23	6 (8)	3	3	3	15	38	Peak District	0	0 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	S. Derbyshire	63	14 (12)	7	8	9	38	101	Total	135	70	19	22	23	134	269	<p>Trend: Negative: There is a requirement to deliver an additional 38 dwellings between 2014-34 (29 over the Plan period). The high level of need to 2019 indicates a current under provision of sites.</p>	Data is likely to be out of date and a updated GTAA is proposed for preparation in 2019/20	Population Human Health Material Assets
	Base Numbers 2014	Additional need 2014-2019	Additional need 2019-2024	Additional need 2024-2029	Additional need 2029-2034	Additional need 2014-2034	Numbers as at 2034																																																																																																						
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2.7	Unauthorised encampments	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Incidents</td> <td>13</td> <td>23</td> <td>9</td> <td>15</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total recorded Caravans</td> <td>61</td> <td>107</td> <td>40</td> <td>56</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Monitoring period runs from April 1st to March 31st. Source; SDDC 2019</p>		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total Incidents	13	23	9	15	11	Total recorded Caravans	61	107	40	56	22	<p>Trend. Mixed. The total number of caravans recorded annually and the number of unauthorised encampments has generally fallen since 2014, although 10-15 encampments are recorded in the District Annually.</p>	Data varies year to year and caravan data can be skewed by one or two large encampments given the limited number of unauthorised encampments recorded most years.	Population Human Health Material Assets																																																																																						
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2.8	Annual net provision of Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: SDDC Authority Monitoring Reports</p>		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Number	1	3	3	6	TBC	<p>Trend Positive: The Council has met its identified need for Gypsy and Traveller Pitches up to 2019.</p>	None Identified	Population Human Health Material Assets																																																																																												
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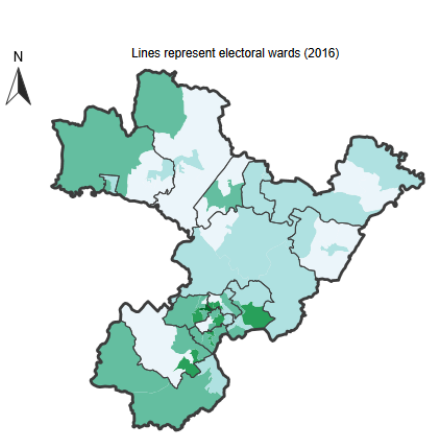
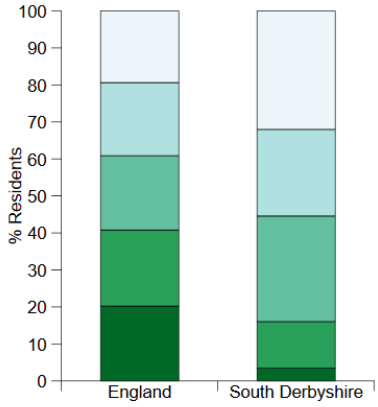
2.9 Location of Gypsy and Traveller Sites in UK



	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																			
3. To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.																																									
3.1	Proportion of Derbyshire residents worried by crime	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very Worried</th> <th>Fairly Worried</th> <th>Not very worried</th> <th>Not at all worried</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>29.5%</td> <td>59.7%</td> <td>6.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3.7%</td> <td>26.6%</td> <td>61.8%</td> <td>7.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>57.9%</td> <td>9.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>58.5%</td> <td>9.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>31.1%</td> <td>58.9%</td> <td>6.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>32.3%</td> <td>57.2</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016</p>		Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	2016	4.5%	29.5%	59.7%	6.2%	2015	3.7%	26.6%	61.8%	7.9%	2014	3.5%	28.7%	57.9%	9.9%	2013	3.6%	28.7%	58.5%	9.2%	2012	3.6%	31.1%	58.9%	6.4%	2011	3.8%	32.3%	57.2	6.0%		Trend: Positive: The proportion of Derbyshire residents very worried or fairly worried about crime has generally fallen since 2011.	None identified	Population Human Health
	Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried																																					
2016	4.5%	29.5%	59.7%	6.2%																																					
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3.2	The extent to which worrying about crime impact on the quality of life of residents.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>A lot</th> <th>A little</th> <th>Not at all</th> <th>Not worried about crime</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>38.1%</td> <td>41.9%</td> <td>16.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>39.8%</td> <td>43.2%</td> <td>13.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>44.0%</td> <td>40.5%</td> <td>10.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>47.7%</td> <td>38.3%</td> <td>9.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>51.9%</td> <td>37.7%</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016</p>		A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime	2016	3.8%	38.1%	41.9%	16.2%	2015	3.5%	39.8%	43.2%	13.5%	2014	--	--	--	--	2013	4.6%	44.0%	40.5%	10.9%	2012	4.6%	47.7%	38.3%	9.5%	2011	4.4%	51.9%	37.7%	6.0%		Trend: Positive: Generally, the proportion of people worrying about crime fell over the monitored period.	None identified	Population Human Health
	A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime																																					
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2011	4.4%	51.9%	37.7%	6.0%																																					
3.3	Community safety: Crime rates in South Derbyshire (quarterly per 1000 people)rolling quarterly to December 2017	 <p>Source: LG Inform: http://lginform.local.gov.uk/ 2018</p>		Trend: Positive: Crime Rates are generally lower than other surrounding Authorities	Data for the Borough can be based on very small samples. Care should be taken when using this information.	Population Human Health Material Assets																																			

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																				
4. To improve educational achievement and access to educational resources.																																																																										
4.1	Educational Attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significantly worse than England average ● Not significantly different from England average ● Significantly better than England average ○ Not compared <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Local count</th> <th>Local value</th> <th>Eng value</th> <th>Eng worst</th> <th>England range</th> <th>Eng best</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4 GCSEs achieved</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>507</td> <td>50.6</td> <td>57.8</td> <td>44.8</td> <td></td> <td>78.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	507	50.6	57.8	44.8		78.7		Trend: Negative Education attainment is generally below regional and national averages	None Identified	Population																																																				
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4.2	Qualifications by District and Ward Area (whole population)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No Qualification Level unknown **</th> <th>Lower level Qualification **</th> <th>Higher level Qualification **</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Aston</td><td>19.2%</td><td>44.7%</td><td>36.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td>27.3%</td><td>54.0%</td><td>18.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Etwall</td><td>18.9%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>39.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hatton</td><td>28.6%</td><td>49.8%</td><td>21.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hilton</td><td>14.3%</td><td>47.4%</td><td>38.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Linton</td><td>31.1%</td><td>48.0%</td><td>21.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Melbourne</td><td>24.9%</td><td>39.3%</td><td>35.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Midway</td><td>31.6%</td><td>51.9%</td><td>16.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Newhall & Stanton</td><td>34.7%</td><td>52.1%</td><td>13.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Repton</td><td>18.5%</td><td>41.4%</td><td>40.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Seales</td><td>31.9%</td><td>43.8%</td><td>24.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Stenson</td><td>22.5%</td><td>51.2%</td><td>26.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td>31.2%</td><td>51.5%</td><td>17.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Willington & Findern</td><td>21.5%</td><td>48.6%</td><td>29.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Woodville</td><td>27.7%</td><td>53.3%</td><td>19.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>25.7%</td><td>48.3%</td><td>26.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 2011 Census Population (NOMIS)</p>		No Qualification Level unknown **	Lower level Qualification **	Higher level Qualification **	Aston	19.2%	44.7%	36.1%	Church Gresley	27.3%	54.0%	18.7%	Etwall	18.9%	41.4%	39.6%	Hatton	28.6%	49.8%	21.7%	Hilton	14.3%	47.4%	38.3%	Linton	31.1%	48.0%	21.0%	Melbourne	24.9%	39.3%	35.8%	Midway	31.6%	51.9%	16.5%	Newhall & Stanton	34.7%	52.1%	13.2%	Repton	18.5%	41.4%	40.0%	Seales	31.9%	43.8%	24.3%	Stenson	22.5%	51.2%	26.4%	Swadlincote	31.2%	51.5%	17.3%	Willington & Findern	21.5%	48.6%	29.9%	Woodville	27.7%	53.3%	19.0%	South Derbyshire	25.7%	48.3%	26.0%		Trend: Mixed. General dichotomy with the population in the Derbyshire sub-area tending to have higher levels of educational attainment than those in the Swadlincote sub-area	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance.	Population
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Aston	19.2%	44.7%	36.1%																																																																							
Church Gresley	27.3%	54.0%	18.7%																																																																							
Etwall	18.9%	41.4%	39.6%																																																																							
Hatton	28.6%	49.8%	21.7%																																																																							
Hilton	14.3%	47.4%	38.3%																																																																							
Linton	31.1%	48.0%	21.0%																																																																							
Melbourne	24.9%	39.3%	35.8%																																																																							
Midway	31.6%	51.9%	16.5%																																																																							
Newhall & Stanton	34.7%	52.1%	13.2%																																																																							
Repton	18.5%	41.4%	40.0%																																																																							
Seales	31.9%	43.8%	24.3%																																																																							
Stenson	22.5%	51.2%	26.4%																																																																							
Swadlincote	31.2%	51.5%	17.3%																																																																							
Willington & Findern	21.5%	48.6%	29.9%																																																																							
Woodville	27.7%	53.3%	19.0%																																																																							
South Derbyshire	25.7%	48.3%	26.0%																																																																							
4.3	Highest level of qualification by ethnic group in South Derbyshire	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Population (16+)</th> <th>Percent</th> <th>Gypsy or Irish Travellers (16+)</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>All categories: Highest level of qualification</td><td>75,910</td><td>100%</td><td>57</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>No qualifications</td><td>16,707</td><td>22.0%</td><td>41</td><td>72.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 1 qualifications</td><td>10,674</td><td>14.1%</td><td>4</td><td>7.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 2 qualifications</td><td>12,617</td><td>16.6%</td><td>4</td><td>7.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apprenticeship</td><td>3,663</td><td>4.8%</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 3 qualifications</td><td>9,738</td><td>12.8%</td><td>2</td><td>3.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Level 4 qualifications and above</td><td>19,701</td><td>26.0%</td><td>3</td><td>5.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other qualifications</td><td>2,810</td><td>3.7%</td><td>3</td><td>5.3%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 2011 Census (DC5209EW1a)</p>		Population (16+)	Percent	Gypsy or Irish Travellers (16+)	Percent	All categories: Highest level of qualification	75,910	100%	57	100%	No qualifications	16,707	22.0%	41	72.0%	Level 1 qualifications	10,674	14.1%	4	7.0%	Level 2 qualifications	12,617	16.6%	4	7.0%	Apprenticeship	3,663	4.8%	0	0%	Level 3 qualifications	9,738	12.8%	2	3.5%	Level 4 qualifications and above	19,701	26.0%	3	5.3%	Other qualifications	2,810	3.7%	3	5.3%		Trend: Negative Education attainment within the District's Gypsy and Irish Traveller population is significantly lower than average.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance.	Population																							
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4.4	School attendance by Gypsies in South Derbyshire	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Primary</th> <th>Secondary</th> <th>Primary</th> <th>Secondary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Traveller of Irish Heritage</td> <td colspan="2">Gypsy/Roma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derbyshire</td> <td>49</td> <td>10</td> <td>54</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby</td> <td>16</td> <td>33</td> <td>532</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2018 at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2018</p>		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		Traveller of Irish Heritage		Gypsy/Roma		Derbyshire	49	10	54	56	Derby	16	33	532	10		Uncertain	Data seems to indicate a very low number of pupils attending schools in Derbyshire potentially indicating a significant proportion are home schooled or attending school in Derby City.	Population																																																
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Indicator		Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																		
4.5	Persistent absence by ethnicity	 <p>Source: Ethnicity Fact and Figures, Absence from School https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cm201719/cmselect/cmwomeq/360/full-report.html#heading-9</p>		Trend: Negative Gypsy and Travellers are significantly more likely to be persistently absent from school compared to other ethnic groups	None identified	Population																		
5. To improve the health and well-being of residents																								
5.1	Life expectancy at birth for male and females residents	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">South Derbyshire</th> <th colspan="3">England</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Life Expectancy Male</th> <th>Life Expectancy Female</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Life Expectancy Male</th> <th>Life Expectancy Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>79.3</td> <td>82.5</td> <td>2017</td> <td>79.6</td> <td>83.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile, June 2019</p>	South Derbyshire			England			Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	2017	79.3	82.5	2017	79.6	83.1	<p>Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile, June 2019</p>	Trend: Negative Life expectancy in the District is less than the National Average	None identified	Population Human Health
South Derbyshire			England																					
Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female	Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female																			
2017	79.3	82.5	2017	79.6	83.1																			
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	Total Population	Age 0 to 24	Age 25 to 49	Age 50 to 64	Age 65 and over																			
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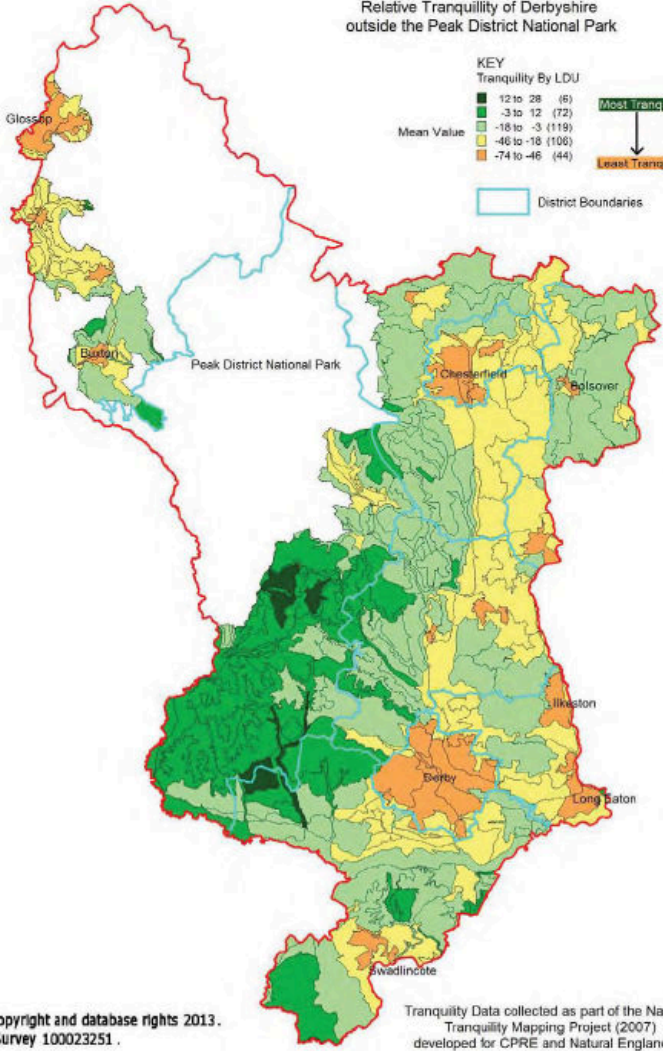
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																		
6 To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).																								
6.1	Residents with one or more limiting long-term illness.	Number and percent of total population with limiting long-term illness (Selected Districts) <table border="1" data-bbox="528 261 1169 453"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire District Council</td> <td>16,536</td> <td>17.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber Valley Borough Council</td> <td>24,809</td> <td>20.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby (Unitary Authority)</td> <td>46,456</td> <td>18.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derbyshire Dales District Council</td> <td>13,186</td> <td>18.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erewash Borough Council</td> <td>21,636</td> <td>19.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: ONS Census Data 2011	District	Number	Percentage	South Derbyshire District Council	16,536	17.5%	Amber Valley Borough Council	24,809	20.2%	Derby (Unitary Authority)	46,456	18.6%	Derbyshire Dales District Council	13,186	18.5%	Erewash Borough Council	21,636	19.3%		Trend: Mixed: South Derbyshire has a smaller proportion of residents with a limiting long term illness compared to surrounding Districts, although 1 in 6 people have such an illness.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health
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6.2	Variations in General Health by Ethnic Group. England			Trend: Negative A Greater proportion of gypsy or Irish travellers record themselves as having poor health.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such, this data is presented to establish a baseline only.	Population Human Health																		
6.3	Index of multiple deprivation by ward and super output area			Trend: Positive: Overall around 85% of all residents are living in area in the 3 least deprived quintiles. Higher levels of deprivation are clustered around Swadlincote, the North West Parishes and the Seales (Southern Parishes).	None Identified	Population Material Assets Human Health																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target			Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																																																																																																																														
6.4	Sub Area Characteristics in respect of sports participation and access	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-Area Characteristics</th> <th>North West</th> <th>North</th> <th>North East</th> <th>Central</th> <th>South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Current population (% of District)</td> <td>17,870 (18.6%)</td> <td>14,301 (14.9%)</td> <td>11,883 (12.4%)</td> <td>41,527 (43.3%)</td> <td>10,383 (10.8%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Projected population by 2028</td> <td>25,658</td> <td>24,043</td> <td>19,151</td> <td>47,971</td> <td>14,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Planned new developments</td> <td>3,207 units</td> <td>4,009 units</td> <td>2,991 units</td> <td>2,652 units</td> <td>1,550 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geography</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Urban area</td> <td>Urban & rural 3 areas</td> <td>Urban & rural 2 areas</td> <td>Urban & rural 1 area</td> <td>Urban 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RV	Deprivation						• Deprivation indices	Mixed	Low	Low	Mixed	Low	Participation						• 1 x 30 minutes a week	Highest quartile	Highest quartile	Highest quartile	Lowest quartile	Above average	• 3 x 30 minutes a week	Highest quartile	Highest quartile	Highest quartile	Lowest quartile	Above average	• Latent demand (% of adults)	44-72%	44-66%	25-66%	25-66%	25-66%	Market Segmentation	Dominant Segments are more 'sporty'	Dominant Segments are more 'sporty'	3 Dominant Segments more 'sporty' except for the older people groups	High diversity and wide spread of Segments	Segments are more 'sporty', except for the older people groups	Open Space						• Current level	Below average	Below average	Above average	Above average	Average	• 2028 projection	18.8 ha deficit	20.3 ha deficit	7.9 ha deficit	4.0 ha deficit	6.0 ha deficit	Playing Pitches						• Cricket	Deficit: Junior pitches & 3G Artificial Grass Pitch	Deficit: Junior pitches	Deficit: Senior pitch	Deficit: Junior pitches & Mini Soccer	Deficit: Junior 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6.6	levels of open space currently required to achieve the current District Average	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-Area</th> <th>Total Open Space Hectares</th> <th>Hectares needed to meet District Average</th> <th>Deficit (-) or Surplus (+) Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North West</td> <td>23.00</td> <td>29.13</td> <td>-6.12 (-26.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>18.88</td> <td>23.31</td> <td>-4.43 (-23.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East</td> <td>23.32</td> <td>19.36</td> <td>+3.96 (+17.0%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>74.15</td> <td>67.69</td> <td>+6.46 (+8.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>17.06</td> <td>16.92</td> <td>+0.14 (+0.8%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sub-Area	Total Open Space Hectares	Hectares needed to meet District Average	Deficit (-) or Surplus (+) Hectares	North West	23.00	29.13	-6.12 (-26.6%)	North	18.88	23.31	-4.43 (-23.5%)	North East	23.32	19.36	+3.96 (+17.0%)	Central	74.15	67.69	+6.46 (+8.7%)	South	17.06	16.92	+0.14 (+0.8%)		Trend: Mixed: Open Space provision in the North and North West is already insufficient to meet need	None Identified	Population Human Health																																																																																																																								
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7.1	Percentage of Residents without access to a car	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of Households</th> <th>South Derbyshire</th> <th>Derbyshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Derbyshire</td> <td>5,249</td> <td>13.5%</td> <td>20.1%</td> <td>25.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: 2011 Census, Table UV63		No. of Households	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England	South Derbyshire	5,249	13.5%	20.1%	25.8%		Trend: Positive: the Proportion of people without access to a car is around half the level of the England Average.	Data is only published on a decennial basis within the ONS Census	Population Material assets																																																																																																																		
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	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																		
9 To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.																								
9.1	Amount of Brownfield Land	<p>Amount of Brownfield Land (ha)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007/08</td> <td>340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/09</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>385</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>365</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source SDDC 2013</p>	Year	Area (ha)	2007/08	340	2008/09	350	2009/10	355	2010/11	385	2011/12	365		Trend: Positive The amount of brownfield land has fallen in recent years, and is likely to fall further as large sites at Drakelow and Willington Power station are built out	Data is likely to be collected on an ongoing annual basis due to the requirement for the Authority to maintain a brownfield land register.	Soil Material Assets						
Year	Area (ha)																							
2007/08	340																							
2008/09	350																							
2009/10	355																							
2010/11	385																							
2011/12	365																							
9.2	Previously developed land identified as suitable for housing development.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>71.0ha</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>71.3ha</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>TBC</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>SDDC Brownfield Land Register 2019.</p>		Area (ha)	Number	2017	71.0ha	17	2018	71.3ha	19	2019	TBC	TBC		Trend: No Trend Identified.	Time series data for this indicator only extends two years and further years of data collection will be required to identified a general trend	Soil						
	Area (ha)	Number																						
2017	71.0ha	17																						
2018	71.3ha	19																						
2019	TBC	TBC																						
9.3	Housing Completions on Brownfield Land	<p>South Derbyshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Completions</td> <td>38%</td> <td>32%</td> <td>26%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>14%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source South Derbyshire District Council 2019</p>		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Completions	38%	32%	26%	33%	12%	14%	11%	TBC		Trend: Negative: Housing Completions on previously developed land	None Identified	Soils
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19																
Completions	38%	32%	26%	33%	12%	14%	11%	TBC																
9.4	No and area of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within the District	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sinfin Moor (part of)</td> <td>198.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anchor Church</td> <td>4.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carvers Rocks (SSSI)</td> <td>16.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle (part of)</td> <td>12.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilton Terrace</td> <td>16.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Linton Roadside</td> <td>0.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads</td> <td>0.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>248.80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: SDDC 2019.</p>	Name	Area (ha)	Sinfin Moor (part of)	198.1	Anchor Church	4.80	Carvers Rocks (SSSI)	16.67	Elvaston Castle (part of)	12.93	Hilton Terrace	16.00	Linton Roadside	0.11	Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads	0.19	TOTAL	248.80		Trend: No Change	Data is very old with initial sites being selected on the basis of surveys carried out in 1991. Sites likely to need reassessing	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil
Name	Area (ha)																							
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Anchor Church	4.80																							
Carvers Rocks (SSSI)	16.67																							
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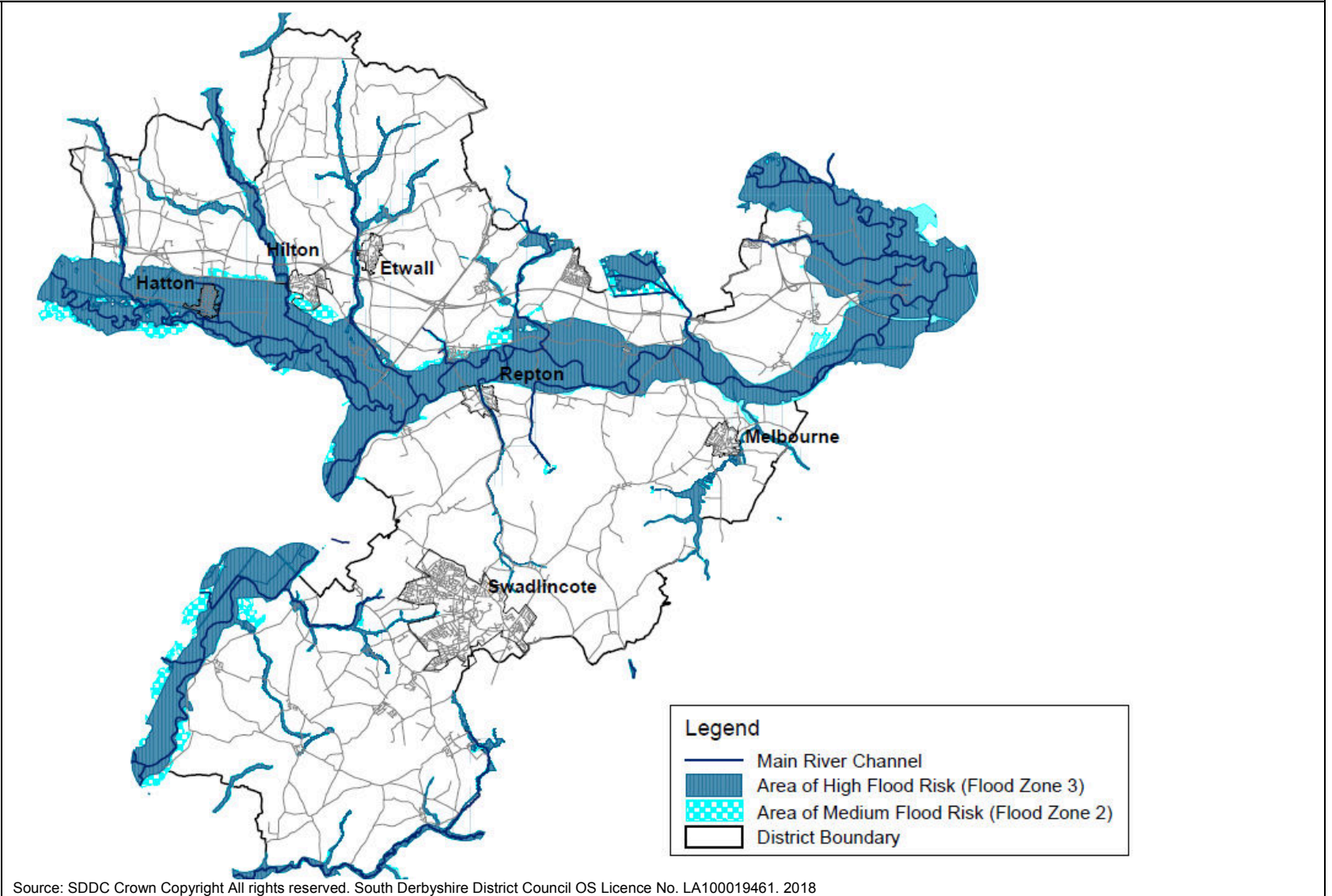
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
10. To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution						
10.1	Tranquillity Data	<p style="text-align: center;">Relative Tranquillity of Derbyshire outside the Peak District National Park</p>  <p>KEY Tranquillity By LDU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 to 28 (6) -3 to 12 (72) -18 to -3 (119) -46 to -18 (106) -74 to -46 (44) <p>Mean Value</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ Most Tranquil ↓ Least Tranquil</p> <p>□ District Boundaries</p> <p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey 100023251.</p> <p>Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services. Reproduced under OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2019</p> <p>Tranquillity Data collected as part of the National Tranquillity Mapping Project (2007) developed for CPRE and Natural England by Northumbria University.</p>	No trend Identified. Information to inform baseline only.	None Identified	Light Noise	

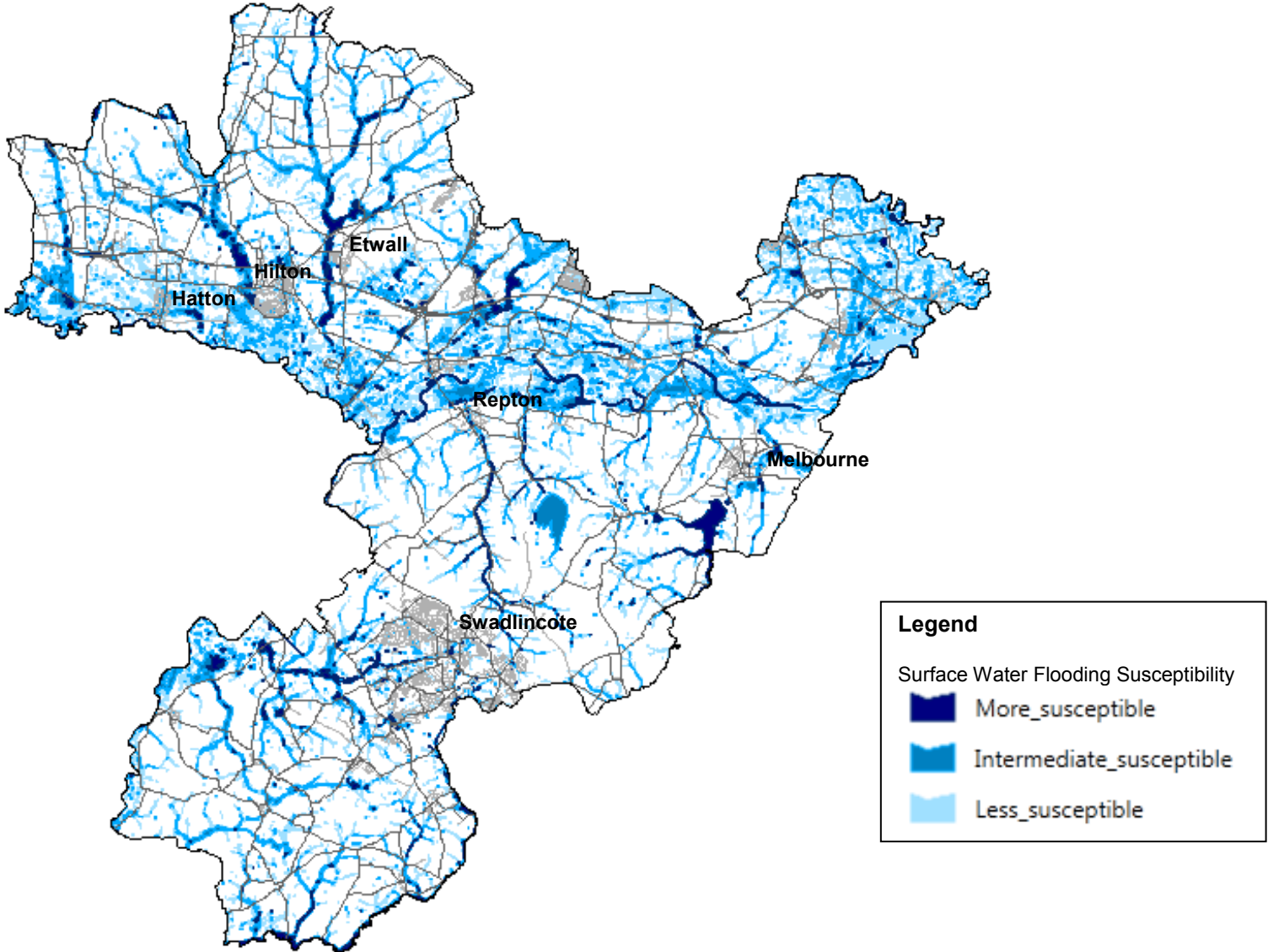
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																																																																																																																								
10.2	Number of Air Quality Management Areas within the District.	0 (2019) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2017	0 (2018) Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2016	Trend: Positive No Change	None Identified	Human Health Soil, Water Air																																																																																																																																																																								
10.3	Water quality in key waterbodies in South Derbyshire.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th colspan="2">Overall</th> <th colspan="2">Ecological</th> <th colspan="2">Chemical</th> <th>Objective</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="8">Derwent Middle – Derbyshire</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2015</th> <th>Overall water body</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th colspan="8">Lower Trent and Erewash</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Carr Brook from Source to Ramsley Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cuttle Brook</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egginton Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foremark Reservoir</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate by 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milton Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ramsley Brook from Source to Carr New Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repton Brook</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staunton Harold</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate by 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ticknall Quarries</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trent from Derwent to Soar</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trent From Dove to Derwent</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trusley Brook</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twyford Brook</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good By 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="8">Dove Rivers and Lakes</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Foston Brook</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilton Brook</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good by 2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dove River Churnet to Trent</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not Assessed</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>Moderate By 2015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Environment Agency 2017</p>		Name	Overall		Ecological		Chemical		Objective	Derwent Middle – Derbyshire									2009	2015	2009	2015	2009	2015	Overall water body	Lower Trent and Erewash								Carr Brook from Source to Ramsley Brook	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good by 2015	Cuttle Brook	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Egginton Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Foremark Reservoir	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Moderate by 2015	Milton Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Ramsley Brook from Source to Carr New Brook	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Repton Brook	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Staunton Harold	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Not Assessed	Good	Moderate by 2015	Ticknall Quarries	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Trent from Derwent to Soar	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good By 2027	Trent From Dove to Derwent	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2015	Trusley Brook	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Twyford Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good By 2027	Dove Rivers and Lakes								Foston Brook	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Hilton Brook	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Not Assessed	Good	Good by 2027	Dove River Churnet to Trent	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Not Assessed	Poor	Moderate By 2015	Trend: Uncertain Water quality has improved in some catchments however it has deteriorated in some areas including in Ramsley Brook, Repton Brook, Staunton Harold and in the River Dover catchments	None Identified	Soil, Water and Air
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11.4	Amount of Brownfield Land in District	See section 9.1 above.		N/A	None Identified	Soil, Water and Air																																																																																																																																																																								

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic
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11. To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change

11.1 Areas of Flood Risk in South Derbyshire



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

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																				
12 To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings																																										
12.1	Number of Listed Buildings within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>614</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>710</td></tr> </table> Source: English Heritage 2018 (figures for 2016)	Grade 1	48	Grade 2*	48	Grade 2	614	Total	710	East Midlands <table border="1"> <tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1,015</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>1,920</td></tr> <tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>26,918</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>29,853</td></tr> </table> Source: East Heritage Website 2014.	Grade 1	1,015	Grade 2*	1,920	Grade 2	26,918	Total	29,853	Trend: Positive: The District has a higher proportion of grade 1 and 2* listed buildings and structures than the regional average (by district).	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																				
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12.2	Listed Buildings/structures and sites at Risk Grade 1 and 2*	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Heritage at risk</th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Buildings and Structures¹</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Places of Worship²</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Archaeology³</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens⁴</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Battlefields</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Wreck Sites</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Conservation areas⁵</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>17 (2.3%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2018	Heritage at risk	Number	Buildings and Structures ¹	8	Places of Worship ²	5	Archaeology ³	2	Parks and Gardens ⁴	1	Battlefields	0	Wreck Sites	0	Conservation areas ⁵	1	Total	17 (2.3%)	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Heritage at risk</th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Buildings and Structures</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Places of Worship</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Archaeology</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Battlefields</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Wreck Sites</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>1 (0%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>18 (2.36%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage Website Feb 2015	Heritage at risk	Number	Buildings and Structures	8	Places of Worship	6	Archaeology	2	Parks and Gardens	1	Battlefields	0 (0%)	Wreck Sites	0 (0%)	Conservation areas	1 (0%)	Total	18 (2.36%)	Trend: Mixed: Fewer heritage features are on the at risk register compared to 2015, although a review of regional data indicates that South Derbyshire still has a higher proportion of structures at risk than the regional average.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage
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12.3	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS)	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>22 (of which 2 are at risk)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2018		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	22 (of which 2 are at risk)	Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th></th><th>Number</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>1,541 (of which 132 are at risk)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: English Heritage 2017		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1,541 (of which 132 are at risk)	Trend: Positive: The proportion of SAMS in the District at risk is 4.4% compared to 8.6% across the region.	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																												
	Number																																									
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	22 (of which 2 are at risk)																																									
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12.4	Number of Conservation Areas	South Derbyshire <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Name</th><th>Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Total</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>At Risk</td><td>1 (4.5%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council 2017*	Name	Area	Total	22	At Risk	1 (4.5%)	East Midlands <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Name</th><th>Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Total</td><td>1,128</td></tr> <tr><td>At Risk</td><td>77 (7.6%)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Source: Heritage England 2017	Name	Area	Total	1,128	At Risk	77 (7.6%)	Trend: Positive Alterations to a number of Conservation area at Melbourne, Milton, Trusley, Stanton by Bridge and the Trent and Mersey Canal have led to an overall increase in area of conservation areas. A public consultation on whether to create a further conservation area at Hartshorne recently held by the Authority.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage																								
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¹ Coalbrookdale footbridge, (on former Egginton Estate), Egginton, (Grade 2*); Elvaston Castle, Borrowash Road, Elvaston (Grade 2*); Shardlow Hall, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne (Grade 2*); Four bottle kilns at TG Greens Pottery, John Street, Church Gresley, Swadlincote (Grade 2*); Swarkestone Bridge, Stanton by Bridge / Swarkestone (Grade 1); Remains of Swarkestone Old Hall, Derby Road, Swarkestone (Grade 2*); Walton Hall, attached stables and garden wall, Main Street, Walton upon Trent (Grade 2*) Weston Hall, Main Street, Weston upon Trent (Grade 2*)

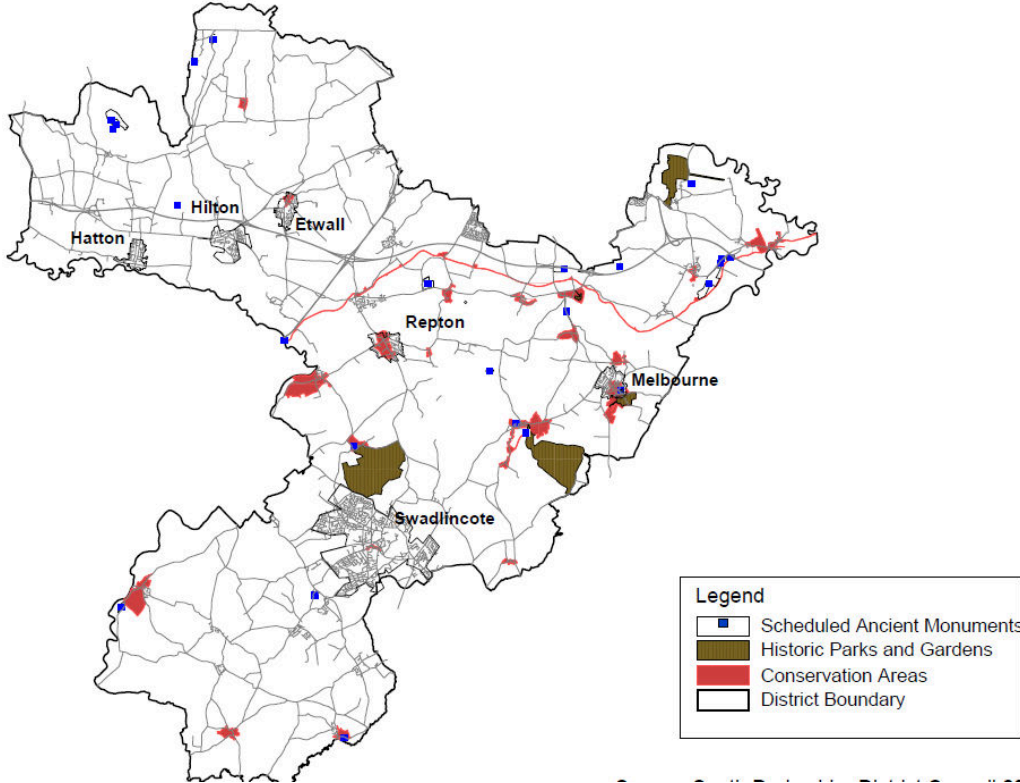
² Church of St George and St Mary, Church Street, Church Gresley (Grade 2*); All Saints Church, Dalbury, Dalbury Lees, (Grade 2*); Church of St Mary, Hatton Lane, Marston on Dove (Grade 1); Church of St James, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne (Grade 2) Emmanuel Church, Church Street, Swadlincote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

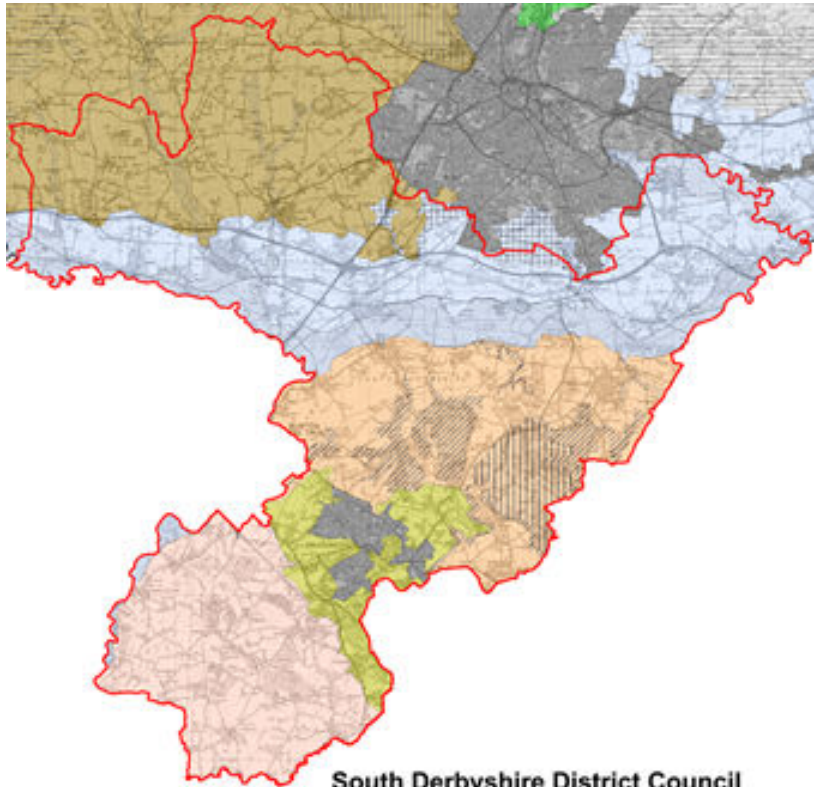
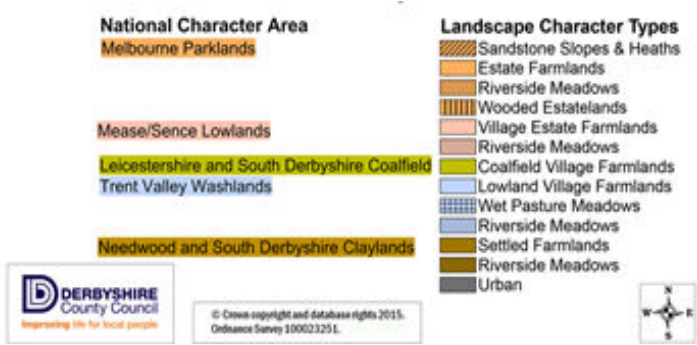
³ Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300m north west of The Lowes Farm, Swarkestone (Declining); Twyford henge and Round Hill bowl barrow, Twyford and Stenson (Declining)

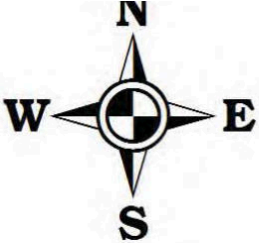
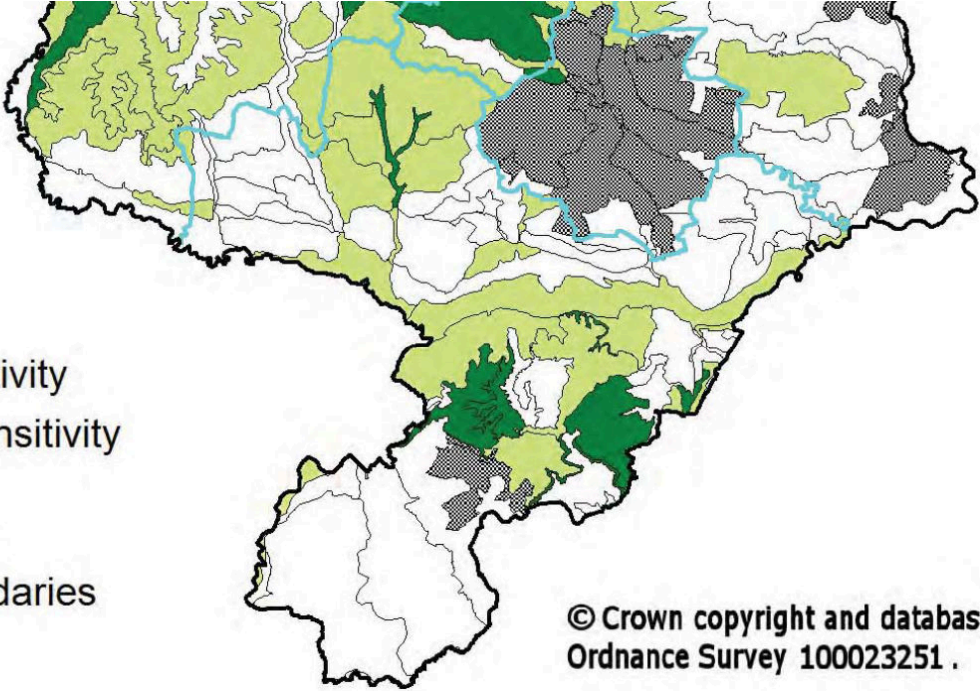
⁴ Elvaston Castle, Elvaston (Declining)

⁵ Swarkeston Conservation Area

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

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics														
12.5	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	South Derbyshire <table border="1" data-bbox="517 312 837 472"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bretby Hall</td> <td>280.1 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calke Abbey</td> <td>217.9 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elvaston Castle</td> <td>100.4 ha¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melbourne Hall</td> <td>21.3 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td> <td>2.9 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (5)</td> <td>622.6ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council (2012)	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	217.9 ha	Elvaston Castle	100.4 ha ¹	Melbourne Hall	21.3 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.9 ha	Total (5)	622.6ha	Of the 139 Parks and Gardens in the East Midlands 7 are on the register. This accounts for 5% of the total. Clearly the proportion of sites in south Derbyshire is higher (20%) but based on a small sample size.	Trend: Negative: one of the five sites in the District (Elvaston) is at risk.	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage
Name	Area																			
Bretby Hall	280.1 ha																			
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12.6	Location of Heritage Assets in South Derbyshire	 <p data-bbox="510 1334 1550 1350">Source: SDDC Crown Copyright All rights reserved. South Derbyshire District Council OS Licence No. LA100019461. 2018</p>																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
13.	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character					
13.1	National Character Areas with Landscape Character Types	 <p data-bbox="837 1034 1249 1062">South Derbyshire District Council</p> <p data-bbox="510 1062 1312 1118">(Note: this date provides a baseline only and does not provide any detail on possible trends or comparators or targets).</p>	<p data-bbox="1350 316 1603 600">Trend: Negative. – the themes woodland and trees were generally stable across the majority of Character Areas. By contrast, boundaries and historic features generally showed signs of being neglected, whilst settlement patterns appeared to be diverging in most Character Areas</p>	None Identified	Landscape	
						

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																				
13.2*	No of Major development schemes (or phases) achieving very good, good, average or poor against building for life (20)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>16+</th> <th>14-15</th> <th>10-13</th> <th>Less than 10</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very Good</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Average</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	2016/17	1	1	3	0	2017/18	--	--	--	--		<p>Uncertain: No trend identified</p>	<p>Data is only available for the previous monitoring period. Time series data will be collected as future monitoring works are undertaken.</p>	<p>Material Assets Population Landscape</p>
	16+	14-15	10-13	Less than 10																						
	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor																						
2016/17	1	1	3	0																						
2017/18	--	--	--	--																						
13.3	Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <p>KEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Sensitivity Secondary Sensitivity Urban Areas District Boundaries </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px; text-align: right;"> <p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 . Ordnance Survey 100023251 .</p> </div> </div> <p>(Note: this date provides a baseline only and does not provide any detail on possible trends or comparactors or targets).</p>																								

Appendix 3: KEY ISSUES

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Plan	Likely Impact of Plan
Biodiversity, Geodiversity Flora and Fauna				
A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value.	There are 6 SSSIs, which are located wholly or partly within South Derbyshire, one of which is a special Area of Conservation (SAC), and hence of European Importance. Presently only 17% of SSSIs by land area in Derbyshire are in a favourable condition. There are 160 non-statutory wildlife sites covering 4.9% of the District, which are of ecological value at the County Scale. Around a third of these are recorded as being positively managed for wildlife.	Natural England Website Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Annual Report	Continued reliance on a limited number of statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites for access to nature.	Limited. The Plan is likely to make provision for around 20 gypsy and traveler pitches and could result in a land take of around 1.2-2.5ha. Given the small scale of development required it is likely that development locations can be identified that avoid harm to designated wildlife sites. There may be limited potential to deliver biodiversity gain on any allocated sites.
There are two local nature reserves in South Derbyshire. These extend 24.7ha. This is below the suggested requirement of 102.4ha for the District based on 1ha of provision per 1000 people and the deficit will widen as the population continues to grow.	There are only two Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire. Badgers Hollow in Coton and Elvaston Castle (which is managed by the County Council) near Thulston. The Council is looking to bring forward a further site at Swadlincote Woodlands, although it is unclear when this site will be designated. Given the likely increase in population to 2028 it is likely that 120ha of provision will be required by 2028.	South Derbyshire Environmental Audit Natural England Website	Continued deficit against LNR suggested requirements. In the absence of the Plan it is likely that access to wildlife will continue to be restricted for many communities.	None: It is unlikely that the Plan will deliver any increase in the provision of new local nature reserves or other provision for nature.
Population and Human Health				
There are 89 gypsy and traveller accommodation pitches as well as 8 caravans in the District, however a further 23 pitches will need to be provided to meet the future needs to March 2034	There remains a need for future Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation within the Plan period. Whilst it may be possible to meet this need through the development management process, to do so would undermine the requirement to plan for future needs in accordance with National planning policy requirements.	National Planning Policy Framework/Guidance Planning Policy for Traveller Sites South Derbyshire Local Plan.	Continuing Trend: Reliance on Development Management to deliver new accommodation and potential undersupply of accommodation. In the absence of the Plan sufficient Gypsy and Traveller accommodation may not come forward to fully meet identified needs within the Plan period.	Major Effect: This Plan would enable Gypsy and Traveller needs to be fully met within the Plan period and could ensure the timely delivery of good quality sites in sustainable and accessible locations.
More than half of all Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in Derbyshire is located in South Derbyshire, with 5 districts or boroughs (in 2015) providing no pitches.	The GTAA indicates that in 2014 there were 122 pitches recorded within Derbyshire and 13 in East Staffordshire. 70 of the sites were in South Derbyshire.	Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014	South Derbyshire is likely to accommodate a significant proportion of the Counties Gypsy and Traveller Community. This is because much of the need for new pitches will partly arise as a result of Children already living in the District needing their own home.	Moderate r Major Effect: This Plan would enable local Gypsy and Traveller needs to be fully met within the Plan period within South Derbyshire and could ensure the timely delivery of good quality sites in sustainable and accessible locations.
The proportion of Gypsy And Travellers aged over 65 is significantly lower than the average for the District, whilst the number of younger people (0-24) is slightly lower	There is little precise evidence on life expectancy in Gypsy and Traveller communities. It is often indicated that life expectancy is 12 years less in women and 10 years for men, although this was based on an Irish Study and may not accurately reflect UK trends. However what is clear is life expectancy is significantly shorter than the general population and this seems to be reflected locally by the relatively low level of Gypsies and Travellers recorded as being over	Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller	Continuing Trend: Life Expectancy in Gypsy and Travelling Communities is likely to remain lower in those residents whose accommodation needs are not being met within the District.	Moderate to Major Effect: A lack of suitable permanent or semi-permanent secure accommodation underpins many of the inequalities that Gypsy and Traveller communities face. In respect of life expectancy a link has been drawn towards improving life expectancy and the provision of sites to meet accommodation needs. It is likely therefore that the provision of good quality sites to meet identified housing needs could be significant in

	65. Significant anecdotal evidence exists suggesting life expectancy improves (and is more inline with general trends) for those living on local authority or private sites who are therefore able to access adequate and continual medical care ¹ .	Communities: A Review, Research Report 12, Equality and Human Rights Commission		improving the health and life expectancy of the local Gypsy and Traveller population.
Crime rates within the District are low, but fear of crime remains a significant issue.	Crime rates within the District are low, and South Derbyshire is one of the safest places to live in Derbyshire. Levels of crime have generally fallen per 1000 people since 2006/07, although there have been some increases recorded in recent years. Despite this fear of crime remains a key issue locally has increased in the last citizens panel review.	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-2020 Derbyshire Citizens Panel Results 2011-2016	Long term downwards trend in respect of crime rates although rates have increased slightly in recent years suggest rates may continue to increase in the near term. There have been significant reductions in crime levels over the past decade, although there has been a slight increase in crime rates since 2014. Fear of crime remains a significant issue within the local community and fear of crime increased with the population according to the most recent citizens panel survey results.	Minor effect: This plan would provide sites to meet local Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs. This provision could reduce the likelihood of illegal encampments being recorded and could help reduce conflicts between the settled and travelling community.
Education levels amongst the local Gypsy and Traveller population is lower than the wider population with almost three quarters of the working age population have no qualifications.	Children's educational achievements are worse than the settled community and contrary to the national trend are continuing to decline. In particular participation in secondary education is very low ² In 2012 a lower proportion of Gypsy and Traveller Children achieve 5 or more GCSE (grade A*-C) (13.8% and 17.5% respectively) compared to 60% for other Children ³ . Within South Derbyshire specifically only 26 children identified as Gypsies appear to be on roll of the District's Schools given the very low level this indicates that children are either being educated outside of the formal education system or elsewhere – for example in Derby City.	Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller Communities: A Review, Research Report 12, Equality and Human Rights Commission DFE	Continuing Trend: Decline in educational achievement likely.	Moderate to Major Effect. The provision of permanent pitches could contribute towards improving educational achievement where this allows for the continuity of teaching and improves attendance particularly at the secondary level. Where possible sites should be located in areas close to, or with good public transport links to schools.
Levels of deprivation and inequalities vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation within some communities and areas of the District.	Gypsies and Travellers experience significant inequalities. The Equalities and Human rights commission identified a range of issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gypsies and Travellers die earlier than the rest of the population. - They experience worse health, yet are less likely to receive effective, continuous healthcare. - Children's educational achievements are worse, and declining still further - Participation in secondary education is extremely low - There is a lack of access to pre-school, out-of-school and leisure services for 	Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller Communities: A Review, Research Report 12, Equality and Human Rights Commission	Continuing Trend: in the absence of the Plan it is likely that current inequalities would persist.	Moderate to Major Effect. A lack of suitable permanent or semi-permanent secure accommodation underpins many of the inequalities that Gypsy and Traveller communities face. In respect of life expectancy a link has been drawn towards improving life expectancy and the provision of sites to meet accommodation needs. Similarly families that move around are less likely to receive continuous employment education.

¹ Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller Communities: A Review, Research Report 12, Equality and Human Rights Commission

² Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller Communities: A Review, Research Report 12, Equality and Human Rights Commission

³ Tackling Inequalities faced by Gypsy, Roma and Travelling Communities, Women and Equalities Select Committee, 28 November 2016 at www.parliament.uk

	<p>children and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment rates are low, and poverty high. - <p>Moreover the commission notes that policy initiatives and political systems that are designed to promote inclusion and equality frequently exclude Gypsies and Travellers.</p>			
The quality and range of retail, leisure recreation provision offered in the Districts rural areas and villages needs conserving and enhancing to ensure communities continue to have access to locally accessible services and facilities.	Recent years have seen losses of a number of village facilities. The loss of such facilities is making many rural communities more reliant on car journeys to access local facilities.	<p>Authority Monitoring Reports</p> <p>GIS Data on the location of pitches</p>	Continued loss of some local rural services and facilities. Economic and social change will continue to exert pressures on some local services, particularly shops and public houses. This loss could disproportionately affect Gypsy and Traveller Communities given that these are often located in more rural communities.	None: It is unlikely that this Plan would have any effect on safeguarding existing rural facilities and services given the limited scale of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation proposed
Urban areas are relatively well served by public transport, although provision in many rural communities is more limited.	Public transport provision varies significantly across the District. Public transport provision is more comprehensive around Swadlincote and on the fringes Derby City, whilst more rural parts of the District, where most Gypsy and Traveller sites are located tend to have more limited provision.	<p>Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026</p> <p>GIS Data on location of pitches</p>	Continuation of current Trend: Public transport services will continue to be focused in locations where the demand is greatest. As such, the provision of public transport services in the most rural parts of the District may remain limited, reflecting market demand for the provision of such services.	Limited: The Plan could direct Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs to areas served by an hourly or better bus services. However, given the small scale of likely provision it is likely that beneficial effects would be limited.
The Council's Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy indicates there is a deficit in informal and formal open space and play space provision and more than half of residents do not participate in sufficient physical activity.	Many existing communities do not have adequate provision of open space, with access to provision in some rural areas being a particular issue. In the absence of adequate open space opportunities to support increased physical activity will be more limited.	<p>South Derbyshire Local Plan</p> <p>Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy</p>	Continued under provision of open space in some locations: New development is likely to address open space needs in new communities but will not address deficits in some existing communities. In the absence of a strategy to address already identified deficits these would be likely to persist.	Limited: the allocation of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation is unlikely to be of a scale which would create new areas suitable for formal and informal leisure uses and contribute towards meeting identified open space deficits in existing communities. However the Plan can seek to ensure sites are well related and accessible to existing open space and sports provision.
Most open space provision is centred around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages where as much of the Gypsy and traveller accommodation in the District is located away from these settlements.	Strategic Growth in South Derbyshire is focused within or on the edge of existing urban areas. However much of the current Gypsy and Traveller accommodation is located away from larger settlements served by open space provision. As a result access to open space, particularly for younger people is often more limited.	<p>South Derbyshire Local Plan</p> <p>Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy</p>	Continued provision of new open space provision in and around the urban areas. New developments usually deliver 2.54ha of open space based on existing open space provision requirement for 25.4m ² of land per person/bedroom (or 2.54 ha per 1000 people) for new development included in the Part 1 Local Plan and the Council's Design Supplementary Planning Document.	Limited effect: Given the scale of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation needs it is unlikely that new sites would be supported by new open space provision beyond informal green space, particularly where multiple formal sites are proposed. On this basis there may be justification for increasing the pitch sizes for new provision beyond the minimums set out in the GTAA and focusing growth towards locations with reasonable access to existing open space provision where practicable.
There is a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District.	In 2011-12 just over 1% of the total land area of the District was identified as brownfield. Despite development allocations on a number of previously developed sites significant areas of brownfield land remains at former power generation sites at Drakelow and Willington and in the Swadlincote Urban Area.	<p>Authority Monitoring Report</p> <p>Brownfield land Register.</p>	Major reduction in brownfield land (in area terms) likely. Potential future energy generation schemes at Drakelow and Willington have been consented. Policies and allocations have been included in the Part 1 and Part 2 Local Plan to allocate sites for redevelopment or support the remediation or reuse of brownfield land.	Limited effect: The Plan can seek to reuse previously developed sites for the provision of new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation subject to appropriate remediation. However the potential for reuse is moderated by the small scale of provision required.
New development could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution	Some parts of the District are especially sensitive to water pollution. In particular the River Mease	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Pt 1 and 2)	Improving Trend: It is likely that water quality will continue to improve in order to meet	Minor effect: The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Plan could increase development in

<p>or could reduce local tranquillity or lead to conflict with existing land uses or neighbouring communities.</p>	<p>which is designated as Special Area of Conservation could be negatively affected by new growth where this lead to the unmitigated discharge of foul or surface water into its catchment. A notable number of other waterbody catchments are also failing to meet their Water Framework Objective Targets. In addition growth could have a harmful effect on tranquillity or lead to increased levels of noise or light pollution, particularly in more rural areas. Development is unlikely to lead to notable air quality effects due to scale of development and the absence of air quality management areas in the District.</p>	<p>River Mease Water Quality Management Plan.</p> <p>South Derbyshire Design SPD.</p> <p>Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report 2018.</p>	<p>targets and objectives associated with the water framework directive (irrespective of new development). Air quality within the District and in adjacent areas is also likely to improve in response to improvements in transport technologies and European/National requirements to address air quality in locations failing to meet identified standards. There could, however, be an erosion of tranquillity and increase in noise and light pollution owing to the scale of growth already committed in the District to 2028.</p>	<p>rural and or sensitive areas such as the Mease catchment. Effects could be moderated by the scale of growth and likely environmental safeguards and policies included in the Local Plan.</p>
<p>Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk.</p>	<p>Much of South Derbyshire is located within the floodplains of the River Trent, Derwent or Dove with many of the District's Key Service villages, Local Service Villages and rural areas affected by flood risk. In total around 7% of the District's Homes are at some level of flood risk.</p>	<p>GIS Data</p> <p>South Derbyshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>Derby HMA Water Cycle Study</p> <p>Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015</p>	<p>Uncertain: Climate change could increase the number of properties at flood risk in South Derbyshire. In addition some limited growth is still allowed in some areas subject to flooding – for example where flood defences provide an acceptable level of protection. However given the very high level of growth proposed in the District to 2028 it is likely that the proportion of homes at risk will fall given that most of these are located in areas not at flood risk.</p>	<p>Minor effect: The allocation of sites could include sites within areas at flood risk where this has other broader sustainability benefits, such as allows the reuse of previously developed land or where sites can be adequately protected. However given the vulnerability classification of this type of accommodation where practicable sites should be steered away from areas at flood risk now or in the future.</p>
<p>The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District (including the setting of heritage assets) could be affected by the provision of new gypsy and traveller accommodation and could erode the quality of heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources.</p>	<p>Inappropriate development can affect designated or non-designated heritage assets and their setting.</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Adopted Local Plan (part 1 and 2)</p> <p>Conservation Area Appraisals</p>	<p>Uncertain. Built heritage assets and their settings are protected through national and local planning policy and most new developments to 2028. However, unplanned Gypsy and Traveller accommodation provision through the development management process could lead to the provision of sites in inappropriate locations and undermine the Council's ability to safeguard existing assets</p>	<p>Minor Effect: The allocation of Gypsy and Traveller Sites could harm the archeological or cultural heritage of the District (and affect the setting of such assets). However effects are likely to be moderated by the scale of pitches required and by existing policies to protect such assets from undue harm. Notwithstanding this a Plan would provide opportunity to direct allocations to locations which would not harm designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p>
<p>Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment produced by Derbyshire County Council suggests that large-scale developments have had a detrimental impact on a number of landscape character areas in the District. In particular, landscape types located in the Trent Valley have been eroded by new development, whilst the landscape in the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield has also faced significant change (albeit more positive change) as the National Forest seeks to deliver wider landscape and nature conservation improvements.</p>	<p>The Landscape Character of Derbyshire</p> <p>Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity</p> <p>Trent Valley Landscape sensitivity Study</p>	<p>Uncertain: Large scale growth is planned to 2028, further growth within and on the edge of some key villages could lead to divergence in local countryside character, especially in northern parts of the District. Across the southern part of the District, landscape improvements driven by The National Forest are helping to enhance a historically despoiled landscape. Existing national and local policy includes policies to seek locally appropriate development that reflects landscape character and seeks the retention of locally important landscape elements. However, unplanned Gypsy and Traveller accommodation provision through the development management process could lead to the provision of sites in more sensitive areas.</p>	<p>Minor effect: The allocation of Gypsy and Traveller Sites could lead to further landscape change, albeit to a limited extent due to the scale of development. However the planned provision for future Gypsy and Traveller could allow the selection of sites which would have the least impact on local landscape character and identify measures to further reduce landscape and visual impact effects.</p>



**South Derbyshire Sustainability Appraisal
Gypsy and Travellers Site Allocations
Plan**

Scoping Report, August 2019

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