



Derbyshire Dales Local Plan


Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Addendum Post Consultation Version

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2008, Derbyshire Dales District Council commenced working with High Peak Borough Council on the preparation of a Joint Core Strategy, that would set out the common planning policies and strategy for the control of development across the whole of the Peak Sub Region (outside the Peak District National park) up to 2026.

However, recent work to assess the latest evidence on the number of houses needed in the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak in the period to 2026 has shown that there are significant differences in the housing markets that operate across the Peak Sub Region. As a result of these differences High Peak Borough Council advised Derbyshire Dales that they no longer wish to pursue the preparation of a Joint Core Strategy. In light of this and advice in the National Planning Policy Framework the District Council will be preparing a new Derbyshire Dales Local Plan to manage development up to 2028.

In order to comply with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) and to ensure that all plans and policies are prepared in line with the principles of sustainable development, the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The objective of the SA is to assess the potential effects of the plans policies on the environmental, social and economic character of the area which the plan influences.

The Scoping Report is the first stage of the SA process and should set out the evidence and objectives for the Plan to consider and provide baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the plan area. The Scoping Report should also set out an appropriate methodology and framework for carrying out the sustainability appraisal of the emerging plans policies and proposals.

A Scoping Report for the Joint Core Strategy was prepared in March 2009 and was based upon baseline data collected in 2008-2009. The Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report and supporting topic papers covered the plan areas of both Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council, setting out an appropriate framework to assess the preparation of the emerging Joint Core Strategy. The Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report and supporting topic papers are available to view at the following link:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/images/documents/R/Revised%20Joint%20Core%20Strategy%20Scoping%20Report.pdf>

1.2 This Report

In light of the decision to prepare a Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, a review and update of the SA Scoping Report and Topic Papers has been undertaken to address new evidence and ensure the SA Scoping Report covers issues specific to the Derbyshire Dales Plan area. This report updates the baseline information and provides an up to date list of the contextual plans, programmes and strategies that could influence the preparation of the Local Plan. It does not supersede previous parts of the SA process, but acts as an additional step to ensure that sustainability issues are up to date and future preparation work on the Local Plan is based on a robust appraisal by the SA process.

This report is an addendum to the SA Scoping Report and should be read in conjunction with the Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report and supporting topic papers (please see the link provided above). This addendum report provides the following:

- New baseline data reflecting recent changes in evidence and information;
- Updated difficulties, uncertainties and data limitations;
- A summary of any key new trends, changes, relevant plans and programmes and issues that have emerged in the authority area since 2008/2009;
- A revised set of sustainability issues and problems identified for the Plan area; and
- A proposed set of revised Sustainability Objectives and an SA Framework (including decision making criteria and monitoring indicators) to ensure the emerging proposals in the Local Plan are assessed against up to date evidence.

1.3 The Approach to the SA

The SA of the local plan is being undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive¹ and following the guidelines set out within the Planning Advisory Services (CLG) Plan Making Manual, which sets out a five staged SA process.

This Scoping Report Addendum is a part of Stage A of the SA process (Scoping) and, together with the 2009 Scoping Report and its accompanying Topic Papers, fulfils the requirements to:

- Identify environmental, social and economic issues and objectives contained in other strategies, plans and programmes that are relevant to the Local Plan area;
- Provide baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area;
- Outline an appropriate framework for carrying out the SA, including objectives, indicators, against which the effect of the plan options and policies will be appraised, mitigated and monitored;
- Meet the requirements of the SEA Directive; and

Feed into and reflect the findings of separate 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' and 'Equalities Impact Assessment'. The requirements of the SEA Directive with regards to Scoping are as follows:

- The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report (i.e. the SA Report). This has taken place through the consultation on the Scoping report in 2009 and through the consultation on this Scoping Report Addendum Report; and
- Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. These have been identified within the Scoping Report (2009) and within Paragraph 2.17 of this report.

In addition, it is considered best practice to ensure the following during the Scoping stage:

- Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration; and
- The appraisal focuses on significant issues.

¹ European Directive 2001/42/EC

These elements of best practice have both been undertaken through the identification (originally within the Scoping Report, 2009) and updating of the sustainability issues and problems within Table 2.25 of this report.

1.4 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken on the revised scope and content of the updated SA Scoping Report to ensure that the SA framework, scope and level of detail proposed for subsequent stages of the SA of the Local Plan are comprehensive and to support decisions with regard to the sustainability of the Local Plan. The aim was to ensure that the SA Scoping Report Addendum together with the 2009 Scoping Report and Topic papers provide sufficient information to ensure that a robust and legally compliant SA can be carried out.

The consultation period was six weeks from 15 March until 26 April 2013. Consultees were asked to structure their responses to the Scoping Report around the following series of questions::

1. Have we included all the relevant plans and programmes that are of significance to the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and sustainability?
2. Can you suggest any other information/facts and figures that may be suitable for inclusion in the baseline information collected for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan?
3. Have we correctly identified the main sustainability issues?
4. Have we chosen the right sustainability indicators for the Local Plan?
5. Do you think that the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and method for option appraisal is appropriate?
6. Does the scoping report provide sufficient information to ensure that an appropriate SA can be carried out?

The Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England were advised of the updates to the SA scoping report and their comments invited. Other interested parties were notified and the relevant documents were available on the Council's website.

Following the 6-week consultation period, the comments received were consolidated, and a table of comments and responses was developed in discussion with the Council.

In total six representations to the consultation were received, from the following organisations:

Environment Agency

Natural England

English Heritage

Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships

Derbyshire Dales NHS - Amber Valley and South Dales GP Practices

Amber Valley Borough Council

1.4.1 How the consultation responses have influenced the Scoping Report

Overall the respondents were content with the scoping report and the updates to the baseline and relevant policies, plans and programmes within this Scoping Report Addendum. No respondents suggested changes to the SA Framework.

The table below summarises the consultation responses, sets out any implications for the Local Plan in the form of 'key messages' and explains if and how these have altered the Scoping Report.

Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
Environment Agency	1	The document needs to include the relevant section of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Technical Guidance that has replaced Planning Policy Statement 25.	Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes for Water Resources and Flood Risk	The Local Plan should take a sequential approach to site allocations with regards flood risk.	Issues from the NPPF have been added to the Scoping Report Addendum within the Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes for Water Resources and Flood Risk
Environment Agency	1	The level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is over 5 years old. Due to the expected growth within the District, recent flooding incidents around region, and the likelihood of more new modelling data being available; it is considered that this may be a good opportunity to update your Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	SA Baseline for Water Resources and Flood Risk		A Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Derbyshire was undertaken by Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services in 2011 and this is included in the updated baseline information in the Scoping Report Addendum. No changes to the SA Scoping Report.

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
Environment Agency	1	The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) for the Derbyshire Derwent and the Dove have not been included. These documents set out how the EA will manage water resources in these catchments. The Sustainability Appraisal will need reviewing in the context of the Derbyshire Dales geographical coverage. The CAMS documents are available on our website via the link below: http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/119943.aspx	Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes for Water Resources and Flood Risk	The Local Plan should consider adopting policies which require a high standard of water efficiency and demand management measures as part of all new development	Noted. The Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy and The River Dove Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy have been added to the Policies, Plan and Programmes for the Water Resources and Flood Risk topic in the Scoping Report Addendum
Environment Agency	1	The EA's document Managing Water Resources document has recently been updated and needs to be referred to. This can be found at the following link: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/119927.aspx	SA Baseline for Water Resources and Flood Risk		This has been added to the Policies, Plan and Programmes for the Water Resources and Flood Risk topic in the Scoping Report Addendum
Environment Agency	1	The NPPF should be included; associated with this will be additional key messages appropriate for inclusion in Section 3.2 specifically relating to		The Local Plan should include policies which: Prevent both new and existing development from contributing	The whole of the NPPF is considered through the SA process. Paragraph 109 in relation to

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		paragraphs 109, 117,118 of the NPPF		to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability	<p>pollution prevention has been added to the Water Resources and Flood Risk topic in the Scoping Report Addendum</p> <p>Key messages from paragraph 117 have been added to the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure topic</p> <p>Paragraph 118 relates to obligations at the planning application stage rather than the plan-making stage. No change to Scoping Report.</p>
Environment Agency	1	The key messages should also look at the ways in which the connectivity and biological complexity of any watercourses can be maximised, enhanced, protected from fragmentation. The use of small watercourses (ditches, etc) should be encouraged. We are also keen to see tree lined rivers as a means of habitat enhancements.		<p>The Local Plan should consider including policies which:</p> <p>Protect and maximise the enhancement of watercourses (including their connectivity and biological complexity), and which prevent fragmentation.</p> <p>Encourage the use of small watercourses (ditches, etc) within developments.</p> <p>Promote tree lined rivers as</p>	Noted.

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				habitat enhancements within developments.	
Environment Agency	2	We understand the Severn Trent Water: Water Resource Management Plan is currently being updated which will need to be taken into account in the revised Sustainability Appraisal.	SA Baseline		Noted. The updated report will be used in the SA process when it becomes available.
Environment Agency	2	Restoring Sustainable Abstraction (RSA) is a programme of work that identifies, investigates and solves environmental risks or problems caused by unsustainable licensed water abstraction throughout England and Wales. This is subject to change in relation to the quantities of licence reduction suggested and we consider that these need to be noted in the revised Sustainability Appraisal.		The Local Plan should consider policies which promote water efficiency measures within all new developments.	Noted.
Environment Agency	2	In the topic papers – Water Resources and Flood Risk, on page 11 – paragraph 4.6 and 4.12 page 12, there are references to water quality from data around 2006 and reported in terms of General Quality Assessment (GQA). These figures are now out of date as	SA Baseline		Updated information is provided in the Scoping Report Addendum from the Surface water bodies - classification status and objectives for Water Framework Directive Cycle 1

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		water quality should now be reported under the Water Framework Directives (WFD) classifications and not GQA.			(updated January 2011); Environment Agency 2011
Environment Agency	2	With regards to Water Quality paragraph on page 12, there is a reference to the North West River Basin Management plan (para 4.11) but not the Humber River Basin Management Plan in which the River Trent lies, this will need to be referenced in the revised document.	SA Review of Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes SA Baseline		Noted. Humber River Basin Management Plan has been added to the Scoping Report Addendum.
Environment Agency	2	River water quality is analysed against GQA, this needs to be amended and reported and analysed under WFD classifications. We have also identified that data between 1990 and 2006 has been used therefore consider more recent data should be analysed.	SA Baseline		Noted. Updated information is provided in the Scoping Report from the Surface water bodies - classification status and objectives for Water Framework Directive Cycle 1 (updated January 2011); Environment Agency 2011
Environment Agency	2	We consider that baseline information should be included on the WFD status of all water bodies in the Derbyshire Dales geographical area.	SA Baseline		Baseline information includes the updated WFD Surface water bodies - classification status and objectives for Water Framework Directive Cycle 1 (updated January

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					2011); Environment Agency 2011
Environment Agency	3	<p>Overall yes, however these may change in light for up to date information being referenced and used as a result of Question 2.</p> <p>In addition to the sustainability issues outlined in Chapter 5, additional consideration should be given to the possibility of investigating opportunities for extending river corridors and connectivity to protect against habitat fragmentation. This could be through 'daylighting' of culverted rivers or extending connectivity.</p>	SA Monitoring	<p>Local Plan could consider policies which:</p> <p>encourage developments to 'daylight' culverted watercourses as an integral part of site enhancements</p> <p>promote the extension of natural areas in river corridors</p>	No change to the SA Scoping report.
Environment Agency	4	<p>We consider that additional indicators to protect and enhance biodiversity and development of green spaces should be included such as the number of tree planting initiatives and percentage/length of hedgerow lost/gained through developments.</p> <p>We also consider the length of rivers 'daylighted' should be included as an additional indicator for the sustainable</p>	SA Monitoring	<p>Consideration could be given to including monitoring of length of rivers 'daylighted' through developments within its Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>Noted. The purpose of SEA indicators is to monitor for environmental effects of the plan with a view to being able to identify and remedy <i>adverse</i> environmental effects expediently. This measure would only indicate neutral or positive environmental effects, rather than identifying <i>adverse</i></p>

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
		management of water resources and in help developments withstand the potential impacts of climate change.			effects on the Plan Areas water resources.
		In the topic papers – the Water Resources and Flood Risk table on page 9 states: 'No new building should be allowed in a flood risk area that is not flood resilient'. However, the NPPF questions the appropriateness of this statement The NPPF requires that a sequential risk-based approach be applied at all levels of the planning process, with a clear emphasis on locating new development in areas at lowest risk of flooding	SA Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	Local Plan should apply the Sequential Test with regards flood risk when considering plan allocations for development.	Noted. NPPF added to the Scoping Report Addendum Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes Water Resources and Flood Risk topic.
Environment Agency	4	page 9 and page 26, bullet point 7, we now advise a minimum 30% reduction on Brownfield sites for residential development, not 20% as stated to take into account climate change	SA Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	Local Plan should apply the most recent Environment Agency advice to its requirements for development.	A minimum 30% reduction on Brownfield sites for residential development has been added to the Scoping Report Addendum.
Environment Agency	4	We would also like to recommend that an easement statement is put into the document to ensure no buildings or fencing hinder access to the		The Local Plan should consider site based policies, where relevant, to reflect the EA's	Noted.

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
		<p>watercourse.</p> <p>‘Ensure an adequate easement next to any watercourse, free of new development is achieved to ensure access is not impeded for maintenance or improvement purposes’</p>		<p>suggestion of the condition:</p> <p>‘Ensure an adequate easement next to any watercourse, free of new development is achieved to ensure access is not impeded for maintenance or improvement purposes’</p>	
Natural England	1	<p>We note that the policies, plans and programmes does not include European policies, plans and programmes. These are usually included in SA/SEA.</p> <p>In section 2.3, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, the national section should include reference to:</p> <p>The Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna 1992 (the Habitats Directive)</p> <p>The Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (the Birds Directive)</p> <p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (the Bern Convention)</p> <p>The Convention on Wetlands 1971 (the RAMSAR Convention)</p>	Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Where the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European sites wither alone or in combination with other plans and projects, the planning authority must undertake an ‘appropriate assessment’ of the implications of the Local Plan for European sites in view of their conservation objectives prior to adopting the Local Plan.	<p>There are no additional implications for the SA. The Habitats Directive, Wildlife and Countryside Act, and Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (including specific reference to the so called ‘biodiversity duty’) were included in the main Scoping Report 2009 topic paper on Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, and have influenced the SA Framework and local plan preparation.</p> <p>These relevant legal instruments have been added to the Scoping Report Addendum:</p>

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
		<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012</p> <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p> <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p> <p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>			<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (the Bern Convention)</p> <p>The Convention on Wetlands 1971 (the Ramsar Convention)</p> <p>The Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (the Birds Directive) (Codified version - This brings together all the amendments to the original Wild Birds Directive in a single instrument without making substantive changes to the law)</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) has been included in the Scoping Report Addendum as the 2012 regulations make amendments to the 2010 regulations)</p>

Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
		In section 2.9, Landscape Character and Natural Resources, reference should be made to the European Landscape Convention 2012.		The Local Plan should identify protected landscapes on the proposals maps and have policies to which contribute to conserving and enhancing their natural beauty	The European Landscape Convention has been added to the Policies Plans and Programmes for the Landscape Character and Natural Resources topic.
Natural England	2	In section 2.2, Air, Noise and Light Pollution, we advise including information about air quality and European sites. Many European nature conservation sites are exceeding their critical loads and levels, and there is the potential for new development to contribute towards this problem. Baseline information on the critical loads and levels for European sites is available from http://www.apis.ac.uk/ .	SA Baseline on Air, Noise and Light Pollution	The Local Plan should consider the inclusion of an indicator which monitors the	Noted. Data from APIS is used for the Habitats Regulations Assessment which informs the SA Reporting.
Natural England	2	In section 2.9, Landscape Character and Natural Resources, reference could be made to the National Character Areas - http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx .	SA Baseline	Development management policies should encourage developments to respect and respond to local landscape character	Noted. The National Character Areas are very broad and the SA has been based on the finer level Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment.
Natural	3	Natural England is satisfied that the list [of the main sustainability issues] is			No changes to the SA

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
England		appropriate.			Scoping report needed.
Natural England	4	<p>Under SA Objective 4: To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution, we advise adding an indicator around the number of European sites and SSSI's exceeding their critical loads and levels.</p> <p>The indicators listed under <i>SA Objective 6: To protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and to support the development of linked green spaces</i> and under section 2.3, <i>Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</i>, the indicators are too narrow and do not fully cover the subjects. The indicators relate solely to biodiversity; green infrastructure and geodiversity are not covered. We would welcome the inclusion of indicators on these subjects, such as Hectares of GI delivered through the planning system, number of applications contributing to GI targets or condition of Local Geological Sites.</p>	SA Monitoring SA Objectives 4 and 6	The Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report and / or the SA monitoring framework should consider the addition of an indicator which reflects the number of European sites and SSSI's exceeding their critical loads and levels.	Noted. There is no requirement for SA/SEA indicators within the monitoring framework to provide comprehensive coverage of SEA topics/sub-topics. The results of the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening highlighted that the proposed growth in the Local Plan area could lead to Likely Significant Effects as a result of increased traffic in the plan area.
Natural England	5	Natural England is satisfied that this [the SA Framework] is appropriate.	SA Framework		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
Natural England	6	Yes. The scoping report provides enough information ensure that an appropriate SA can be carried out	SA Baseline		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
English Heritage		In terms of historic environment considerations, English Heritage promotes a wide definition of this which includes not only those areas and buildings with statutory designated protection but also those which are locally valued and important, as well as the landscape and townscape components of the historic environment.		The Local Plan should consider the protection and retention of locally valued and important historic environment assets in plan-making and promote policies which ensure the protection and retention of these assets.	No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
English Heritage	1	There have been a number of changes to the planning system following completion of this original document and it is positive that you have identified the need to update this. Please note that we have produced guidance entitled ' <i>Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment</i> ' which is available at www.helm.org.uk and sets out detailed information on scoping, relevant plans, programmes and policies and gives	Relevant policies, plans and programmes Baseline Information for SA Topic on Townscape Quality; Historic and Cultural Heritage		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.

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		general pointers to baseline information. An updated version of this document is due to be published shortly.			
English Heritage	2	In relation to the list of updated information, we consider that the list adequately reflects all the relevant plans and programmes in relation to historic environment considerations. We particularly welcome the reference to the English Heritage guidance on setting. Reference to Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should also be incorporated.	Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes		Noted.
English Heritage	5	The revised sustainability appraisal framework appears appropriate and we welcome the addition of an indicator relating to heritage at risk.	SA Framework and Monitoring	The Local Plan should ensure that the monitoring framework is implemented.	No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
English Heritage	6	Overall we consider that the scoping report provides sufficient information to ensure that appropriate sustainability appraisal of future plans can be carried out.	SA Scoping		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Derbyshire Constabulary	1	Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships Authority Policing	Relevant Policies Plans and	Encourage the creation of opportunities for activities for	New report included within the review of other Relevant

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– Community Safety Partnerships		Plan 2008 – 2011 has been superseded by the Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships and Crime Plan 2012 - 2017	Programmes	young people.	Policies Plans and Programmes for the Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality SA topic in the Scoping Report Addendum.
Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships	2	<p>Facts and figures previously deemed suitable for the SA baseline for Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality are statistics on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime rates overall • crime rates for Domestic Burglary, Criminal Damage, Violent Crime and Harassment and Theft • levels of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) <p>Fear of Crime surveys and Citizen's Panel surveys are also used to gauge people's perceptions.</p> <p>These together with the crime statistics are suitable measures to judge Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality.</p>	SA Baseline for Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality SA topic		Noted. No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Derbyshire Constabulary	3	The report has correctly identified the main sustainability issues.	SA Scoping		No changes to the SA

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Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
– Community Safety Partnerships					Scoping report needed.
Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships	4	The right sustainability indicators (measures) have been chosen, ie crime rates, levels of ASS.	SA Monitoring	The Local Plan should ensure that the monitoring framework is implemented.	No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships	5	SA Framework and method for option appraisal is appropriate.	SA Framework		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Derbyshire Constabulary – Community Safety Partnerships	6	Scoping report provides sufficient information to ensure that an appropriate SA can be carried out.	SA Scoping		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Amber Valley Borough Council	1	All the relevant plans and programmes that are of significance to the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and sustainability appear to have been included	Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Amber Valley	2	No suggestions for any other	SA Baseline		No changes to the SA

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Borough Council		information/facts suitable for inclusion in the baseline information			Scoping report needed.
Amber Valley Borough Council	3	Appears to have identified the main sustainability issues			No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Amber Valley Borough Council	4	Appears to have chosen the right sustainability indicators for the Local Plan	SA Monitoring		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Amber Valley Borough Council	5	The Sustainability Appraisal Framework and method for options appraisal appear to be appropriate	SA Framework		No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Amber Valley Borough Council	6	The scoping report appears to provide sufficient information to ensure that an appropriate SA can be carried out			No changes to the SA Scoping report needed.
Derbyshire Dales NHS - Amber Valley and South Dales GP Practices		<p>Premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space is at a premium for most practices in the AV&SDs patch and for some specific practices, a new premises or extension to the current building will be required to accommodate the additional services required to meet the increase in population. • There is also an issue for 	SA Baseline Information	In allocating locations for residential development the Local Plan should consider: the capacity of existing services, and make provision for developer contributions to existing services, or requirements for provision of new facilities to meet additional	Noted. No changes to the Scoping Report needed.

Table 1.4: Summary of Consultation					
Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
		<p>practices where they have a branch surgery which may be the only one in an area. The maintenance of this and capacity to provide a service to increased numbers of patients will be an issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strain on the facilitates at the practices – e.g. car parking etc • Practices may have issues with space for extensions which may be necessary. <p><u>Effect on Patients</u></p> <p>An increase in housing will mean an increase in registered population for practices which may lead to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially limited access to GP services due to increased need and lack of decent transportation links • Quality of service may be affected due to the additional pressures. • May have to consider patients' needs being met by other health services/centres in an area rather than GP practices. <p><u>Funding</u></p>		<p>demand resulting from new development</p> <p>the accessibility of existing services from new residential developments using existing transport services, and the potential need for the provision of new or additional sustainable transport opportunities to reduce reliance on the private vehicle</p>	

Table 1.4: Summary of Consultation					
Respondent	SA Question	Summary of Representation	Relevant SA Stage	Key Messages for the Local Plan	SA Response to representation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practices generally felt that adequate funding would need to be available in order for them to make the necessary changes to accommodate the increase in patients. Funding will need to be significant in areas where capital expenditure is required for premises. 			

2 Updated Information

2.1 Introduction

This section is divided into the topic areas in accordance with the Topic Papers of the Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report (2009), which are available to view at the following link:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/images/documents/R/Revised%20Joint%20Core%20Strategy%20Scoping%20Report.pdf>

For each topic, information is provided on any new policies, plans and programmes which are relevant to the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, the messages / issues identified within each document and any targets set out within them. Any new baseline data is also identified. A summary of any key new trends, changes, relevant plans and programmes and issues that have emerged in the authority area since 2008/2009 is provided. Since the consultation on this document, this table has been updated with information received as a result of the responses received. Additions are indicated as underlined text and deletions as ~~stricken through text~~.

At the end of this section, an updated Table 2 from the Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report (2009) is presented which sets out a revised set of sustainability issues and problems.

2.2 Air, Noise and Light Pollution

2.2.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
National	
Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
Identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
By encouraging good design, planning policies	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG

and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.	March 2012
Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and • where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. 	Noise Policy Statement for England; DEFRA 2010

2.2.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution.	The District Council published the most recent air quality assessment in April 2011 that has reported good overall air pollution levels across the District. In addition to this, an updating and screening assessment was published in April 2012 ² .	Stable trend.	Number of Air Quality Management Areas.
	An Air Quality Management Area was designated in 2009 as a result of PM ₁₀ and NH ₃ emissions at Cubely poultry farm. An action plan was produced to	Local improvement	Number of Air Quality Management Areas.

² 2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Derbyshire Dales District Council; Derbyshire Dales District Council April 2012

	minimise emissions from this site and the 2012 updating and screening assessment recommended revocation of this AQMA ³ .		
	Lead monitoring at Warren Carr identified a slight increase in lead concentrations compared to previous years, however it is not considered this poses a risk to human health ⁴ .	Slight increase in lead concentrations.	
	There is no updated noise data.	No trend data available	% proportion defined as tranquil ⁵
	There is no updated light pollution information.	No trend data available	

2.3 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

2.3.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.3: Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<u>Signatories (of which the UK Government is one) must take action to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in their planning and development policies, and in their measures against pollution;</u>	<u>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (the Bern Convention)</u>
Promote the wise use of wetlands especially those which are important as habitat for waterfowl UK Government must designate wetlands of	<u>The Convention on Wetlands 1971 (the Ramsar Convention)</u>

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Air Noise and Light Pollution topic paper; Derbyshire Dales & High Peak District Councils 2009

international importance, especially for wildfowl	
Maintain populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end Designate wetlands of international importance, especially for wildfowl	<u>The Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (the Birds Directive) (Codified version)</u>
National	
Where the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European sites wither alone or in combination with other plans and projects, the planning authority must undertake an 'appropriate assessment' of the implications of the Local Plan for European sites in view of their conservation objectives prior to adopting the Local Plan.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
Protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; <u>promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan</u> . <u>Plan for biodiversity at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries; identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation</u>	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
<u>Prevent harm to geological conservation interests</u>	<u>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012</u>
Species and habitats should be restored and enhanced in comparison with 2000 levels.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS: September 2010
Improve the long term sustainability of ecological and physical processes that	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by

underpin the functioning of ecosystems, thereby enhancing the capacity of ecosystem services.	Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS: September 2010
Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS: September 2010
Protect and enhance biodiversity through Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), biodiversity offsetting, Local Nature Partnerships and phasing out peat.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government June 2011.
Communities should identify green infrastructure requirements in their local area, through addition to or creative enhancement of the existing network. Look to enhance local landscape character, heritage and biodiversity and ensure long term management is included in an overall strategy.	Local Green Infrastructure: helping communities make the most of their landscape: Landscape Institute for Green Infrastructure Partnership: Sept 2011.
The planning system in England has a central role to play in the protection and restoration of the natural environment.	Planning for a healthy environment – good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity; TCPA and Wildlife Trusts; July 2012.

2.3.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To protect and enhance biodiversity, geo-diversity and to support the development of linked green spaces	Due to boundary changes of existing sites, 37.14 additional hectares were identified as being of sites important for biodiversity over the period 2012/2011 in the Derbyshire Dales. However 5.01 hectares of Lowland Heath land and calcareous grassland were lost as a result of boundary amendments. There were no other reported changes in areas of biodiversity importance during 2010/2011 ⁶ .	Trend is stable.	Core Output Indicators E2 Changes in areas of biodiversity importance Target: To increase areas of biodiversity importance
	Nationally: 19 Priority Habitats (42%) and 88 Priority Species (24%) are believed to be 'declining' or 'probably declining' although the rate of decline is slowing for 9 habitats (20%) and 28 species (8%). Eight Priority	Biodiversity continues to decline, nationally and locally.	Progress in achieving BAP targets. Local BAP targets are set out within the Lowland

⁶ Derbyshire Dales Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

	<p>Species are also reported to have been lost from the UK since the publication of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in 1994⁷. Nearly 500 animals and plants that have become extinct in England – practically all within the last two centuries⁸.</p> <p>The Lowland Derbyshire LBAP review in 2010 identified that 63% of the LBAP targets had been achieved or significantly exceeded, and a further 14% of targets had almost been achieved. However, almost a quarter of targets fell significantly short of being achieved.</p>		Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011
To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSI, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife sites	A loss of 1.14 hectares of Local Wildlife Sites (also known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) was recorded between April 2008 and March 2011 due to development. This excluded any loss due to agriculture ⁹ .	Decrease in area of Local Wildlife Sites due to development.	<p>Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value.</p> <p>Target: To increase areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value.</p> <p>PTD 20 Amount of designated Local Nature Reserve in favourable condition</p>
	Nationally: It appears that the target to achieve 95% of SSSI in either 'favourable' or 'unfavourable-recovering' condition by 2010 has been met although only 36% were actually	General trend of improvement in condition of SSSI nationally, regionally and locally	<p>Condition of SSSIs</p> <p>Target: Achieve favourable condition for</p>

⁷ UK Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Main Results of the 2008 UK Biodiversity Action Plan Reporting Round, Published by JNCC on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership - http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/pub2010_UKBAPHighlightsReport2008.pdf

⁸ Natural England NE233 - Lost life: England's lost and threatened species <http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/NE233>

⁹ LDF Core Output Indicators Derbyshire - Annual monitoring report of change in the area of priority habitats and Local Wildlife Sites and changes in the distribution of UK BAP species covering the period April 2010 - March 2011; Derbyshire Wildlife Trust: October 2011

	<p>in 'favourable' condition.</p> <p>Regionally: In the East Midlands, more than 98% of SSSIs had reached target condition, with 47% noted as being in 'favourable' condition ¹⁰.</p> <p>Locally: Most SSSIs in the Plan area have improved in condition since 2008/2009. Only Gang Mine SSSI has a worse condition recorded in September 2012 of 88.82% in favourable condition and 11.18% in unfavourable recovering condition. In 2008/2009 100% of the site was in favourable condition ¹¹.</p>		all SSSI
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2.4 Climate Change

2.4.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.5: Climate Change – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
The UK needs to radically increase its use of renewable energy.	National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom, Department of Energy and Climate Change, Article 4 of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC
Local development plans can support the move to a low-carbon economy and secure low-carbon living in a changing climate.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.
Local planning authorities are advised to	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local

¹⁰ Natural England SSSI condition data, November 2010

<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm>

¹¹ Natural England website on SSSI condition reporting, accessed on 23/10/12

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/sssi/default.aspx>

design their policies to support and not unreasonably restrict renewable and low carbon energy developments.	authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.
Development management should not prevent, delay or inhibit proposals for renewable and low carbon energy, and associated infrastructure	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.
Actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.

2.4.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To minimise energy use and to develop the area's renewable energy resource.	The rate of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions in the East Midlands in 2009, at 7.7 tonnes per resident, was slightly above the UK average of 7.4 tonnes per resident ¹² .	While there has been a small increase in renewable energy use in recent years, there will have to be a much greater level of deployment over the next decade in order to meet the target	National Target – 15% ¹³
	In 2011, the area's carbon footprint was higher than average at 10.4 tonnes. This compares to 7.2 tonnes in the East Midlands and 6.8 tonnes in England. Poor access to services, the age of properties and high number of visitors could be reasons	There is an overall decrease in the carbon footprint between 2009 and 2011	National Targets

¹² Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

¹³ The 2009 Renewable Energy Directive sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.

	for this.		
	There were no major renewable energy developments completed in the period 2009-11. However, smaller scale minor renewable energy schemes granted planning permission during that time would result in the production of 0.097MW ¹⁴ .	Stable	Estimated target for renewable energy capacity of 65 GWh/yr by 2026 for Derbyshire Dales District Council Planning Area ¹⁵ .

2.5 Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality

2.5.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.7: Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Provision of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Providing safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Providing safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Local	
Prevent and reduce crime Attack criminality	Derbyshire Constabulary Common Statement of Performance

¹⁴ Annual Monitoring Reports 2009/10 – 2010/11; Derbyshire Dales District Council.

¹⁵ Peak Sub-Region Climate Change Study – Part 1; National Energy Foundation & Land Use Consultants July 2009.

Protect vulnerable people Provide reassurance Deliver value for money	
Young people congregating due to a lack of alternative activities Speeding Work to provide strong and effective partnership working including the Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise Sector to facilitate greater impact and use of resources Work to keep people, particularly the most vulnerable in our communities, safe from harm, antisocial behaviour and criminal activities Work to support local policing and maintain current strength, distributing resources into places of greatest need Encourage further investigation in the issues relating to alcohol related crime and harm, explore ways to intervene early to prevent it – with support from our partners	<u>Derbyshire Police and Crime Plan 2012 - 2017</u>

2.5.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To protect and improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates	There were three developments award in the Plan area over the period 2009/2010, all of which were residential developments. No data is available for 2010/2011.	No discernible trend although there was only 1 development in the previous monitoring period (2008/09) which achieved the award. This development and the three recorded in 2009/10 were affordable housing developments and the achievement of the award is a prerequisite for funding.	Local output indicator LO8 - Amount of development achieving Secured by Design Standard Target: The 2009/10 AMR states that action should be taken to encourage achievement of the award in market housing developments.
	None of the 9 registered parks and gardens in the district appears on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' ¹⁶ .	Stable trend	Historic assets on the Heritage at Risk Register

¹⁶ English Heritage, Heritage at Risk Register <http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register>

	<p>Focus groups of the Derbyshire Dales Citizens' Panel were held in 2011. The panel is a representative group of 1,000 local residents. 71% of Panel members were satisfied with progress in making the area a safe place to live, and 76% with progress on improving the street scene (waste and recycling, street cleansing and parks services)¹⁷.</p>	<p>No comparable data available in order to identify a trend. Previous Citizens' Panel publications report on different survey questions.</p>	<p>Citizens' Panel target areas for 2012/13 include: keep alcohol related crime low.</p>
	<p>There was a 24% decrease in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents (criminal damage) per 1,000 population within the district recorded in the monitoring period 2011/12 (5.9 compared with 7.8 in 2010/11). 98.4% of people on the Citizen's Panel surveyed in 2011/12 feel safe outside during the day. 88.6% of people feel safe outside at night¹⁸.</p>	<p>Data relating to anti-social behaviour, and survey responses for how residents feel in terms of safety at night and during the day are showing improving trends.</p>	<p>CRI 2 No. of Anti-social behaviour incidents (criminal damage) per 1,000 population. Target for 2012/13: to maintain or reduce numbers of incidences. CRI 8 % of people who feel safe outside during the day. Target: maintain current percentage. CRI 9 % of people who feel safe outside at night. Target: maintain current percentage.</p>

¹⁷ Derbyshire Dales Citizen's Panel – Citizens' Voice 2011

¹⁸ Derbyshire Dales District Council Performance Plan and Summary Budget 2012/13

	<p>Regionally: In general, the East Midlands had police recorded crime rates similar to the English average in 2010/11. There is considerable sub-regional variation.</p> <p>Derbyshire: In April 2012, the Chief Constable announced that crime levels across the county had fallen for the ninth year in succession, with the crime reduction equating to nearly 41,000 fewer victims of crime over this period. The end of year figures saw violent crime reduced by 15% in comparison to the previous year, domestic burglary by 12% and criminal damage by 10%. Anti-social behaviour also fell by 9%.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour is the most commonly occurring recorded crime in Matlock and Ashbourne so far during 2012. It accounted for approx. 50% of crimes recorded in both towns Matlock in August 2012. There is a similar pattern in Wirksworth and Darley Dale although recorded crime figures are much lower in these settlements. Rates of crime elsewhere within the district in 2012 are lower still and consist of a mixture of crimes including theft, criminal damage, violent crime and drugs.¹⁹</p>	<p>Trends for number of offences recorded in Derbyshire Dales between 2008/09 and 2010/11²⁰:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person reduced from 772 to 600; • Wounding or other act endangering life: slight increase from 10 to 15; • Other wounding: decreased from 459 to 272; • Harassment Including Penalty Notices for Disorder: slight increase from 126 to 134; • Common Assault: increase from 110 to 156; • Robbery: no change at 11; • Theft from the Person: decreased from 51 to 26; • Criminal Damage Including Arson: decreased from 665 to 560; • Burglary in a Dwelling: decreased from 121 to 117; • Burglary Other than a Dwelling: decreased from 306 to 248; • Theft of a Motor Vehicle: decreased from 97 to 59; • Theft from a Motor Vehicle: decreased from 250 to 156. 	<p>Recorded notifiable crimes.</p>
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¹⁹ Crime Mapping data accessed on 24/10/12 <http://www.police.uk/crime>

²⁰ Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics for Derbyshire Dales district accessed on 24/10/12 <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

2.6 Employment and Equality

2.6.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.9: Employment and Equality – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Create fair employment and good work for all	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012
Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

2.6.3 Updated baseline data

Table 2.10: Employment and Equality – New baseline data			
Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To support the development of a local economy based on high-skill and high-wage jobs; including by the delivery of the necessary premises, sites and infrastructure	<p>There is sufficient employment land available to meet the requirements of the District, although development rates continue to be slow.</p> <p>Only 13.56 hectares of employment land have been developed over the last twenty years.</p> <p>Over the monitoring period 2010/2011, 6904m² of employment floor space has been developed. The majority of this was developed for B2 uses.</p>	Development rates of employment land continue to be slow.	Rate of employment development within the district
	<p>The employment rate in the East Midlands stood at 72.1% in the first quarter of 2012, compared with the UK rate of 70.5%²¹. The employment rate for Derbyshire Dales was 79.5% between July 2009 and June 2010, which is higher than the regional and national figures during the same period (71.6% in the East Midlands and 70.5% in England).</p> <p>The Economic Activity Rate for Derbyshire Dales was 82% during July 2009 and June 2010 which is an increase of 13% compared with figures from 2006.</p> <p>The unemployment rate for the region was 8.2 per cent in Q4 2011, slightly lower than the UK rate of 8.4 per cent. In the year ending September 2011, the lowest unemployment rate was 4.0% in Derbyshire Dales. The proportion of people of working age claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (August 2010) was 2% in Derbyshire Dales, 3% in East Midlands and 4% in England.</p>	<p>The working age population in the district has increased from 58.8% in 2006 to 60.8% in 2010²². The Economic Activity Rate for Derbyshire Dales has increased by 13% compared with figures from 2006.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in Derbyshire Dales has increased since April 2007 from 1% to 4% in September 2011.</p>	<p>Economic activity rates</p> <p>Unemployment rates</p> <p>Jobseekers Allowance claimants</p>
	<p>Job density in Derbyshire Dales in 2010 was 0.95, compared with 0.99 in 2005. Job density in the region in 2010 was 0.74 and 0.77 in Great Britain.</p>	Jobs density in Derbyshire Dales has decreased since 2005.	Jobs density

²¹ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

²² NOMIS website accessed on 24/10/12 <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431976/report.aspx>

	<p>Gross disposable household income (GDHI) for the region's residents was £14,300 per head in 2010²³, the fifth highest of the English regions in 2010. It ranged from £10,700 in Nottingham to £16,200 in South Nottinghamshire. There is no more up to date data available for district in relation to household incomes.</p> <p>Earnings by residence data for 2011 shows that gross weekly earnings for residents of the Derbyshire Dales as £523.50, compared with £471.90 in the East Midlands and £503.10 in Great Britain²⁴.</p>	<p>Gross weekly earnings for residents of the district have decreased from £560.90 in 2009 to £523.50 in 2011.</p>	<p>Gross weekly earnings</p> <p>Target: By 2013 the average full-time wage equals the national average.</p>
	<p>7.4% of enterprises in May 2011 Derbyshire Dales were Business Starts / Enterprise Births which are lower than the percentage in the regional and England compared (9.3% and 10.4% respectively). However, at the same time, the percentage of Business Closures / Enterprise Deaths was smaller in Derbyshire Dales (10.4%) than in the rest of the region and England (12.7% and 13.1% respectively)²⁵.</p> <p>No new data is available about VAT registrations.</p>	<p>Previously VAT registrations were reported in the Scoping Report Employment and Economy Topic Paper and comparable data is not available in order to identify a trend. However, with respect the data previously reported, the VAT registrations (of new businesses) were similarly lower for the district than for the region.</p>	<p>Business Starts / Enterprise Births and Business Closures / Enterprise Deaths</p> <p>Target: By 2013 200 additional new businesses created.</p>
	<p>The East Midlands has below average levels of qualifications and one of the lowest proportions of 16-year-olds remaining in education.</p> <p>The proportion of the regional population qualified to level 4 or higher of the National Qualification Framework (NQF) in 2010 was 27.6 per cent, compared with the UK average of 31.6 per cent. The percentage with no qualifications was</p>	<p>The percentage of the working age population in the Derbyshire Dales with no qualifications has increased, as has the percentage with an NVQ4 and above.</p>	<p>Qualifications (no qualifications and NVQs)</p>

²³ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

²⁴ NOMIS website accessed on 24/10/12 <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431976/report.aspx>

²⁵ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

	<p>11.8 per cent, similar to the northern regions but lower than West Midlands (14.0 per cent)²⁶.</p> <p>The percentage of the working age population in the Derbyshire Dales with no qualifications has increased from 8.6% during January to December 2009 to 12% during January to December 2011.</p> <p>The percentage of the working age population in the Derbyshire Dales with NVQ4 and above has increased from 26.7% during January to December 2009 to 39.2% during January to December 2011²⁷.</p>		
	<p>Employment in SOC 2010 major group 3 (managers, directors, professional occupations etc) in Derbyshire Dales has increased from 44.6% during April 2009-March 2010 to 48% in July 2011 to June 2012.</p> <p>Employment in SOC 2010 major group 4/5 (administrative and secretarial and skilled trades) in the same period has from decreased 27.4 to 25.9.</p> <p>Employment in SOC 2010 major group 6/7 (caring, leisure, sales, customer service and other service professions) has increased from 10.8 during October 2008-September 2009 to 12.3% during July 2011 to June 2012.</p> <p>No new data is available for SOC 2010 levels 8/9 (elementary occupations, process plant and machine operatives).²⁸</p> <p>No new data is available at the regional level for occupational classifications, although at the regional level, it is reported that manufacturing remains an important sector with regards to economic output within the East Midlands²⁹.</p>	<p>Employment in the managerial occupational groups has increased within the district but has also increased in the occupation group relating to caring, leisure, sales, customer service and other service professions.</p>	<p>Employment by SOC group</p>

²⁶ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

²⁷ NOMIS website accessed on 24/10/12 <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431976/report.aspx>

²⁸ NOMIS website accessed on 24/10/12 <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431976/report.aspx>

²⁹ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

2.7 Health and Wellbeing

2.7.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.11: Health and Wellbeing – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Improve public health by strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government June 2011.
Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. In England, the many people who are currently dying prematurely each year as a result of health inequalities would otherwise have enjoyed, in total, between 1.3 and 2.5 million extra years of life.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012
Ensure healthy standard of living for all; Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012
Increase healthy life expectancy; and reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.	Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, January 2012
Too many children and young people are living in circumstances that make it difficult for them to thrive.	Director of Public Health annual report 2011; Public Health Agency 2011
Local	
There are a number of pathways to bring about better health for all. These include providing more effective treatment for those who are ill, improving access to treatment so that conditions are identified sooner, and providing better care for those who live with an illness. Much more emphasis needs to be placed on prevention. The simple solution to this is about changing lifestyle and, equally importantly, addressing the wider determinants of ill health such as those that stem from socio-economic conditions and environments in which people live and grow up.	Derbyshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment; Derbyshire County Council 2008
The Peak District will be a distinctive, high quality rural environment with... ... people of all ages who are healthy and safe; ... high-wage, high-skill jobs; ... affordable, decent homes for local people; ... towns and villages that offer a high quality of life	Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014; Derbyshire Dales & High Peak LSP Executive April 2009

2.7.2 Updated baseline data

Table 2.12: Health and Wellbeing – New baseline data			
Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Regionally: East Midlands had one of the fastest growing populations between 2001 and 2010. People aged 65 and over in the region in 2010 made up 17.1% of the population, compared with 18.2% for the under-16s. This compares with averages for the UK of 16.6% and 18.6% respectively. The proportion in this age group is expected to grow much faster than the total population. The projections show that by 2030, 23.3% of residents could be aged 65 and over. This represents an increase of 59% in the number of people aged 65 and over compared with 49% for England. Life expectancy at birth in the region in the three-year period 2008 to 2010 was 78.4 years for males and 82.4 years for females compared with 78.2 and 82.3 years respectively for the UK ³⁰ .	Above-average population growth is projected to continue, with particularly large growth rates in the older age groups, which could put pressure on healthcare services. 2011 census data shows that the population aged 65 and over increased by 22.3% since 2001 compared with an increase of 15.4% of 0-14 years olds and 62.4% of 15-64 years olds.	Population growth in 65 and over age group. Life expectancy.
	Level of attendances at the District Council's Leisure Centres has improved from 594,852 in 2009/10 to 753,630 in 2011/12 ³¹ . 25.1% of adults participated in sport and active recreation for 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week within the district in 2009/10. LS 13 was formerly the National Indicator NI 8 (percentage of adults who participated in sport and active recreation at moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes on at least 3 days a week).	Upward trend in level of attendances at the District Council's Leisure Centres. Derbyshire Dales continues to have one of the highest participation rates in sport and active recreation in Derbyshire ³² .	Level of attendances at the District Council's Leisure Centres (LS22). Target for 2012/13 is 672,634. % of adults who are participating in sport and active

³⁰ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

³¹ Derbyshire Dales District Council Performance Plan and Summary Budget 2012/13

³² Indicator LS13 was formerly the National Indicator NI 8 (percentage of adults who participated in sport and active recreation at moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes on at least 3 days a week). National baseline data was published by Sport England in December 2006 and will be measured thereafter every two years. The most recent results were published in December 2010. Derbyshire Dales remains in the top quartile nationally and continues to have one of the highest participation rates in Derbyshire.

			recreation for 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week (LS13). 2012/12 target TBC by the council.
	The total number of people claiming disability living allowance in the Derbyshire Dales in August 2010 was 2,680, an increase in 80 people compared with August 2009. Most claim durations are 5 years and over. There is a slightly higher percentage of claimants aged 60 and over in the district (21%) compared with the region (17%) and England (16%). However, the number of people claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance is decreasing and was 1,480 in August 2010 and 1,240 in November 2011. Again, most claims are for 5 years or over. ³³	The number of people claiming disability living allowance has increased steady by between approximately 60 and 100 people each year since 2002. The number of people claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance has decreased steadily between 2003 and 2011.	Number of people claiming disability living allowance. Number of people claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.
	The number of adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services in the district has increased between April 2008 and March 2011. ³⁴	The upward trend in the district is mirrored in the region and in England.	Number of adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services.
	Prevalence of obese children in the district in reception classes and Year 6 is less than the regional and national (England) figures. The prevalence of overweight children in reception classes and Year 6 are slightly higher than the regional and national (England) figures. However, the prevalence of healthy weight children in reception and Year 6 is slightly higher in the district compared with the region and England. ³⁵	Trends for obese children has been relatively stable between 2008 and 2010. The trend of overweight children in reception classes has increased slightly since 2008. Trends for healthy weight children show a slight improvement between 2008 and 2010.	Prevalence of obese, over weight and healthy weight children in the district in reception classes and Year 6.

³³ Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics for Derbyshire Dales accessed on 31/10/12

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

³⁴ Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics for Derbyshire Dales accessed on 31/10/12

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

³⁵ Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics for Derbyshire Dales accessed on 31/10/12

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

2.8 Homes for Everyone

2.8.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.13: Homes for Everyone – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Reduce and Prevent Homelessness in the Peak Sub Region; Provide suitable temporary accommodation for homeless people; Access to independence, settled housing and support; Prevent the loss of and provide access to high quality Private Sector Rented Accommodation; Increase the supply of affordable housing for homeless people Improving monitoring procedures to inform future services and strategies.	Draft Homelessness Strategy 2009-2014; Derbyshire Dales District Council

2.8.2 Updated baseline data

Table 2.14: Homes for Everyone – New baseline data			
Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To provide everybody with the opportunity of owning (including shared ownership) or renting a sustainably - designed, good quality affordable housing at an affordable cost	Over the 2010/11 monitoring period, 173 net dwellings were completed in the district The number of dwellings estimated to come forward for the five-year period 2011-2016 is 1081 dwellings, whereas the East Midlands Regional Plan Housing Requirements is 1,000 dwellings. The AMR 2010/11 housing trajectory indicates that the housing requirement set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan would be met by 2018	There has been a steady decline in the number of completed dwellings over the last few years.	Number of net dwelling completions.
	The Council has brought forward 105 completed affordable dwellings over the monitoring period 2012/11. The number of affordable housing developments completed over 2010/11	There has been a big reduction reported in the 2010/11 AMR in dwellings granted for affordable	Number of affordable housing completions.

	<p>was 60% of the gross dwelling completions.³⁶</p> <p>In April 2010 the Homes and Communities Agency agreed an Investment Plan with Derbyshire Dales District Council, High Peak Borough Council and the Peak District National Park. It also recognises that local people on low wages face real difficulties in buying market homes and which is exacerbated by wealthier people moving in to the Peak District, attracted by the beautiful countryside and ease of access to cities like Manchester, Sheffield and Derby.³⁷</p>	<p>housing on previous years. Due to funding cuts future delivery rates of affordable housing may be lower over the next few years.³⁸</p>	
	<p>There was a 0.4% decrease in house prices in the East Midlands in 2011, the joint smallest decrease compared with increases of 3.8 and 0.1% in London and the South West respectively. The median house price in the East Midlands in 2009 was £135,000 compared with the England figure of £170,000. In October 2012, Land Registry data shows that the median house price in the region is £122,794, presenting a decrease of 0.1% since 2011. Median house prices in Derbyshire county have also decreased by .03% over the last year to £120,175³⁹.</p> <p>In Derbyshire Dales average property prices decreased over the monitoring period 2010-11 to £237,578 (Apr-June 2011). Average house prices in Derbyshire Dales are significantly higher than that in the East Midlands (£165,006) and the rest of Derbyshire (£158,395) (Land Registry, 2011). Prices of houses in the Derbyshire Dales reflect the attractiveness of the district and their accessibility to local employment⁴⁰.</p>	<p>Property prices in the Derbyshire Dales and the East Midlands are decreasing.</p>	<p>Median property prices.</p>
	<p>The Housing Strategy Statistical Survey (2010) indicated that there are 21,267</p>	<p>No trend data available.</p>	<p>Average size of households.</p>

³⁶ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

³⁷ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

³⁸ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

³⁹ Land Registry website accessed on 31/10/12 <http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/>

⁴⁰ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

	households in the Derbyshire Dales planning authority area ⁴¹ . The average size of households is 2.3 people in the whole of the Derbyshire Dales compared with an average of 2.4 people for England and Wales (Census 2001).		
	Derbyshire Dales has a high proportion of 5 and 6 bedroom properties, compared to 1, 2 and 3 bedroom properties ⁴² .	No trend data available	Dwelling Size, No of Bedrooms
	No net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches have been provided in the district over the last two monitoring periods 2009/10 and 2010/11. However, two transit pitches were created during 2008/09 ⁴³ .	No trend data available. Creation of pitches depends on identified need and planning policy.	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches.

2.9 Landscape Character and Natural Resources

2.9.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.15: Landscape Character and Natural Resources – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
Requires UK Government to: recognise landscape in law identify and assess landscapes analyse landscape characteristics and forces and pressures changing them define landscape quality objectives introduce instruments for protecting managing and / or planning the landscape	The European Landscape Convention 2000
National	
Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

⁴¹ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

⁴² Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

⁴³ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011, Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10 and Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09

beauty.	
Regional	
By having in place a strong understanding of the character of the East Midlands Region, along with guidelines specifically designed to enhance the landscape for the benefit of all, positive decisions can be made with more certainty and confidence than ever before. The information contained in the EMRLCA will enable the East Midlands Region to direct positive change that will strengthen the sense of pride in, respect for, and appreciation of, the region's diverse landscapes.	East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment; LDA Design April 2010

2.9.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape, as well as the area's other natural assets and resources	In the period from 2009-10, Derbyshire Dales delivered 85% of new residential development on Previously Developed Land. In the period 2010-11 this figure was 83% despite the national target of 60% being rescinded. In 2009-10 the majority of dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land were new-builds. In 2010-11 the majority of dwellings completed were for a change of use ⁴⁴ .	Slight decrease in % of new development on Previously Developed Land.	% of development completed on Previously Developed Land.
	In the 2009-10 monitoring period there were a total of 113 applications (14%) where landscape character was a material consideration; of this 12 applications (2% of all planning applications) were refused planning permission for having an adverse impact of upon the landscape character of the District. .	This data is difficult to compare with previous years and also this Local Target has subsequently been deleted; therefore further information is not available in the annual monitoring reports.	% of development having an adverse impact on landscape character.

⁴⁴ Annual Monitoring Reports 2009/10 & 2010/11; Derbyshire Dales District Council.

	<p>Within the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales sub-region there are⁴⁵:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 parks and gardens (total 130ha). • 52 natural/semi-natural greenspaces (total 380ha). • 5 green corridors. In addition there is an extensive PROW network providing opportunities for walking, cycling and horse riding. • 119 amenity greenspace sites (total 146ha). • 80 play area (total 12ha). Of these, 11 scored above the Green Flag pass mark. • 22 allotments (total 21ha). An additional three sites are to be added (total 25ha). • 26 cemetery sites (total 31 ha). • 5 civic spaces (>2ha of provision). 	N/A	National Targets for open space provision and quality.
	<p>During the 2009-10 monitoring period there were 56 applications (8% of all applications) for planning permission where the impact on agricultural land was a material consideration. All of these were granted planning permission. This Local Target has subsequently been deleted; therefore further information is not available in the annual monitoring reports.</p>	<p>This data is difficult to compare with previous years and also this Local Target has subsequently been deleted; therefore further information is not available in the annual monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Amount of development having an impact upon best and versatile agricultural land.</p>

⁴⁵ Peak Sub-Region PPG17 Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study; Knight Kavanagh & Page Feb 2012.

2.11 Leisure and Recreation

2.11.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.17: Leisure and Recreation – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason ⁴⁶ .	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities ⁴⁷ .	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

2.11.2 Updated baseline data

Table 2.18: Leisure and Recreation – New baseline data			
Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities	24.4% in Derbyshire Dales and 24.7% in High Peak (top two districts in Derbyshire) take part in sport and active recreation for 3 x 30 minute sessions per week compared to 22.1% in the East Midlands and 22% in England.	Stable	

⁴⁶ P29

⁴⁷ P18

2.13 Townscape Quality; Historic and Cultural Heritage

2.13.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.19: Townscape Quality; Historic and Cultural Heritage – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations ⁴⁸ .	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
The historic environment holds a unique place in England's cultural heritage and supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life in many ways. The historic environment is a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.	PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide, March 2010
The significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence and historic fabric but also from its setting – the surroundings in which it is experienced. The careful management of change within the surroundings of heritage assets therefore makes an important contribution to the quality of the places in which we live ⁴⁹ .	The Setting of Heritage Assets; English Heritage 2011
Conservation Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic environment is a shared resource • everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment • understanding the significance of places is vital • significant places should be managed to sustain their values • decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent • documenting and learning from decisions is essential 	Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance; English Heritage 2008

⁴⁸ P6 of the National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

⁴⁹ P2 of The Setting of Heritage Assets; English Heritage 2011

2.13.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To conserve and enhance town / village-scape quality; archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings	Conservation Areas: Within the Derbyshire Dales, outside of the National Park, there are now 33 Conservation Areas, one additional Conservation Area has been declared since the Scoping Report was published in 2009. Comprehensive Conservation Area Appraisals have (to date) been carried out for Ashbourne; Bonsall; Brassington; Carsington & Hopton; Castle Top/Lea Bridge/High Peak Junction; Cromford; Longford; Lumsdale: Matlock Bath; Matlock Bank; Matlock Bridge, Middleton; Old Matlock, Shirley, Somersal Herbert, ⁵⁰ Sudbury and Wirksworth ⁵⁰ .	One additional Conservation Area has been declared since 2009. 4 additional Conservation Area Appraisals have been completed since 2009.	Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest renewed and reused Impact of change on the character or appearance of conservation areas % or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas including locally listed assets affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way Number of planning applications affecting sites designated for historical interest
	Derbyshire Dales District Council Buildings at Risk register includes grade II, II* and I. As of 2010 there were 41 buildings on the register, as of 2012 there were 35. English Heritage also has a national Heritage at Risk Register. Risk includes grade II* and grade I. The number -of buildings at risk on the national register has increased from 6 in 2010 to 10 in 2012. This is due to English Heritage adding	There has been a decrease in the number of buildings on the local register of historic buildings at risk, from 41 in 2010 to 35 in 2012. There is no comparison data available for the historic assets appearing on the national Heritage at Risk register.	Number of historic assets at risk.

⁵⁰ Conservation Areas In The Derbyshire Dales – information leaflet; Derbyshire Dales District Council April 2012

	<p>four churches. Data for the Derbyshire Dales is therefore as follows⁵¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings at risk: 10 • Scheduled Monuments at risk: 2 • Registered Parks and Gardens at risk: 0 • Registered battlefields at risk: 0 • Protected wreck sites at risk: 0 • Conservation areas at risk: 0 <p>The additional churches are not on the District Council's Buildings at Risk list as they are not considered to be "at risk" according to the Council's criteria.</p>		
	<p>A total of 379 applications (47%) for planning permission were received during the period 2010/11 where the historic environment was a material consideration. Of these applications 34 were refused planning permission on the basis of an adverse impact on the historic environment. 14% of those refused were due to an adverse impact upon a conservation area and 15% were refused due to an adverse impact upon a listed building. Over the monitoring period, six applications were subject to appeal in relation to having an adverse impact upon listed buildings and the conservation area; three were dismissed and three were allowed.⁵²</p>	<p>It is difficult to make comparisons between monitoring periods but in the period 2009/10, 46% of planning applications were received where the historic environment was a material consideration. Of these applications 25 were refused planning permission on the basis of an adverse impact on the historic environment. 52% of those refused were due to an adverse impact upon a conservation area and 48% were refused due to an adverse impact upon a listed building. Three applications were subject to appeal in relation to having an adverse impact upon listed buildings; two were dismissed and one was allowed.</p>	<p>LO15 - Amount of Development having an adverse impact upon the Historic Environment</p>

⁵¹ English Heritage, Heritage at Risk Register accessed on 25/10/12 <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/>

⁵² Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

2.14 Transport and Accessibility

2.14.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.21: Transport and Accessibility – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Local planning authorities should prioritise walking, cycling and public transport and other smarter choices by setting targets for the proportion of trips in their area by these modes.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012
Local	
Five Transport Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting a resilient local economy. Tackling climate change. Contributing to better safety, security and health. Promoting equality of opportunity. Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment. 	Local Transport Plan; Derbyshire County Council April 2011
National Transport Policy is now linked directly to the climate change agenda. This means that the reduction of CO ₂ emissions is a key driver in transport policy.	North Derbyshire Local Development Frameworks: High Peak and Derbyshire Dales - Stage 1: Strategic Transport Issues Report; Derbyshire County Council March 2010

2.14.2 Updated baseline data

Table 2.22: Transport and Accessibility – New baseline data			
Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To improve access to jobs,	The results portray that the Local Plan policies have been successful in seeking to encourage	N/A	LO6 –Number of Travel Plans

services and facilities	the submission of Travel Plans on larger scale developments. Two planning applications were granted over the 2010/11 monitoring period that has required by way of condition the submission of a travel plan. Planning permissions requiring a travel plan from the previous monitoring periods will continue to be monitored and enforcement action will be carried out as necessary to ensure that they comply with the relevant condition. There are a number of developments for which Travel Plans are still awaited. ⁵³		
	Over the monitoring period 2010/11 there has been one completed residential development of 10 dwellings or more that was within 10 minutes walking distance of Ashbourne Town Centres. In terms of employment and business, there were four developments completed within the monitoring period. One is within 10 minutes walking distance of Wirksworth Town Centre and the other three are outside of town centre locations.	N/A	LO7 The Amount of Development within 15 Minutes Walking Distance (1000 Metres) and 10 Minutes Cycling Distance (2 kms) of the Town Centres
To reduce the number of journeys made by car – with in and to and from the area	<p>A strategic transport study reported in 2010 identifies Ashbourne and Matlock as being more sustainable locations with regards to transport and Hulland Ward, Brailsford, Dove Holes, Doveridge and Wirksworth as being less sustainable.</p> <p>Locations of high traffic delay within the Derbyshire Dales were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashbourne centre • Matlock centre • Bakewell centre • Curbar centre • A6 (adjacent to B5057 west of Wardlow) • B6465 (between Cressbrook & Monsal dale) • Litton centre • A623 (through Baslow) <p>Locations of medium/high traffic delay within the Derbyshire Dales were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matlock • Ashbourne • Bakewell • Wardlow <p>Traffic draws (i.e. destinations) were found to be</p>	N/A	N/A

⁵³ Derbyshire Dales District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011

	dispersed within the district. However, highway infrastructure to the south of the district is more comprehensive than in the north and the main issues revolve around town centre congestion on linearly-developed settlements. ⁵⁴		
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2.15 Water Resources and Flood Risk

2.15.1 Review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table 2.23: Water resources and flood risk – Updated review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
<u>Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability</u> <u>Local Planning authorities should apply the Sequential Test with regards flood risk when considering plan allocations for development.</u> local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for <i>[inter alia]</i> water supply, wastewater and its treatment, flood risk and coastal change management.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012, and the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2012
Risk Management authorities must work together to identify the likelihood and location of flooding and coastal erosion in order to reduce the risk of harm. Authorities should prevent inappropriate development, improve forecasting and encourage greater community knowledge of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion.	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA 2011
<u>Require the use of SUDS in all Flood Zones for Brownfield, to achieve Greenfield discharge rates with a minimum reduction of 30%. Space should be set-aside for SUDS.</u>	<u>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (updated by current Environment Agency advice)</u>
Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2010
<u>Raise awareness of the value of water</u> <u>Manage water resources to better adapt to climate change</u>	<u>Managing Water Abstraction; Environment Agency, February 2013</u>

⁵⁴ North Derbyshire Local Development Frameworks: High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Stage 1: Strategic Transport Issues Report (Scott Wilson, 2010)

<u>Make water use more effective</u> <u>Promote incentives to reduce demand</u> <u>Promote sustainable planning.</u>	
Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Act.	Flood and Water management Act, 2010
Local	
Localised areas of Derbyshire are at risk of surface water flooding.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Derbyshire: Derbyshire County Council: May 2011.
Promote water efficiency programmes and water recycling for businesses and consumers	Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan (2010-2035)
<u>Adopt policies requiring water efficiency and demand management measures</u>	<u>Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction licensing strategy; EA, February 2013)</u>
<u>Adopt policies requiring water efficiency and demand management measures</u>	<u>The River Dove Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy</u>
<u>Adopt policies requiring water efficiency and demand management measures</u> <u>The main demands on water resources are the public water supply, irrigation for agriculture, horticulture and recreational use, and industrial abstractions</u>	<u>Humber River Basin Management Plan</u>

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2.15.2 Updated baseline data

Sustainable development objective	Baseline information	Trend	Indicator / target
To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding.	Surface water quality in the district has been assessed as follows ⁵⁵ : Poor or bad ecological status/potential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Manifold/Dove from River Hamps to River Churnet • River Dove from River Churnet to Hilton Brook. • Carsington Water. Moderate ecological status/potential:	Stable	Water Framework Directive Targets.

⁵⁵ Surface water bodies - classification status and objectives for Water Framework Directive Cycle 1 (updated January 2011); Environment Agency 2011

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henmore Brook Catchment (tributary of River Dove) • Bentley Brook Catchment (tributary of River Dove). • River Derwent from River Wye to River Amber. <p>Good ecological status/potential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foston Brook catchment (tributary of River Dove). • Hilton Brook Upper Catchment (tributary of River Dove) 		
	No new flood risk areas have been identified ⁵⁶	Stable	Number of Flood Risk Areas
	<p>Two planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding grounds in the 2009/10 monitoring period⁵⁷.</p> <p>No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood or water quality grounds in the 2010/11 period.⁵⁸</p>	Slight decrease	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency
	<p>Water supply and water treatment is dealt with by Severn Trent Water in the Derbyshire Dales. Severn Trent Water manages water resources within a large geographical area covering parts of the midlands and north Wales. The Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan (2010-2035) presents the basis on which water resources will be managed by the company up to 2035. This data, which relates to the whole geographical area managed by the water company, is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2035 we are projecting growth of 767,000 new households; • By 2035 we are projecting an overall per capita consumption reduction of 3.6 litres / head / day; • By 2035 we are projecting non-household demand to fall by 95Ml/d; • By 2035 we are projecting a 144Ml/d loss of deployable output due to climate change; • Over AMP5 if we replace mains at the rate 	<p>Household water use is predicted to decrease per capita as water efficiency increases.</p> <p>Non-domestic water supply is predicted to decrease.</p> <p>Climate change is likely to lead to a reduction in water that can be supplied by Severn Trent</p>	Per capita water consumption.

⁵⁶ Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Derbyshire; Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services 2011

⁵⁷ Annual Monitoring Report 2009-2010; Derbyshire Dales District Council 2010

⁵⁸ Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011; Derbyshire Dales District Council 2011

	<p>needed to maintain serviceability, leakage would still rise by 22 MI/d due to leakage increases from customer supply pipes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without our AMP5 water quality strategy we will lose 20MI/d of deployable output as a result of rising nitrate concentrations; and • The Environment Agency's list of definite Restoring Sustainable Abstraction sites will result in a 1MI/d loss of deployable output by 2035. 	Water.	
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2.16 Summary of updated baseline information

The District Council published the most recent air quality assessment in April 2011 that has reported good overall air pollution levels across the District. There is no new data available on noise and light pollution.

Biodiversity continues to decline, nationally and locally. When reviewed in 2010, it was found that almost a quarter of LBAP targets fell significantly short of being achieved. A small decrease (1.4%) in area of Local Wildlife Sites due to development has been reported for the Plan area between 2008 and 2011. This does not include any loss that might have occurred due to agriculture. There is a general trend of improvement in condition of SSSIs, nationally, regionally and locally. Most SSSIs in the Plan area have improved in condition since 2008/2009 and the condition of only 1 of 17 SSSI has worsened. There is no additional information available in relation to green infrastructure within the Plan area since the Scoping Report was published in 2009.

Planning policy now encourages local planning authorities to design their policies to support and not unreasonably restrict renewable and low carbon energy developments. It also recognises that air pollution and climate change are closely linked and that co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy. The rate of CO₂ emissions in the East Midlands in 2009, at 7.7 tonnes per resident, was slightly above the UK average of 7.4 tonnes per resident⁵⁹. While there has been a small increase in renewable energy use in recent years, there will have to be a much greater level of deployment over the next decade in order to meet the target

A high proportion of residents surveyed are happy with progress on improving the street scene (waste and recycling, street cleansing and parks services) and are satisfied with progress in making the area a safe place to live. Crime within the district continues to be low and most notifiable crimes recorded within the area have decreased over the last 3 years. Anti-social behaviour is the key issue in relation to recorded crimes within the larger settlements in the district. Encouraging more market housing developments to seek to achieve the Secured by Design award could be a target for planning policy.

The working age population in the district has increased since 2006. Economic activity and employment rates continue to be higher in Derbyshire Dales than the regional or national percentages and the district also has a smaller proportion of unemployed people compared

⁵⁹ Regional Profiles - Key Statistics - East Midlands, August 2012 Office for National Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---east-midlands--august-2012.html>

with the regional and national proportions. In the year ending September 2011, the lowest unemployment rate of all local authorities within the East Midlands was 4.0% in the Derbyshire Dales. Economic activity rates in the district have increased since 2006 but so have unemployment rates. Gross weekly earnings for residents of the district have decreased from £560.90 in 2009 to £523.50 in 2011. Jobs density in Derbyshire Dales has also decreased since 2005.

Above-average population growth is projected to continue in the region, with particularly large growth rates in the older age groups, which could put pressure on healthcare services. In the Derbyshire Dales, the rate of increase in population in the 65 and over age group was 22.3% between 2001 and 2011. This is similar to Staffordshire Moorlands (21%) and North East Derbyshire (21.1%) but is higher than other local authorities within the East Midlands region. The number of people claiming disability living allowance in the district is increasing as are the numbers of adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services in the district, however, this is also a regional and national trend. The trend of overweight children in reception classes has increased slightly since 2008; however, trends for healthy weight children show a slight improvement between 2008 and 2010. There is an upward trend in level of attendances at the District Council's Leisure Centres. Derbyshire Dales continues to have one of the highest participation rates in sport and active recreation in Derbyshire. It should be noted that more data relating to health should become available from the 2011 census.

Derbyshire Dales and High Peak are the top two districts in Derbyshire for participation in sport and active recreation for 3 x 30 minute sessions per week (24.4% and 24.7% respectively) compared to 22.1% in the East Midlands and 22% in England.

There has been a steady decline in the number of completed dwellings over the last few years however the district council does have a 5 year housing supply. There continues to be a high percentage of houses being built on Previously Developed Land within the district. Property prices in the Derbyshire Dales and the East Midlands are decreasing. However, average house prices in Derbyshire Dales are significantly higher than that in the East Midlands and the rest of Derbyshire. Prices of houses in the Derbyshire Dales reflect the attractiveness of the district and their accessibility to local employment. Access to affordable housing continues to be a problem within the district. 38 affordable dwellings within the Local Planning Authority Area were completed over the monitoring period 2011/2012. There were no planning permissions granted for dwellings on rural exception sites during the monitoring period 2011/2012. However of the 38 affordable dwellings completed, 33 dwellings were completed for affordable housing on rural exception sites.

The East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment was published in 2010 which sets out a strong understanding of the character of the East Midlands Region, along with guidelines specifically designed to enhance the landscape for the benefit of all. This provides a stronger basis to direct positive change. Development on previously developed land continues to be high showing only a slight decrease from the period 2009-10 to the period 2010-11.

One additional Conservation Area has been declared and four additional Conservation Area Appraisals have been completed in the Derbyshire Dales since 2009. There has been a decrease in the number of buildings on the local register of historic buildings at risk, from 41 in 2010 to 35 in 2012 which indicates an improving trend. The data suggests that each year a large proportion of planning applications will be received in the district where the historic environment is a material consideration. Applications are being refused on the basis of

adverse impacts on the historic environment, adverse impacts upon a conservation area and adverse impacts upon a listed building. However, some applications may be granted planning permission on appeal.

A Strategic Transport study reported in 2010⁶⁰ has analysed the sustainability of settlements within the district and identified traffic hotspots. The study suggests the following hierarchy of highway mitigation measures in order to ensure that the preferred housing development locations are sustainable with regards to travel:

- Siting and Development Style
 - Potential to create an appropriate access onto the local highway network,
 - Mixed-use development, or development near to existing services and facilities,
 - Development layout that encourages sustainable modes,
 - Provision of sustainable transport infrastructure within a development,
- Management of Trips
 - Travel Plan (with provision for measures and monitoring),
- Single Occupancy Trip Reduction Measures
 - Car sharing,
 - Public transport contributions,
- Highway Improvements.

It should be noted that further data should become available once 2011 census data relating to transport indicators is published. New data with regards to this topic is limited in the meantime.

The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Derbyshire produced in May 2011 has identified localised areas of Derbyshire to be at risk of surface water flooding, however no new flood risk areas have been identified.

2.17 Sustainability Issues and Problems

Presented below is an updated Sustainability Issues and Problems table (which appeared as 'Table 2' within the Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report (2009). Table 2.25 below has been updated using the information presented in Sub-sections 2.2 to 2.12. Additions to Table 2.25 are identified in **bold text** and deletions are shown with ~~strikethrough text~~.

Table 2.25: Updated Sustainability Issues and Problems	
Sustainability Issues	Evidence
Shortage of local jobs, particularly in high skill / high wage positions.	Employment and Economy Topic paper
There is a need to improve the range of job opportunities across all sectors and contribute to the development of sustainable communities.	Employment and Economy Topic paper
Many young people are forced to move away from the area because of	Employment and Economy

⁶⁰ North Derbyshire Local Development Frameworks: High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Stage 1: Strategic Transport Issues Report (Scott Wilson, 2010)

Table 2.25: Updated Sustainability Issues and Problems	
Sustainability Issues	Evidence
high house prices and lack of affordable housing.	Topic paper
In order to maintain the growth of the local economy, identified land and premises needs to be complemented by a workforce that has the necessary range of skills to meet the needs of existing sectors.	Employment and Economy Topic paper
There is a high-commuting which exacerbates the tight labour supply in the area and inhibits business growth.	Employment and Economy Topic paper
High quality town centre environments are a vital factor in ensuring that people shop locally.	Employment and Economy Topic paper
Development within the Core Strategy area risks an impact on wildlife and nature conservation. Measures must be taken for biodiversity enhancement, mitigation and protection.	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Topic Paper
Green corridors should be created, extended and promoted to help improve non-car based linkages to local facilities and services.	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Topic Paper
There is a need to consider and plan for the impacts of climate change on species and habitats.	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Topic Paper
Development on greenfield land.	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Topic Paper
Creation of new natural environmental sites.	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Topic Paper
Development needs to be resilient to the effects of climate change.	Climate Change Topic Paper
The Core Strategy should address the need to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon technologies.	Climate Change Topic Paper
There is a high proportion of stone built properties that are difficult to insulate. The high quality landscapes are highly sensitive to a number of renewable energy technologies.	Climate Change Topic Paper
Car ownership in the area is above average because of its rural nature.	Climate Change Topic Paper
The build heritage of the area plays a vital role in defining its distinctive character and identity and it should be protected.	Historic and Cultural Heritage Topic Paper
The plan needs to ensure that changes that take place in the Core Strategy area do not destroy its valued historic assets or its distinctive character.	Historic and Cultural Heritage Topic Paper
The Core Strategy area has a range of landscape character types which all contribute to local distinctiveness and this need to be protected and enhanced.	Landscape Character and Natural Resources Topic Paper
The landscape of the Core Strategy area offers an important resource for health, leisure and tranquillity.	Landscape Character and Natural Resources Topic Paper
Areas which currently exist as undeveloped floodplain, and any natural flood storage should be safeguarded.	Water Resources and Flood Risk Topic Paper
The Sequential Test should be used to locate development in least risk	Water Resources and

Table 2.25: Updated Sustainability Issues and Problems	
Sustainability Issues	Evidence
areas.	Flood Risk Topic Paper
The use of SUDs should be required in all flood zones for both brownfield and greenfield sites.	Water Resources and Flood Risk Topic Paper
Car ownership is above average and the majority of journey to work are by car.	Transport and Accessibility Topic Paper
In large parts of the area it is difficult for residents to access key services by walking, cycling or public transport.	Transport and Accessibility Topic Paper
Interchanges and connections between different public transport services are perceived to be weak.	Transport and Accessibility Topic Paper
Life expectancy is above average, but varies according to wards.	Health and Wellbeing topic papers
There are higher level of obesity than the England Average	Health and Wellbeing topic papers
Large increases in the number of older people are predicted by 2031, with the biggest rises predicted in those aged 65-69 and over 85 years.	Health and Wellbeing topic papers
Crime levels are low in comparison with county and national averages but public concern is significant, with 48% of people in High Peak and 36% in Derbyshire Dales very, or fairly worried about it.	Community Safety and Neighbourhood Topic Paper
There is a shortfall to play provision for children over twelve.	Community Safety and Neighbourhood Topic Paper
There is a high incidence of second home ownership. This can make it increasingly difficult for people to afford housing.	Homes for Everyone Topic Paper
House prices are above national averages making it difficult for first time buyers and those on low incomes to afford homes.	Homes for Everyone Topic Paper
The supply of entry level properties is low.	Homes for Everyone Topic Paper
There is a low proportion of rented housing stock.	Homes for Everyone Topic Paper
Existing good air quality should be protected.	Air, noise and light pollution Topic Paper
The area considered to be tranquil is declining and the area covered by light pollution is increasing.	Air, noise and light pollution Topic Paper
There are higher than average rates of sports participation.	Leisure and recreation Topic Paper
There is a need for investment with Buxton, New Mills and Glossop to improve sports provision.	Leisure and recreation Topic Paper
Current provision of allotments is not meeting the high demand.	Leisure and recreation Topic Paper

3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.1 Introduction

The following table sets out the SA framework which was developed for the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales JCS SA. This has been reviewed in light of the updated policy reviews and baseline data undertaken for Derbyshire Dales.

It is considered that only minor changes to the framework are necessary to ensure that the SA will be based on the most recent baseline information and specifically related to the issues within Derbyshire Dales.

The table has been amended below with any suggested additions to the SA framework identified in **bold text** and any deletions shown with ~~strike through text~~.

	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
1	To support the development of a local economy based on high-skill and high-wage jobs; including by the delivery of the necessary premises, sites and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the quality and choice of local employment? • Will it support the growth of higher skilled economic sectors (knowledge and creative industries)? • Will it result in more highly paid, highly skilled local jobs within the area and thus reduce commuting out of the area? • Will it provide employment land in areas of short supply? • Will it provide attract sites for modern businesses? • Will it promote sustainable design and construction of employment sites and premises? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI 171 New business registration rate • NI 172 Percentage of small businesses showing employment growth • Average full time wage • Number of people with NVQ level 2 qualification and number of people qualified to a leave NVQ level 4 • Gross weekly earnings • Rate of employment development within the district • Unemployment rates • Jobseekers Allowance claimants • Jobs density • Business Starts / Enterprise Births and Business Closures / Enterprise Deaths • Employment by SOC group
2	To support the development of attractive, vibrant and distinctive town centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to support the diversity and vitality of town centres? • Will it reduce the number of people travelling out of the area for retail and leisure? • Will it encourage the use of locally sourced services and products in the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of occupied shop Premises • Percentage increase in satisfaction with town centres
3	To encourage tourism development and to promote the area as a tourist destination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it lead to an increase in the number of people staying overnight in the area? • Will it lead to an increase in visitor spend in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in visitor spend • % increase in the number of overnight

Table 3.1: Revised SA Framework			
	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
		area?	visitors
4	To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain or improve local air quality? • Will it minimise light pollution? • Will it reduce the extent of the area defined as 'tranquil'? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of air quality management Zones • Number of Air Quality Management Areas • % proportion of land defined as tranquil
5	To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and promote effective management of SPAs and SACs in the CS area and its surrounds? • Will it help to protect and enhance other designated sites e.g. SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites, LNRs etc? • Will it help to deliver the findings of the Appropriate Assessment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of internationally and nationally designated sites in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition. • Area (ha) of SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites lost to development requiring planning permission. • Increase in areas of biodiversity importance
6	To protect and enhance biodiversity, geo-diversity and to support the development of linked green spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance habitats in the Biodiversity Action • Plan? Will it maintain or enhance (rural and urban) tree cover? • Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it protect geo-diversity? • Will it improve the ecological quality and character of open spaces? • Will it help to provide links between green spaces or help to deliver/support other green infrastructure? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Indicator 197 Proportion of Local Wildlife Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented • Number of Planning permissions granted against the advice of Natural England • % of local Biodiversity Action Plan targets met

	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
7	To minimise energy use and to develop the area's renewable energy resource.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to minimise energy use and encourage energy efficiency in new and existing buildings and infrastructure? • Will it lead to a higher proportion of buildings with sustainable design features? • Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy produced and supplied from renewable sources, (including on-site)? • Will it help to reduce the amount of travel by car and increase the proportion of journeys by sustainable modes of travel? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Indicator 186 Per capita carbon dioxide emissions in Local Authority area • Proportion of properties achieving level 4 or above Code for Sustainable Homes status (residential) and / or BREEAM very good (non residential) • Amount of energy produced from renewable energy sources (mw) • Renewable energy capacity of 65.85 GWh/yr by 2026 for Derbyshire Dales District Council Planning Area • The amount of development within 15 minutes walking distance (1km) and 10 minutes cycling distance (2km) of the town centres, and/or located within 400m of a high frequency bus route and/or 800m of a railway station.
8	To conserve and enhance town / village –scape quality; archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? • Will it promote high quality urban and rural design? • Will it preserve or enhance heritage assets and their settings? • Will it preserve or enhance archaeological remains and their settings? • Will it preserve and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest renewed and reused • Impact of change on the character or appearance of conservation areas • % or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas including locally listed assets affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way • Number of planning applications affecting sites designated for historical interest

Table 3.1: Revised SA Framework			
	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of historic assets at risk. • LO15 - Amount of Development having an adverse impact upon the Historic Environment
9	To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape, including cultural landscape assets, as well as the area's other natural assets and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance landscape quality, character and distinctiveness? • Will it avoid loss of - and damage to - the best agricultural land? • Will it make use of previously used / brownfield land and buildings? • Will the proposal contribute to environmental resources? • Will it protect and improve the quality of water resources such as rivers, canals, ponds, wetlands and groundwater? • Will it conserve and enhance green infrastructure and open space, as part of a landscape character approach, making the area a more attractive place to live, visit and do business? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of development having an adverse impact on landscape character • Amount of development having an impact upon best and most versatile agricultural land • % of development completed on brownfield land Previously Developed Land • Indicator to be developed on open space following adoption of the joint High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Open Space Strategy • National Targets for open space provision and quality.
10	To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage water efficiency and demand management? • Will it support the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency • Water Framework Directive Targets. • Number of Flood Risk Areas • Per capita water consumption.
11	To reduce the number of journeys made by car - within, and to and from - the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to meet local needs locally? • Will it support safe walking and cycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of development within 15mins walking distance (1km) and 10 minutes cycling distance (2Km) of the

Table 3.1: Revised SA Framework			
	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support the use of public transport? • Will it deliver opportunities to relieve traffic congestion? 	town centres and/or located within 400m of a high frequency bus route and /or 800m of a railway station.
12	To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to reduce deprivation and thus indirectly improve health? • Will it help to ensure health services are provided alongside development? • Will it encourage walking, cycling, a reduction in private car use and/or the creation of green infrastructure? • Will it help to improve road safety? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Indicator 18 Adult participation in sport • National Indicator 47 Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents • National Indicator 120 Cause and rate of mortality • Population growth in 65 and over age group. • Life expectancy. • Level of attendances at the District Council's Leisure Centres (LS22). • % of adults who are participating in sport and active recreation for 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week (LS13). • Number of people claiming disability living allowance. • Number of people claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance. • Number of adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services. • Prevalence of obese, over weight and healthy weight children in the district in reception classes and

Table 3.1: Revised SA Framework			
	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
			Year 6.
13	To improve access to jobs, services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to reduce the distances people have to travel on a regular basis for education, employment and services? • Will it help to improve access to services and facilities for those living in rural or remote settlements, or experiencing other access constraints? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New indicator to be developed in consultation with Derbyshire County Council • LO6 –Number of Travel Plans • LO7 The Amount of Development within 15 Minutes Walking Distance (1000 Metres) and • 10 Minutes Cycling Distance (2 kms) of the Town Centres
14	To protect and improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to create streets and estates where people feel safe? • Will it help to improve the quality and quantity of green space on streets and estates? • Will it help to improve the design quality of streets and estates? • Will it make a positive contribution to community cohesion? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Indicator 21: Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police • National Indicator 195 – Improved street and environmental cleanliness • National Indicator 7 Environment for a thriving third sector • Local output indicator LO8 - Amount of development achieving Secured by Design Standard • Citizens’ Panel target areas for 2012/13. • CRI 2 No. of Anti-social behaviour incidents (criminal damage) per 1,000 population. • CRI 8 % of people who feel safe outside during the day. • CRI 9 % of people who feel safe

Table 3.1: Revised SA Framework			
	Sustainability Appraisal	Decision Making Criteria	Indicator
			<p>outside at night.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded notifiable crimes.
15	To provide everybody with the opportunity of owning (including by shared ownership) or renting a sustainably- designed, good quality home at an affordable cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it contribute to the viability and sustainability of urban communities? • Will it contribute to the viability and sustainability of rural communities? • Will it support a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing units and “Lifetime Homes”, to meet all needs? • Will it contribute to managing our contribution to climate change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Indicator 155 Number of affordable homes delivered • Number of net dwelling completions. • Number of affordable housing completions. • Median property prices. • Average size of households. • Dwelling Size, No of Bedrooms • Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches.
16	To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide increased opportunity for engagement in indoor and / or outdoor leisure activities for all? • Will it provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities? • Will it support the development of a vibrant cultural economy? • Will it improve the condition of public open spaces? • Will it help to improve access to sports facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in the levels of participation by young people in sport, active recreation and cultural activities

4 Next Steps

The methodology for assessing the next stages of the Local Plan preparation and preferred options will follow the proposed methodologies set out in the Scoping Report (2009) and will use the revised SA Framework set out within this report. Further information about the Local Plan preparation process can be obtained from the following link:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan>