

Sustainability Appraisal

Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report

Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document

**Incorporating an Environmental Report under the
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes
Regulations 2004**

March 2007

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PART 1 – NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1. Non Technical Summary

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In line with the requirements of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Council propose to publish a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) entitled Landscape Character and Design that will provide detail guidance to developers on how new development can meet the aims and objectives of the policies contained within the Adopted Derbyshire Dales Local (2005).
- 1.1.2 The consultation draft Landscape Character and Design SPD will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The purpose is to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of the SPD. The SA considers the SPD's implications, from a social, economic and environmental perspective, by assessing options and the draft SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives.
- 1.1.3 SA is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of all plans and strategies. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging proposals will help to achieve 'sustainable development' as efficiently as possible.
- 1.1.4 The process should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive). The Directive is transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Landscape Character and Design SPD

- 1.2.1 As part of the pre-production stage of the SPD, the Council has published a *Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report* on Landscape Character and Design SPD and forms a key document in the first stage of the SA.

The scoping report:

- set out the context of the Supplementary Planning Document;
 - presented the sustainability objectives and the objectives of the SPD;
 - presented research and relevant information on landscape character; and
 - decided on the scope and level of detail required of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.2.2 The Scoping Report was published for consultation for 5 weeks from 11 January to 15 February 2006. An initial assessment of the Scoping Report revealed that there were no conflicting issues that would merit detailed discussion in an Issues and Options consultation. Appendix 1 presents a list of those consulted and summarises the responses from the Scoping Report consultation.
- 1.2.3 Undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal has ensured the following:

- *All relevant national, regional and local policy documents have been taken into account.*

The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives is to ensure that the relationship between these documents and the draft SPD has been fully explored. This will ensure that Derbyshire Dales District Council is able to act on any identified inconsistencies between international, national, regional and local objectives.

A range of national, regional and local strategies were reviewed as part of the SA process with no major inconsistencies between policies.

This process was undertaken at the scoping stage.

- *All relevant information relating to the Districts landscape were collated.*

The collection and assessment of information and data about the current and likely future state of the local and county environment was used within the SA to help identify sustainability problems and predict the SPD's effects. Where available, comparators, key trends and target were identified.

This process was undertaken at the scoping stage.

- *The Sustainability Appraisal Framework*

The establishment of SA objectives is central to the SA process and provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. The sustainability objectives are based on key sustainability issues, taking into account characteristics of the area and the findings of its baseline data. There are eleven objectives used in total, organised under the three dimensions of sustainability: social, environmental and economic.

- *Key sustainability issues*

Most of the sustainability issues and problems facing the Derbyshire Dales have previously been identified within existing documents and strategies. Further issues have emerged through the process. The process has also sought to identify the evidence to support the selection of key issues from the baseline data.

A copy of the Scoping Report can be viewed on the District Council's website at <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/SupplementaryPlanningDocuments>

1.3 The Sustainable Appraisal Methodology

- 1.3.1 The approach to the appraisal has been developed with reference to the, *'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities November 2005.*

1.3.2 The level of detail and the scope that the SA covered was agreed by key stakeholders involved in the SA process as part of consultation on the Scoping Report.

The Sustainability Appraisal contains five main stages:

B1: *Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework*

The objectives of the SPD set out what it is aiming to achieve in spatial planning terms and set the context for development of options for the SPD

It is important for the objectives of the SPD to be in accordance with sustainability principles. The objectives should be tested for compatibility with the SA objectives.

B2: *Developing the SPD Options*

A key requirement of the SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. The options assessed were:

- Provide a Landscape Character and Design – Supplementary Planning Document.
- Do nothing / business as usual – Policy Approach

The key changes and the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option were identified. This concluded that the preferred option was to provide a procedure by which Landscape Character and Design can be delivered through the SPD.

B3: *Predicting the effects of the draft SPD*

The SA provides a record of the prediction and assessment of the potential effects of the draft SPD. The plan objectives were scored on positive, neutral and negative scale against each of sustainability objectives. Details of the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures were included.

Generally the draft SPD performed well against the sustainability objectives and the majority of effects identified were positive.

B4: *Evaluating the effects the draft SPD*

Findings of the SA indicate that the proposed SPD would provide a useful tool in informing better advice on landscape design. The outcomes of this have been used to inform the production of the Draft SPD. Cumulative effects were considered during the assessment. No potential negative cumulative effects were identified.

B5: *Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximizing beneficial effects*

The SA report includes measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the Landscape Character and Design SPD. These measures are referred to as mitigation measures and include proactive avoidance of adverse effects as well as actions taken after effects are noticed.

B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD

A key part of the SA process is to establish how any significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD will be monitored. Some potential indicators with targets have been proposed as a starting point for developing the SPD and sustainability monitoring programme. The indicators proposed are mainly based on data already collected by the Council. It is envisaged that the monitoring will be on an annual basis, although updates of some indicators may not be available with this frequency.

1.4 Difference the Process has made

1.4.1 The SA process and the preparation of the SPD have been initiated to build upon the Council's stated ambitions in the Local Plan. Therefore the SA has found that implementing the draft SPD will have overall positive benefits on sustainability.

1.5 Consultation and How to Comment

1.5.1 Consultation on the final SA Report will be undertaken during the public participation stage on this draft SPD in accordance with Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

1.5.2 *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities November 2005* makes clear that consultation on the final SA Report will need to comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive. This will include the SEA consultation bodies, the Environment Agency; Natural England and English Heritage specific consultation bodies in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations; and the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in the Landscape Character and Design SPD. Responses to this consultation must be taken into account during the preparation of the revised version of the Landscape Character and design SPD.

1.5.3 The consultation period of the Draft Landscape Character and Design SPD and Final Sustainability Appraisal is for 6 weeks from 29 March 2007 to 10 May 2007.

All comments must be received no later than 10 May 2007, 5.00pm:

Please send your comments:

By Post:

Planning Policy
Planning and Development Services Department
Derbyshire Dales District Council
Town Hall
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3NN

or

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Comments received will be appraised for the purpose of informing the final version of the Landscape Character and Design SPD.

Copies of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document and further copies of this Report can be found at:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/SupplementaryPlanningDocuments>

PART 2 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach Adopted to the SA

2.1.1 The approach to the appraisal has been developed using the guidance note *'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities November 2005.*

2.2 Who carried out the SA

2.2.1 The SA was undertaken by the Council's Planning Policy Officers between January 2007 and February 2007, in advance of the formal consultation taking place in March to May 2007.

2.3 When the SA was carried out

2.3.1 The timing of the SA outputs and tasks is set out below:

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| • | Preparation of the SA Scoping Report | October 2006 |
| • | Circulation of SA Scoping Report to Consultation bodies and key stakeholders for comment | January 2007 |
| • | Preparation of responses to comments from consultees | February 2007 |
| • | Preparation of SA Report | February 2007 |

2.4 Quality Assurance Checklist

2.4.1 Quality assurance is an important element of the appraisal exercise, helping to ensure that the SEA Directive requirements are met, highlighting any problems with the SA Report, and showing how effectively the appraisal has integrated sustainability considerations into the plan making process.

2.4.2 Appendix 2 shows a quality assurance checklist which covers both the technical and procedural steps of the appraisal process and difficulties encountered in compiling information and carrying out the assessment.

PART 3 – BACKGROUND

3.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.1.1 The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. The objective of this SA is to inform the development of the Supplementary Planning Document : Landscape Character and Design. The SA considers the SPD's implications from a social, economic and environmental perspective, by assessing options and the draft SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives.
- 3.1.2 SA is mandatory for Local Development Documents (LDD) under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and which should be undertaken for Development Plan Documents (DPD) and SPDs.
- 3.1.3 This SA Report is the key output of the SA process, documenting the work carried out during the appraisal of the SPD.

3.2 Background to Landscape Character and Design SPD

- 3.2.1 The landscape of the Derbyshire Dales District ranges from the openmoorland of the Dark Peak around Matlock in the north to the deeply incised river valleys and limestone scenery for which the dales are named to the rolling patchwork of agricultural fields, hedges, woodlands and country lanes south of Ashbourne the landscape is diverse distinctive and very attractive. Whilst the high quality of the landscape is recognised nationally with the designation of much of the District as part of The Peak District National Park; the SPD will apply to that part of the Derbyshire Dales District Council area for which it is the local planning authority, and will form part of the Derbyshire Dales Local Development Framework.
- 3.2.2 The landscape of Derbyshire Dales District is of high quality. It includes landscapes of national and international importance, Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest such as Sudbury Hall and Willersley Castle as well as those with strong local landscape characteristics, such as the gorge setting of Matlock Bath, and impressive landscape features such as High Tor and Black Rocks.
- 3.2.3 Landscape patterns within both the countryside and towns are made up of individual and distinctive components. It is not just the nature of the countryside, so readily the focus of most attention, but also the quality of our environment as (including our streetscapes, industrial and residential landscapes and our parks and open spaces) and our cultural landscapes (including our rich architectural and industrial heritage) which are, in many ways, as important to us in terms of the quality of the lives we lead.
- 3.2.4 Whilst the majority of the District is rural in character and comprises attractive areas of countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets. The main settlements within the District are Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne.

- 3.2.5 The district contains the medieval market towns of Ashbourne and Wirksworth together with the later Spa towns of Matlock and Matlock Bath. The qualities of the buildings that form these towns are such there is a need to be particularly sensitive when alterations are proposed.
- 3.2.6 There is a definite contrast in landscape ranging from rugged uplands in the north to the softer fertile agricultural land in the south. Equally there is a diverse range of building materials, from the creamy pink sandstones, buff grit-stone, grey white limestone and charcoal grey slates found predominately in the north, to the warm orange red brick, bluish hues of Staffordshire tiles and crisp brown, sepia thatch, brick and timber framing found further south.
- 3.2.7 In partnership with Derbyshire County Council, the Council undertook a systematic appraisal of the Derbyshire landscape. This appraisal identified 18 different landscape character types in the Derbyshire Dales. Policy NBE8 in the adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan indicates that planning permission will only be granted where development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape. Policy NBE26 in the adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan seeks to ensure that landscape design is an integral part of the planning process and not an add-on after planning permission has been granted. An SPD on Landscape Character and Design will provide detailed guidance on how new development can meet the aims and objectives of these policies.
- 3.2.6 The Landscape, Character and Design SPD is being produced to clarify the Council's planning policies on landscape character, as set out in the Adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (2005). To ensure development proposals take into account the components that contribute to landscape character and local distinctiveness. The Adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (2005) sets out a requirement that development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape. The relevant policies that the Supplementary Planning Document will complement are:

Policy NBE8

Landscape Character

Planning Permission will only be granted for development that protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape

Policy NBE26

Landscape Design in Association with New Development

In determining applications for planning permission the Council will consider whether there is a need for the submission, implementation and maintenance of a scheme of landscaping to ensure that the proposed development would integrate with or enhance its surroundings.

Where this is considered to be necessary appropriate conditions will be imposed on any planning permission.

3.3 The Spatial Objectives of the SPD

3.3.1 Five key spatial objectives have been identified for the SPD, which set out the desired outcomes the Council will aim to achieve through implementation of the SPD.

Spatial Objective 1: To protect and enhance the character, appearance and features important in the landscape.

Spatial Objective 2: To provide detailed guidance on landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal.

Spatial Objective 3: To illustrate and encourage good practice.

Spatial Objective 4: To encourage an integrated approach to development which includes comprehensive consideration of landscape issues.

Spatial Objective 5: To help developers in their submission of planning applications.

3.4 Compliance with the SEA Directive / Regulations

3.4.1 In accordance with the Government's guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), SAs of SPDs should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the SEA Directive. This Directive is transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations. While SEA and SA are distinct processes, the intention of this SA is to adopt an approach to the appraisal which also meets the requirements of the SEA Directive.

PART 4 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

4.1 Links to other Strategies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

4.1.1 A number of plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that are relevant to the SPD process were identified at an international, national, regional and local level as part of the Scoping stage of the SA. The content of these have been reflected in the production and review of sustainability objectives, and strategies, programmes and objectives of the SPD. A list of those considered most relevant to the preparation of the SPD are set out in the Scoping Report which can be viewed at:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/supplementaryplanningdocuments>

4.1.2 No inconsistencies between the relevant documents were identified.

4.2 Baseline Data

A comprehensive assessment of baseline information was undertaken as part of the Scoping Stage of the SA. The baseline information helped to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the SPD and helped to identify sustainability problems. The results of the baseline data collection are presented in the Scoping Report (see link above).

The research involved collection of data that included:

- Landscape Character of Derbyshire Dales
- Geology
- Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
- Derbyshire Wildlife Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Trees
- River Courses, Water Bodies and Hydrological Characteristics
- Brownfield Land
- Agricultural Land
- Existing Minerals Planning Permission
- Parks Open Spaces and Playing Fields
- Built and Physical Environment

4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified

4.3.1 Through analysis of the baseline data and assessment of programme and policies, a number of key sustainability issues have been identified for consideration in the SPD, as identified in the Scoping Report

Table 1 Sustainability Issues– Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document

Environmental	
1	There are a number of competing forces for changes at work within the countryside including, changing agricultural practices, farm diversification, pressure for development, recreational demands, utilities management and transport planning all of which can affect the individual characteristics of the local landscape
2	Trees and hedgerows are subject to continuing loss through pressure of development and changing agricultural practices
3	The local planning authority area has a number of active, worked and dormant quarries
4	The local planning authority area has a large area of ancient woodlands
5	A high proportion of the district is covered by special designations such as SSSI, DWSR, SACs, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments
6	The Derwent Mills is internationally recognised for its contribution to industrial development and has an extensive buffer in order to protect the site from development that would damage its setting
7	The local planning area has a varied and diverse landscape. The special character and appearance of the area is considered an invaluable attribute.
8	Conservation of the landscape/habitat diversity is important within the district to achieve biodiversity.
9	The district has a range of landscape character types which all contribute to local distinctiveness in terms of the way the landscape looks
10	The legacy of the industrial heritage offers important landscape features.
11	The River Derwent and River Dove Valley form important river valleys for the District, which define the character of the area through which they flow.
12	The local planning authority area has a high proportion of brownfield land
13	Loss of historic landscape character/ features
14	There is demand for renewable energy installations, including wind farms outside the National Park;
15	Availability of local roofing and building stone for repairs and new building that reflects local character
Social	
12	The landscape offers an important resource for health, leisure, tranquillity and aesthetic qualities
13	There is a good network of trees within the urban environment
14	Trees / vegetation contributes to defining the character of the environment and helps to contribute to quality of life for visitors and residents
15	The Districts landscape offers an important educational resource
Economic	
16	Farming and forestry continue to contribute to the local economy and have an impact on the landscape
17	An attractive and well managed landscape will help contribute to economic investment
18	Tourism is largely dependent on the quality and character of the local landscape.

4.4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

4.4.1 The appraisal process has used an Appraisal Framework, which contains 11 sustainability objectives covering social economic and environmental issues presented in Table 2 below. These are based on the sustainability issues, taking into account characteristics of the area and findings of its baseline data.

Table 2 Sustainability Objectives

SEA Topic	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	
Environment		
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	ENV1	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife species and habitats.
Water and Soil/ Land	ENV2	To protect and enhance the quality of water resources.
	ENV3	To conserve the quality of soil resources
	ENV4	To reduce contamination and regenerate degraded environments
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	ENV5	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
	ENV6	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting
Social		
Population and Human,	S1	To improve the quality of where people work, live and visit and minimise risks and nuisances
	S3	To minimise the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime
Economic		
Material Assets	EC1	To diversify and modernise the District 's economy and promote sustainable economic growth
	EC2	To encourage and support a variety of jobs to meet local employment needs
	EC3	To encourage further development of tourism and culture

4.4.2 The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. This consists of sustainability objectives and indicators and is central to the SA process.

4.4.3 As well as setting out sustainability objectives, the SA Framework develops indicators, which are linked to SA objectives and will be used to measure their achievement when the Plan is implemented.

4.4.4 The SA objectives provide a statement of what is intended and specify the desired direction of change against which the social, environmental and economic effects of plans can be tested. It enables predictions to be made into the potential effects on sustainability, assessing the cumulative results of plans and policies when put into action. Analysing indicators helps to identify trends and helps to explore areas of uncertainty. The whole process provides a baseline condition as a benchmark against which continued comparison can be made.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework is set out below in Table 3. While this whole report explains in more detail the background to SA and the Council's approach, the framework itself contains all the 'ingredients' for undertaking the assessment of the SPD.

The framework has 5 columns:

- a) Sustainability Objective**
This column sets out the 11 sustainability objectives that the LDF seeks to achieve. As explained these are broad overarching objectives, not to be confused with the objectives of the plans to be assessed. They are intended to cover all the key issues that together make up 'sustainable development' that applies to the SPD.
- b) SEA Directive Issues**
The SEA Directive sets out topics that should be covered by Strategic Environmental Assessment. This column has been added to the framework to show how each of the sustainability objectives relates to the topics given in the Directive
- c) Sustainability Indicator**
Sustainability indicators show what data will be used to assess the impacts of an SPD on the sustainability objectives. Where possible the SA will record the likely impacts of an emerging SPD on these indicators. Those highlighted in bold are considered the key indicators, which will be used to monitor the sustainability impacts over the life of the SPD.
- d) Current Baseline/ Recent Trends**
This column shows 'where we are now', derived from the baseline data collection. The data included in this column was instrumental in forming the sustainability objectives in column 1.
- e) Target**
This column shows quantitative targets derived either from the review of plans & programmes or a directional target devised for the purposes of SA.

Table 3 - SA Framework for the Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Objective		SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment
					Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	
ENV1	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife species and habitats	Biodiversity, fauna and Flora	Net change In SSSI condition - % of SSSI areas in "favourable" or "unfavourable recovering" condition (ie meeting the PSA target	English Nature Survey of SSSI condition (2005) www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm	17 SSSI in local planning authority area	England 67%; East Midlands 68%, Derbyshire 54%	No previous comparable data available	No previous comparable data available	N/A
		Biodiversity, fauna and Flora	Amount of land in active conservation management in hectares (ha)	District Monitoring	2006	No data available	No previous data available	No data available	N/A
		Biodiversity, fauna and Flora	Biodiversity, fauna and Flora Biodiversity Action Plan progress:	Derbyshire Lowland Biodiversity Action Plan http://www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/lbaps/lowland-derbyshire.php	2006	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
			a) SAC b) LNR c) SSSI d) CWS	a) SAC (204 ha) b) LNR (31 Ha) c) SSSI (516 ha) d) CWS (1227ha)					
			a) % Habitat Actions in progress / completed; b) NoSpecies Actions in progress / completed	73.1% Habitat Actions in progress / completed; 177 Species Actions in progress / completed					
ENV2	To protect and enhance the quality of water resources.	Water	Percentage main rivers and watercourses rated "Very Good" to "Fair"	Environment Agency: Regional River Quality assessments datasets. Environment Agency Midlands region Office	2005:	No data available	No previous data available	No data available	N/A
		Water	Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk	0	0	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
			a) Biologically; b) Chemically and Percentage with "Very Low" to "Moderate" levels of: c) Nitrates and; d) Phosphates	a) 100% b) 89,2% c) 13.7% d) 7.3%					

Sustainability Objective		SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment
					Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	
ENV3	To conserve the quality of soil resources	Soil	Area of agricultural land entered into Environmental Stewardship Scheme	Defra: www.defra.gov.uk http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/	No data available at present	No data available at present	No data available at present	No data available at present	Environmental Stewardship scheme participation has increased annually in England since 1992 for 0.2 to 1.3 million hectares in 2004. N/A
		Soil	The amount of development having an impact upon the best and most versatile agricultural land	District Monitoring	During the monitoring period there were 91 applications for planning permission where the impact on agricultural land was a material consideration. Of these 90 were granted planning permission and only one refused planning permission.	No data available at present	No data available at present	No data available at present	
ENV4	To reduce contamination and regenerate degraded environments	Soil	Number of planning applications given permission to return contaminated land to beneficial use	District Monitoring	There are 7 ha of previously developed vacant land, 355 ha of derelict land, 2 ha of vacant buildings.	Within the East Midlands there are 900 ha of previously developed vacant land and 2,040 ha of derelict land, with 580 derelict buildings	No change	No change	N/A

Sustainability Objective		SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment
					Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	
ENV5	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Landscape	%of new dwellings built on a) previously developed land b) Greenfield land	District monitoring – Residential Land Availability and 2005/06 AMR	a) 82% b) 18%	No data available at present	No data available at present	No data available at present	N/A
		Cultural Heritage and landscape	Amount of development achieving a high standard of design	District Monitoring Annual Monitoring Report	There have been 2 developments completed within the Local Planning Authority area that achieved the Secured by Design standard over the monitoring period	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
		Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Amount of development of poor quality resisted by type	District Monitoring Annual Monitoring Report	There were 638 planning applications granted permission during 2005 / 2006 whereby the issue of the design of development was a material consideration. There were only 25 of these applications for planning permission that were refused on the 50 grounds that the design and appearance the development were not considered to be of an acceptable standard.	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A

Sustainability Objective		SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment
					Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	
		Landscape	Amount of development having an impact on local landscape character	District Monitoring Annual Monitoring Report	A total of 10 applications were refused planning permission for having a direct impact upon the landscape character of the district, and 67 applications granted planning permission where landscape character was a material consideration.	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
		Landscape	Areas of Greenfield sites taken for development (housing) – 2005 - 2006	District Monitoring RLA database	37 residential units development on greenfield land.	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
		Landscape	Length of hedge and walls that have been built planted and /or lost	District Monitoring, Countryside Agency	No data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
		Landscape, Biodiversity	New habitats that have been created	District Monitoring Countryside Agency	No data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A

Sustainability Objective		SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment
					Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	
			Amount of development having an impact upon key habitats and species(priority BAP habitats) a) semi natural grassland b) Reed beds c) Lowland woods, pastures and parklands d) Fens e) Eutrophic Water f) Ponds and Water	District Monitoring	a) none b) none c) none d) not known e) not known f) not known	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
ENV6	To protect and enhance heritage assets		Amount of development having an adverse impact on the historic environment.	District monitoring	A total of 371 applications for planning permission were received during the monitoring period where the historic environment was a material consideration. Of these only 25 applications were refused planning permission on the basis of an adverse impact on the historic environment. 44% of those refused were due to adverse impact upon a conservation area and 56% were refused due to adverse impact upon a listed building.	No previous data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A

Sustainability Objective		SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment
					Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	
							Cultural Heritage	Number of Conservation Areas covered by Conservation Appraisal	
		Cultural heritage	Number of listed buildings	District Monitoring	1328 listed buildings in the Local Planning Authority Area.	East Midlands 30,000 listed buildings	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
		Cultural heritage	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments listed on the "at risk" register	District Monitoring	The Local Planning Authority Area has 66 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	East Midlands has 1,530 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
		Cultural heritage, Landscape	Gains losses to historic parks and gardens		The Local Planning Authority Area has 9 Historic Parks and Gardens	East Midlands has 131 Historic Parks and Gardens	No previous data available	No previous data available	N/A
S1	To improve the quality of where people work, live and visit and minimise risks and nuisances	Material Assets	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, has got better or worse as a place to live	District Monitoring	69% said that their neighbourhood has not changed much. 20% said that it had got worse, 9% thought that their neighbourhood had got better.	No data available	No data available	No data available	DCLG guidance recommends the use of local quality of life indicators to monitor Local Authority performance against the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy.

Sustainability Objective	SEA Directive Issues	Sustainability Indicator	Source	Baseline		Trend		Targets Assessment / Comment	
				Derbyshire Dales	Comparison	Derbyshire Dales	Comparison		
S4	To minimise the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime	Material Assets	Amount of development achieving secured by design standard	District Monitoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC1	To diversify and modernise the District 's economy, and promote sustainable economic growth	Material Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
EC2	To encourage and support a variety of jobs to meet local employment needs	Material Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC3	To encourage further development of tourism and culture	Material Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Difficult to monitor

4.5 Testing the Special Planning Document Objectives Against the Sustainability Framework

- 4.5.1 The objectives of the SPD will set out what it is aiming to achieve in spatial and land use planning terms and set the context for development for the SPD. It is important that the objectives of the SPD are in accordance with sustainability principles, so they should be tested for compatibility with the SA objectives.
- 4.5.2 The objectives set out in the SPD indicate what the Council is trying to achieve through the implementation of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan. Once defined, they must then be assessed against each of the Council's SA objectives to ensure that they are consistent in their approach in working towards achieving sustainable development. The results of this will give an indication of whether the objectives are positively compatible, neutral (have no effect) or will create a possible conflict. For the purposes of this exercise the SPD objectives will be assessed against the SA objectives.
- 4.5.3 An assessment of the compatibility between the SPD and SA Objectives is given in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Comparing the SPD objectives against the SA objectives

Sustainability Appraisal	To protect and enhance the character, appearance and features important in the landscape.	To provide detailed guidance on landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal.	To illustrate and encourage good practice.	To encourage an integrated approach to development which includes comprehensive consideration of landscape issues.	To help developers in their submission of planning applications
Sustainability Objectives					
1	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
2	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
3	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
4	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
5	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
6	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
7	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
8	neutral	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible
9	neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
10	neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
11	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible	Positively compatible

Scale: neutral / positive compatible or where there is varying impacts this indicated by “/”

Conclusion: Generally, assessment of compatibility between the SPD’s Spatial Objectives and SA Objectives is positive or neutral.

4.6 Consistency between the Spatial Objectives

Comparing the SPD’s Spatial Objectives with one another can help reveal inconsistencies or particular tensions between objectives, an highlight – where appropriate – the need to make any amendments. Compatibility between the spatial Objectives of the Landscape Character and Design SPD is reviewed below.

Table 5 Compatibility of Spatial Objectives with Each Other

Spatial Objective 1					
Spatial Objective 2	Positive Compatible				
Spatial Objective 3	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible			
Spatial Objective 4	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible		
Spatial Objective 5	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	
	Spatial Objective 1	Spatial Objective 2	Spatial Objective 3	Spatial Objective 4	Spatial Objective 5

Conclusion: Assessment of compatibility between the SPD’s Spatial Objectives does not reveal any conflicts.

PART 5 – PLAN OPTIONS

5.1 Plan Options

- 5.1.1 One of the key requirements of a SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. During the development of the draft SPD two options were considered.
- 5.1.2 The aim of considering “Options” is to assess the preferred option alongside other previously considered, against the sustainability framework. This process enables comparison between options, highlighting any potential implications on sustainability. The appraisal of options also enables recommendations for mitigation of negative impacts and suggestions for modifications to the preferred option as presented in the draft SPD.
- 5.1.3 Two Options have been generated in response to issues identified during the evidence gathering stage of the SPD. These look at approaches that the Council may take in working to meet the SPD’s Spatial Objectives.

Option 1: Policy Approach; and

Option 2: The Landscape Character and Design SPD.

The key distinctions between the two options are detailed below:

5.2 Policy Approach

- 5.2.1 **Option 1** would involve no change to the level of practical advice offered to developers and agents with respect to landscape character and design. Assessment of landscape and design issues would continue to rely on Officer experience.
- 5.2.2 The Policy option is concerned with existing legislation and development plan policies in so much as these may affect advice on landscape character and design. It assumes that the following conditions are in place.

Existing national and international legislation enables the protection of the landscape, and its features through specific designation and or regulation of operations that might have an adverse impact upon it.

The following is some of the key legislation which is relevant:

- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations) 1999
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Planning and Compensation Act 1991 sets out the requirement for planning permission.

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Countryside Act 1968
- Pre applications discussions about landscape issues and impacts of development on the landscape would be without the benefit of supplementary advice.
- The level of advice given to applicants will amongst development control staff because there is no standard information available from the Council to provide consistency.
- Landscape Character Assessment
- The landscape SPD will cover detailed information sometimes no time available to discuss in detail

5.3 Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document

Option 2 would involve the preparation of a document to provide guidance which would be adopted as SPD. It would provide a transparent and accountable procedure by which landscape character and design issues can be addressed.

- The SPD is designed to provide detailed guidance on the landscape issues within the Local Planning Authority Area, advice on design related issues and their relationship with the landscape.
- The proposed booklet is intended to expand on the provisions of the “saved policies” of the adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan to provide certainty to developers about the requirements on landscape character and design as part of submission of planning applications.
- Adoption of the booklet as SPD will give it some weight as material consideration when considering planning applications

No other realistic options have been identified.

PART 6 – APPRAISAL RESULTS

6.1 Assessment of Options

6.1.1 Each Option has been assessed – where relevant - against the Council’s eleven Sustainability Appraisal Objectives, in an initial Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The likely effects of the Options assessed against these have been recorded as being positive, negative or having no significant effect. An indication of predicted effects is also provided, where they are recorded as being negative. The likely significant effects of the Options on sustainability are also determined over time - in the short, medium and long-term, along with cumulative impacts of implementing the Option and possible mitigation measures, where appropriate.

6.2 Outcome of the Initial SA

6.2.2 Table 6 and 7 presents the results from the initial SA. The findings of the Initial SA helped to identify which Option does not perform well and can be discarded, or where changes should be made to ensure that negative impacts are minimised and positive impacts enhanced.

Policy Approach

6.2.3 The SA of Option 1 indicates that the current information is insufficient to promote landscape character and design issues and could be improved through greater promotion of the Councils procedures on landscape character and design.

Landscape Character and Design SPD

6.2.4 Due to the specific scope of the SPD, impacts on economic, social and sustainability objectives are limited. There will be positive long term impacts, through greater promotion, of landscape character and that will assist developers to understand in more detail the Council’s position in addressing landscape issues.

The SPD proposed in Option 2 will help to support greater awareness of landscape character and design and has been shown to perform better overall in sustainability terms – particular in the medium to long term. This Option has subsequently been selected as the Preferred Option (to be subject to further assessment). No changes were required resulting from the Initial SA of this Option.

Table 8 provides a summary of the sustainability impacts of Options 1 and 2

6.3 Sustainability Effects of the Preferred Option

6.3.1 Table 8 presents the cumulative effects of the Preferred Option which are assessed in greater detail, against SA Objectives, paying particular attention to the impacts of its implementation may have on the baseline situation, the likelihood of effects occurring, and the scale and nature of the impacts predicted over time.

6.4 Outcome of Further SA of Option 2

6.4.1 The findings of the SA indicate that the Preferred Option would provide a useful tool in informing better advice on landscape character and design. The outcomes of this have been used to inform the production of the Draft SPD. Cumulative effects were considered during the assessment. No potential negative cumulative effects were identified.

6.4.2 The SPD is linked to “saved” policies NBE8 and NBE26 of the adopted Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan. The document will help to deliver benefits, socially, environmentally and economically throughout the District. Overall in the medium to long term there will be a positive impact on the delivery of the quality of guidance for landscape design within the district.

Table 6 – Summary of Sustainability Impacts of Options 1 and 2

OPTION 1 – Policy Approach

+ = Positive 0 = Neutral (no significant positive or negative effects) - = Negative

Short Term = less than 1 year, Medium Term = 1-5 years, Long Term = 5 years or more

SA Objective		OPTION 1 – Business as Usual				
		Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Comments/Cumulative Effects	Possible Mitigation Measures
ENVIRONMENT	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife species and habitats.	0/+	0/+	0	<p>Biodiversity has been adopted as the best term for species habitats, wildlife and the living environment and is an important element of policy and is integral on landscape issues. The landscape of the Derbyshire Dales is arguably the greatest asset in the local plan area. Protection and enhancement of the bio-diversity of the District is partly achieved through the policies of adopted local plan.</p> <p>The impacts of development on key habitats and species will be considered at the planning application stage against the relevant policies contained within the adopted local plan.</p> <p>Landscape is an extremely broad subject area for consideration that includes issues to do with wildlife and biodiversity.</p> <p>In the long term there is risk in providing inconsistent advice which may have impact upon biodiversity and landscape character.</p> <p>Advice is provided where an application for planning permission is sought</p>	<p>Greater promotion of biodiversity as an integral component of landscape within rural and urban areas will help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment. The production of a SPD would provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including biodiversity and its relationship with the landscape. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation. • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy.

	To protect and enhance the quality of water resources.	0/+	0/+	0	<p>The District is crossed by a number of water courses and includes Carsington reservoir located in the centre of the District. Water features provide an important landscape element when appraising the physical attributes of a landscape. Protection and enhancement of water features of the District is partly achieved through the policies of the adopted local plan. Water courses provide less tangible qualities such as tranquillity and attractiveness which should be taken into account when assessing the impact development has on the landscape.</p> <p>There are many landscape features associated with water resources which require careful consideration at the planning application stage.</p>	<p>Greater promotion on landscape character, design and visual impact will help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment. The production of a SPD would provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the arrangement of water resources and its relationship with the landscape. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy.
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	To conserve the quality of soil resources	0/+	0/+	0	<p>Soil provides a physical attribute of a landscape and is an important element in the appraisal of the landscape character that gives the district's distinctiveness.</p> <p>Poor soil management may impact on the development of new habitats which may have an impact on the wider landscape.</p> <p>In the long term there is risk in providing inconsistent advice on the wider landscape</p>	<p>Greater promotion on of soil as a physical attribute that contributes to landscape character will help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment. The production of a SPD would provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of soil types and its relationship with the landscape. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy.
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	To reduce contamination and regenerate degraded environments	0/+	0/+	0	<p>Development can provide the opportunity to enhance the features of the natural environment, and improve the quality of life by continuing to make the District an attractive place to live, work and visit. Where degradation has occurred in the District and is need of regeneration, advice may be limited without the benefit of supplementary advice</p> <p>In the long term there is risk in providing inconsistent advice which may have an impact on the wider landscape character.</p>	<p>Greater promotion on landscape character, design and visual impact will help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment. The production of a SPD would provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of visual impact assessment, landscape character, landscape impact and possible mitigation. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy
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	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	0/+	<p>In recent years there has been a move away from the use of designated areas towards an emphasis on maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the whole of the countryside.</p> <p>The character and distinctiveness of the Derbyshire countryside has been mapped and detailed by Derbyshire County Council in conjunction with the Council through the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment initiative. This is an important document that is central to assessing the landscape character and is an essential part of the process of gathering baseline information for landscape Visual Impact Assessments. Officers use the information contained within the character study to judge whether or not proposed development within the countryside is in sympathy with or will have an adverse impact upon the character and distinctiveness of the local landscape.</p> <p>An initial assessment by officers of the landscape character enables an appraisal to be carried out to determine the sensitivity of the landscape to change.</p> <p>The Council require the submission of a landscape scheme as part of the planning application where proposals are for major developments or where development is proposed in sensitive locations.</p> <p>The SPD will help promote the quality of landscapes and its character.</p>	<p>The SPD will reinforce the landscape character assessment by complementing its detail and offering guidance on design</p> <p>Greater promotion on landscape character and design to help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of visual impact assessment, landscape character, landscape impact and possible mitigation. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy
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	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting	+	+	0/+	<p>The District has a high quality local environment which is a result of the historic fabric of the built environment, which consists of a number of elements; listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites and features and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. The setting of these features within the landscape is an important consideration in terms of landscape character assessment.</p> <p>Existing national and internal legislation enables the protection of the landscape, and its features, through specific designations and or regulation of operations that might have an adverse impact upon it.</p> <p>In the long term there is risk of providing inconsistent advice which may have an impact on heritage assets and their setting.</p>	<p>Greater promotion on landscape character and design to help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of visual impact assessment, landscape character, landscape impact and possible mitigation. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy
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SOCIAL	To improve the quality of where people work, live and visit and minimise risks and nuisances	0/+	0/+	0	<p>The majority of the district's population live within the market towns and larger villages. The nature of urban environments is important in terms of the quality of life for those who live in, work in and visit them. These are the areas where most development will take place and where many of our parks and open spaces are located.</p> <p>Changes made to the environment as a result of development can affect the quality and character of the local landscape and its appearance. An assessment of the impact of proposed development on local landscape and visual amenity is usually required as part of a planning application is undertaken at officer level.</p>	<p>Greater promotion on landscape character and design to help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of visual impact assessment, landscape character, landscape impact and possible mitigation. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation • Help planners and developers to implement planning policy
	To minimise the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime	0/+	0/+	0/+	<p>Development that is well designed will reduce the impacts of crime or the fear of crime. Advice is currently given in the Council's approved guidance on security and design.</p> <p>Local Plan policies encourage good design to help reduce crime which is which is supplemented by separate planning guidance published by the Council</p>	<p>The Supplementary Planning Document will provide complementary guidance on reducing the risk of crime in landscaping schemes submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Greater promotion of design will improve awareness of issues of crime reduction.</p>

ECONOMIC	To diversify and modernise the District 's economy and promote sustainable economic growth	0	0	0/+	The landscape of the Derbyshire Dales district is arguably its greatest asset which attracts visitors and tourist to the area. The high quality of landscape is recognised with a number of designations and their protection will help encourage tourism and culture.	<p>Greater promotion on landscape character and design to help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of visual impact assessment, landscape character, landscape impact and possible mitigation. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation <p>Help planners and developers to implement planning policy</p>
	To encourage and support a variety of jobs to meet local employment needs	0	0	0	No significant effects	N/A

	To encourage further development of tourism and culture	0	0	0	<p>The landscape of the Derbyshire Dales district is arguably its greatest asset which attracts visitors and tourist to the area. The high quality of landscape is recognised with a number of designations and their protection will help encourage tourism and culture.</p>	<p>Greater promotion on landscape character and design to help establish the issues that need to be considered as part of a planning application.</p> <p>Supplementary information will also help raise awareness, good practice in design environmental information in context of the rural and urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice that covers a wide range of subjects including the importance of visual impact assessment, landscape character, landscape impact and possible mitigation. • Clarification on landscape requirements for granting planning permission • Illustrate and encourages good practice • Encourages an integrated approach to landscape conservation <p>Help planners and developers to implement planning policy</p>
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N.B. Different components within an Option may generate varying impacts. This is indicated by '/'

Table 7 – Summary of Sustainability Impacts of Options 1 and 2

OPTION 2 – Supplementary Planning Document

+ = Positive 0 = Neutral (no significant positive or negative effects) - = Negative

Short Term = less than 1 year, Medium Term = 1-5 years, Long Term = 5 years or more

SA Objective		OPTION 2 - SPD			Comments/Cumulative Effects	Possible Mitigation Measures
		Short Term	Med Term	Long Term		
ENVIRONMENT	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife species and habitats.	+	+	+	<p>The supplementary planning document will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance the character, appearance and features important in the landscape. • To provide detailed guidance on landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal. • To illustrate and encourage good practice • Encourage an integrated approach to development which includes comprehensive consideration of landscape issues. • To help developers in the submission of planning applications <p>Local Plan policies protect important wildlife species and habitats from any adverse impacts of development. However the guidance will raise awareness of biodiversity and its relationship with the landscape.</p>	N/A
	To protect and enhance the quality of water resources.	+	+	+	<p>Local Plan policies protect and enhance water resources from any adverse impacts of development. However the guidance will raise awareness of water as an integral element in landscape character.</p>	N/A

	To conserve the quality of soil resources	+	+	+	There are specific Local Plan policies that protect soil resources from any adverse impacts of development. However the guidance will raise awareness of soil resource and its relationship with the landscape.	N/A
	To reduce contamination and regenerate degraded environments	+	+	+	The SPD will provide additional guidance to developers and officers to help develop good landscape design schemes including information on sites factors, function composition and style. This will help deliver good schemes for the regeneration of degraded environments.	N/A
	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	<p>The supplementary planning document will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance the character, appearance and features important in the landscape. • To provide detailed guidance on landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal. • To illustrate and encourage good practice • Encourage an integrated approach to development which includes comprehensive consideration of landscape issues. • To help developers in the submission of planning applications <p>The beauty and diversity of the natural and semi-natural landscape of Derbyshire Dales is one of the area's main assets. It is essential that its character and local distinctiveness are preserved and enhanced. A landscape character assessment of the District has therefore been prepared and applicants will be expected to refer to this when considering the landscape aspects of development. The SPD will enhance both the development and local environment.</p>	N/A

	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting	+	+	+	<p>The supplementary planning document will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect and enhance the character, appearance and features important in the landscape. To provide detailed guidance on landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal. To illustrate and encourage good practice Encourage an integrated approach to development which includes comprehensive consideration of landscape issues. To help developers in the submission of planning applications <p>The SPD will reinforce the importance of key historical landscapes to the high quality of landscape within the area. This will include the historic of all landscapes and such features are an intrinsic part of what makes landscapes special. The SPD will supplement existing policies in the Local Plan which recognises them protects and enhances them thereby respecting and strengthening local distinctiveness.</p> <p>The SPD will also acknowledge the importance of setting to conservation and historic assets.</p>	N/A
SOCIAL	To improve the quality of where people work, live and visit and minimise risks and nuisances	+	+	+	<p>The SPD will provide additional advice to developers to clarify the Local Plan policies on landscape character providing information and advice to owners, developers on design standards ensuring that future development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape. This will have a positive cumulative effect on the District which will help improve the quality of the District</p>	N/A

	To minimise the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime	0/+	+	+	The Council has published guidance on security and design which will be complemented by this SPD which will provide additional advice for example on existing features, boundary treatment, access / circulation, planting	N/A
ECONOMIC	To diversify and modernise the District 's economy and promote sustainable economic growth	0	0	0	No significant effects	N/A
	To encourage and support a variety of jobs to meet local employment needs	0	0	0	No significant effects	N/A
	To encourage further development of tourism and culture	0/+	+	+	The SPD will in the long term assist in maintaining the local distinctness which is one of the main factors that attract visitors and tourists to the area.	N/A

N.B. Different components within an Option may generate varying impacts. This is indicated by '/'

Table 8 Landscape Character and Design SPD - Summary Of Sustainability Impacts Of Options 1 and 2

+ = Positive impact - = Negative impact 0 = Neutral (no significant positive or negative effects)

SA Objective		OPTION 1			OPTION 2		
		Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term
ENVIRONMENT	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife species and habitats.	0/+	0/+	0	+	+	+
	To protect and enhance the quality of water resources.	0/+	0/+	0	+	+	+
	To conserve the quality of soil resources	0/+	0/+	0	+	+	+
	To reduce contamination and regenerate degraded environments	0/+	0/+	0	+	+	+
	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	0/+	+	+	+
	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting	+	+	0/+	+	+	+
SOCIAL	To improve the quality of where people work, live and visit and minimise risks and nuisances	0/+	0/+	0	+	+	+
	To minimise the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime	0/+	0/+	0	0/+	+	+
ECONOMIC	To diversify and modernise the District 's economy and promote sustainable economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
	To encourage and support a variety of jobs to meet local employment needs	0	0	0/+	0	0	0
	To encourage further development of tourism and culture	0	0	0	0/+	+	+

N.B. Different components within an Option may generate varying impacts. This is indicated by '/'

6.5 Summary of Sustainability Impacts

Option 1 - Proposes no Change to the Current Provision of Guidance to Landscape Character and Design

- 6.5.1 Landscape is an extremely broad subject area for consideration that includes issues to do with, for example, the character of the countryside, the protection of trees, woodlands and hedgerows, housing and industrial development, wildlife and biodiversity, conservation area appraisal, historic parks and gardens, area regeneration parks and open spaces. Whilst there is much work either already in place or underway which in one way or another bears directly on the way the landscape is either protected or managed or developed, the policy approach option provides the framework within which change must take place and is just one of several factors that influence the strategic thinking with regard to the landscape.
- 6.5.2 Current advice on landscape character and design is limited to officer level where planning permission is sought for development and is dependent on implementation of policy. The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan sets out the policy framework for landscape character and design
- 6.5.3 The general trend shows that the “Policy Approach” Option will in the long term show no positive impact on:
- providing information and advice to officers and developers on design standards ensuring that future development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape.
 - Developing good practice
 - Help developers in the submission of planning applications
 - Develop an integrated approach to development

Option 2 - Proposes a Supplementary Planning Document in the form of a booklet providing guidance on Landscape Character and Design

- 6.6.1 The landscape of the District is diverse, distinctive and very attractive. It includes landscapes of national importance and international importance, a World Heritage Site, Registered Parks, strong local characteristics and impressive landscape features which all contribute to the special character of the area.
- 6.6.2 The value of the landscape has been shaped through a number of natural and human factors. The dramatic landscape setting and the topography of the area have all influenced the type of industry, style of residential and commercial buildings and helped to define the unique character of the area as it is today. It is important that this strong relationship remains and therefore it is all the more important that any future development proposals are respectful of their context and sensitively designed to protect the intrinsic character of the area and seek to enhance local identity.
- 6.6.3 Landscape design is an integral part of the planning and development process. Its early consideration is essential to ensure that development both integrates and enhances its

surrounding and that a high quality landscape design can enhance both the development and the local environment. All development should either maintain or enhance the quality of the landscape.

- 6.6.4 The production of a Landscape Character and Design SPD aims to clarify the Council's policies on landscape character providing information and advice to developers on design standards ensuring that future development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape. The advice would cover a range of subjects which will be regularly revised and expanded upon.
- 6.6.5 In this context, it is important that sufficient guidance is made available to achieve exemplary design schemes that respect, and are sensitive to, a landscape character. New design guidance has therefore been developed
- 6.6.6 The intention of this publication is to promote, encourage and facilitate the creation of high quality landscapes as part of all development and to advise developers on sympathetic integration of all development with its surroundings.
- 6.6.7 This Option provides detailed information on the main principles, guidelines, advice and policies that the local planning authority will use when assessing applications in relation to landscape character and design. Although such advice is currently available through national guidance and advice from planning officers, the proposed booklet allows easier access to and distribution of the information to those who would be caught by the adopted local plan policies
- 6.6.8 Given some weighting as material consideration, the SPD will provide Officers with greater control over the design and appearance of landscape schemes.
- 6.6.9 There is greater impact of the SPD on sustainability and is more noticeable in the medium to long term.

6.7 Overall Finding

- 6.7.1 The SPD would be the Council's main means of articulating the principles and appropriate standards to be adopted when designing landscape schemes associated with development. As practical guidance for developers it will ensure that these principles and standards are put into practice.

Option 1

- 6.7.2 The SA of Option 1 indicates that current information available is insufficient to reduce such impacts. The SPD in Option 2 will help to support advice on landscape character and design. It could be improved through greater promotion of design standards for landscaping schemes and an awareness of landscape character.

Option 2

6.7.3 Option 2 performs better overall in sustainability terms - particularly in the medium to long term, as awareness about landscape character and design increases over time. The guidance will advise applicants and developers on:

Planning

Landscape Character

Bio-diversity

Landscape Designations

Protected Trees

Hedgerows and the Hedgerow Regulations

Landscape Design

Landscape Design and Development Sites

Landscape and Visual Impact assessment

Development Sites with Trees

Boundaries including Walls, Hedges and Fences

Domestic Curtilages

Planting

Planting in the Dark Peak

Planting in the White Peak

Planting in the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent

Planting in the Needwood and

South Derbyshire Claylands

Planting in the Trent Valley Washlands

No changes were required resulting from the initial SA of Option 2

Table 9 – Assessment of the Preferred Option (The Draft SPD) Against SA Objectives

+ = Positive impact - = Negative impact 0 = Neutral (no significant positive or negative effects)

Short Term = less than 1 year,

Preferred Option 2							
SA Objective	Summary of Baseline Situation	SA Indicator	Predicted Effects			Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring ▪ Geographical scale of effect ▪ Whether temporary or permanent ▪ Assumptions made Include recommendations for mitigation/improvement	
			Nature of Effect (quantify where possible)	Short Term	Med Term		Long Term
1	<p><i>To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife species and habitats</i></p> <p>The high quality of the landscape is recognised by a number of designations which provide protection to biodiversity and are used to regulate the effects of development. Within the Local Planning Authority Area there are 17 SSSI, 196 Derbyshire Wildlife Sites, 5 Special Areas of Nature Conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net change In SSSI condition - % of SSSI areas in “favourable” or “unfavourable recovering” condition (ie meeting the PSA target • Amount of land in active conservation management in hectares (ha) SAC, LNR, SSSI CWS • Biodiversity, fauna and Flora Biodiversity Action Plan progress. % Habitat Actions in progress / completed; No Species Actions in progress / completed 	<p>Requires those who are intending to submit a planning application for development to ensure that any impact on the local environment is integrated with its surroundings through well considered landscape design schemes.</p> <p>Clarifies what is required to be included in a landscape design scheme.</p> <p>Will help maintain and enhance landscape character. Also has a synergistic effect on the District as a whole</p>	+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District. This will be afforded a certain amount of weight as material consideration.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District.

2	<p><i>To protect and enhance the quality of water resources.</i></p> <p>Water resources provide an important physical attribute of the landscape and give different areas a distinctive character. The River Wye and Derwent dominate the river catchments network in the east of the district whilst the River Dove acts as a western boundary. Carsington water is located within the centre of the District. The water that runs through the District is very good although there are a few stretches where it is considered to be fair.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage main rivers and watercourses rated “Very Good” to “Fair” Biologically; Chemically and Percentage with “Very Low” to “Moderate” levels of: Nitrates and; Phosphates • Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds 	<p>Requires those who are intending to submit a planning application for development to ensure that any impact on the local environment is integrated with its surroundings through well considered landscape design schemes and that the proposal would not have an impact on water quality which in turn may indirectly affect the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>The SPD provides advice to encourage sustainable urban drainage systems</p> <p>Flood risk issues may the impact on the landscape, particularly on urban areas. Although not of prime significance, flood risk issues will inform the suitability of locations for development, impacting on landscape character. The historic landscape may have developed without appropriate consideration given to risk of flooding.</p> <p>The appropriate location development is decided through the production of the Core Strategy.</p>	+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District.
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3	<p><i>To conserve the quality of soil resources</i></p> <p>Soil resources provide an important physical attribute of the landscape and give different areas a distinctive character</p> <p>The District contains some high grade 2 agricultural land which needs to be protected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of agricultural land entered into Environmental Stewardship Scheme • The amount of development having an impact upon the best and most versatile agricultural land 	<p>An assessment of the landscape enables an appraisal to be carried out to determine the sensitivity of the landscape to change, the extent of landscape and visual impact when development occurs what is acceptable and what mitigation measures may be appropriate. Landscape impact occurs as a result of changes in the physical attributes of the landscape due to development.</p> <p>The SPD will provide advice to encourage good soil management practice.</p> <p>Requires those who are intending to submit a planning application for development to ensure that any impact on the local environment is integrated with its surroundings through well considered landscape design schemes and that the proposal would not have an impact on the soil resources which in turn may indirectly affect the quality of the landscape</p>	+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District.
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4	<p><i>To reduce contamination and regenerate degraded environments</i></p> <p>There are pockets of degraded environments within the local planning authority area, mainly associated with the mineral extraction industry which largely contained within the northern white peak area of the District. The National landuse data base reveals over 400 hectares of brownfield land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning applications given permission to return contaminated land to beneficial use 	<p>Because the proportion of brownfield land / degraded environments is relative high there is a specific need to ensure that any proposals to develop this land is brought forward with proper regard to landscape issues particularly because many of these sites are located within isolated open countryside</p> <p>Requires those who are intending to submit a planning application for development to ensure that any impact on the local environment is integrated with its surroundings through well considered landscape design schemes and that the proposal would not have an impact on water quality which in turn may indirectly affect the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>The SPD promotes good landscape design</p>	+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District.
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<p>5</p>	<p><i>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</i></p> <p>The landscape of the District is of high quality. The landscape of the District is diverse, distinctive and very attractive. It includes landscapes of national importance and international importance, a World Heritage Site, Registered Parks, strong local characteristics and impressive landscape features which all contribute to the special character of the area. The landscape character assessment of the whole District identifies 5 broad character areas. Within these broad landscape areas 18 landscape character types have been identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %of new dwellings built on previously developed land; greenfield land • Amount of development achieving a high standard of design • Amount of development of poor quality resisted by type • Amount of development having an impact on local landscape character • Areas of greenfield sites taken for development • Length of hedge and walls that have been built planted and /or lost • New habitats that have been created • Amount of development having an impact upon key habitats and species (priority BAP habitats) • Semi natural grassland Reed beds, Lowland woods, pastures and parklands Fens Eutrophic Water Ponds and Water 	<p>This information is used to judge whether or not proposed development within the countryside is in sympathy with or will have an adverse impact upon the character and distinctiveness of the local landscape. This is a material consideration when determining planning applications for development.</p> <p>Requires those who are intending to submit a planning application for development to ensure that any impact on the local environment is integrated with its surroundings through well considered landscape design schemes and that the proposal would not have an impact on water quality which in turn may indirectly affect the quality of the landscape</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District..
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6	<p><i>To protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting</i></p> <p>There are 1328 buildings listed as being special architectural or historic interest and 57 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is on the World Heritage list. The Council has designated 32 Conservation Areas and there are 9 parks and gardens that are included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest. The area is also rich in archaeological sites with features of national and local importance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of development having an adverse impact on the historic environment. • Number of Conservation Areas covered by Conservation Appraisal • Number of listed buildings • Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments listed on the “at risk” register • Gains losses to historic parks and gardens 	<p>Requires those who are intending to submit a planning application for development to ensure that any impact on the local environment is integrated with its surroundings through well considered landscape design schemes and that the proposal would not have an impact on heritage assets which in turn may indirectly affect the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>Will help to preserve and enhance the setting and character of individual buildings.</p> <p>Also has a synergistic effect on conservation area as a whole.</p>	+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District..
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Summary appraisal against environmental objectives				0/+	+	+	The SPD will lead positive environmental improvements because guidance on landscape will complement / clarify these issue which are also dealt with through the planning application process which aims to ensure protection of the District's environment.
7	<i>To improve the quality of where people work, live and visit and minimise risks and nuisances</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, has got better or worse as a place to live 	<p>Buildings should re-connect their design and construction with the environment. New development should incorporate green space that contributes to the high quality natural and built environment and is required for the creation of sustainable communities.</p> <p>The provision of Green Infrastructure which is a multi functional network of green space, can bring a wealth of benefits to communities. It can promote a sense of community and place and help to reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour, as well as provide opportunities for exercise recreation and health benefits. Green Infrastructure is also essential to help protect, recreate or rehabilitate landscapes and help maintain and enhance biodiversity</p>	+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District..

8	<i>To minimise the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of development achieving secured by design standard 	<p>The SPD provides advice on good landscape design guidance to ensure that development can make a significant contribution to integrating with the planning process ensuring that future development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape.</p> <p>May help to reduce opportunities for crime and also fear of crime in the area as a whole. This may in turn encourage people to visit, stay or move to particular areas.</p>	0/+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. Temporary or permanent: permanent Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District.
Summary appraisal against social objectives				0/+	+	+	The SPD will lead to medium / high positive social benefits through the promotion of landscape issues which will have a direct positive impact in promoting the submission of good quality landscape design schemes. The result may see an improvement to the quality of life within the District.

9	<i>To diversify and modernise the District 's economy and promote sustainable economic growth</i>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District
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10	<i>To encourage and support a variety of jobs to meet local employment needs</i>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District
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11	<i>To encourage further development of tourism and culture</i>	N/A	N/A	0/+	+	+	<p>Will help to improve the quality of landscape design schemes and respect for the distinctiveness of the local environment within the District</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continues to take a proactive approach to enhancing or maintaining the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>It will ensure the Council continue to work closely with developers submitting planning applications for developments to ensure that the required standard of landscape design is achieved .</p> <p>Likely effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium / long term • Scale: District wide – affecting all sites that come forward for development. • Temporary or permanent: permanent • Timing: Short, Medium and Long Term • Recommendation: The SPD may be used to improve the quality of applications where there will be an impact on the landscape within the District
Summary appraisal against economic objectives				0	0/+	0/+	The SPD will lead to positive economic benefits by promoting good landscape design that will contribute to maintaining and enhance the District's landscape.

Conclusions: Although it is difficult to measure the impact of the SPD will have on improving the quality of landscape design schemes and landscape character; it is acknowledged that it will provide a useful tool in informing and enforcing better design practices. At present such information is not readily available, though such advice can be sought from the Council's planning and landscape officers. Linked to the saved policies NBE 6 and NBE 26 of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, the SPD will help deliver benefits socially, environmentally and economically, throughout the District. Overall in the medium term to long term there will be a positive impact on the character and appearance of the landscape and areas as a whole.

PART 7 - MONITORING

7 Implementation and Monitoring

7.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

7.1.2 SA is mandatory for SPDs under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). SAs of SPDs should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2002/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This Directive is transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations. Compliance with the SEA Directive is shown in Appendix 3. In addition, the report aids the Council in demonstrating how it has sought to meet Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) which requires that local planning authorities exercise their functions with the purpose of contributing towards sustainable development.

7.2 Quality Assurance Checklist

- 7.2.1 Quality assurance is an important element of the appraisal exercise, helping to ensure that the SEA Directive requirements are met, highlighting any problems with the SA Report, and showing how effectively the appraisal has integrated sustainability considerations into the plan making process.
- 7.2.2 Appendix 2 shows a quality assurance checklist which covers both the technical and procedural steps of the appraisal process.

7.3 Monitoring

- 7.3.1 The Supplementary Planning Document will be used for development control purposes to develop a strong understanding of landscape issues and the submission of well designed landscaping schemes throughout the Derbyshire Dales District. The document aims to promote detailed guidance through meeting the aims of its five Spatial Objectives. The SPD will also inform on the requirement for enforcement action concerning inappropriate installation of windows and doors.
- 7.3.2 The Supplementary Planning Document is linked to “saved” policies – NBE8 and NBE26 of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - and will form as part of the Local Development Framework for Derbyshire Dales Local Plan. These “saved” policies will be reviewed as part of the development plan process and be subsequently be modified. The impact that any adopted changes may have on the SPD in relation to the validity of its content or new sustainability issues emerging, will in turn need to be assessed. The outcome of this will determine the need to make revisions to the SPD.

- 7.3.3 The significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan will be monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial action to be taken. The implementation of the plan will be monitored against the objectives / targets as set out in the Sustainability Framework
- 7.3.4 The Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Plan are being achieved.

Appendix 1 List of Consultees consulted on the Scoping Report

Ancient Monuments Society
Arkwright Society
Civic Trust
Derbyshire County Council
Council for the Protection of Rural England
Defra
Derbyshire County Council
Derbyshire Ornithological Society
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Derwent Valley Mills Partnership
English Heritage
High Peak Borough Council
Erewash Borough Council
Forestry Commission
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
Government Office for the East Midlands
Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation
South Derbyshire District Council
Amber Valley Borough Council
Matlock Civic Association
National Trust
Natural England
Environment Agency
The Peak District National Park Authority
North East Derbyshire District Council
East Staffordshire Borough Council
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Rural Community Council
Pat Strange
Wirksworth Civic Society
Woodland Trust

Appendix 2

Summary of the SA Scoping Report Consultation Responses

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
<p>Natural England</p> <p>Relevant Plans and Programmes</p>	<p>Although reference is made to the Countryside Character Areas at 3.3.3, this national framework is not included in Appendix 1 The Character of England (Countryside Agency 1999).</p>	<p>Noted. Reference to the national Character of England (Countryside Agency 1999) will be included within Appendix 1.</p>
<p>Baseline information</p>	<p>It is unclear from the outline area given in Figure 15 if the tally of SSSIs in the district is correct. Bonsall leys SSSI and Wyns Tor SSSI are close to the boundary and may fall within the District. If this is the case, the figures in Appendix 3 ENV1 will need altering. Natural England agree with the Sustainability Objectives and the rest of the baseline information relating to ENV1</p>	<p>The total number of SSSIs within the Local Planning Authority Area is 17. No further change</p>
<p>Sustainability Issues</p>	<p>With respect to issue 8, Natural England advise that the wording is changed to read "<i>Conservation Within the district to maintain and enhance biodiversity</i>" The current wording "to achieve biodiversity" is misleading, as biodiversity is scalable and comparative. For example biodiversity can range from low to high, therefore to "achieve" biodiversity may not result in a net gain in nature conservation value.</p>	<p>Amend Sustainability Issue 8 to read:</p> <p><i>"Conservation of the landscape /habitat diversity is important within the District to maintain and enhance biodiversity"</i></p>
<p>Sustainability Indicators</p>	<p>Natural England concur with the sustainability indicators for ENV1. The sources for these data will be Natural England and the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. We also recommend the inclusion of English Nature's ANGSt standard for S1 – a measure of people's access to greenspace as important in terms of improving quality of life.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Agree with the inclusion of an indicator to measure the access to Green Space in terms of improving quality of life.</p>
<p>Derbyshire County Council</p>	<p>The order and implications of the baseline data may have been better organised sequentially as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The distinctive landscape character of Derbyshire Dales is fundamentally driven by the geology. This could have been the first data set followed by the Joint Character Areas (JCA's) and 	<p>Noted</p> <p>Presentation of the information in this sequence is logical when considering the landscape and will be adopted in future Development Plan Documents, in particular the Core Strategy</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	<p>DCC Landscape Character types (LCT's). The influence of the geology on defining the JCA's may have been made clearer by combining the two maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DCC Landscape character types nestle within the Joint Character Areas, this has been lost in the maps produced in the scoping report. An example map is enclosed which may be used in the production of the SPD. - It should also be noted that the identification of the Derbyshire LCT's are fundamentally underpinned by data on geology and landform, soils and land use, ecology, tree cover, enclosure, transport, and the built environment. 	<p>See above</p> <p>See above</p> <p>Noted: Amend the Scoping Report to identify that Derbyshire's LCT are influenced by data on geology and landform, soils and land use, ecology, tree cover, enclosure, transport, and the built environment.</p>
	<p>The Joint Character Areas and the Landscape Character Types with supporting descriptions and guidance are the fundamental and strategic base data for the SPD. The majority of the remaining data sets are primarily features or designations within the landscape and operate at a different scale. Their significance and implication for informing the SPD may have been clearer if they had been over laid within the boundaries of the Joint Character Areas whilst these extend across the District combining their distribution on a map with the JCA's it could be inferred that the habitats would vary according to the landscape character area within which they occur</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>This approach is logical and would assist in identifying where clusters of designations may appear. Where appropriate this approach will be adopted in future Development Plan Documents to help make analysis of the landscape more meaningful.</p>
	<p>There could be an appendix listing relevant legislation which may inform the SPD, such as the Town and Country Planning Act which includes Tree Preservation Orders and Hedgerow regulations.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The Appendix 2 will be updated to include where appropriate relevant legislation, orders and regulations</p>
<p>Fig 4-</p>	<p>Fig 4- the landscape character types are no longer "draft".</p>	<p>Noted. Delete reference to "draft" in Figure 4.</p>
<p>Paragraphs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3</p>	<p>Paragraphs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 do not make the link between JCA's and LCT's</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>A sentence will be included between para 3.2.2 and para 3.2.3 to link the JCAs and LCT</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
Paragraph 3.2.3	Paragraph 3.2.3- Matlock town is built across two JCA's - the White Peak and the Dark Peak.	Noted. Amend para 3.2.3 to state that Matlock town is built across two JCA's - the White Peak and the Dark Peak
Paragraphs 3.2.4 – 5	Paragraphs 3.2.4 – 5. The description of the JCA's may have benefited from using the descriptions in "The Landscape Character of Derbyshire". These are adapted from the Countryside Agency's Countryside Character volumes, as they relate to Derbyshire. Also, by describing the main key characteristics it would emphasise what makes each area distinct.	Noted. Para 3.2.4-5 will be amended to include descriptions in "The Landscape Character of Derbyshire"
Fig 14	<p>Fig 14 – Some of the percentages do not add up, e.g. Cromford Canal 53% and Eastern Peak District Moors 72.83%.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.18.1- I think there may be an editorial error in the last sentence.</p>	<p>Noted – Amend the percentages in Figure 14</p> <p>Noted – Delete last sentence of para 3.18.1</p>
Fig 25	<p>Fig 25 Landscapes and Design Issues within the Local Authority Planning Issues.</p> <p>These appear to cover relevant issues, however they could benefit from being rearranged to accord with their priority, e.g. 7 <i>"The local planning area has a varied and diverse landscape. The special character and appearance of the area is considered an invaluable attribute"</i> should be the priority issue.</p> <p>Similarly the Economic implication of 17- <i>"An attractive and well managed landscape will help contribute to economic investment"</i> and 18- <i>"Tourism is largely dependant on the quality and character of the local landscape"</i> should be priorities, however this may not be within the scope of this document but could be dealt with elsewhere in the planning process.</p>	<p>The issues presented in Figure 25 have not been weighted according to their priority. All the issues are considered to be important which need to be assessed through the appraisal process.</p> <p>Recommendation: No further changes</p>
Appendix 2 Stage A1 Identifying Other Plan, Programmes and	These appear to be thorough and we welcome the inclusion of "Tranquillity" There is a need to ensure that habitat creation is sustainable and appropriate to the landscape area.	Noted

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
Sustainability Objectives.	"Green Infrastructure" is identified in this Appendix. It needs to be clearly stated that green infrastructure is part of the landscape and operates at different scales, it is not separate. This could be addressed in the SPD.	Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect these suggestions and any reference to Green Infrastructure in the SPD will state that it is part of the landscape and operates at different scales.
Sustainability indicators for the SPD	No additional comments	N/A
Environment Agency Paragraph 3.13	River Courses, Water Bodies and Hydrogeological Characteristics The document identifies the relevant water courses and considers water quality issues. However, no reference is made to flood risk issues and the impact on the landscape, particularly the impact on urban areas. Although not of prime significance, flood risk issues will inform the suitability of locations for development, impacting on landscape character. The historic landscape may have developed without appropriate consideration given to risk of flooding.	Flood risk assessment is an important consideration in determining the location development which may present issues relating to the impact on the landscape. This SPD does not specifically address issue on flood risk but it is intended to ensure that where a site has been chosen in response to a flood risk assessment this SPD will still apply the same principles in landscape design
Paragraph 5.1 – Sustainability Objectives	Figure 26 would appear to consider water quality and water resource issues without the avoidance of flood risk and flood risk management as sustainability objectives. Flood risk is not identified in Figure 27 – Water and Soil/Land.	The SPD is not intended to address flood risk per se. This will be dealt with through the proposed Core Strategy that will identify broad locations for development. This SPD will provide guidance on the potential landscape impacts of all development including those associated with flood risk defences. No further changes
Appendix 2 : Plans, Programmes and Objectives	The following documents should be reviewed: International – EU Water Framework Directive National – PPS25 Development and Flood Risk	Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect these suggestions
Appendix 3 : Sustainability Appraisal Framework	Page100 – ENV2. The sustainability indicator refers to the publication of planning applications approved against the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds. A full link to the data is not provided. It is thought that the sustainability indicator may be intended to refer to refusals on grounds of flood risk contrary to the	Noted : As part of the Annual Monitoring Report prepared by the Council information is gathered through the monitoring of planning applications

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	advice of the Environment Agency. The District may be able to gather appropriate data through the monitoring of planning decisions.	
<p>National Trust</p> <p>Sections 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>The Trust welcomes the recognition here (e.g. at 3.1.2) of the importance of key historical landscapes to the high quality of landscape in Derbyshire Dales District. However, it is also important to consider the historic dimension of all landscapes, e.g. the role of ancient woodlands, of boundary walls and of ancient hedgerows. Such features are an intrinsic part of what makes landscapes special and it is essential that the development process recognises them and protects/ enhances/reinforces them, thereby respecting and strengthening local distinctiveness. This element is identified in Adopted RSS (Policy 30, second bullet point).</p> <p>The essential consideration of landscape character (Section 3.2) correctly identifies the important work undertaken by the District (with the County and the Countryside Agency) on assessing existing landscape character but at present is silent on the historic dimension.</p>	<p>Noted: There are physical features in the landscape such as boundary walls, hedgerows and ancient woodlands that reinforce this historical landscape and local distinctiveness. A paragraph will be included to include the historic dimensions as part of landscape character</p> <p>Landscape Character assessment will address a range of features to be conserved and enhanced within the local planning authority area including the historic assets</p> <p>The adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan has specific policies on these features which ensures that there are no adverse impacts upon their setting, character and appearance.</p>
<p>Para 3.6.1</p>	<p>– The text here does not acknowledge the importance of setting to Historic Parks and Gardens. As you will recall specific work on the wider setting of the Historic Park and Garden at Sudbury has been incorporated recently in to the Conservation Area Appraisal for Sudbury and it is important to recognise that landscape influences extend beyond the registered boundary.</p> <p>Similar considerations apply to the setting of Conservation Areas (Section 3.5) and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Section 3.11). Whilst not specifically referred to in the same way in relevant national planning policy, the setting of nature conservation assets such as SSSIs is also important to their overall significance and character.</p>	<p>Noted : Para 3.5 (Conservation Areas) presents the role of Conservation Area Appraisals. This section will be amended (along with 3.5 and 3.11 to explain that landscape character influences extend beyond the registered boundary. Reference will be made to the other policies in adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan that aim to protect the wider setting of the heritage and conservation features.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
<p>Section 3.12</p>	<p>It is considered that specific mention should be made of ancient</p>	<p>Noted. In particular that they form important</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	hedgerows.	features in the landscape.
Para 3.18.1	The second sentence should make specific reference to the settings of all these designated features (as per PPGs15 and 16, and RSS Policies 27 and 31).	Noted para 3.18.1 will be amended to make reference to the setting of all these designated features. (see above)
Section 4.1/Figure 25	The Key Sustainability Issues are generally agreed; however, it is noted that in respect of Issues 15 and 18 the historical background to landscape is a relevant feature. Whilst it could be argued that this is implicit in the wording currently used there is a danger that this dimension is overlooked. Especially with regard to tourism it is the historical significance of the landscape that is often a fundamental part of its attraction to visitors.	Noted
Section 5.1/Figure 27	<p>Consideration should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV2 – water <u>quantity</u> as well as quality – it will be important to ensure that adequate supplies are available in the light of climate change impacts and the demands of new development. • ENV5 – amend to read ‘...and enhance the <u>visual and historic</u> quality of landscapes and townscapes’. 	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Agreed. Assessing demand on existing water resources from proposed new development is an important consideration in plan production but is considered outside the scope of the SPD.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>The term landscape is generic and is inclusive of all historic landscapes. No further changes are proposed.</p>
Figure 28	If the Trust has properly understood this comparison matrix the five SPD Objectives heading the columns should be as set out at para 7.1.3. Although this is the case for Objectives 3, 4 and 5 for some reason Objectives 1 and 2 have been very significantly changed. Specifically the Objective ‘to raise awareness of the full range of landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal’ is considered to be vague and lacking in precision; Spatial Objective 1 (para 7.1.3) by contrast is quite specific in what it is seeking to achieve. Similar considerations apply to Spatial Objective 2.	Noted. The five objectives are the correct as shown on page 55 and Figure 28 will be amended to reflect this.
Appendix 1	International	

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	<p>Add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Landscape Convention - as formally ratified by Parliament in November 2006 (the Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures for protecting, managing and planning landscapes). <p>National In addition to tranquil area considerations there are also those related to light pollution which is a significant factor in respect of rural areas and the value attached to 'dark skies'. The CPRE document 'Night Blight' (March 2003) is relevant. Specifically pages 23, 25 and 30 comment upon landscape considerations, including the role of planning policy.</p> <p>PPG3 – has now been superseded by PPS3.</p> <p>Add: Draft PPS1 Addendum on Climate Change; The Planning Response to Climate Change – especially pages 52-57 (ODPM 10-04); Soil Action Plan – especially Section 9, (DEFRA 5-04); and CRN92 – Understanding Tranquillity, (Countryside Agency, 3-05).</p> <p>Regional Add: - East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (1-05).</p> <p>District Consideration should be given to adding relevant Conservation Area Appraisals such as that for Sudbury which contains a significant (historic) landscape dimension.</p>	<p>Noted. This will be included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.</p> <p>Noted. The list of documents suggested for inclusion will be included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.</p>
Appendix 2	<p>PPS7 It is considered that some key elements are missing from the summary:</p>	<p>Noted. The list of documents suggested for inclusion will be included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Para 1(i) – ‘effective protection...of the environment’ - Para 1(iv) – ‘protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, the wealth of its natural resources and so it may be enjoyed by all.’ - Para 1(vi) – ‘All development in rural areas should be well designed and inclusive, in keeping and scale with its location, and sensitive to the character of the countryside and local distinctiveness.’ - Para 15 – ‘Planning authorities should continue to ensure that the quality and character of the wider countryside is protected and, where possible, enhanced. They should have particular regard to any areas that have been statutorily designated for their landscape, wildlife or historic qualities where greater priority should be given to restraint of potentially damaging development.’ <p>PPG15 It is noted that less detailed consideration has been given to PPG15 compared with other national planning policy advice. In particular there is a lack of reference to the importance of the setting of designated features, e.g. paras 2.24 and 4.14. There is also no reference to wider historical landscape considerations as set out at para 2.26 (and also as considered at paras 6.1, 6.2 [designed landscapes], and 6.40).</p> <p>Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy ‘Securing our Future’ It is unclear why only three of the four Shared Priorities for UK Action (page 17) are mentioned. The fourth, Climate Change and Energy, has specific landscape implications – these are both in terms of the impact upon the landscape of those climate change effects that are now unavoidable, and the impacts upon the landscape of measures to reduce further climate change impacts such as the promotion of renewable energy technologies.</p>	

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	<p>Integrated Regional Strategy The current document is that which was issued in January 2005 (not the 2000 document).</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8) Specific reference also needs to be made to Policy 31 in respect of the landscape aspects of designated historic environment features and their settings.</p>	
<p>English Heritage</p> <p>Executive Summary</p>	<p>While this is written in reasonably accessible language, it seems to concentrate on the SA process, rather than the results of the scoping stage. For example, A3: Identifying Key Sustainability Issues and Problems sets out the headings required by the SEA Directive, but does not summarise the key issues identified through the scoping process. Similarly, under A4: Developing a Sustainability Appraisal Framework, the key indicators are not identified.</p>	<p>Noted : The Executive Summary of the Scoping Report will be amended to reflect findings and issues as well as explaining the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p>
<p>Background – paragraph 1.2.2</p>	<p>While the Government has decided that SA should be undertaken for all SPDs, the requirement for this to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive, only applies where, at the screening stage, it is determined that the SPD would have significant environmental effects. In practical terms, the methodologies that have been developed for SA mean that they generally also meet the requirements of the Directive. Nevertheless, if it were determined that an SPD did not require a SEA, the assessment could be less detailed. Clearly, in this case, the SPD is dealing with environmental issues and the Local Plan policies to which it relates have not been subject to SEA.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p>This section makes no reference to the Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation that has still to be integrated into the Landscape Character of Derbyshire.</p>	<p>The Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation will be referred to in the Scoping Report that will make reference to English Heritage assisting Derbyshire County Council in undertaking a Historic Landscape Characterisation of the County that seeks to identify its historic landscape</p>
<p>3.11.2 Scheduled Ancient</p>	<p>This paragraph is confusing Buildings at Risk on the national register</p>	<p>Derbyshire Dales District Council is the local</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
Monuments	<p>and scheduled monuments at risk. For clarity, data on listed buildings at risk should not be referred to in this section, but could be included in section 3.18 Built and Physical Environment. The national register covers Grade I and II* buildings and structural scheduled monuments. The 2006 register for Derbyshire Dales includes 5 listed buildings at risk and 1 structural scheduled monument.</p> <p>There are currently 299 scheduled monuments in Derbyshire Dales, the highest number of any of the Derbyshire districts. A pilot survey of all the scheduled monuments in the region has been undertaken. This identifies which scheduled monuments may be 'at risk' and the nature of the threat, e.g. from ploughing. The data for your district could be provided on request.</p>	<p>planning authority for the part of Derbyshire Dales that is outside the Peak District National Park .</p> <p>Whilst we have regard to information surrounding our area, the baseline data that has been collected so far, is generic to the local planning authority area so we can predict and monitor effects and identify sustainability issues for the area that we are responsible for.</p> <p>The baseline information you suggest we include within this Scoping Report relates to the whole of Derbyshire Dales including the area within the Peak District National Park. We work closely with stakeholders to ensure we report accurate information and consider that our baseline information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks is accurate as reported in the Scoping Report.</p>
Paragraph 3.18.1	There are typographical errors at the end of this paragraph.	Noted
Paragraph 3.18.2	According to the 2006 Heritage Counts, East Midlands data, there are 2319 listed buildings in your district of which 5 Grade I and II* are on the national Buildings at Risk register.	<p>Derbyshire Dales District Council is the local planning authority for the part of Derbyshire Dales that is outside the Peak District National Park .</p> <p>Whilst we have regard to information surrounding our area, the baseline data that has been collected so far, is generic to the local planning authority area so we can predict and monitor effects and identify sustainability issues for the area that we are responsible for.</p> <p>The baseline information you suggest we include</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
		within this Scoping Report relates to the whole of Derbyshire Dales including the area within the Peak District National Park. We work closely with stakeholders to ensure we report accurate information and consider that our baseline information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks is accurate as reported in the Scoping Report.
Paragraph 3.18.3	Three registered parks and gardens have been omitted: Chatsworth House; Haddon Hall and Thornbridge Hall.	See above
4.1 identifying Key Sustainability Issues – Figure 25	<p>Some additional issues might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of historic landscape character/ features; - Demand for renewable energy installations, including wind farms outside the National Park; - Availability of local roofing and building stone for repairs and new building that reflects local character (see MPS1, Annex 3). 	Noted and will be included in the list of issues of the final Scoping Report and Sustainability Appraisal
Appendix 1: Relevant plans etc	<p>International The following document should be added: <i>European Landscape Convention</i> - On the 24th of February 2006, the United Kingdom signed the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention - the first international convention for the management and protection of landscape. It came into force in the UK after formal ratification by Parliament in November 2006. The European Landscape Convention encourages public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'.</p>	Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect these suggestions
	<p>National The reference to English Heritage Regional Plans should be deleted,</p>	Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
	<p>although reference could be made to English Heritage's East Midlands Regional Plan in the next section. The Government's policy statement on the historic environment is: <i>The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future</i> (DCMS 2001).</p>	<p>these suggestions</p>
<p>Appendix 2</p>	<p>Page 79 – PPG 15 There should be reference to the protection of the <i>setting</i> of listed buildings etc</p> <p>Page 91 – RSS8 Again, Policy 27 recognises the importance of protecting historic assets and their setting. Reference to Policy 30 Priorities for the Management and Enhancement of the Region's Landscape and Policy 31 Regional Priorities for the Historic Environment have been omitted in the second column.</p> <p>Page 98 As you are probably aware, the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan is currently being revised.</p>	<p>Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect these suggestions</p> <p>Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect these suggestions</p> <p>Noted – Appendix 2 will be amended to reflect these suggestions</p>
<p>Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Framework, ENV5 and ENV6, pages 102-105</p>	<p>Although this sets out the objectives and indicators etc, there is no reference to decision-making criteria, either here in the appendix or in the main report. These are questions that should be asked when the appraisal is undertaken. They might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it preserve and/or enhance the historic environment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ will it protect the World Heritage Site ○ Will it preserve archaeological remains and their settings ○ will it preserve listed buildings and structures and their settings ○ Will it preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings ○ Will it protect Registered Parks and Gardens and their settings ○ Will it conserve locally important buildings and townscapes ○ Will it conserve distinctive historic landscapes? • Will it improve the quality of the built and historic environment? • Will it respect and improve the distinctive character of the locality? 	<p>Because the alternatives in the appraisal process are limited to either the policy approach or develop an SPD it was felt that assessment of could be undertaken without the need of detailed decision making criteria.</p> <p>Decision making criteria is currently being developed for future DPD sustainability appraisals in particular the Core Strategy where perhaps 4/5 options will need to be assessed.</p>

Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Officer's Response
Page 105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote high quality urban design? <p>Sustainability indicator – it is not clear what 'gains or losses to historic parks and gardens' means. If it refers to the number of sites on the national register, this would not reflect the impact of development. The indicator needs to measure if a registered park is being put at risk by development or poor landscape management. English Heritage is developing an 'at risk' indicator for parks and gardens, which we hope will be published later this year.</p>	Noted : the indicator will be amended reflect suggestions.
	Baseline data – There are a number of mistakes in the figures.	
Derbyshire Ornithological Society	No comments	N/A
GOEM	No comments	N/A

Appendix 3

Sign-Posting To Information Required By The SEA Directive

SEA Directive Requirement	Where covered in SA process
Preparation of an Environmental Report , detailed below (Article 5).	
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 3.3 of SA Report Section 2.1 of Scoping Report
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;	Chapter 3 of Scoping Report
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapter 3 of Scoping Report
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Section 4.1 of Scoping Report
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Appendix 1 and 2 of SA Report
(f) the likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Section 4.3 of SA Report
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;	Table 6 and 7 of SA Report
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Section 5 of SA Report

SEA Directive Requirement	Where covered in SA process
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10; Refer to paragraphs 36-37	Section 7 of SA Report
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Section 1 of SA Report
(k) The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)	✓
(l) Consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) ▪ Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2) ▪ Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	✓
	✓
	✓
(m) Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	✓
(n) Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries Consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The plan or programme as adopted ▪ a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of Consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in Accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and ▪ the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9) 	✓
(o) Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Noted

Appendix 4

Quality Assurance Checklist

Objectives and Context	
- The appraisal is conducted as an integral part of the plan-making process.	✓
- The plan/strategy's purpose and objectives are made clear.	✓
- Sustainability issues and constraints, including international and EC environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	✓
- SA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	✓
- Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	✓
- Relates the requirements of the SEA Directive to the wider SA.	✓
Scoping	
- Authorities and other key stakeholders with a range of interests that are relevant to the plan and SA are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	✓
- The assessment focuses on the significant issues.	✓
- Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	✓
- Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	✓
Options	
- Realistic options are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	✓
- Options include 'do nothing' scenario wherever relevant.	✓
- The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each option are identified and compared.	✓
- Inconsistencies between the options and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	✓
- Reasons are given for selection or elimination of options.	✓
Baseline Information	
- Relevant aspects of the current state of the plan area (including social, environmental, and economic characteristics) and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	✓
- Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described.	✓
- Difficulties such as deficiencies in data or methods are explained.	✓
Prediction and Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects	
- Effects identified include the types listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as well as other wider sustainability issues (employment, housing, transport, community cohesion, education, etc).	✓
- Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	✓
- Likely cumulative (including secondary and synergistic) effects are identified where practicable.	✓
- Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	✓
- Where relevant, the prediction and assessment of effects makes use of accepted	N/A

standards, regulations, and thresholds.	
- Methods used to appraise the effects are described.	✓
Mitigation Measures	
- Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.	✓
- Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	N/A
The SA Report	
- Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	✓
- Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	✓
- Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	N/A
- Explains the methodology used.	✓
- Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	✓
- Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	✓
- Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the appraisal, the objectives of the plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the plan resulting from the appraisal.	✓
Consultation	
- Authorities and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report.	✓
Decision-making and Information on the Decision	
- The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.	
- An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	
- Reasons are given for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable options considered.	
Monitoring Measures	
- Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the appraisal.	
- Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	
- Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. These effects should include predictions which prove to be incorrect.	
- During implementation of the plan, monitoring is used where appropriate to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the appraisal.	

Appendix 5 : Issues Identified in SA process

Stage	Who Carried this out	When	Problems Encountered/Issues Identified
SA Scoping Report	Collection of baseline data	Data sources identified and collected by DDDC Conservation Officers.	December 2006 There is limited social, environmental and economic baseline data Collection of the baseline data for the SPD is ongoing. Any new sources of relevant data will be included in the baseline when it becomes available. Work undertaken based on its findings may therefore be subject to change. New information or issues may emerge and these may have sustainability implications for the Document.
	Identification of links to other relevant plans, programmes and objectives	Plans etc. identified and analysed by DDDC Planners.	January 2007 No
	Formulation of SA Objectives	Objectives inherited from previous SA of SPD.	January 2007 No – still in draft form with continuous refinement
	Identification of key sustainability issues	Issues identified by DDDC Planners.	January 2007 No
	Formulation of Plan (Spatial) Objectives	Formulated by DDDC Planners in	February 2007 No
	Selection of Indicators	Selected by DDDC Planners	February 2007 No
	Assessment of compatibility between SA and Plan (Spatial) Objectives	Assessed by DDDC Planner; checked by Planning and Conservation Officers	February 2007 No
SA of Initial Options	Initial SA	Assessed by Planning Officers	February 2007 Difficulty in predicting actual effects of the SPD, including time-scales of likely occurrence. Assumption has been made that the lack of information readily available to developers and the general public.

Stage		Who Carried this out	When	Problems Encountered/Issues Identified
SA of Draft SPD	SA of Draft SPD	Assessed by Planning Officers	February 2007	Difficulty in predicting actual effects of the SPD, including time-scales of likely occurrence. Assumption has been made that the lack of information readily available to developers and the general public.